



Comments received by The Department of Health
and Mental Hygiene

on

Proposed resolution to amend
General Vital Statistics Provisions
Article 207 of the
New York City Health Code
regarding Birth and Death records

As of October 24, 2017

From: K GRUENEICH CAREY
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Public release of birth & death records in New York-- new proposed rules
Date: Sunday, September 17, 2017 8:48:13 PM

I would like to comment that I think that birth records should be available to the public after 75 years, since the Census Bureau uses a 72 year cutoff before releasing their records to the public. 125 years is way too long to hide them.

As for death records, I think that 50 years is long enough to wait, since the dead no longer worry about such things...

Sincerely,
KGRUENEICH CAREY@HOTMAIL.COM

PS -- Yes, I am a enthusiastic genealogist & very much appreciate finding my relatives before I pass on (nearly 70 years old myself).

From: Brian Finnegan
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Article 207
Date: Tuesday, September 19, 2017 8:26:29 PM

My name is Brian M. Finnegan and I was born in Brooklyn in 1946. My mother and father (both deceased and buried in New York), raised a family of 4 kids and my brothers and sister and there siblings still live in New York (this would be more then 30 nieces and nephew). I now live in California and I do Genealogy for my family and my wife's family which is also from New York. I have been doing this research for the last 10 or 12 years. If you agree with this change, it will STOP my research and all other Genealogist all over the world.

I do not see why you want to make the Amendment of Provisions of Article 207. This WILL NOT Stop Identity theft, but it will stop the public from its legal writ to view these record.

I am very opposed to this act and feel that it will affect all Genealogist over the world that have ancestors in New York. As you know, most people that came to the USA in the past came thru Ellis Island and settled in the New York Area.

Thank you, Brian M. Finnegan

From: Steve
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Embargo of vital records
Date: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 7:47:56 AM

Good morning,

Birth, marriage, and death records are a matter of civil record and not just personal record. Therefore, these records should be made available to the public AS SOON AS THEY ARE CREATED.

Sealing records for any time period ignores the civil status of those records.

Sincerely,

Steve Le Bel
48 B St
Seabrook NH
603-997-9575

P.s. My cousins are NY residents and will be submitting the same comments.

From: Gloria Bailey
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Cc: gbailey6@rochester.rr.com
Subject: NO! - Do not restrict access to vital records. Protect our security online with credit companies and financial companies instead and we will all be safer.
Date: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 2:09:21 PM

I was born in New York City. My parents were born raised and married in New York City. My relatives for the most part are all from New York City. We do NOT want you to lock up all of our family records until long after we are dead. Family history is personal history. We believe genealogic access must be available to family members within a short period of time the way they are in states like Vermont.

No one has shown a need for such "privacy", especially in modern times when hackers can get millions of names, accounts, social security numbers, etc. from stupid companies like Equifax. Dont penalize normal people in your quest to protect us from non-threats.

Please do NOT make New York City vital records access any more difficult than it has been up until now. Instead, make it easier to get death certificates since the deceased has no privacy to protect. Make it easier to get other certificates as well because they are protected for too long a time period. Access should be easy and immediate to birth and marriage certificates for anyone who is deceased. They have no privacy to protect.

If you want to protect privacy, then go after the banks and credit companies and insurance companies who have been leaking our personal information for over ten years. Tying up our necessary certificates does NOTHING to protect the privacy on New Yorkers! Work on cyber security for all account, social security and other data for all people who do business in New York.

Sincerely,

Gloria A. Bailey, Ph.D.

From: Suzanne Scheraga
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: DORIS changes
Date: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 10:20:40 AM

This is an outrageous effort to further restrict information that should be public. I object to all increased restrictions on DORIS records, and in fact, think they should be reduced.

Suzanne Scheraga

From: John Vitale
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: birth records
Date: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 2:26:56 PM

Please make birth and death records, not more restrictive as proposed. It's important to genealogy. Thank you...John in Buffalo

From: Wickham Leslie
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Birth and death record lock up proposal
Date: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 9:31:02 AM

To the powers that be:

You're proposal to lock up birth records for 125 years and death records for 50 years will make it extremely difficult for applicants to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Currently, applicants are required to submit vital records for time periods when vital records were available. There was an applicant I worked with for several months who had difficulty in acquiring her grandmother's birth certificate because she is 92 years old and still living. Please take a broader look of how you will be hurting family members in completing genealogy research by passing this proposal into law. Thank you

Leslie Wickham
Increase Carpenter Chapter, NSDAR

From: amyleigh Lisek
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: 125 Yr information Embargo proposal
Date: Wednesday, September 20, 2017 11:49:24 AM

As a lifelong resident of NYS I am imploring you to redact this proposal of 125 yrs embargo on birth certificates and 50 yrs on death certificates. It is imperative to the citizens of NYS to have access to these records as soon as possible. For many of us, these records hold the keys to adoptions, medical history, parentage, cultural awareness, and family lineage. To hold them from us inhibits our abilities to receive answers...sometimes life or death ones. With the emergence of publically accessible DNA, having documented proof of our lineage and culture is paramount. I understand the need to protect the citizens from identity theft, but studies and statistics show almost all identity theft occurs digitally via shopping sites to living people, not those deceased. Our current social security administration does a wonderful job of protecting re use of deceased numbers, comparatively speaking. Those thieves know this, and would not chance using outdated forms/appearance of these certs let alone the people who are listed on them. As an advocate of family history, a genealogist, and believer in the work of Reclaim the Records, as well as a citizen of NYS; I ask that this proposal be removed immediately. Thank you for your hard work, but it is not needed where this is concerned.

Amy Lisek
3600 Rt 16
Hinsdale NY
14743

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

From: Michael McCormick
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Prefer availability sooner
Date: Thursday, September 21, 2017 6:21:44 AM

Other states allow access sooner without any know negative consequences.

For example, informational copies of death certificates are available to the public immediately after a person's death in California.

In some states the period is 20 years (Illinois) or 25 years (Virginia).

Birth records are available to the public in some states 100 years after birth.

As a full time genealogist since 2012, and university level genealogy professor, I'm knowledgeable within the genealogical community, and can state without hesitation that more access is better.

I do not support the model act suggestion of 125 years for births, and I do not think 50 years is necessary for deaths. I'd propose that births and deaths be available immediately as informational copies as in California.

Clearly this leaves some people living when their birth record becomes public, but it would only be an informational copy. It is not reasonably harmful to a person for the public to have the ability to discover their birth date and names of parents. The research value to society outweighs any imagined risk of the public learning such information (names of parents, birth date).

Please adequately consider the research value of these records as a factor in decision making. Often present day research is of great importance to military repatriation experts, coroners, attorneys, forensic genealogists, and others, in their attempt to build family trees and determine next of kin to inform about the passing of a relative.

From: Caisil Weldon
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Amendment to Vital Stats
Date: Thursday, September 21, 2017 10:00:33 AM

Good morning -

I just discovered the proposed amendments to general vital stats regarding birth and death records.

This is an absolutely HORRIBLE idea and for WHAT reason?

There is ZERO proof that having access to these records (like many many states provide) is any risk to ones identity security.

I am adopted, I want access to my original records long BEFORE MY DEATH...not after my great grand children's death.

This needs to be seriously considered as something that is detrimental to individuals...all...including those who are adopted. This just makes absolutely no sense to me.

Caisil Weldon

Born in Westchester NY

From: Jason Gersh
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records
Date: Thursday, September 21, 2017 12:21:23 PM

Dear Members of the Board of Health:

I am writing in regard to the "Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records" (Ref: <https://rules.cityofnewyork.us/content/proposed-amendment-general-vital-statistics-provisions-article-207-nyc-health-code-regarding>), which is up for public review on October 24, 2017. As an experienced amateur genealogist with extensive roots in New York City, I am concerned about the chilling effect that this proposed rule change would have upon my own research and the research of my fellow genealogists and historians.

As it stands, New York City houses one of the largest collections of genealogically valuable records in the United States, yet it is also one of the most restrictive vital record jurisdictions in the country, making it extraordinarily difficult for genealogists and historians to access older records that have been released to the general public in many other jurisdictions. In point of comparison, please see the rules for the neighboring jurisdictions below:

- **New York State:** Birth certificates (in a non-certified format) are available to the general public after 75 years provided that the requester certifies that the subject is deceased, and death certificates (also in a non-certified format) become available to the general public after 50 years. (Ref: https://www.health.ny.gov/vital_records/genealogy.htm)
- **Connecticut:** Birth certificates are available to the general public after 100 years (Ref: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3132&q=390652>), and death certificates are available to all requesters over the age of 18. (Ref: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3132&q=390664>)
- **Massachusetts:** Most birth certificates are available to the general public without restrictions, and death certificates are available to the general public without any restrictions. (Ref: <https://www.mass.gov/how-to/order-a-birth-marriage-or-death-certificate>)
- **New Jersey:** Birth certificates (in a non-certified format) are available to the general public after 80 years provided that the requester certifies that the subject is deceased, and death certificates (also in a non-certified format) are available to the general public after 40 years. (Ref: <http://www.state.nj.us/health/vital/order-vital/genealogical-records/>)
- **Pennsylvania:** All birth certificates more than 105 years old, and all death certificates more than 50 years old are available to the general public. (Ref: <http://www.phmc.pa.gov/Archives/Research-Online/Pages/Vital-Statistics.aspx>)
- **Vermont:** There are no access restrictions to vital records. (Ref: <https://www.sec.state.vt.us/archives-records/vital-records.aspx> and <http://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/18/101/05002>)

With the proposed rule change, the next release of New York City birth certificates (from 1910) to the Department of Records and Information Services (DORIS) will not occur until

2036, and the next release of death certificates (from 1949) will not occur until 2025. For the many genealogists who are researching their family but are not on the very narrow list of entitled parties, this will create a major stumbling block for many years. And for the (sizeable) demographic of researchers over the age of 60, there is a significant danger that they will not live to see the release of records that might reveal valuable information about their family history or provide potentially life-saving information about inherited health risks.

While I appreciate the desire to protect the privacy of the living, I do not believe that the proposed rule change adequately balances this goal with the legitimate interests of genealogists and historians. In all of New York City's neighboring vital record jurisdictions, including New York State, the longest embargo on death certificates is 50 years. And in some jurisdictions (Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont), there is no embargo on death certificates whatsoever. For birth certificates, I can understand the desire to protect the privacy of the living, but I would note that many vital record jurisdictions (including Massachusetts and Vermont) have open access to birth certificates and have openly or tacitly affirmed that releasing the information contained therein would not be excessively intrusive upon the privacy of the subjects involved.

Regarding the risk of identity theft, I believe that this has been misrepresented. Massachusetts and Vermont have open access to birth certificates, and California (another large jurisdiction -- Ref: <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/Pages/Vital-Records-Obtaining-Certified-Copies-of-Birth--Death-Records.aspx>) provides open access to "informational" copies of birth certificates, yet no evidence has been provided to suggest that individuals born in these states are more prone to identity theft than individuals born in jurisdictions with access restrictions. On the contrary, the primary risks of identity theft come not from vital records, but from insufficient security in data warehouses storing Social Security numbers and financial account information (as we have seen from the recent Equifax breach) and from inconsistent practices by businesses and government agencies in verifying an individual's identity through multiple, mutually confirming sources.

Given the issues I addressed above, I would ask that this proposed rule change be withdrawn for more careful scrutiny, for comparison with the access rules of other vital record jurisdictions across the United States, and for consideration to the longstanding damage that would be done to genealogical research in New York City should this rule change be passed as is. At the very least, I would ask the Board to consider the *50-year* embargo for death certificates as a far more reasonable option than a *75-year* one. I would also ask the Board to consider a *100-year* embargo for birth certificates as a far more reasonable option than a *125-year* one.

In addition, I would ask that the Board direct the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (Department) to look into the lists of entitled parties for birth and death certificates within its custody. For death certificates, the current rules as stated restrict access to spouses, domestic partners, parents, children, siblings, grandparents, and grandchildren, informants, and persons in control of disposition. (Ref: <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/services/death-certificates.page>). In practice, "grandchildren" would appear to include individuals further down the line of direct descent such as great-grandchildren. Broadening death certificate access to a decedent's extended family (aunts/uncles, nieces/nephew, and cousins) would allow a larger population of requesters to benefit from the genealogical information and family medical history contained in these records, and it would not unduly violate the privacy of the family to release this information to family members. In some cases (especially from earlier years), a decedent

may not have surviving relatives on the list of entitled parties, which would effectively block access to any relatives until such time as the records are released to DORIS.

For birth certificates, the Department web site states that access to birth certificates is limited to the subjects and parents/registrants. (Ref: <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/services/birth-certificates.page>) However, in my email communications with the Department, I was informed that birth certificates for deceased relatives can be requested by family members if they submit a completed, signed, and notarized application, copy of government-issued photo ID, original non-NYC death certificate or a copy of a NYC death certificate, and payment of \$15.00. For the sake of clarity and consistency, I would strongly urge the Board to direct the Department to update its web site to include the rules for access to birth certificates of deceased relatives.

I strongly believe that greater access to New York City birth and death certificates rather than less would best serve the interests of the public, and I also believe it would be in the best interests of the City to avail itself of the opportunity to bring in the additional revenue that would be realized from the large population of researchers eager to explore their family history. Thank you very much for your consideration of my comments. I am

Yours sincerely,

Jason Gersh

Jason A. Gersh
32 Meridian Circle
Newtown, PA 18940
Home: [\(215\) 860-3564](tel:2158603564)
Mobile: [\(919\) 357-4428](tel:9193574428)
Email: jason.gersh@gmail.com

From: Dolores Brown
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Birth & Death Record Embargoes
Date: Friday, September 22, 2017 12:18:46 PM

Please, please, please do not implement this:

New York City Department of Health Proposes Adoption of 125 Years for Birth Records 50 Years for Death Records Embargoes

Thank you.
Dolores Brown

From: Diana Holmgren
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records
Date: Saturday, September 23, 2017 5:23:03 PM

I agree that the government has an obligation to protect all persons from fraud and identity theft. I also agree that people are living longer and their right to privacy and protection are of the utmost importance. However putting such an extreme limit on when a birth or death record becomes public is overkill. Restricted access to vital records is a huge roadblock for most genealogist and family historians, this rule would make the roadblock more like a mountain. Instead of a 125 year rule for birth certificates, try providing uncertified copies that cannot be used for identification purposes as a good alternative. Clearly marking the document as unofficial, not having the official state seal and maybe even a 20 year rule should be more than enough to protect the living and satisfy the desire of the genealogist who just wants the record for record, not for harm. With respect to protecting a deceased persons information, after a person dies the social security number is removed from active use and placed into the Social Security Administration's Death Master File database. Therefore that persons personal information cannot be used for legal reason. To my knowledge, a death certificate cannot be used to open an account, get a credit card, be used as identification or any other fraud or identity theft reasons. Again, instead of having a 75 year rule for death certificates, using the same uncertified copy suggestion above would be a great compromise. I realize that criminals have made this topic important but I hope that innocent people won't be punished by the solution. As I'm sure most of you on the board are aware, criminals don't care about the laws and will find other ways to commit identity theft and fraud. By only providing certified copies to those that can prove they are the person on the paperwork and uncertified unusable copies to everyone else, a fair and balanced compromise can be achieved. Thank you for your time.

Diana Frederick

From: Marcia Kaplan
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: embargo on access
Date: Sunday, September 24, 2017 6:41:18 PM

I am writing with regard to the proposed lengthy embargoes on birth and death records. The time is so long as to make it virtually impossible for anyone alive today to locate vital information.

While it may be true that much of the information we genealogy researchers do is available on the web -perhaps after much effort - there are times when the official record is needed to resolve conflicting information.

It is non-sensical if I have to wait 150 years after the birth of my grandmother, especially for someone like me who is a senior citizen. I believe that these tightened rules only serve the bureaucrats who will have less work to do.

Thank you, Marcia Kaplan, Brooklyn born.

From: JWasserst@aol.com
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: 125 year old Embargo for release of birth records.
Date: Sunday, September 24, 2017 4:57:49 PM

Why so long? Most people don't live to 100 years. This certainly would be terrible for anyone involved in genealogy research.

Jacqueline Wasserstein
East Meadow, New York

From: linda herriman
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: article 207 comment
Date: Tuesday, September 26, 2017 11:30:47 AM

Your proposed new rules are completely unreasonable, unnecessary, and will significantly impede genealogical research. New York State Department of Health rules are more reasonable. They provide uncertified copies of the following types of records for genealogy research purposes: Birth certificates – if on file for at least 75 years and the person whose name is on the birth certificate is known to be deceased. Death certificates – if on file for at least 50 years. Marriage certificates – if on file for at least 50 years and both spouses are known to be deceased. I believe the NYC rules should reflect those of NYS. I agree that the government has an obligation to protect all persons from fraud and identity theft. I also agree that people are living longer and their right to privacy and protection are of the utmost importance. However putting such an extreme limit on when a birth or death record becomes public is overkill. Restricted access to vital records is a huge roadblock for most genealogist and family historians. The proposed new rules create a high barrier to finding family and historical information. There is no proof of widespread identity theft from these public records, the danger is in the large database thefts. Genealogists foster family reunification. The proposed rules put records out of reach to the point they are beyond living memory.

Thank you,
Linda Herriman

17

Jennifer Caine

Comment:

I am not from NYC, but my mother and father-in-law are both from the city. I am trying to do the genealogy for their side of the family, which I'm already having issues because my father-in-law recently passed and my mother-in-law doesn't remember a lot of the family on both sides. If you block my ability to obtain the record for 125 years I won't be able to find cousins, aunts and uncles, great aunts and uncles, which help to find family members in earlier generations. You will be trying my hands to a degree. I can't be guaranteed my children will be interested in finding this information. I want to know myself! This was my idea and it's frustrating to know you want to limit me for people who are already deceased. Maybe change the policy on how credit is issued .vs changing how long records are released. I agree living persons should be protected, but the deceased can't be held liable for debts incurred after their death nor can family members if it's not in their name. Please support families wanting to find out more about their family history.

#18

Rosemarie Kanusky

Comment:

In the case of genealogical research, generalizations about average life span may not be helpful. My mother was born to her parents late in life and consequently lost her parents at a young age. Yet under the new rules she and her descendants would lose the ability to learn vital information.

#19

Tom Andriola

Comment:

This is another step backward. It builds upon the regressive action that has taken away access to the birth indexes that were housed at the New York Public Library, which were available for adoptees to obtain their own PERSONAL records, protected by and necessarily accessible by them pursuant to HIPAA, yet denied. I would like my article on the subject to be available to those making decisions on this matter, which is equally regressive in nature. <https://adoption.com/nyc-removes-birth-index-books-from-the-public-library>

#20

Bobby Clark

Comment:

This will be burdensome to people researching family history. I understand the need to protect privacy especially in the age of Identity Theft but this proposal goes way beyond what is required. A more reasonable approach would be to limit access to birth records for 100 years and death records for 30. Currently in the US only 0.0173% of the population ever lives to the age of 100. That makes it unnecessary to extend the restriction past that time. It also seems unnecessary to restrict access to death records beyond 30 years after all the person listed is deceased. I understand that maybe other family members might want privacy but still it seems like 30 years post death should be more than enough to be reasonable. Accessing these records is vital to people doing Genealogical and Family History research and Historians as well. We should be able to strike a fair balance between the right of privacy to families and the need for researchers to access those records.

#21

Fern Gutman

Comment:

The proposed new rules create a high barrier to finding family and historical information. There is no proof of widespread identity theft from these public records, the danger is in the large database thefts like Equifax. Genealogists foster family reunification. The proposed rules put records out of reach to the point they are beyond living memory.

#22

Bruce Hamilton

Comment:

Your proposed new rules are completely unreasonable, unnecessary, and will significantly impede genealogical research. New York State Department of Health rules are more reasonable. They provide uncertified copies of the following types of records for genealogy research purposes: Birth certificates – if on file for at least 75 years and the person whose name is on the birth certificate is known to be deceased. Death certificates – if on file for at least 50 years. Marriage certificates – if on file for at least 50 years and both spouses are known to be deceased.

#23

Diana Frederick

Comment:

I agree that the government has an obligation to protect all persons from fraud and identity theft. I also agree that people are living longer and their right to privacy and protection are of the utmost importance. However putting such an extreme limit on when a birth or death record becomes public is overkill. Restricted access to vital records is a huge roadblock for most genealogist and family historians, this rule would make the roadblock more like a mountain. Instead of a 125 year rule for birth certificates, try providing uncertified copies that cannot be used for identification purposes as a good alternative. Clearly marking the document as unofficial, not having the official state seal and maybe even a 20 year rule should be more than enough to protect the living and satisfy the desire of the genealogist who just wants the record for record, not for harm. With respect to protecting a deceased persons information, after a person dies the social security number is removed from active use and placed into the Social Security Administration's Death Master File database. Therefore that person's personal information cannot be used for legal reason. To my knowledge, a death certificate cannot be used to open an account, get a credit card, be used as identification or any other fraud or identity theft reasons. Again, instead of having a 75 year rule for death certificates, using the same uncertified copy suggestion above would be a great compromise. I realize that criminals have made this topic important but I hope that innocent people won't be punished by the solution. As I'm sure most of you on the board are aware, criminals don't care about the laws and will find other ways to commit identity theft and fraud. By only providing certified copies to those that can prove they are the person on the paperwork and uncertified unusable copies to everyone else, a fair and balanced compromise can be achieved. Thank you for your time.

#24

Linda Hauck

Comment:

The impact this change will have on genealogists and especially family historians is unthinkable. Family history is so important! Often these documents are a starting point for someone who is just beginning their research or provide the only clue(s) that helps them break through that dreaded brick wall. We actively encourage family history research. We should be helping people find ways to learn more about their ancestors, not creating more obstacles.

Linda Hauck, Director, Tottenville Historical Society.

#25

Gyda Sabaugh

Comment:

Please do not implement this rule! This would be a nightmare for genealogists, adoptees, people trying to research family health conditions. There are plenty of ways to protect identities without restricting the records in this way, including: —offering "informational" or "genealogical" copies which can not be used for proof of identity — allowing direct descendants (children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, great-great-grandchildren) access to their family members records —restricting the records for a shorter period of time (why so long for a death certificate? what identity theft will occur with a DC, especially after 20-25 years?) —allowing access to birth records with proof of death There has to be a way to balance the needs of those researching their history with identity protection. These proposed rules are incredibly burdensome and punish people who are just trying to figure out where they come from.

#26

Kerry Neely

Comment:

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

#27

Gary Zizka

Comment:

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records Dear Commission Members, I have researched several generations of my family who were citizens of New York City. As an aspiring professional genealogist, timely access to your municipal records are both critical and essential for my research. The restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access that you are now considering would create an unnecessary barrier for me and millions of other descendants of New Yorkers who are seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. I recommend that you consider the following guidelines for access: • Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified. • Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society. • Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information). In addition, I ask that you consider developing and implementing of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity.

Sincerely, Gary M. Zizka Washington, DC

#28

Cecelia Baty

Comment:

Please do not adopt this rule. The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society has a proposal for you that you should adopt instead. These records are vital for genealogists and there is no need to implement this draconian rule.

Thank you.

From: ggordone@yahoo.com
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: COMMENTS: Proposed Amendment to NYC Health Code Article 207 regarding access to Birth and Death Records
Date: Monday, October 02, 2017 10:50:31 AM

Ladies & Gentlemen:

I believe the Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records would create undue restrictions on access to important public records, cause undue interference with the ability of members of the public to perform important functions, and should not be adopted in their current form.

I understand the concerns surrounding the possible release of Birth Certificates for living people now that increased longevity means many more people are living to ages in excess of 100, Nobody wants to hear the neighbors gossiping about the fact that they might have been born out of wedlock, or worse yet, become the victim of identity theft, with all the financial and reputational damage that entails.

However, a 75 year, or even a 50 year restriction on Death Records appears to me to be unreasonable.

I believe the blanket restriction on Death Records should not be any longer than 25 years. That would allow adequate time for a deceased person's personal representatives to wrap up the administration of the estate and distribution of assets, after which there should be no more concerns about the possibility of identity theft, and the concerns of the living should at that point take precedence over the privacy concerns of the deceased.

The critical importance of New York City's official Death Records lies in the details they contain, such things as the person's date and place of birth, parents' names, and the address where they were residing when they died. These details are crucial to avoid problems of mistaken identity involving people of the same approximate age who share the same name.

These records are official proof of the fact that the person described in each one of them has passed beyond the petty concerns of the living, to a place where the gossips, identity thieves and other Nosy Parkers can no longer cause them the same intensely personal psychological and financial harm as they could while the person was alive.

On the other hand, closing the records can prevent the living from being able to know that a person of importance to them is actually dead. And this can make it difficult or impossible for the living to learn their own family history, eliminate concerns about long-lost relatives who might become their heirs in intestacy when planning the disposition of their own estates, clear title to land and assets, and perform all sorts of other functions of importance to the world of the living from which the deceased person has departed.

Having reliable death information available may help merchants and lenders avoid dealing with someone who purports to be the deceased person. (Once you know the person is dead, you can reasonably conclude the person standing there in front of you applying for a loan, or trying to open a new bank account in their name is up to no good..)

Closing the records also creates special problems for genealogists and family historians (both

amateur and professional), who are bound by a code of ethics that precludes sharing information about living people unless they have the living person's consent to do so. I am the family historian for my extended family and I take this duty very seriously, as do most of the genealogists and family historians I know. For example, I often find a child recorded in the US Census records who is not recorded with the family in a subsequent census. Usually this is because the child has died, but unless and until I can either find this child and obtain their consent, or else find proof that he or she has died, I must presume this child is a living person and cannot reveal even the basic fact of his or her existence to the other members of the family. An official Death Record, with those important identifying details that allows me to confirm the death of this particular person makes all the difference.

I also believe that the public should be able to have at least some form of access to the Birth Records of people whose death can be proven, even if 125 years have not elapsed since the person's birth. Many of the concerns about privacy and identity theft that make restriction of access a necessary evil, no longer apply once the person to whom the Birth Record relates is known to have died.

Sorry this letter is so long. Like the famous author once said, "If I'd had more time, I would have been able to make it shorter."

Gail R Gordon
36 Skookwams Court
West Islip, NY 11795
(631) 669-3394
< ggordone@yahoo.com >

From: Iris Bachman
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Vital Records Access
Date: Monday, October 02, 2017 1:46:56 PM

I am responding to the proposal asking for input for a 50 year vs 75 year embargo for death records. As a personinvolved with family history, I definitely prefer the 50 year limit rather than a 75 year embargo .

Iris Bachman

From: Paul Howes
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records
Date: Monday, October 02, 2017 2:08:31 PM

Dear Sir or Madam:

I write as a resident of Florida and Chairman of a global group of genealogists called the Guild of One-Name Studies (www.one-name.org). The Guild is a charity under British law and has almost 3,000 members, with almost 500 in North America. We wish to comment on the proposed rule outlined in the title of this note.

About the Guild

Most Guild members select a single surname and then study all the people with that name around the world considering things like occupation, migration patterns, social history, deriving the origin of the name, and so on. Guild members have been used as sources for television programs like "Who Do You Think You Are?" and by academic researchers into surnames.

An essential part of a full One-Name Study is the reconstruction of families of name-holders. In line with our charitable purpose, we encourage our members to share the results of their studies with the general public, although our general advice to them is not to release any information on living people. In our almost 40 years of existence, Guild members have been helpful to the public in proving accurate genealogies for individual family lines. Like most genealogists we treat information about living people with great care.

Our reaction to the proposed rule amendment

A restriction of the availability of certificates for periods such as you mention would, in our view, be a retrograde step for four main reasons:

1 - the proposed rule would reduce the opportunity for our members and other family historians to conduct serious research, not to mention constraining the ability of New York City residents and ex-residents to obtain documents valuable for establishing their own identity.

2 - the proposed rule is impractical in terms of the problem it seeks to solve, namely identity theft. For anyone seeking to steal another's identity, there are already records available for them to do it. They can use the Social Security Death Index, a gravestone or a newspaper report such as an obituary or birth notice.

3 - generally speaking, while there is a trend towards secrecy in vital records around the world, there remain places where birth and death certificates are readily available for the recent past. For example, England and Wales birth certificates are available up to the present day for the payment of £9.25 (about \$12). UK authorities have recently trialled the issuance of uncertified copies of the records for even less money. Utah's Division of Archives and Records makes their original death certificates available for free on their website for deaths up to 1965. Other states may charge but offer more recent records. So we ask the question: what is to be gained by New York City's taking a harder line on this issue?

4 - speaking from personal experience New York City records are a global resource, So many people passed through the City or stayed to make their home there. They left a trail of breadcrumbs behind them in the form of official records. I know marital records are not covered by this proposed rule but I will give you an example. I was able to solve a puzzle for a family in the county of Somerset, England by accident one day when perusing marriage records at Chambers Street downtown. In 1891, a man named House had traveled with his bride to New York City to marry. She was his brother's widow. They then returned to rural Somerset to live legally as man and wife!

Further restricting access to such a rich global resource is, we submit, a failure of imagination.

Suggested alternative

We offer a suggestion for your consideration on what might be done. Could New York City offer uncertified copies of records for a moderate sum, say \$15 or \$20? Such documents would carry a bold message that they may not be used as evidence of identity while the City could maintain its stricter standards for obtaining certified copies of records. Such uncertified copies could well be a valuable source of potential revenue, as other departments of vital records have found elsewhere in the world.

We regret that we are unable to attend the public hearing in New York in October, but hope that our comments assist in your decision-making process.

Yours sincerely

Paul Howes
Chairman, Guild of One-Name Studies, www.one-name.org
www.howesfamilies.com
Ponte Vedra, FL

From: April
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: NY Adoption - Oct 24
Date: Monday, October 02, 2017 2:48:51 PM

To Whom It May Concern:

This is my complaint against the 125 year rule that is coming up on the 24th of October.

In regards to “identity thief” – that is not a problem. Other states are not having this problem. That just an excuse in my opinion.

My grandfather was born and adopted in 1911. He is dead, his wife is dead. My dad is still alive but using the “125” years – he will be dead. Me the granddaughter I am 50 so in 2036 I will be 68 – hopefully still alive. How in the world does this seem right. I’m sorry but this is wrong. Even his “birth mother and father” are DEAD. Other states allow these documents and as far as I can see are not having the issues that New York is stating. Hell if it’s such a problem then let the ones that can justify needing the information have it. I will jump through hoops to get that dang Original Birth Certificate. I have his adoption records but I can’t get the original birth certificate is crazy. I cannot go to court and ask the judge and it is not a reasonable option. My dad can’t send off for it either and he is his son.

Have any of you ever experience doing your family history and finding out that someone was adopted and no one knew. You feel like you don’t belong. I always knew my grandfather was adopted but when I was doing our family history – I found out that my mother’s mother was adopted (If I knew where she was adopted – I would be able to get hers). Can you imagine not knowing who your real family is? It’s hard. Me and my sister both have Type 1 Diabetes. No one in our “family” has it.

I just want you guys to sit back and think about this. It is not hurting anyone. I also believe it’s our right to have this information!

April D Bailey
13 Haywood
Cabot, AR 72023

October 10, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to public access rules for birth and death records.

As a professional historian and genealogist who was born in Brooklyn and has multiple generations of ancestors who lived in NYC, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would impose an unnecessary and unjustifiable blackout period for myself and millions of other researchers seeking to trace their families using NYC vital records.

- There are thousands of local jurisdictions across the USA that register births, marriages, and deaths, most of whose rules for public access to such records are much less restrictive than those proposed by DOHMH.
- Furthermore, given the many massive compromises of personal information affecting tens-to-hundreds of millions of Americans within the last few years (e.g., Yahoo, Target, Home Depot, US Office of Personnel Management, Equifax, to name just a few), the risk of privacy violations or fraudulent use of NYC vital records is minuscule.

Accordingly, in keeping with best practices elsewhere, I urge DOHMH to permit public access to:

- **birth records** after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified;
- **death records** after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York or other *bona fide* genealogical society;
- the **index to death records** after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing members of a state-based genealogical organization preferred access to death records has been implemented successfully elsewhere (e.g., Connecticut), and access to the limited information from the death index would afford genealogists key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Finally, I ask that you consider implementation of an **informational copy of birth and death records** which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. In the case of deaths, information about the deceased's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their own medical history, especially those with genetically-inherited health conditions and diseases.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Smaldone

Joseph P. Smaldone, Ph.D.
405 Golf Course Ct.
Arnold, MD 21012

From: June Fay
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Health Dept Records
Date: Wednesday, October 11, 2017 4:33:36 PM

Dear NYC Gov,

There appears to be a "move afoot", to restrict vital records from families for many years, simply a outmoded an antiquated idea.

As a Registrar for The NSDAR, your proposed legislation is an abomination, for families to restrict access to THEIR history, not yours. The privacy concept has turned into a nightmare.

Why is it that insurance companies and Companies touting DNA, namely 23 and me, were /are permitted to sell this data to them for their own purposes.

NYS is difficult enough to obtain records, now adding another layer of restrictions to those already there.. You merely have NO right to manage family history, and keep them from knowing "where they came from". It is OUR history, and OUR privilege to do so.

June Fairhurst Fay

Sent from my iPhone

From: Barbara Flaherty-Carchedi
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Cc: [Flaherty-Carchedi Barbara J.](#)
Subject: proposed embargo on Birth & Death Records
Date: Thursday, October 12, 2017 8:32:54 AM

Dear NYC Dept. of Health Commission Members,

I am writing to comment on the proposed guidelines to change public access to birth & death Public Vital Records.

My 4 paternal great-grandparents were long time residents of NYC and died while living there. Both of my paternal grandparents were born, raised, and died in NYC. My father was born in NYC. As a family genealogist, I used the public access to NYC records to trace them. Without that access, the current generation would not know their life information, nor even where they are buried.

Please remember in setting access restrictions by a set number of years (such as 50, 75, or 105), many of us would be unable to do any research as those years added to our own age would be after our own average lifespan. People in families with ancestors who were in the Revolutionary or Civil Wars would not be able to complete the applications for membership in Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution and other such societies that require birth & death records as proof. If restrictions are set to shorter years for registered members of any genealogical society, it would be helpful. Better yet, since most genealogists do not belong to formal organizations access after 25 years to the limited information from birth & death index would allow genealogists key information to identify particular records necessary for research. I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Barbara Flaherty-Carchedi

From: Charlene Doane King
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: proposed resolution to amend Article 207
Date: Thursday, October 12, 2017 10:06:34 AM

Hello. My name is Charlene King. I am an amateur genealogist. Personally I think the 125 year mark for accessing birth records is way too long, as is the 75 year mark for death records.

I can partially understand the reasoning behind trying to keep these records private. But — they are public records. As such, if someone can show a relationship to the deceased with identification and other records, they should be allowed access.

All lineage societies require proof in the form of birth and death records to show relationships. For most lineage societies, an applicant must have these proofs for at least 3 generations from the applicant. Using very general numbers - life span of 75 years - this would preclude an applicant from getting the needed documentation for at least 2 generations! Thus they would not get the proofs they need to join the lineage society. A broad change like this has many ripple down effects!

Please reconsider changes to when access to records is allowed.

Charlene King

MARK A.J. SZEP
28 Hawthorne Ave, Bloomfield NJ 07003
szepma@yahoo.com | 973.332.1751

October 3, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: The Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene’s proposed guideline changes for access to New York City birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** to my family research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance and burden for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City’s vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories in both New York and New Jersey, where I live. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- **Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual’s death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.**
- **Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.**
- **Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).**

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records. Specifically, items related to an individual’s cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases. Informational copies of vital records can provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. I have already encountered this option in my research in both New Jersey and California. California death certificates are stamped with the phrase “Informational, Not A Valid Document to Establish Identity.” There are many great alternatives that can be used and are already being used by other states like California and New Jersey

to address concerns of privacy and identity theft. A complete restriction is not necessary and is highly detrimental to the genealogical pursuits of millions of New Yorkers and families whose ancestors were born and died in New York City.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark A.J. Szep" followed by a horizontal line.

MARK A.J. SZEP

Bloomfield, New Jersey

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Peter Biertzer-Warshawsky
555 W. 53rd Street, Apt. 749
New York, NY 10019
peterbiertzer@gmail.com

Marian Wood
823A Heritage Village
Southbury, CT 06488

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

October 4, 2017

Office of the Secretary

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

**Re: Opposition to proposed amendment to Article 207 of Health Code,
covering access to public vital records**

Dear Commission Members:

I'm writing in opposition to the changes that are being proposed in the amendment to Article 207 of the Health Code, which would affect access to birth and death records.

As a genealogist with family ties to New York City, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Please consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, informational details related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases or other inheritable medical conditions.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. Sincerely,



#40

October 2, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Bonnie Wade-Mucia

Bonnie Wade-Mucia
Bluffton, SC

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Lynn J. Mattingly
809 Bulls Neck Road
McLean, VA 22102

#42

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Jean King

46 Teed Street

Huntington Station, NY 11746

Board member – German Genealogy Group which meets each month in Hicksville, NY

October 5, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an **unnecessary hindrance** for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

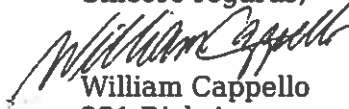
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



William Cappello
221 Rich Avenue
Mount Vernon, NY 10552-3311

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Alicia D. Watt
Buellton, CA

October 4, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Janet White DePaul

22 Center Avenue
Matawan, New Jersey 07747

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Mary B. Schwartz
Mary B. Schwartz
Baltimore, Md (NYS born)

#47

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access of birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for millions of people seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing access to paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Barbara Van Heel
Golden Valley, Minnesota

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

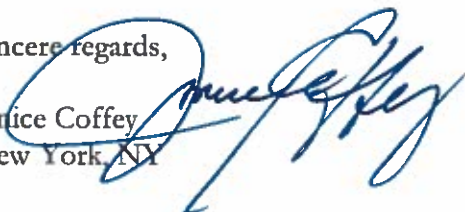
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Jarice Coffey
New York, NY



#49

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

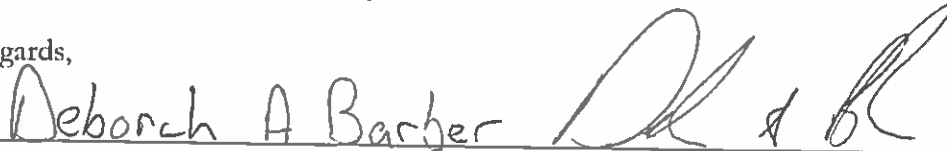
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



NAME AND SIGNATURE

Astoria, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Susan Tonking Susan Tonking
NAME AND SIGNATURE

New York, New York
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

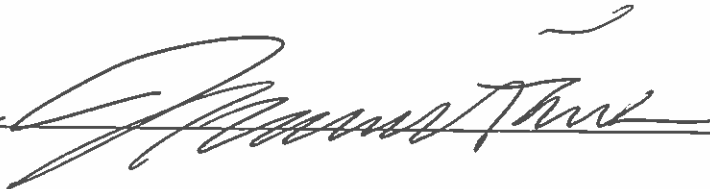
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Margaret Frick
NAME AND SIGNATURE



New York, New York
CITY AND STATE

10-4-17 #5.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Helen Gentry
Yakima, Washington



Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Yakima, WASHINGTON

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Yakima, WASHINGTON 10-4-2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

DEBORAH CAPNERA
NAME AND SIGNATURE



Brooklyn, NY 11215
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Sarah Longchamp 
NAME AND SIGNATURE

High Bridge, New Jersey
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

James J. Stein *Lauren L. Fein*

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Bayonne, New Jersey

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DUHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Comptroller

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

BONNIE PERRY Bonnie Perry
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Chicago, IL 60657
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Connie Heinerting C. Feyley
NAME AND SIGNATURE

NEW YORK NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

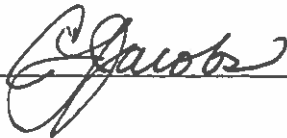
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Christina Jacobs 
NAME AND SIGNATURE

New York, NY
CITY AND STATE

#61

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Evan Christensen
Lehi, UT

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I urge you to vote against the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Timely access to these records are **essential** for research. The proposed restrictions on public access to birth and death records will create an unnecessary barrier for the millions seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Genealogical research involves multiple records from many repositories. I seek to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing members of a state-based genealogical organization has been a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to information from the death index allows a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Also, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, info related to cause of death can be very important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Sincerely,



Martin B. Mannlein
637 S Cynthia Avenue
Tucson, AZ 85750

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Tonya Perkins Sonya Peck
NAME AND SIGNATURE

New York, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Constance L Thatcher, C Thatcher
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Brooklyn, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

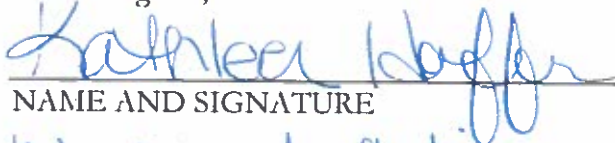
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


NAME AND SIGNATURE


CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Faith Zukerman 
 NAME AND SIGNATURE

New York, NY
 CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Rebekkah Johnson Rebekkah Johnson
NAME AND SIGNATURE

New York City, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

 Olivia Brittingham

 NAME AND SIGNATURE

New York, NY

 CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Kelsey Karsten 
NAME AND SIGNATURE

New York NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Laura Gajda
 NAME AND SIGNATURE

Staten Island NY
 CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Hollis Barber
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Hollis Barber

Mamaroneck, NY
CITY AND STATE

#72

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

COURTNEY FLOOD 
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Brooklyn, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

KAREN LOTT Karen Lott
NAME AND SIGNATURE

NY, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

LORRAINE BELL 

NAME AND SIGNATURE

NEW YORK, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



 NAME AND SIGNATURE



 CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Elysia Segal



NAME AND SIGNATURE

Brooklyn, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

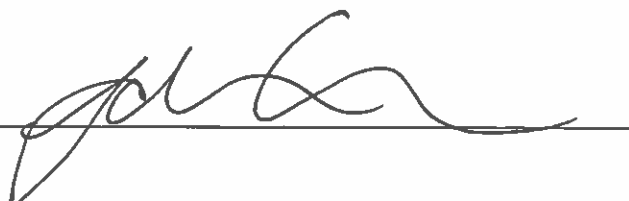
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

JANET OLMSTED GROSS
NAME AND SIGNATURE



NEW YORK, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Kathleen E. Hamrick
NAME AND SIGNATURE



Jersey City, NJ
CITY AND STATE

#79

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

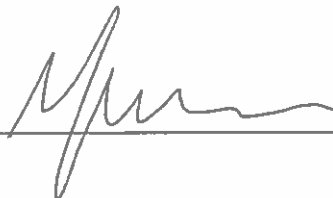
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Morgan Wang 

NAME AND SIGNATURE

New York, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Melissa Gibbs 
NAME AND SIGNATURE

New York, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

GAIL KARLSSON
NAME AND SIGNATURE



New York, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Charlene Henneid Charlene Henneid
NAME AND SIGNATURE

New York, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


NAME AND SIGNATURE

Gyda Sabauagh

Brooklyn, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



 NAME AND SIGNATURE

 CITY AND STATE

OCT. 3, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Sue-Ann Jacobson
501 1/2 S Circle Dr Apt D
Belgrade, Montana 59714

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Sandra Rosoff Gebber
East Lansing, Michigan (formerly of Brooklyn, N.Y.)

6 Oct 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Nancy Goldberg
Nancy Goldberg
Los Angeles, California

4040 Grand View Blvd #30
Los Angeles CA 90066-5280

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

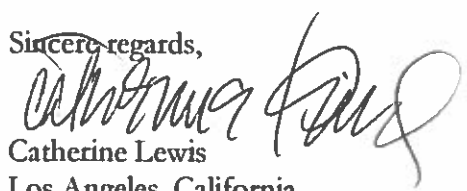
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely regards,


Catherine Lewis
Los Angeles, California

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Tim Firkowski
Henniker, NH

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

*Paul Blankensell
Lincoln, NE*

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a professional genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Jennifer Petfino
Newnan, Georgia



Oct. 4, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. **Ancestors on all branches of my family tree resided, had children and died in New York City. I'm not yet sure whether any died of genetically inherited diseases but I hope to research that possibility.** The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. **I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:**

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Barbara Garrard



Gaithersburg, MD (born in Queens, NY)

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

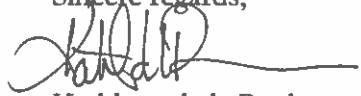
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Kathleen de la Rocha
Saratoga, CA

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

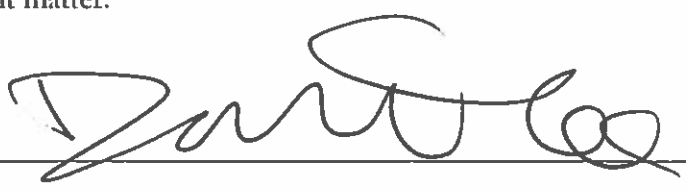
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Darinda Underwood



NAME AND SIGNATURE

New York, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

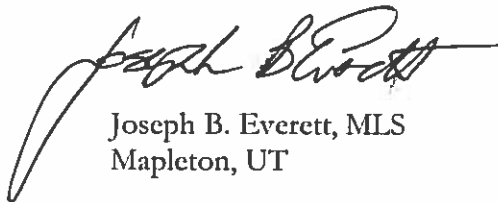
Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 25 years.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Joseph B. Everett, MLS
Mapleton, UT

#96

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Jess & Gene Marshall
72 E 19th Lane
Apache Junction, AZ 85119

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

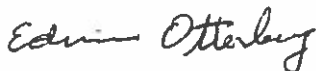
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Edwin Otterberg
Lady Lake, FL

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
MMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Chief of the Secretary

I urge you to vote against the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access will create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

My genealogical research involves multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Sincerely,
Ruth Stern
Ruth Stern
4914 N. Bonita Ridge
Tucson, AZ 85750

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

03 Oct 2017

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records ~~is~~ **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

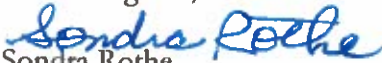
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Sondra Rothe

3102 Riverlawn Drive, Kingwood, TX 77339
(281) 358-5703
ssrothe@hotmail.com

5 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines to Further Limit Access to Public Vital Records **Office of the Secretary**

Dear Commission Members:

This letter regards the proposed changes for accessing birth and death records in the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

Timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

My genealogical research involves multiple records from numerous repositories. My goal is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing access to paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has proved successful in states like Connecticut and South Dakota, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

I also ask that you consider developing and offering an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research **in a format not suitable for proving identity**. An individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for considering these ideas.

Sincerely,



Linda Waite Smith
9705 N. Kentucky Avenue
Kansas City, MO 64157

October 4, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Deuisa Byquist
<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>

<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

PRINCETON, NJ 08541

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I urge you to vote against the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Timely access to these records are essential for research. The proposed restrictions on public access to birth and death records will create an unnecessary barrier for the millions seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Genealogical research involves multiple records from many repositories. I seek to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing members of a state-based genealogical organization has been a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to information from the death index allows a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Also, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, info related to cause of death can be very important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Sincerely,

Linda Mallahan

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Rev. Paula Hansen
Houston, Texas

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

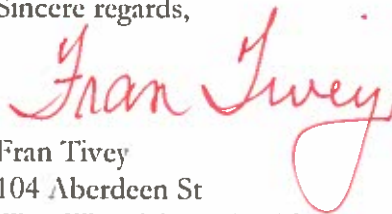
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Fran Tivey
104 Aberdeen St
West Warwick, RI 02893

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Mrs Marianne Morrison
LaPorte, Indiana

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Marilyn Verna, Ed.D.
1100 Clove road 4A
Staten Island, NY 10301
715mav@gmail.com

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Jayne Klein 

Asbury Park, NJ

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

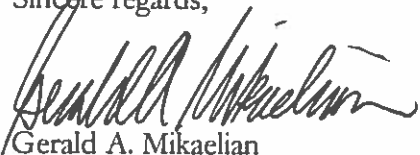
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Gerald A. Mikaelian
Toms River, New Jersey

5 October 2017

100 Station Landing, #1012
Medford, MA 02155

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members:

I write today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a professional genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

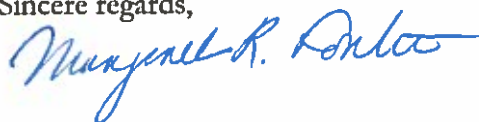
- Access to birth records **after 75 years** (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records **after 50 years**; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records **after 25 years** (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization with access has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Donna Eskwitt, Ph.D.
Palm Desert, CA

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 11 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Darcy E. Crickard
Cheektowaga, New York

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years Sometimes we have no idea when an ancestor
- Was born and cannot give dates, which is why we need to be able to access whatever is available and depending on the certificate to tell us and also their parents names. This is SO VITAL to finding the right people.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).
- Also, the release of original birth certificates for adoptees. I understand this has been in the courts for a number of years. Adoptees, like my children, need to have some kind of medical background especially when they are facing life threatening diseases.

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Florence & George Hunter
6 Jute St.
Alva, Fl. 33920

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

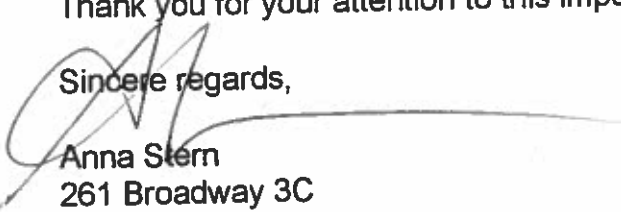
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Anna Stern
261 Broadway 3C
New York, NY 10007

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

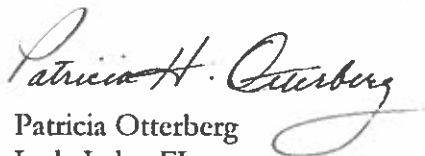
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Patricia Otterberg
Lady Lake, FL

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

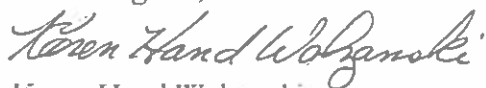
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization with these records has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Karen Hand Wolzanski
Lake Wales FL

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

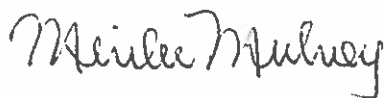
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider **developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity.** Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Merilee Mulvey
2224 Primrose Lane, Florence, OR 97439-7627

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Karen S. Franklin

Past President
International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Gotham Center

42-0- 28th St. 14th floor, CN 31

Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

October 6, 2017

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 11 2017
Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

As a native New Yorker and genealogy enthusiast, I ask that you DO NOT restrict access to NYC birth and death records as far back as 75 and 125 years. Those records are needed to further genealogy research and unlock family history mysteries. It is already hard enough to research NYC records without adding these restrictions.

Also, I would imagine that restricting those records would greatly impact the revenue stream generated by those requests. I know that I have spent a considerable amount of money on my family records and travel to NYC. I think you would enjoy continuing to receive that revenue, but I can't send it you if access to records is restricted.

Please consider an alternate option like other cities and states. Suggestions include: issuing a redacted death certificate or writing "For genealogy purposes only" across the record if lawsuits and identity fraud are the reasons for these proposed changes.

I hope you consider another option other than the one being proposed.

Thanks for reading this.

Sincerely,

Michele Lagoy

6111 Federal Blvd.

San Diego, CA 92114

619-831-1798

Descendant of the following NYC residents: Puccio's of Brooklyn and the Sullivan's of Staten Island.

#119

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132
4 October 2017

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

In a time when our personal data is for sale everywhere, it is mind-boggling to me that you are considering further restricting access to data that is so necessary to so many people, though it may have little monetary value. As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. Moreover, information about an individual's cause of death is extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, particularly in relation to genetically inherited diseases. The proposed increased restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. Indeed, particularly for those seeking medical information, I would argue that those restrictions are in fact **unfair and unethical encumbrances**.

I ask that you consider less restrictive, rather than more restrictive, rules regarding access to birth and death records. Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records that would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Eva Rosenn
Boston, MA

Aunt Lizzie's Trunk

36 Livingston St., Bridgeport, CT 06605

6 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 11 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access of birth and death records.

I am a professional genealogist in Bridgeport, Connecticut. A number of my clients have ancestors who moved to Connecticut after arriving in New York City from their place of birth. Many of these families lived in New York for one or more generations and married, had children and died there. I've visited the Municipal Archives numerous times to do research in the wonderful vital records of the City of New York.

I can't begin to tell you how important it is to people to discover the place of origin of an ancestor, or to find the name of a grandmother or grandfather or earlier ancestor on a marriage or death record. So many of immigrants came to this country because of strife or starvation in their homeland, and many would not speak of home. Your wonderful records help me to fulfill the dreams of my clients to understand what happened in their families and to allow them to visit the place where their ancestors lived.

My state of Connecticut allows anyone aged 18 and up to purchase a certified copy of any marriage or death record, regardless of date, and provides even more access to members of genealogy societies incorporated in the State. This has allowed me and thousands of other researchers to unravel many mysteries here, and has never resulted in identity theft or legal suit. I ask you to consider *loosening*, rather than *tightening*, the date restrictions you have on your records. At the very least, I ask that the City use the access guidelines of the State of New York. Waiting as long as you are now proposing means that people living today might not be able to learn about their grandparents. This seems cruel and unnecessary. In fact, it would make it almost impossible to recreate families in order to research earlier ancestors.

I thank you for keeping such excellent records, and allowing access to the people who, I believe, have a right to learn about their ancestors.

Sincerely yours,



Nora Galvin
Certified Genealogist

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

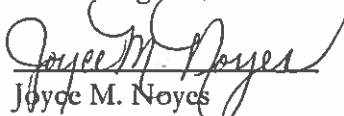
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


 Joyce M. Noyes
 Shepherd, Michigan

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

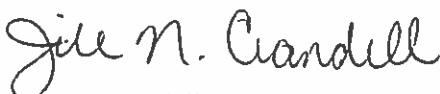
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Jill N. Crandell
Provo, Utah

October 6, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records 5 years after death (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 5 years.
- Access to the index to death records after 1 year (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Richard L. Ferris
Gloucester, Virginia

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, i ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Deborah S. Wieder 1

Brandon, Fl.

#125

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

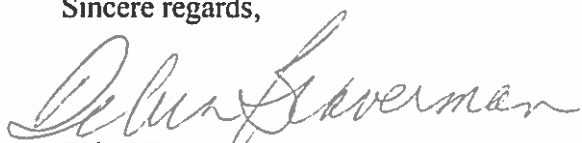
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Debra Braverman
445 East 86 Street
New York, New York 10028

#126

Arlene Vislocky
17675 Boniello Drive
Boca Raton, FL 33496-1501
(561)997-0016
arlene@netorange.com

October 3, 2017

Received by
DOHMH

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

OCT 12 2017

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

Regarding: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Arlene Vislocky
17675 Boniello Drive
Boca Raton, FL 33496-1501
(561)997-0016
arlene@netorange.com

#127

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

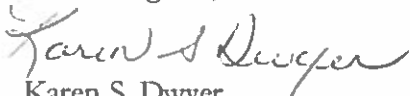
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Karen S. Dwyer
Lakewood Ranch, Florida 34202

#128

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Jill McGirr



Smithtown, New York

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

3 October 2017

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 12 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

James W. Castellan
42 Rabbit Run
Rose Valley, PA 19086



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



<Leonard M. Katz>

<Great Neck, NY 11021>

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

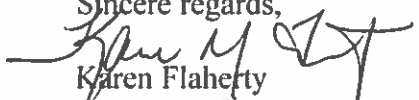
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Karen Flahefty
Williamstown, New Jersey

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Raymond W. Jackson
Bedford, PA 15522

OCT. 3, 2017

#133

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Marcia E. DeVries

Marcia E. DeVries
Walnut Creek, California

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 12 2017
Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

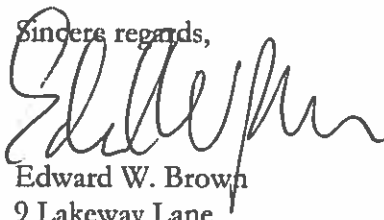
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Edward W. Brown
9 Lakeway Lane
Harwich, MA. 02645

#135

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

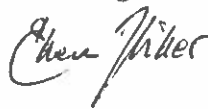
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,
Larry G. Noyes
Larry G. Noyes
Shepherd, Michigan

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
F. H. M. H.
OCT 12 2017
Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Yakima, WAshington

October 5, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Iris Bachman (aka Ida Bachman)
3939 Walnut Avenue #117

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States—and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials are **critical and essential** for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<NAME>

<CITY AND STATE>

Wallace D Huskonen Brecksville OH

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 12 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

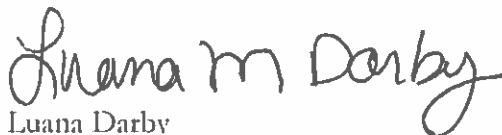
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Luana Darby
West Jordan, Utah

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

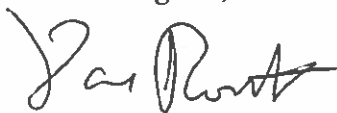
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Dave Rowitt
8508 Redleaf Lane
Orlando, FL 32819

#142

4 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Cordially,



Kimberly Simpson
03043 Barnard Road
Charlevoix, Michigan 49720

#143

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories, not only in this country but other countries as well. My intention is to discover information about ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. **I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:**

- **Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.**
- **Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.**
- **Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).**

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases. **This method has been adopted here in California and proven to be very successful for the county and state agencies and for genealogists.**

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Sheila Benedict

03 Oct 2017

PO Box 365
Solvang, CA 93463-0365 USA

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Dianne B Fullam
Clifton Park, NY 12065-2916

#145

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

As a genealogist with many ancestors who lived in New York State, timely access to birth and death records are *critical and essential* for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access is concerning, to say the least.

My research involves multiple records from numerous repositories in order to discover information about my ancestors. Please consider the following guidelines for access:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Access to the limited information from the death index would allow me and other genealogists, key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Finally, please sanction the development and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. (Items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.)

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Warm regards,

Carol Fountaine Guthrie
Bountiful, UT

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Patricia McIntyre
North Ogden, Utah

#147

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



April D Bailey
Cabot, Arkansas

P.S. Please consider this. I'm trying to get grandfathers Original Birth Certificate. His birth was in 1911. I would like to know my roots. Thank you

Arnold Garson

5 Riverview Heights
Sioux Falls, SD 57105

(502) 415-3122
ahgarson@gmail.com

Received by
DOHMH

October 4, 2017

OCT 12 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission members,

As a genealogist and family history researcher and author, I am extremely concerned about the Department's proposed limitations regarding access to New York City birth and death records.

My family history research and writing has brought an understanding and appreciation of history to scores of people across the country who have ancestral roots in New York City. The proposed reduced access to birth and death records would unnecessarily bar access to key pieces of this information. At a time when all of us need to better understand the trials our ancestors encountered as new immigrants to America and how they overcame them, your proposal to limit access to information regarding such families and their descendants would, in turn, have an adverse impact on our ability to provide current generations with an appreciation of who their ancestors were and what they accomplished. This is true because very often, the information on birth and death records is the key to being able to identify a particular ancestor. Limitations to access, thus, in effect, limit and reduce our understanding of history.

I know that the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society has made suggestions for easing your proposed restrictions and I support their efforts. Despite the fact that I do not live anywhere near New York, I would have no objection to being required to join a New York genealogy society to maintain timely access to death records. Further, regarding the Society's proposal for the Department to develop an informational copy of birth and death records that would include such key items as cause of death and names of parents and spouse, please know that I would have no objection to being required to reimburse the Department through an additional, modest fee for the time this process might take.

Thank you for your time and attention to this important matter.

Respectfully,



cc: New York Genealogical & Biographical Society



#149

Marie Varrelman Melchiori, *Certified Genealogist Emeritus*
19350 Magnolia Grove Square, Unit 409
Lansdowne, VA 20176-8492

6 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
D. N. [unclear]

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 12 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. All of my personal family research is in the 5 Boro area. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Marie Varrelman Melchiori

Peter E. Broadbent, Jr.
4804 Cary Street Road
Richmond, VA 23226

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

October 6, 2017
Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Let me note that in 2012 the Virginia General Assembly's Joint Commission on Healthcare studied recommend changes to lengthen Virginia's closed period for deaths and marriages from 50 to 75 years (the closed period for births was not challenged). Instead of lengthening these time periods, and after considering privacy and medical condition concerns, the legislation recommended by the Commission reduced the closed period for deaths and marriages from 50 to 25 years. This legislation (2012 HB272, 2012 SB 660) was overwhelmingly approved by the legislature, which also provided that all public vital records (index and underlying certificates) would be put online. Even for closed period records, a public online index was to be established showing names, place and date of event, etc.

The online index for all records (and online copies of public vital records) was launched in 2015, and has been very well received by the public. It has greatly reduced demands on vital records staff, greatly helped in genealogical research, and there have been no reported problems.

All vital records are public records, and should be readily accessible and available to the public absent compelling privacy or security concerns.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 25 years; or after 10 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

- Access to the index to death records after 10 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Peter E. Broadbent, Jr.", written over the word "Sincerely".

Peter E. Broadbent, Jr.

#2201269

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

Office of the Secretary

DOLORES SORCE
226 RIVER DRIVE
MORICHES, NY 11955
pantera205@aol.com

October 4, 2017

New York City Dept of Health & Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Valores Ince". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'V'.

Nathania H. Branch Miles
7653 Allendale Circle
Hyattsville, MD 20785-4102
(240) 381-2998

October 5, 2017

New York City Department of Health
and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 12 2017

RE: *Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records*

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a person who was born in New York City, former resident and as a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research of my family and ancestors. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- *Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.*
- *Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.*
- *Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).*

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nathania A. Branch Miles". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Ms. Nathania A. Branch Miles
Nathania.miles@verizon.net

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

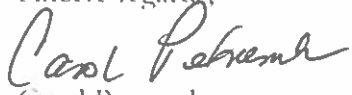
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Carol Petranek
Silver Spring, Maryland

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

William Stemmler
Forked River, New Jersey

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Lawrence R. Lanzaro



Manchester, NJ 08759

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 13 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

★ Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Michael Ann Brown
Fairfax, Virginia

#157

9 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Phyllis M. Sternemann, MA, CCC-SLP
Manhasset, New York

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 13 2017
Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

October 6, 2017

I am writing today to provide my *personal* comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

For MY Mental Health, timely access to these records has been **critical and essential** for my research. *My parents were Jewish immigrants arriving in New York in 1939, and I was born in the City.* The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. *Finding other family that preceded my immediate family here is of utmost importance to me.*

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter. *Those that came before us have much to teach us, in many ways.*

Barbara J. Barrett

October 8, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 13 2017
Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Mary Cody-Kenney
36 Norwood Avenue
Manchester, MA 01944

#160

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Marilyn Tannon
Seyard, NY

#161

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 13 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Mary Beth Craven

Mary Beth Craven

Northvale, New Jersey 07647

P.S. Many of my ancestors lived in NYC - my father was a 3rd generation New Yorker, so this is especially important to me.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 13 2017
Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Margaret Domber
Sincere regards,



Ms. Margaret Domber
154 Kakeout Rd.
Kinnelon, NJ 07405

The maternal side of my family is from Brooklyn and these records are critical to my research.

#163

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 13 2017
Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Joy Ann Strasser
2020 Youngs Avenue
Southold, NY 11971

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards


Mary Beth Walsh
53 W 104th St
NY NY 10025

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

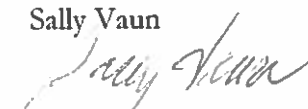
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Sally Vaun



Norfolk, CT

#166

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Robert Clark
Gilbert, AZ

#167

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Kathleen Shannon
Yuba City, CA 95991

October 5, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Laurel M. Keough
Hamburg, N.Y. 14075



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Robert J. Fiedin
 P.O. Box 4091
 Birmingham, TX
 75804

#170

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Mrs. Nancy E. McGlynn
Ladson, SC 29456-4063

URE> *Nancy E. McGlynn*

#171

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I urge you to vote against the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Timely access to these records is essential for research. The proposed restrictions on public access to birth and death records will create an unnecessary barrier for the millions seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. My family arrived in NY in the 1830's and my husband's a few decades later and removing records that have already been available is regressive, and almost punitive.

I hope that logic prevails and that someone voting realizes how important genealogy is to so many people, and how much would be lost by restricting birth records for 125 years and death records to 75 years.

Please do the right thing and reject this proposal.

Pam Miller
89 Eastward
Rockport, ME 04856

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

This letter is to voice my concerns regarding the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research as a professional family historian and genealogist. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing access to paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut and I would support New York City creating a similar program. Access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Finally, please consider developing and implementing a process for acquiring an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. It is important to note that items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important for my research, especially when I am tracing medical history relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Kate Eakman
Senior Researcher, Legacy Tree Genealogists
1975 SW Lake Pl.
Gresham, OR 97080

McKelden Smith
162 East 80th Street
New York, NY 10075

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

October 5, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Office of the Secretary

Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing to comment on the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are essential for family history research.

Many states offer easy access to vital records, because they see no risk in it. An example is the state of Virginia, which allows downloading of birth, death, marriage, and divorce certificates.

These certificates are for information only, and can't be used for proving identity.

Cause of death information is widely available, and frequently cited in obituaries. There is no harm at all in allowing researchers to see these data, especially if they inform a family's health history.

Thank you for considering a more open policy on vital records availability

Sincerely yours,



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

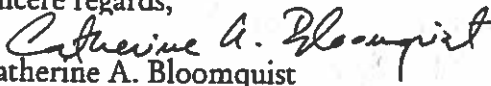
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Catherine A. Bloomquist
Shorewood, Minnesota

#175

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

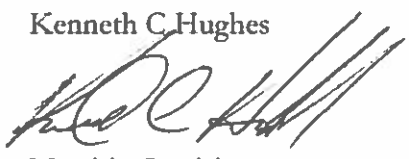
Providing individuals access has seen a tremendous success in states like Louisiana, the online search of birth, marriage and death records is invaluable and the index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research. Go check it out; <https://www.sos.la.gov/HistoricalResources/ResearchHistoricalRecords/Pages/OnlinePublicVitalRecordsIndex.aspx>

This is an important tool which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Kenneth C. Hughes



Metairie, Louisiana

Friday October 6 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 13 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a long time family historian with centuries long ties to New York City access to the New York City vital records are essential .

The proposed **draconian restrictions** on when birth and death records would become available for public access will create an unnecessary burden for countless people living worldwide who are seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

It will also cause New York City businesses and the New York City Government a significant loss of revenue from the fees spent annually within New York City by genealogists and family historians. While visiting New York City for the day or much longer Genealogists and family historians willingly spent lots of money in New York City while obtaining the records they need. They spend their money on taxis, public transportation, hotels, restaurants, tourist attractions and on the actual fees for the vital records.

While I now live in Connecticut and I am a current dues paying member of the Middlesex Genealogical Society, I was born, raised and married in New York City. Generations of my family members have been born, married and are buried in the City.

New York City has always been the leader in the advancement of scholarship. Please do not enact a policy that will cause my beloved New York City a loss of revenue and reputation.

The Scotlandspeople website in the United Kingdom is a worldwide positive example of how a government while respecting a person's privacy can make a very healthy profit for itself by making its genealogical records available in a timely manner to the general public.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Mary Jane Cameron
6 Relay Court
Cos Cob CT 06807

#177

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Eloise K. Brown
Orangeburg, South Carolina

#178

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

Office of the Secretary

170 West End Ave. #6A
New York, NY 10023
Oct. 10, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th St., 14th Fl, CN31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Restricting Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

It distresses me greatly to learn of your well-intentioned but ill-conceived attempts to seal birth and death records for even longer periods than you do now.

Having been the victim of identity theft or credit card fraud three times, I understand more than most how important it is to safeguard certain personal information – but blocking access to birth and death records for extra decades is not the answer.

Further restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary burden for everyone seeking to trace their family trees by using New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 100 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death certificates after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society. Once someone has passed away the courts have ruled they have no right to privacy anyway.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

One suggestion I have read makes the most sense: give the records to the NYC Archives but make it possible for genealogists to obtain the information while not being able to get an official copy of that record which could be used to commit identity theft or fraud.

Respectfully submitted,



#179

Processed by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

Constance T. Shotts, Ed.D., CGSM

104 Locust Run Place

Monroe, NC 28110

704-283-7249

ccts2013@carolina.rr.com

Office of the Secretary

6 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, certified by the Board for the Certification of Genealogists, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace families within New York City's vital records. My work is done primarily with the Department of the Army, Conflict Repatriations Branch, to identify and help the Army locate and contact family members of fallen soldiers who were lost in WWII or Korea; the hope is to be able to identify the remains of fallen soldiers through DNA testing, so that they can be brought home, properly honored for their service and their sacrifice, and to give the family the peace of knowing that their loved one is once again home.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society and to credentialed genealogists working on behalf of the military to facilitate the identification and repatriation of fallen soldiers.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization access to a record set has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify specific records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Constance T. Shotts, Ed.D., CGSM

CG is a service mark of the Board for Certification of Genealogists, used under license by board certificants after periodic evaluations. Certified Genealogist and the board name are trademarks registered in the US Patent and Trademark Office.

#180

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 13 2017

Office of the Secretary

Robert L. Worden
30 Murray Avenue
Annapolis, Maryland 21401-2843
410-263-0744 • wordenannapolis@aol.com

October 9, 2017

RE: Proposed Rules Public Vital Records Access


Dear Commission Members:

I wish to comment on the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's proposed changes to public access of birth and death records.

I am a New York State native, historian, and past (and future) user of the New York City Archives. Timely access to birth and death records is critical and essential to my ongoing research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access, if approved, will create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and other historians conducting research using New York City's vital records.

I understand for privacy purposes why certain restrictions may be applicable. Instead, I suggest restrictions of no longer than 70 years for birth records and 25 years for death records as more reasonable and conducive to demographic and historical research.

Moreover, establishing longer periods of restriction would set a very bad precedent that may serve as an encouragement for adoption by other municipal and state keepers of vital records. New York should be a leader in public access not a hinderer.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Worden, Ph.D.

Commissioners
New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

#181

James Henderson

Comment:

As a NYC genealogist, timely and easy access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within NYC's vital records. The NYS Department of Health rules are more reasonable and provide for uncertified copies of the following types of records for genealogy research purposes: Birth certificates if on file for at least 75 years and the person whose name is on the birth certificate is known to be deceased; death certificates if on file for at least 50 years; and marriage certificates if on file for at least 50 years and both spouses are known to be deceased. I recommend the following guidelines: - Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 90 years if no death date is verified; - Access to death records after 25 years; or after 10 years to registered members of a genealogical society; - Access to the index to death records after five years; - Issuance of uncertified facsimile copies of original birth and death records, marked with a stamp indicating that the facsimile copy is not suitable for proving identity.

Agency: [DOHMH](#)

#182

Alex Friedlander

Comment:

While I can understand the privacy concerns involved in proposing this rule, such a change will create considerable difficulties for people doing genealogical research. In particular, the 75 year limit for death records is very problematic, and I do not understand how death records older than 50 years (a common standard in other localities) would compromise the privacy of such individuals or their families. I would urge you to consider two modifications: preferably, change the limits to 50 years for deaths and 110 years for births; or alternatively, create a process that would permit valid members of genealogical societies and/or professional genealogists to access death records older than 50 years and birth records older than 100 years.

#183

Jane Wilcox

Comment:

Access to vital records is vital to my livelihood. As a professional forensic genealogist, I need to quickly provide vital records to courts, attorneys, and others for probate and other cases. Birth and death records rightly need to have reasonable periods of access restrictions. Those periods that the NYC DOHMH proposes are unnecessary burdens to me as a professional as well as the general public. Birth records should not be closed after 100 years, and should be open within 100 years if the person is deceased and

should be available to anyone in that instance. Death records should not be closed at all. The perceived threat of identity theft is just that -- perceived. Having open records allows open access to check for identity. Preventing access to records does nothing to thwart the problem.

#184

jane werthmann

Comment:

he impact this change will have on genealogists and especially family historians is unthinkable. Family history is so important! Often these documents are a starting point for someone who is just beginning their research or provide the only clue(s) that helps them break through that dreaded brick wall. We actively encourage family history research. Please dont do this- this was the only way I found out about my grandmother's death was due to breast cancer.

#185

Louise Perrotta

Comment:

I am NOT a professional genealogist but I DO need access to these records. I am researching MY extended family. Your proposed new rules are excessively restrictive. I understand that New York State Department of Health rules are more reasonable. They provide uncertified copies of the following types of records for genealogy research purposes: Birth certificates – if on file for at least 75 years and the person whose name is on the birth certificate is known to be deceased. Death certificates – if on file for at least 50 years. Marriage certificates – if on file for at least 50 years and both spouses are known to be deceased. If a person is DECEASED what is the problem? There is no need to restrict it for an arbitrary/excessive number of years.

#186

jo solomito-haslam

Comment:

Please do not adopt this rule. I have been able to use these records to find my grandfather who died in 1917 when my father was only 2yrs old. Dad was never told anything about his father and had no memory of him. Through the records on this site I was finally able to find Grandpa's death certificate and was able to give my dad a chance to visit Grandpa's grave before my dad died of Alzheimer's disease. Your records are vital to those of us trying to piece together our families, especially for those of us whose family members died so long ago. Now I am researching my father's uncle. Without your site I may never find him since I have no living relatives who can fill in

some of the gaps. We are up against so many road blocks that prevent us from 'finding our roots'. Please do not add another.

#187

Katherine Davis

Comment:

Please do not adopt these harsh measures. It will hurt adoptees like me and genealogists who simply are looking for family information. There are other effective ways to safeguard these records. Please adopt the Genealogical and Biographical Society's proposal instead.

#188

Anne Jeffery

Comment:

I agree completely with an earlier comment made by Diana Frederick, who said: "With respect to protecting a deceased persons information, after a person dies the social security number is removed from active use and placed into the Social Security Administration's Death Master File database. Therefore that persons personal information cannot be used for legal reason. To my knowledge, a death certificate cannot be used to open an account, get a credit card, be used as identification or any other fraud or identity theft reasons." So far, my research has only been in the State of Delaware, where I was able to obtain death certificates of relatives. Some contained Social Security numbers, some did not but they all have the word "GENEALOGY" stamped on them in plain sight. I also had to provide proof of identification in order to obtain these documents. In summation, removing the social security numbers from both birth and death certificates for genealogical research would be a better solution than blocking research for 75 -100 years. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

#189

Dolores Royere

Comment:

I feel it's not a sensible or acceptable change of rule for Genealogist. It is very important for us to find this information to continue with our work. The years you propose are too long of a period for us to wait out. Genealogy is not only for our own personal reasons it is also a job. This rule is stopping a professional Genealogist's work, which effects their livelihood. I believe lawyers also need this info for court cases as proof, etc..

#190

Michele Carroll

Comment:

Please reconsider this proposed rule. I am an avid genealogist whose Great Grandparents and Grandfather, entered, married, had children, and lived in New York. Access to these records are really important to me. I am even planning a trip to New York to research my relatives. This rule would put a stop to my research and my visit. There have to be alternatives to this rule. I know you will find a workable solution to this. Thank you, Michele Carroll

#191

Sheila Perino S...

Comment:

Clearly the city does need to take measures against the theft of identity. However, as the proposal currently stands it becomes a road block to those who have a legitimate right to these records. The proof of death for a birth certificate would be impossible if the individual in question was long lived and his/her death was in itself not seventy five years old. In my own case my father and mother were born in 1915 and 1917 respectively. My father passed in 1995 and my mother in 2005. Even though I do have their death certificates it would still be impossible to get their birth certificates because they are 'recently' deceased. These documents should belong to their heirs. I think that the law should have allowances for those who can prove their relationship to the deceased. It also should also provide some other way for genealogical groups to have access to death indexes after 25 years.

#192

Claire Kegerise

Comment:

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

#193

Edward Patton

Comment:

This proposed rule is very poorly crafted. In New York State it is very hard for family historians to discover their ancestor's information. Other states, such as Ohio, give a researcher access to their family history with much more liberal terms. People research their family for many reasons, including health issues, and to discover their ancestral roots, and as a pleasant pastime. Amazingly enough, the Federal government releases Social Security information very shortly after a person dies. At the very least any family member should be able to access their family information no matter how long their relations have been dead. Millions of people are pursuing this family research hobby. I believe that people have the right to the information that this rule would suppress even more than it currently allows. As president of a well respected genealogical organization I believe that this proposed ruling will only make our research efforts extremely harder. In my own case obtaining certificates on my grandparents would not be legal until 2016. Since I am now 76 years old it would be 9 more years before I would be able to get a copy of a record. I think this proposed rule is way to restrictive for those seeking more information on their families for health or other reasons including pursuit of a highly popular hobby.

#194

Nancy Serra-Spencer

Comment:

putting a 125 year and 75 year hold on vital records will severely restrict the ability of genealogists and the public to access the records of their deceased loved ones. I have encountered this in other states and it has served no one interests. My grandmother is dead since the 70's. With this law I could never find her birth record and the birth and death records of her 10 siblings, including 2 sets of twins who died before the age of 4 months and where they are buried. As a result of finding this information I was able to visit their graves and honor my grandmother. This is a bad Idea and will not save us from identity theft. This has been done in Colorado where I live with marriage records. It is devastating and I bed that you not do the same thing!

#195

mark foster

Comment:

As a member of the Italian Genealogy Group and the German Genealogy Group for many years, and having used the resources of the NYC Municipal Archives since 1993 for my genealogy work, I fully support the proposal made by the RPAC concerning the availability of NYC Vital Records. Thank you, Mark Foster

#196

Robin Schectman

Comment:

I agree with many of the comments already posted here. Under the proposed guidelines I would not have lived long enough to have been able to discover my great grandparents' names, which I was able to obtain from my grandparents' 1969 and 1973 NYC death certificates. The death certificate restriction already existing, that post-1948 you must be directly related to the deceased, and no further than a grandchild, is also too restrictive to be able to find and verify grand aunts' and uncles' relationships. Under the proposed guidelines I would not have been able, several years ago, to discover and contact over fifty second cousins, previously unknown to me. Public access to these important records should be made less restrictive, not more.

#197

Christine Rose

Comment:

I agree with the many posted comments as to the unduly harsh restrictions proposed. It would seem we should have access to the information we seek for genealogical purposes (or other family interests). It has not been proven that this would prevent identity theft or even great diminish it.

#198

Sheryl Stern-Titone

Comment:

Hello. I am a very proud 2nd generation American & native New Yorker. I am my family's historian & genealogist. I have been able to trace my family history back to Europe, Ukraine, Russia & Great Britain because I have been able to access my great grandparent's & other ancestor's vital records from the time they arrived in New York as far back as 1895. Because of the availability of these records to me, I have been able to construct a very decent sized family tree, re-connect with living relatives I had lost contact with, connect with cousins I knew of, but, didn't know personally & have even found cousins I had no idea existed & that I now, very happily, have relationships with. I BEG of you to NOT APPROVE 'Proposed resolution to amend Article 207. These records are of extreme importance to family historians/genealogists everywhere. In many cases, we find that our ancestors played a crucial part in American history on the whole, because, some family members know stories & historical facts about an ancestor that other family members do not know. Our ancestors are the foundation of ourselves, our children & all future generations. Being able to see certain information about our ancestors also answers personal questions & provides fun facts to us. For example, both my grandfathers were women's fashion designers on 7th Ave in women's fashion design houses. I have always known this & always knew that my children have artistic talents that were inherited from these 2 men, but, many people don't find out their grandparent's occupations until they see it on a census record, a military record, a

naturalization declaration certificate, etc. They then have an 'ah ha moment' as to why they have a special talent or enjoy a certain activity. They realize they or their children have inherited a certain trait from an ancestor. Being able to access a birth and/or death record confirms a maiden name, a married name, a great grandparent's unknown name, which can lead to tracing the ancestor(s) back to their country of origin, the ancestor's history in their country of origin, how they lived there & frequently & sadly, the conditions in which they lived, survived or died. These are things that instill family pride in people, make people want to set life goals for themselves, honor the family members that didn't survive the atrocities of genocide & want to have their own effect on the present & future society. Knowing the vital information on birth/death records can even lead to the answers of why some family members have certain medical conditions & can tell a medical provider of the patient many important things about why the person is ill, how to treat the person so that there might be a cure, a remission or long term treatment so as to allow the person a better quality of life. Thank you for taking the time to read this & weighing my words when you are trying to decide to vote for or against the proposed rules. Thank you in advance for your NO vote.

#199

Steven Rosenberg

Comment:

California has a better solution for Genealogists. They provide certificates with a stamp that states that the document cannot be used for identification purposes so that only official documents with a raised seal can be used for identification purposes. Issuing of death certificates and births where proof of death is provided are vital information for researchers. Your proposal will prevent those who can prove a relationship from continuing to obtain these documents which does violate the rights of relatives from tracing their family history. Modifications to documents are not a very good reason for. Blocking a family researcher due to extreme time frames and unreasonable regulations for what should be information on deceased individuals.

#200

Harriet Simons

Comment:

Contrary to making it more difficult for legal, genealogical or medical research I believe that New York City should be making this kind of information more available. In fact I think all records should be available no later than three years after death. I certain instances records of living people should be available to authorized researchers.

#201

Jim Spero

Comment:

While I understand the need to protect against identity theft, the current proposal goes too far and tramples the legitimate needs of genealogists. The compromise plan put forward by the NYB&G sufficiently protects against identity theft while providing genealogists access to the vital records they need. The compromise proposal can be found at: <https://www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org/nyc-vital-records-access#letter> The site has other steps that can be taken to voice the concerns of genealogists regarding this proposal. Jim

#202

Dara Markowitz

Comment:

The stated rule change: "The Department believes that these proposed schedules balance the need to protect the personal information of people who may be alive, especially as it relates to the problem of identity theft as well as other privacy issues, with the public's right to access historically important records, including the specific interests of families, genealogists and other researchers." The rule change indicates that the proposers are "concerned" about identity theft. This idea of reducing identity theft by extending the closure of records seems unfounded and the use of this excuse could be considered in my mind as irresponsible fear mongering. The problem of "ghosting" has nothing to do with obtaining death certificates. Please reference an article by AARP on this topic <http://www.aarp.org/money/scams-fraud/info-03-2013/protecting-the-dead-from-identity-theft.html>. Other similar articles are available as well from consumer organizations. It is also important to point out that these historic records are not certified copies which are needed for legal transactions and which require additional documents (i.e. photo ID, letters from a gov. agency) in order to be released. The statement that there are privacy, "the state of being free from public attention", issues at stake is a tricky one. In fact the Federal Privacy Act is clear that once dead, their information isn't generally protected under the law. Furthermore, people searching for historic documents, often genealogists, are aware that surprises may occur and that those surprises could be unpleasant. Yet, as adults, they seek information willingly, and the government really has no place to deny them. So I ask myself, what could be a real reason for this suggested rule change? I considered if these government offices are deriving some stream of income that the release of these records could impact? Fiscal issues are often behind the scenes. Another issue that comes to mind is the work of a group called Reclaim the Records (I have no affiliation with this group but have seen their work on genealogical forums). After consulting this group's website, I noted that they have successfully required NY to release materials but that they were obstructed and needed attorneys to prove these cases. They have an upcoming Freedom of Information request that notes the the NY Dept of Health has been out of compliance for 7 years with the current NY directives that release these birth records after 100 years. After looking through these materials, I believe that this rule change is an attempt to hide their non compliance, derail this and possible future

Freedom of Information Act requests, and avoid potential costs of compliance and or possible litigation. It my hope that these public comments will be taken seriously. I see no reason to extend these closures and every reason to make them less restrictive.

#203

Shelley Mitchell

Comment:

Your proposal for a change to longer non-disclosure is preposterous. Not only will it make it impossible for genealogists to do research but the chance of misuse of the information is minimal compared to the chance of misuse by anyone using a computer. With all the record hacking going on, you should not jump to the extreme conclusion that we don't have a right to know our heritage while we are alive. When a mother gives up a child for adoption, the birth records are changed so as to remove the biological birth mother's name and replace it with the adoptive mother's name. And even the father named isn't always the real name of the father. Your caution, while being sincere, is unnecessary. I have not searched for my Roots for all these years to be blocked by my own government. It's bad enough that many records in Europe were destroyed and we can't get into most Russian records or Chinese records. The past is the past. It often helps to shape the future to know the events of the past. To not repeat the mistakes of the past, like having a child out of wedlock. Or to learn that someone died of cancer so you can screen more often. Please don't go backwards and limit access.

#204

Robert Bongiovi

Comment:

I believe that access to records for family historians should not be restricted due to the bad behavior of a few. Instead of restricting access for law abiding genealogists please increase the penalties against the criminals. Thank you.

#205

Betty MATTIFORD

Comment:

I am a genealogist who is researching Italian relatives who came into NYC in the late 1890's and early 1900's. My grandparents and their siblings lived into the 1970's and 1980's. It is ridiculous to forbid me to have access to their record for 125 years after their birth or 75 years after their death. 75 years from 1983 is 2057. I may not be alive then as I am already 72 years old. Most people don't get interested in their genealogy until they are retired; so they are already in their 60's trying to find out information of parents and grandparents who have probably died. I think the time period is entirely too long.

#206

Chuck Weinstein

Comment:

Identity theft is a huge problem in the US and around the world. However, today, there are much easier ways to steal or create an identity than to go through files looking for a birth or death certificate to appropriate. In recent years, data breaches from large corporations, including Anthem Health, Equifax, Target, Home Depot, and many others have put the personal information of most of the US population on line and easily accessible. The proposed solution to a non-existent problem is like taking a cannon to go after mosquitoes. It will harm the genealogy industry and provide little, if any protection, to individuals on record. This is a giant step backward in making public records available to the public. My suggested solution is to provide a genealogical certificate that is a matter of public record but redacts private information. These would be available 75 years after birth and 25 years after death. Remove home addresses from the birth certificate and addresses and social security numbers from death certificates. The cause of death may be extremely important in determining diseases that run in families. By law, including the HIPAA Act, the dead have no privacy rights. Birth records before 1942 and death records before 1992 should be made available for family historians and genealogists immediately. Full records should be available 100 years after birth and 50 years after death. A provision to allow families to opt out of the genealogical records program can be made available. This how many states have chosen to handle this issue. In order to obtain a genealogical certificate, one must either demonstrate an existing family relationship or sign a sworn statement that he/she is either related or has been engaged by a direct relative to obtain this information. One option may be to create a genealogy registry. Many other states have adopted this solution. Vital Records are called that because their existence is vital, both to the state and to the families of individuals. Please reconsider this poorly thought-out rule and make records easier to access for families rather than harder.

#207

Linda Hirsh

Comment:

As a member of the Jewish Genealogical Society of New York, and the greater genealogical community, I suggest NYC follow the existing guidelines of the state of New York:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years, or after 25 years, to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information)

#208

Michael Whitton

Comment:

There is virtually no evidence that suggests that vital records have contributed to the risk of identity theft. Residents of states with open access, such as Ohio, are no more vulnerable to identity theft than people living in more restrictive jurisdictions. Restricting access to PUBLIC records does not protect the public in any discernible way. The DOHMH should be focusing on making records MORE accessible, not less. Reasonable limits of 100 years for birth records and 25 years for death records is more than adequate.

#209

Todd Leavitt

Comment:

The Proposed Rule fails to recognize needs and standards of the genealogical community and will only make matters exceedingly MORE difficult for those most effected by the rule change. Kindly revert to the same rules as are presently practiced by the State of NY in its historical records access regulations.

#210

Rich Venezia

Comment:

As a genealogist, I find this proposed rule extremely restrictive and I hope that you don't enact it. The idea that restricting records like this will combat identity theft has been proven wrong in states that have open access to records, like Massachusetts and California. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

#211

Robert Sweeney

Comment:

As a professionally trained historian and active genealogist, I find your proposed rule change to be mystifying. Whose interest is being protected by extending the exclusion period for birth and death dates of no longer living persons? The only practical effect of such a rule change will be to make it much harder for historians, genealogists or just simply curious members of the public to find and examine information about our ancestors. Government agencies should be trying to further research into the past, not making it harder to carry out.

#212

Elizabeth Rothman

Comment:

I am an avid family historian and, although I live in Seattle, I have accessed records from the New York City Archive many times. I am concerned about the changes proposed concerning birth and death records. The increase in the time that the records are to be held will create a hardship on genealogists and historians, as well as for individuals with concerns that may involve health, identity, religious issues, and personal interest. I am particularly concerned about the restriction of individuals allowed to access records during the sequestered time. Although I could not easily confirm it by studying your website, I understand that only parent and child will be able to access a birth record. It is still rare that a parent or child will be alive in 100 years. By the new rules, a grandchild would need to wait an additional 25 years before accessing the birth record! I understand that the primary concern behind the rule changes is the risk of identity theft. Besides a few anecdotal cases, there is no evidence that identity theft due to records taken from an archive has been a problem. Meanwhile, computer hacking continues to jeopardize the personal information of millions. Please do not increase the length of time that these records are held. All living descendants should have a right to know, and to request to view these records.

#213

Gina Carpentieri

Comment:

I am totally opposed to this change in the law. It does nothing to protect people's privacy and only hinders what should be available to the populace. I cannot accept your reasoning for the change in this law. These are public records and should be available to people as they have been in the past.

#214

Joyce Lambert

Comment:

I believe your new proposed ruling on vital records is unfair to genealogists and denies us vital information that gives us the opportunity to learn about our ancestors. Birth records (to be discontinued) from the 1890's to 1925 are vital to genealogical research. They give us the parents' names, especially the mother's maiden name which opens numerous additional avenues to research. Also, the birth record shows the child's number in birth order. This tells us the family size and allows us to know how many more children to research. The 1900 census shows a women's history of the number of children born and her children still alive. Without the opportunity of having access to birth records, from 1892 to 1900, our relatives born & died during those years will be lost to us. In addition, children born and survive from 1900 – 1925 will only be found on census records. These records are vague and many times do not use the child's proper name. We will not be able to search for other records/information on these relatives. Again, a part of our family will be lost. Death records give us immense history of our ancestors and also let us know where our family members are buried. Visiting cemeteries & gravesites also gives us a wealth of information and further avenues to research. Death dates and social security numbers, as well as a person's residence, are already available on line by the United States Federal government. THAT IS A PROBLEM with identity theft- NOT death records available at your facilities. Please reconsider your proposed ruling. I am 70 years old and researching my ancestors brings joy and gratification to me and my family. Since all my ancestors came from Europe and settled in NYC, your records are vital for my research. Through these different records, I have been able to locate and visit the gravesites of many of my great grandparents. I also have been able to discover where in Europe they originated. Please don't take this opportunity away and consider the following: Birth records become a public record on January 31st of the year following 85 years after the date of birth, Death records become a public record on January 31st of the year following 50 years after the date of death.

#215

Gary Parisi

Comment:

I strong oppose the proposed amendment to the birth and death law. This proposed law would severely limit my ability to obtain records of my family history. NYC should keep the law as it currently is without any changes.

#216

Adam Cherson

Comment:

I don't find any evidence from what is stated in the proposal that the problems with the current regulations are significant enough to merit a change in the periods of privacy for birth or death records in the City of New York. You cite these statistics: "During the five-year period from 2012 to 2016, the Department processed 1,030 birth record corrections and amendments for individuals born in 1940 and earlier, including 24 delayed registrations of birth and amendments for individuals aged 90 and above. During the same five year period, the Department also processed 257 death record corrections and amendments for individuals who died in 1970 and earlier." For the birth record changes, you are not telling us how many people over 100 years had their birth records corrected or amended. It is only people born between 100 and 125 years prior to the study year that would be treated differently under the new regulation. So how many corrections and amendments of already public records would have been prevented if the 125 year regulation had been in place? WE DON'T KNOW. For the death record, you should be telling us how many people who died between the years 1895 and 1920 had their death records amended, because these are the only people who would have been treated differently under the 75 year versus the 50 year regulation. Again, WE DON'T KNOW. Only having these particular statistics would be able to evaluate whether the current regulations should be changed because they are causing too many administrative problems. Therefore I am not convinced that there is any need to make a change.

#217

cara lowry

Comment:

I strongly oppose changing the current access to these records. I believe that access to records should not be restricted due to the bad behavior of a few. Instead of restricting access for law abiding people please increase the penalties against the criminals.
Thanks.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

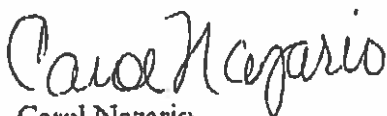
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Carol Nazario
319 Grant Avenue
Hightstown, New Jersey 08520

October 15, 2017

Received by
DOHMH

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

OCT 16 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Lynn Henry
Floral Park, NY 11001

#220

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Nolan Altman
Oceanside, NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I have carefully read this letter and it expresses my concerns accurately and succinctly – I am not just signing a form letter! I have been researching my ancestors since I was thirteen but only in the last 10 years have discovered that I have ancestors that started out in New York City. Haven't so many of our great American families started out in NYC? That is one of the reasons why such a policy change will effect so many researchers young and old. My children, as do many now a days, did a family history project in school and my ability to be able to help them find copies of their ancestors' original documents made the project come to life. It is therefore that I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Pamela White Shea
Secretary, Middlesex Genealogy Society
New Canaan, CT

pamelashea2@aol.com

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th St., 14th Fl, CN31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

To Whom It May Concern,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing as a genealogist who frequently uses the vital records provided by the NYC Department of Health. A very large number of my ancestors were residents of New York City, particularly Manhattan and Brooklyn, and having access to birth and death records has been a crucial part of my research.

An effective approach to the problem of privacy might be to limit records access to members of certified genealogical societies. Genealogists subscribe to a set of ethical practices that would minimize any privacy issues.

Genealogy has become a joyous activity for so many people, helping us connect with our heritage and with each other. I urge the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene not to limit access to these vital records.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Wendy Wagner
Resident of New York State for over 27 years
Mother, Daughter, and Sister of New York State Residents
Member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Connecticut Ancestry Society,
and the New England Historic Genealogical Society

106 King Philip Rd.
Seekonk, MA 02771
ww44@cornell.edu

#223

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.


Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Mark Hamel
Falls Church, VA

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Jennifer Herlihy Rakeman
Barrington, Rhode Island

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132
October 12, 2017

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Claire A. Kegerise



Wilmington, DE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

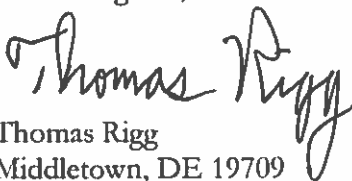
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Thomas Rigg
Middletown, DE 19709

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Kevin Schaefer
1508 Lincoln Avenue
Bohemia, NY 11716

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

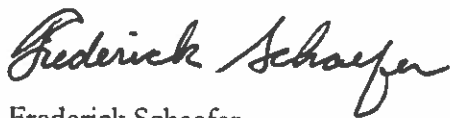
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Frederick Schaefer
1508 Lincoln Avenue
Bohemia, NY 11716-1412

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Marie Schaefer
1508 Lincoln Avenue
Bohemia, NY 11716-1412

RICHARD KURSHAN

1236 Wasena Ave
Roanoke, VA 24015
Tel: 540-982-8400
Fax: 540-982-8600

8 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th St., 14th Fl, CN31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I would like to submit my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene on the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

I do not understand why you believe it necessary to restrict access to vital records for such a long time - longer time than we have lived. Nor can I find in your Statement of Basis and Purpose any valid reason for making such a drastic change. There is no evidence that the current time limits have created untreatable problems.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years;
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Richard Kurshan

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

MaryAnne Malcolm, 5704 Harvest Ln., Toledo, Ohio
 member
 Toledo Area Genealogical Society, Sylvania (Oh)
 Area Historical Society, Toledo History
 Museum, First Families of Lucas County (Oh)
 + OGS

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

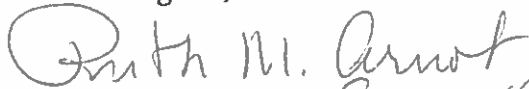
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


 3525 Seeger Rd
 Toledo Ohio 43606
 Ohio Genealogical Society
 Western Penn Genealogical Society
 Toledo Area Genealogical Society

October 9, 2017

October 10th, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely regards,


Elizabeth Bykerk
5353 S. Walker Rd., Prescott, AZ 86303-8609

#234

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

October 7, 2017

... Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States— and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials is critical and essential for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Patricia De Cree
Henrietta Bld CA

92647

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Dana Van Wormer Schreder
 7332 Balsam Ct.
 Toledo, Oh. 43615

Member of:
 Toledo Area Genealogical Soc.
 Genealogy by Computer Soc.
 Ohio Genealogical Society

Robert E. Adamski, P.E.
366 81st Street
Brooklyn, NY 11209
October 9, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death could be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Robert E. Adamski

RACHEL UNKEFER
3105 Edgewater Drive
Charlottesville, VA 22911

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a lifelong genealogist, I rely on timely access to these records for my own family research. I also perform a lot of pro bono work for adoptees and others who are unable to do their own research. Restrictions that are now being proposed would greatly hinder millions of Americans like me who have roots in New York City.

I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

If you have concerns about identity fraud, it should be possible to create "informational" records in a format not suitable for proving identity. Genealogists perform an important societal function: helping Americans understand our shared history in the context of our individual families. Please help us continue our important work.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,



Rachel Unkefer
Charlottesville, Virginia

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

ALEXANDER GOREN

NAME AND SIGNATURE



New York, NY

CITY AND STATE

10/11/2017

DATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Kerry J. Neely
47 Seminole Drive
Royal Palm Beach, FL 33411

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogy buff and native of Long Island, New York, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Herbert J. Goettelmann
Lake Havasu City, AZ

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Jennifer Lynn-Goettelmann, State Registrar
Arizona Society NSCDXVHC
Lake Havasu City, AZ

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

I am trying to understand the reason for the proposed changes but I am mystified as to why; why the changes?

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Thomas J. Sinclair
Alexandria, Virginia

October 7, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As an amateur genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society including Daughters of the American Revolution.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Nancy A. Weinberg

Registrar, Arlington House Chapter

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

#244

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

I have many New York ancestors that I have been researching and they go all the way back to the founding of the city.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.


Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Deborah D Lawton
Lakewood, New Jersey

10/3/17

#245

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families with New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

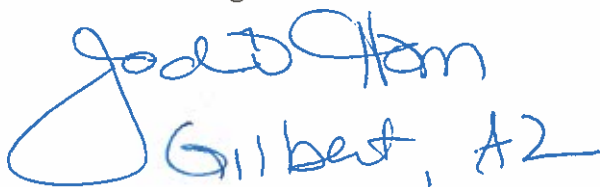
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Joseph Gilbert, A2

10/7/17 #246

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

yours truly
Sarah J Burdick

Oct 8, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHM

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere Regards,

David L. Burdick

10/5/2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.
Sincere Regards,

Martini M Burdick

#246

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Julie Miller
Broomfield, Colorado

Who needs access to these records to do my family history!

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Beth Phillips

Cottage Hills, IL 62018

10/10/17

#251

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Jeanne M Durney
656 Lakescene Drive
Venice, FL 34293

Over the last 45 years I have found important family information using your records - some on site and later electronically

Please consider these suggestions as they are crucial to so many.

Jeanne Durney

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

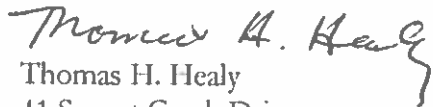
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Thomas H. Healy
41 Sunset Creek Drive
West Seneca, NY 14224

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Donald M. Mahon
Williston Park, New York

DONALD McMAHON
115 BROAD ST
Williston Pk. NY
11596-1803

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Charlene Esposito
 Belen, New Mexico, 87002

10-5-2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

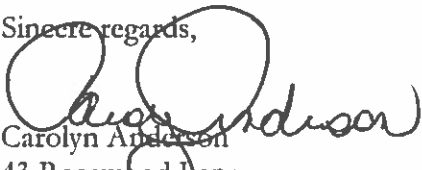
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Carolyn Anderson
43 Rosewood Lane
Bluffton, S.C. 29910

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Susan M. White
Albany, NY

10/10/17

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Kathryn A Rock
 Kathryn A Rock
 Gettysburg, PA

* P.S. My paternal grandmother died in Islip Psychiatric Hospital and I want to find out her diagnosis. That information may be important in treating her progeny.

#258

10/6/2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Nina Marie Akin

Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution member

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records. I was born in North Tarrytown, New York in 1956 and graduated from high school in Ossining.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. I also believe that these are vital to health-related research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families and learn more about their health history within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Peggy S Jude
Holmes Beach, FL

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Kathleen Hill Tesluk
925 Oenoke Ridge Road, New Canaan, CT 06840
Vice Chair, Board of Trustees
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society

10/7/2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Karen K Levy

11 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Patricia C. Flaherty
Boston, Massachusetts

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

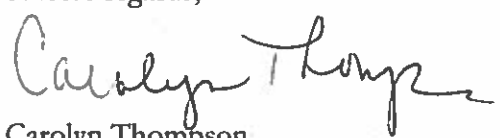
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Carolyn Thompson
1192B Thornbury Lane
Manchester, NJ 08759

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

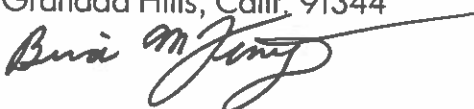
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,
Brian M. Finnegan
17034 Kingsbury St
Granada Hills, Calif. 91344



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Dianna M. Winsor
 17 S. Beechwood Ave.
 Catonsville MD 21228

Dianna M. Winsor
 8 Oct 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Joan Land
Merrick, NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Maria K. Kucin
Albion, N.Y., 14411

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>

<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Gordon A. Canham

Gordon A. Canham

Albion, NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

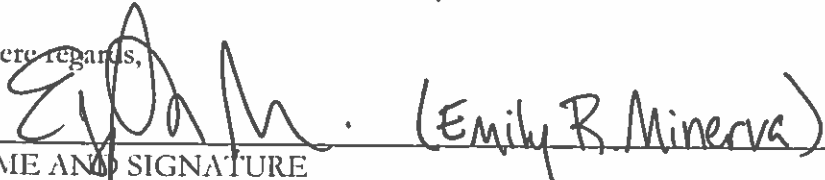
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely regards,

 (Emily R. Minerva)

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Rochester, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Marlene Davidson
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Rochester Ny 14625
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards, *Hollis Ricci-CANHAM*

Hollis Ricci-Canham

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Albion, NY 14411

CITY AND STATE

**Patrick Nielsen Hayden
201 31st St #1
Brooklyn NY 11232
347-342-7124
pnh@panix.com**

Received by
PHMH

OCT 16 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Executive Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.


These proposed restrictions would needlessly hinder vast swathes of legitimate historical research. Normal citizens, whether or not they are professional historians or genealogists, should be able to conduct research on their families.

The role of municipal birth and death records in the identity-theft racket is trivial; identity thieves traffic in credit card and Social Security numbers. It's hard to avoid the suspicion that the real reason for this proposed policy is simply to save money. In fact the maintenance of access to vital records has been regarded as one of the jobs of government for centuries, and it ill behooves New York City to shirk this obligation.

It is particularly outrageous that a governmental department called the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene should be proposing regulations that would hamstring the ability of individuals to research their family medical history.

I strongly feel that this entire proposal should be abandoned.

Yours very truly,


Patrick Nielsen Hayden

Cc: Councilperson Carlos Menchaca
4417 Fourth Ave, Ground Floor
Brooklyn NY 11220

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Patricia McMahon

PATRICIA McMahon
115 BROAD Street
Williston Pk, NY
11596-1803

October 9, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Maureen Painter Vanek
DuPont, Washington

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Here in Washington State, records are becoming *more* available, rather than less. Recently, adoption records were opened to the adoptee. Open access to records was a fundamental part of the Founding Fathers' ideas about open government. Closing records and restricting access is actually likely to cause *more* fraud, as the true information is no longer accessible and cannot be verified. This applies to information about most branches of government, not just vital records.

Further, I ask that you consider development and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Mary Kathryn Kozy
Kent, Washington

10-9-17

#276

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Suzanne Malek



Suzanne Malek
1026 Eagle Ct
Carson City, NV 89701

#277

4005 Denfeld Ave
Kensington, MD 20895
October 10, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a someone who has been doing genealogical research, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

I have been extremely successful in finding information about my family, but lack of access to birth records after 1909 has been a major impediment.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,


Barbara E. Lovitts, Ph.D

Anna Caulfield
Professional Genealogist
182 Hibiscus Rd
Edgewater, FL 32141

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th St., 14th Floor, CN31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

Office of the Secretary

Dear Sirs:

I understand that there is a proposal to restrict access to New York City birth records for 125 years and death records for 75 years. This proposal is unnecessarily restrictive and would profoundly affect my work as a professional genealogist.

I have made many crucial connections using these records both for my own family and for clients. While I understand the need to help prevent fraud, I believe that informational copies which cannot be used for identity purposes can be provided to researchers.

Please reconsider this proposal.

Sincerely,



Anna B Caulfield

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132
10 October 2017

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Carol A Sutton
Palm Beach Gardens, FL

#280

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Randy B Rauscher

36 Blue Hills Dr., Holmdel, New Jersey 07733

#281

October 6, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

ANN MITNICK

Ann Mitnick

LOS ANGELES, CA

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a family genealogist and professional genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. Not only my family but many other client families came through New York before coming to the Midwest. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. The popularity of TV shows like "Ancestry Roadshow", "Who Do You Think You Are" and others indicate the intense interest in family ancestry.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

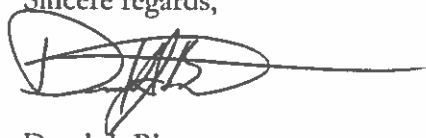
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, cause of death and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Derek J. Blount
Lost Branches, LLC
906 N. Alexander Ave.
Royal Oak, Michigan 48067-3608

October 6, 2017

31221 Belford Drive
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
gilajones247@gmail.com

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commissioners:

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

The entire State of California makes all its birth and death records available. Do not change your policy. Be like California!

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Gila Jones

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States— and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials are critical and essential for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City’s vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual’s death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Carol Steeks Krister
10 October 2017

Chatham, MA 02633

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 16 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Raymond E. Andrews
Loudonville, NY 12211

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

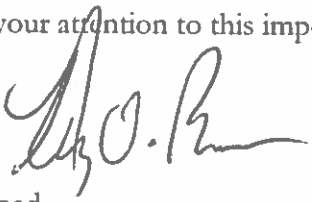
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Terry Brown *
303 Ash Run Road
Louisville, KY 40245

*Formerly of Port Jefferson, NY

#287

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

10 Oct 2017
Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 16 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

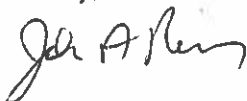
I was born in New York City, although I now live elsewhere. Much of my family came to NYC in the 1800s and still live there.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

I also ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. An individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



John A. Reidy, Ph.D.
1254 Oakmont Lane
West Chester, PA 19830

KATHERINE R. WILLSON

Genealogical Researcher, Educator, Speaker, Author
2470 Nottingham Road • Ann Arbor, MI • 48104-5003
moonswings@gmail.com • (H) 734-975-2937 • (C) 734-546-2360
www.SocialMediaGenealogy.com

October 9, 2017

New York City Dept of Health & Mental Hygiene
c/o Gotham Ctr, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Members of the Commission:

I wish to make a public comment to the New York City Department of Health & Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records. I work full-time as a professional genealogist, and having timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research.

The proposed restrictions on the public availability of birth and death records would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

I would like to request that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

- Access to birth records after 75 years if the death can be verified, or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has been quite successful in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would provide genealogists with key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records to provide important details (including cause of death) for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.



Katherine R. Willson
Ann Arbor, MI

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Dennis D. Rhoads
Tomball, Texas

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received
DOHMH
OCT 17 2017

Office of the Secretary
October 13, 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing to you to share my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records. I am the author of an award-winning memoir, BECAUSE OF EVA: A Jewish Genealogical Journey, that was fortified and enriched by Vital Records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you ^{please} consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely yours,



Susan J. Gordon
11 Avondale Road, White Plains NY 10605

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

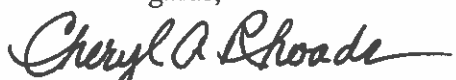
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Cheryl A. Rhoads
Tomball, Texas

October 10, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a family genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. Although I live in Washington DC, I trace some of my family to New York City. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Robert J Campbell
Washington, DC 20015

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 17 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Richard E Karl
Shirley, NY



#296

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

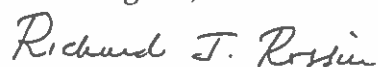
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 100 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).
- Access to the appropriate records for direct family members with no/minimal restriction. For example, a son/daughter or grandson/granddaughter should be able to have access to his/her parent's or grandparent's birth, marriage, and death records.

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Richard J. Rossin
Wading River, NY 11792

Mark Shapiro
 325 East 41st St., Apt. 609
 New York NY 10017-5917
 (212) 286-8974
 e-mail: mhshapiro@gmail.com

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

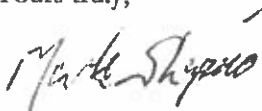
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Yours truly,



407 S. 46th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19143
October 12, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today about the proposed changes to access birth and death records being put forth by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

Access to these records has been essential to my genealogical research on my mother's family and my husband's family. Both families emigrated to NY from Eastern Europe in the late 19th and early 20th century. Without access to New York City birth and death records from this period through the mid-20th century, I would have not been able to trace the family's settlement in New York, their lives and deaths and make ongoing connections with surviving members of those families today.

If the concern for implementing the proposed policy is to prevent identity theft, I request that you consider developing a format of birth and death records which would be useful for genealogists but would not be suitable for proving identity. It is key, too, that genealogists have a record of the medical reason for death so that identities can be verified and any genetic basis for disease in families can be traced.

I would urge you to consider a much less draconian policy on record access to allow genealogists to continue work on determining and certifying family connections.

Thank you for your consideration,



Rod MacNeil

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 17 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

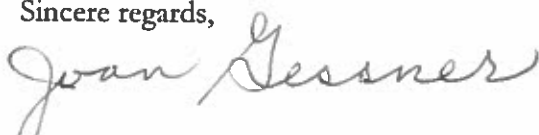
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Joan Gessner
16 Windwood Road
Bohemia, NY 11716

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132
RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

October 6, 2017

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States— and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials is critical and essential for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Bobbie Purdue
Fountain Valley, CA 92708

#299

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Richard A. Schweder
655 Miami Manor
Mauvee, Ohio 43537

#300

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

10/10/2017
Received by
DOHMH
OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Dale W Hansen
NYC, NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States—and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials are **critical and essential** for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<NAME>

<CITY AND STATE>

Gerald L. Daub

Pottsville, PA 17901

Gerald L. Daub

PS. I AM AGAINST THIS BECAUSE I LIVED IN NY AND MY FAMILY RECORDS ARE IN THE CITY. I DO MY FAMILY RESEARCH FROM THESE RECORDS IT IS BAD ~~BE~~ BECAUSE WE HAD TO WAIT 75 YRS FOR THE NEW CENSUS RECORD. I WANT YOU TO STOP THIS

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards


Michael W. White
Albany, NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received *6 October 2017*
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 17 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my and my husband's ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,
Elizabeth P. Handler
Elizabeth P. Handler
Needham, Massachusetts

9 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Ann L Wells
PO Box 672
Crystal Lake, IL 60039-0672

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOH

OCT 17 2014

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. Much of my family history originated in the New York City and surrounding region and as such the proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

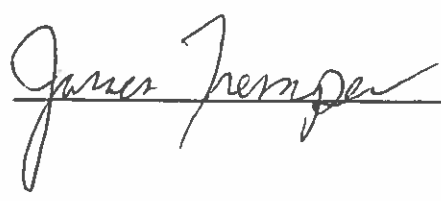
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records. This would provide important details essential for genealogical and historical research. This copy of records would be in a format not suitable for proving identity. In addition providing items related to an individual's cause of death could be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,
James Tremper
Evansville, IN



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Selena Du Lac
Lake Havasu City, AZ

OCT 17 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Office of the Secretary

001

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Kathryn Rhee Toledo OA

I belong to the following Genealogy groups

- 1. Toledo Area Genealogical Society*
- 2. Genealogy by Computer*
- 3. Lucas County Ohio Gen Soc*
- 4. Monroe County MI Genealogy Soc.*

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

October 11, 2017

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Lucy Baker 
San Bruno CA

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 17 2017
Office of...

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

October 7, 2017

Dear Commission Members,

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States— and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials is critical and essential for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Lais E. Heidner

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Forwarded by
MH
OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Elbrun Kimmelman


New York, NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Susan Vukob Lieberman
370 Riverside Drive 10C
New York, New York 10025

#313

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking information about family members within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Martha A Clark

Martha Clark
4421 Courtney Lane
Richardson TX 75082

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 17 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Robert M. Janice
Falling Waters, WV 25419



#315

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Janet Louise Van Nostrand
Boston, MA.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

As a sixth-generation New Yorker, I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. I make a couple of trips a year to the Archives at Chambers Street and have greatly benefited from my visits.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

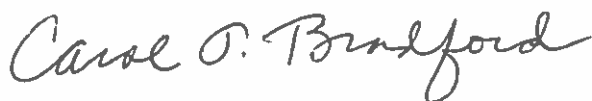
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Carol T. Bradford
Syracuse, New York

#317

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

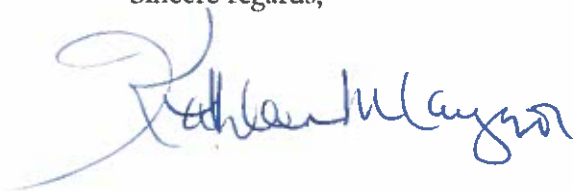
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



#318

October 12, 2017

103 Willow Ave.
North Plainfield, NJ 07060

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Secretary of the Commission

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, personally and professionally, though my work as a librarian, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and for millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society. I don't belong to one now, but would join if it became necessary.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Jane T. Thoner
Jane T. Thoner

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Barbara Northrop, MSW
Eagle Point, Oregon

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Candace G. Cox
Mosheim, TN

Received by
DOHMH

#321

OCT 17 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Office of the Secretary

10 Oct. 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records. As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

In addition, those records should not be treated like gold in Fort Knox, as most if not all of the information on your forms may be obtained from other sources but only with a great deal of unnecessary work on the part of people doing family history research. I know a little about protecting family information from identify theft and not making your information available to historians and genealogists in a timely manner does not in any way increase that danger, as like I said the information is available if a crook wishes to find it, unless you wish to create a law that provides that no records of birth or death are to be created by anyone.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.



Arthur F. Young Jr.
54 Devon Road - Delmar NY 12054

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Carolyn Bingham Conell - member of following
Toledo Area Genealogical Soc. - Toledo, OH
Penns Library Gen. Soc. - Bedford, PA.
Wyandott Co. Gen. Soc. - Upper Sandusky, OH
Gen. Soc. Monroe Co. - Monroe, MI

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 17 2017
Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Beth M. Koons
Toledo, Ohio 43623

Have traced my ancestors to NY in the 1700's & 1800's

Member of
Genealogy by Computer
Toledo Area Genealogical Society
Henry County Genealogical Society
Toledo Polish Genealogical Society

GCS
TPGS

TPGS
PK

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Cris Reed
Malta, Ohio

October 11, 2017
138-30 231 Street
Laurelton, NY 11413

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

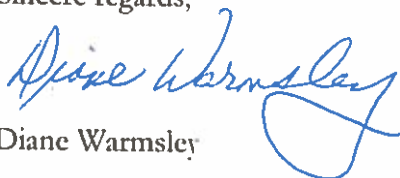
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Diane Warmesley

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

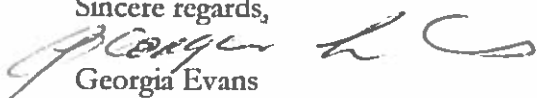
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

I have a very large family history in NYC and access is critical to my genealogy research.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Georgia Evans
The Villages, Florida 32162

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 17 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Stendelyn Marscek
673 Billad Shores Dr.
Bronson, Mi. 49028

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Robert A. Hendrickson Robert Hendrickson

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Princeton, NJ 10/12/2017

CITY AND STATE

DATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 17 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Peter Cohen
Pleasanton, California
(native New Yorker)

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Frank Van Orden
SAN FRANCISCO, CA

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Josh Freeling


Harrisburg, NC

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Martha V Lyon
NAME (AND SIGNATURE)

Oswego NY 13126
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist with deep roots in New York, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

 10/10/17
Lisa G. Solberg
Bovey MN

October 12, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States—and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials are **critical and essential** for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Carol Schmitt Maspeth, N.Y.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Madeleine Okladek
365 W 28 Street #10 D
New York City, NY

11 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Georgia Robinson Sanders
59 Front Street
Palm Coast, Florida 32137

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



#339

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Teresa M. Kellett
Rochester, NY

13 Oct. 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential for my research as I am 80 this year and my family and many ancestors were born in NYC**. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



COL Daniel A. Kile, USA Retired
 701 E Bluff St. #6307
 Fort Worth, TX 76102-2371

October 12, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 17 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

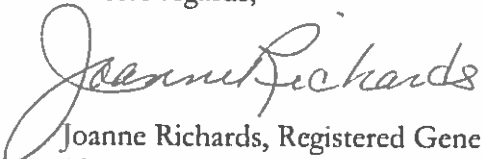
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Joanne Richards, Registered Genealogist
13 Emery Avenue
Thomaston, Maine 04861

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Virginia E. Olsen
Sandy Hook, Virginia

10/14/17

#343

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RECEIVED
DEPT. OF HEALTH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

JUDITH ZENTGRAF

Judith Zentgraf
Houston, TX

#344

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 17 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

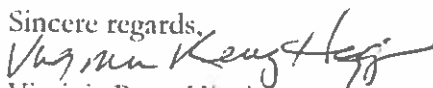
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Virginia Renz Higgins
Weldon Spring, MO 63304

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

10-10-2017

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Joyce A. Casper
Metropolis, IL

#346

Robin Schectman
600 Brandywine Rd
Chapel Hill NC 27516
October 13, 2017

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th St., 14th Fl, CN31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Office of the Secretary

Re: Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code)
regarding Birth and Death Records

Access to New York City Birth and Death certificates is already too restrictive, in my opinion. With the proposed new rules, I would not have even been able to discover my great grandparents' names, as my grandparents died in 1969 and 1974, and I would not have been alive when their death certificates became available. As it is, I was able to link my grandparents with their siblings, most of whom I knew nothing about, and subsequently discover and contact over fifty second cousins.

Birth and death certificates should be available EARLIER than they are now, and you should be able to have access to them with a less direct and further distance relationship than, for example, a grandchild for death certificate access. How else could I discover the parents of a possible grand uncle or grand aunt, without access to their death certificates?

Sincerely,



Robin Schectman

#347
14 OCTOBER 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

EVERARD ZENTGRAF
Everard Zentgraf
HOUSTON, TEXAS

#348

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 17 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing you to voice my dismay at your proposed ruling to restrict access to birth and death records in New York. As a longtime genealogist, it is imperative that I continue to have access to these records so that I may document my family ancestry and those who I help to find theirs. I frequently write to the public vital records departments, send them the normal fees, and am very pleased to obtain the information I've requested. It is a small miracle for me.

I encourage you to rescind your proposal and allow the general public to have continued to have access to their records.

Thank you very sincerely,



Robert S. Sullivan
10912 Justin Knoll Road
Oakton, VA 22124

#349

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 17 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, access to these records are **critical and essential** for research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance **for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records**. I myself have made many trips to New York City for my own genealogical research.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those

tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rich Enault". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent initial "R".

Rich Enault
Mount Prospect, IL

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a registrar and genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for **myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records**. I myself have made many trips to New York City for my own genealogical research.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

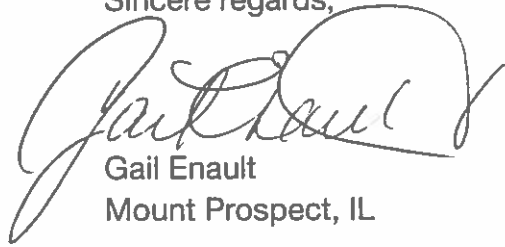
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also,

items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gail Enault". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned to the left of the printed name.

Gail Enault
Mount Prospect, IL

Received by
DOHMH

351

OCT 17 2017



Office of the Secretary

CAPITAL DISTRICT GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

BOX 2175, EMPIRE STATE PLAZA STATION • ALBANY, NEW YORK 12220

October 13, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

We are writing today to provide our comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records. The Capital District Genealogical Society is based in the Albany, New York area and we represent 290 family historians from New York and from around the United States. Our organization volunteers at the New York State Library and Archives and provides assistance to those seeking to research their family history. Many of us frequently use birth and death records from the New York City Municipal Archives, which are not available at the New York State Library.

Timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for our research as genealogists. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for us and for millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, our genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. Our intention is to discover information about our ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization access to these records has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, we ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. In addition, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Theresa Moran".

Theresa Moran

President

Capital District Genealogical Society

Judith Shulamith Langer Caplan
27 West Penn Street
Long Beach, NY 11561
October 14, 2017
Judith27@aol.com

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 17 2017

Office of the Secretary

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing to you today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

At one time in the not so recent past, it was possible for genealogists and family historians, such as myself, to view the Indexes to the NYC Birth and Death Records at the NYC Department of Health if one applied for a daily pass of \$ 15.00 or an annual pass of \$ 100. I and many of my colleagues felt a huge loss and deprivation when that option to view just the NYC Birth and Death Indexes was abruptly taken away from us without any public review or public hearing.

For a time I was still able to view the more limited collection of printed NYC Birth and Death Indexes at the Genealogy Division at the NY Public Library at 42nd Street but, unhappily, even that very useful research option and ability has also recently been taken away from us.

As a genealogist, researching both for myself as well as for clients, timely access to these vital records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed new restrictions as to when birth and death records would become available for public access would obviously create an unnecessary obstacle for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families using New York City's vital records.

I would like to give two examples of how being able to view the indexes in the past has helped me and my clients and why not being able to view them would be a great impediment:

- (1) A woman wanted to apply for a US Passport but she did not have a copy of her NYC Birth Certificate. She first wrote to the NYC Department of Health and supplied her name and date of birth, but the NYC DOH informed her they could not locate her birth certificate with the data she had provided which was her actual birthdate and her full legal name. She then contacted me and asked me to try to search for her birth certificate. At that time I went to the Genealogy Division of the NY Public Library and searched the pertinent Birth Index for her birth date. After checking for all variant possible spellings of her surname, I found her Italian surname listed ~ but with multiple vowel spelling changes. I sent her the number of the birth certificate, along with the misspelling of her surname, and she was then able to apply first for her NYC Birth Certificate and then for her US Passport. If I could not have searched the NYC Birth Indexes she would never have obtained her NYC Birth Certificate and US Passport.
- (2) Frequently for New York City and New York State probate cases, one needs to search for the birth dates of children in a family in order to help find and identify the correct next of kin. It was very helpful when I could go to the NYC Department of Health or the Genealogy Division of the NY Public Library to peruse and comb through the NYC Birth Indexes to search for all children with a specific surname born

in a given time frame. It is thus a great research obstacle to no longer be able to search the NYC Birth Indexes for when probable members of family were born when assisting lawyers with genealogical research for probate cases.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors as well as the ancestors of others and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I respectfully suggest that the commission consider the following:

- Providing verified professional genealogists and members of a NY state-based genealogical organization with access to vital records indexes (as has been successfully done in states like Connecticut) via an annual application as has been offered in the past.

I further recommend the following guidelines for general access:

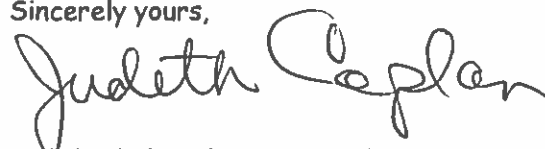
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).
- Access to the index to birth indexes after 50 years

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Additionally, it would also be appropriate if the current guidelines for birth records being turned over to the NYC Municipal Archives 100 years after the birth and for death records being turned over 50 years after the death of people were actually being followed. When I first began doing genealogical research into my own family over 25 years ago, the birth records at the NYC Municipal Archives went up to 1909 and the death records went up to 1948. If these original guidelines had been followed, the birth records publicly available would now be going up to 1916 and the death records publicly available would now be going through 1966. However, the actual situation appears to be that these guidelines have not been followed for many years and as a result no additional records, either birth nor death, have been relinquished by the NYC Department of Health and turned over to the NYC Municipal Archives. Thus, the most recent birth record year available to the public has remained fixed at 1909 and the most recent death record year has remained fixed at 1948 for well over 25 years, if not more. It would be very helpful to all concerned if the NYC Department of Health would set and adhere to a regular schedule of transferring both Indexes and actual NYC Birth and Death Records to the NYC Municipal Archives as these vital records enter the public realm according to agreed upon pre-set time frames.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter, and I look forward to your response to this letter at Judith27@aol.com or Judith Caplan, 27 West Penn Street, Long Beach, NY 11561.

Sincerely yours,



Judith Shulamith Langer Caplan

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for millions of people seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society. Immediate access for proof of relationship to the deceased.
- Access to the index to death records after 15 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Marian Q. Brannen
Alpharetta, GA

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

The Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Daniel Sample
Sugar Land, Texas



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHML

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist and historian, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research and for those with similar needs and interests. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself, and millions of others seeking to trace their family background within New York City.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York based genealogical society.
- Access to the index of death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Robert D. Wunderlich, Sr.
Winter Park, Florida

#356

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Nancy Gav. Koester
Eden, NY



NANCY GAVIN KOESTER
Research Genealogist
716-374-1987 ngktrees@gmail.com
3740 School St. Eden, NY 14057

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Marian Lindsay Pritchard
Howell, Michigan

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

October 11, 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



JoAnne Jessee
Waukesha, WI

Norman K. Scarpulla
50 Birch Road
Andover, MA 01810
978-475-2094
nkscarpulla@icloud.com

October 12, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center CN 31
42-09 28th Street
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide comments regarding the proposed changes for access to New York City birth and death records.

Access to these records is essential for historical and genealogical research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for persons seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing members of a state-based genealogical organization has been a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Also, please consider implementing an easily accessible informational copy of birth and death records, which could provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not useful to person attempting to steal identity.

Sincerely,



Norman K. Scarpulla

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Levonne Otter
3187 Road Z
Clayton, KS 67629



#361

Z Ms. Jean T. Zungola
8 Center Dr
West Boylston, MA 01583

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Jean T. Zungola

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Anthony Chakurian
Roseville, California

October 12, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

by
OCT 18 2017
of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my genealogical research. Access to recent vital records is essential for me to prove my lineage in order to be eligible for **membership in organizations such as the DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution), the Society of Mayflower Descendants, etc.**

I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify specific records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Vital documentation related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Teresa Bourbonais Carlson
Lake Arrowhead, California

#364

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

First, I want to point out that I was born in Astoria, Queens, NYC. My brother and sister were also. My parents were born and married in New York City. My grandparents were married and died in New York City. We are New Yorkers, even though I now live upstate. New York City is my home! And I am appalled that you would like to remove my access to my own family records. I am an epidemiologist and suffer from several genetic diseases. I track my family health history in order to keep my own doctors and those of my family members informed about the sicknesses and causes of death were for my parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles. I NEED access to their documents and other New Yorkers including my cousins also NEED that access in order to protect our own health!

And as a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

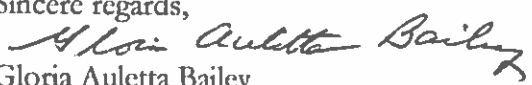
Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. **Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.**

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Gloria Auletta Bailey
191 Mill Landing
Rochester, New York 14626

October 12, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

OCT 18 2017
Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



JoAnne Holmes
5 Winthrop Street
Islip, New York 11751

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

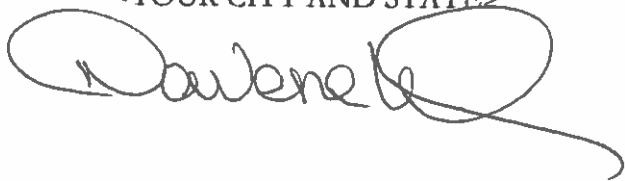
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>



Darlene Williams
Joshua, Texas
(Family was from NY.)

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States—and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials are **critical and essential** for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Jesse Burdick
NAME

Tubac, Arizona
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received
DOH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Therese K. Sheridan
Mamaroneck, NY 10543

#369

13 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Diane L. Hakam
20 Westbridge Drive
Holbrook, NY 11741

#370

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Oct. 14, 2017
Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 18 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States—and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials are **critical and essential** for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<NAME>

<CITY AND STATE>

Robert M. Kern
45 Pondfield Road West
Apt. 4-C
Bronxville, N.Y. 10708-2680
U.S.A

Robert M. Kern
Robert M. Kern

158 Rushton Ave.
Tavernier, FL 33070-3015
Karkovar6@gmail.com
Cell: (305)619-0237

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Why does this matter to me? I am so proud of my lineage – so proud of how my ancestors became Americans. I want my granddaughters to understand how their family has helped form this great country. One of the ways I do this is to join Lineage Societies which require documented proof (such as birth and death records) to qualify for membership. Being admitted into a genealogy society dispels wives-tales which may have been handed down by word of mouth. My granddaughters will be able to believe, understand, and view their descendants because I have produced documentation and, in the future, they will be able to obtain documents they will need to continue their own research.

Access to these original materials are critical and essential for my family's genealogy. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself, family, and my fellow researchers seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 25 years.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.
Sincere regards,

Karen Karkovar

#372

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 18 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Marge Lannuzzo
Maynard, MA 01754

Barbara "BJ" Reeves Meeks

October 10, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States— and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials are critical and essential for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- **Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.**
- **Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.**
- **Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).**

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Barbara Reeves Meeks

#374

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

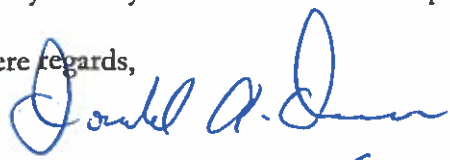
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


 VERO BEACH, FL. 32963

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Margaret Baghaidi
286 Harbor Dr
Macon, NC 27551

#376

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

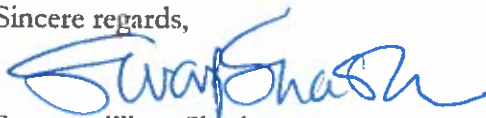
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Suzanne Wasp-Shasha
Hacienda Heights, CA

10/12/17

#377

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

10 October 2017

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

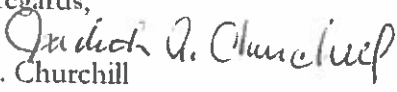
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Judith A. Churchill
Auburn, Washington

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I urge you to vote against the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access will create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.


My genealogical research involves multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Sincerely,


Barbara S. Mannlein
4914 N. Bonita Ridge
Tucson, AZ 85750

#379

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 18 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I urge you to vote against the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Timely access to these records are **essential** for research. The proposed restrictions on public access to birth and death records will create an unnecessary barrier for the millions seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Genealogical research involves multiple records from many repositories. I seek to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing members of a state-based genealogical organization has been a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to information from the death index allows a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Also, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, info related to cause of death can be very important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Sincerely,



Matthew Mannlein
4914 N Bonita Ridge Ave
Tucson, AZ 85750

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Oct. 9, 2017

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Dottie Nantz
 2326 St. Roberts Ln.
 Saledo, OH 43617

#381

Phyllis Kramer
99 BatterY Place
New York, NY 10280

October 10, 2017
Re: Proposed Changes to Vital Records

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

NYC Dept of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham center

Office of the Secretary

Sirs:

You have the wrong understanding of your duty to preserve vital records. That duty includes making the information available to the public, not hiding it away in private cabinets.

No one has used this information for "identity theft"...that is just an ungrounded fear from folks who don't understand the issues....they buy shredders too.

I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your consideration



Phyllis Kramer

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Catherine M Strasburg nee Compagnone
Fairfax, VA 22032
703-865-7675

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

October 4, 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,
Marian Kettlewell
P.O. Box 58 Station Main
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada, S6H 4N7



October 11, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

Re: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members:

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments regarding the proposed changes to access NYC birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely and easy access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 90 years if no death date is verified;
- Access to death records after 25 years; or after 10 years to registered members of a genealogical society;
- Access to the index to death records after five years;
- Issuance of uncertified facsimile copies of original birth and death records, marked with a stamp indicating that the facsimile copy is not suitable for proving identity.

Providing members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, including genetically inherited diseases.

Sincerely,



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 18 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Note: I have family in New York City that I am researching and there are more family members that I have not verified yet - I need access to these records!

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Linda S. Johnson
6767 Aurelius Way
Orangevale, CA 95662

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Michael Maben
Member, New York Genealogical & Biographical Society
Bloomington, Indiana

#387

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Patricia B. Raposa
Dade City, Florida

October 9, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing to share my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene with you regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records. I am proud of my family history and the fact that my ancestors, the Stephensons, lived in New York City. One of my ancestors, Edmund Stephenson, served as a Commissioner at Castle Garden. Edmond's obituary in the New York Times says that he's a cousin of John Stephenson, who invented the street car.

I'm thrilled to find that I'm related to such notable people, and after years of searching, access to birth and death records is vital for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create a totally unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

My research involves multiple records from numerous repositories. I want very much to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify records necessary for research.

Also please consider implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity.

Thank you for your consideration! It means the world to me and millions of others who are fascinated with their family histories.

Sincerely,



Lucinda L. Stephenson
4524 Wistful Vista Drive
West Des Moines, Iowa 50265

#389

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

October 11, 2017

Rec'd
DC

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 18 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Linda Blauth Collier
Carlsbad, California

Born in Brooklyn and Raised in Ridgewood, Queens, New York

#390

Derek Dorn
411 West 21 Street
New York, NY 10011

October 12, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Secretary

As a resident of the City of New York, I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

My family has a long and proud history in this City, dating back to the 1880s. For ensuring that we can preserve this history, timely access to these records are **critical and essential**. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my family history pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,



Derek Dorn

October 12, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Michla J. Dien
1775 York Avenue, 34H
New York, NY 10128

#392

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.


Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Regina G. Finnen
119 - 88th Street
Brooklyn, NY 11209

#393

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

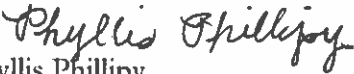
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Phyllis Phillipy
Tomball, Texas

#394

LEOPOLD HOENIG
453-C FDR Drive
Apartment C-1504
New York, NY 10002-1192
(212) 533-1512
hoenig453@aol.com

October 13, 2017

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

Office of the Secretary

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th Street
CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members:

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a veteran genealogist, senior citizen, and a retired social studies teacher, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

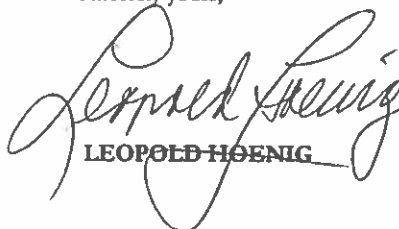
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely yours,


LEOPOLD HOENIG

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 18 2017
Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Carole Wiseman
Port St. Lucie, Florida 34953

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

007 - 8 2007

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

In addition to genealogists using the records, there are groups such as the Congressional Medal of Honor Society and the Medal of Honor Historical Society of the United States that also need access to the records in order to honor the brave men who are unaccounted for.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Barbara Browne Fadel
Amherst, New York

#397

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records **OCT 18 2017**

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I urge you to vote against the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Timely access to these records are **essential** for research. The proposed restrictions on public access to birth and death records will create an unnecessary barrier for the millions seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Genealogical research involves multiple records from many repositories. I seek to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

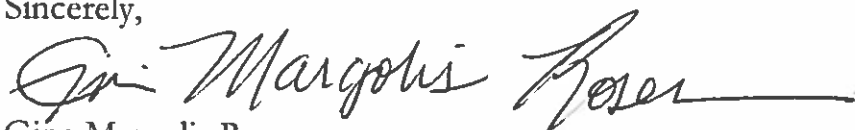
Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Also, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, info related to cause of death can be very important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Sincerely,



Gina Margolis Rosen
8720 E Baker Street
Tucson, AZ 85750

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I urge you to vote against the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Timely access to these records are **essential** for research. The proposed restrictions on public access to birth and death records will create an unnecessary barrier for the millions seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Genealogical research involves multiple records from many repositories. I seek to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Also, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, info related to cause of death can be very important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Sincerely,



Andrew L Rosen
8720 E Baker Street
Tucson, AZ 85750

#399

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Andrea Newman

Smithtown, New York 11787

Veronica Casey

26 Fairview Road
Scarsdale, New York 10583

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access to birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



#401

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, with ancestors from New York City and other areas of New York State, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

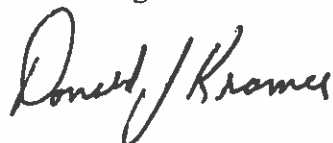
Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Donald J Kramer
Waterloo, Iowa

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

October 9, 2017

From Erica Hahn
225 E Hillcrest Blvd
Monrovia Ca 91016

Received by
DOHML

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 18 2017

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

I am a genealogist and perform research both on my own ancestry and for clients. As it happens, I was born in New York, as was my father born in 1922 and now deceased. I have multiple ancestors from New York going back for centuries. New York has been a crossroads for American immigrants all through our nation's history. For my research access to vital records is critical. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary burden to no point as the proposed restrictions go back far more than would serve to protect the privacy of living people.

I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards, 

Erica Hahn, born 1946 in New York City

**RICHARD F. FELLRATH
ATTORNEY AT LAW (Retired)
4056 MIDDLEBURY DRIVE
TROY MI 48085
TEL: (248) 519-5064**

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

**New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th St, CN31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132**

Office of the Secretary

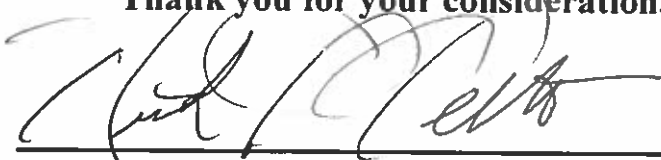
Re: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital records

Dear Members of the Commission,

I write this letter on behalf of the Michigan descendants of New York families. I am the President of the Oakland County (Michigan) Genealogical Society and, as you may know, many Michigan residents are descended from New York roots. We would urge upon you access to birth records after 75 years (or 105 years if no death date can be verified). We would also urge access to death records after 50 years and access to the index to death records after 25 years with name, date of death, place of death, and burial or cremation information. I have researched family records when the cemetery was known and found them vital to correct records which are found on line.

I would further ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records to provide important details for historical and genealogical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. If this could be included, items related to the cause of death could be very important to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your consideration.



**Richard F. Fellrath
4056 Middlebury Dr.
Troy, MI 48085
(248) 524-9576**

#404

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Lindell Johnson


150 NE Fairway Dr.
Albany, Oregon 97321

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Arleen Mackey
Palm Harbor, Fl.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

*Susan Castellane
Massapequa, NY*

#107

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

SUSAN KOCHMANN
Susan Kochmann
372 E. Lake Ave
Massapequa Park,
NY 11762

#408

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Jennifer Trzcienski
Michigan

#409

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 18 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

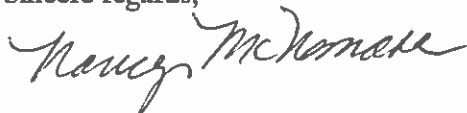
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



#410

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I feel it is necessary that I send you my comments regarding the proposed changes to access of birth and death records.

Tracing my family in order to understand where I have come from is why I need access to these records.

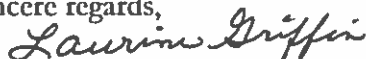
Using multiple records is necessary to find various family members. I agree with these suggested guidelines:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, and in understanding relating genetically inherited diseases.

Please consider these suggestions.

Sincere regards,



Laurine E. Elsie Griffin

22750 Alexandrine

Dearborn, Michigan 48124

#411

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Dave Plonchak
Croton on Hudson, NY 10520

#412

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

William E Handy Jr
Tarzana CA

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

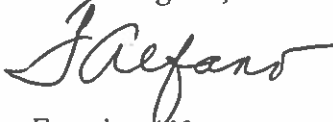
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Francine Alfano
1542 Vineyard Mist Dr.
Cary, NC 27519

Christine A. Clark
260 65th Street Apt 13F
Brooklyn, NY 11220

#414

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

October 6, 2017

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records. I am a seventh generation born New Yorker. My own birth and marriage records and that of my Brooklyn born children would be included in the record sets and firmly believe they should be included to researchers in the future.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Christine A. Clark
Brooklyn, Kings County, New York

#415

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Austin L. Slack
2411 East Main Street
Kalamazoo, MI 49048

Received by
DHMH
OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Austin L. Slack

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

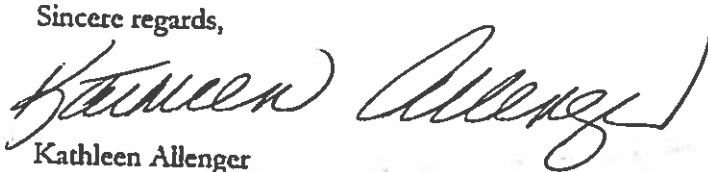
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Kathleen Allenger
90 Live Oak Drive
Holbrook, NY 11741

#417

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Jennifer C. Baldwin
Fort Collins, CO

#412

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 18 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).


Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Rae W. Sawyer MD
108 Bermuda Ave
Tampa, FL 33606



#411

Susan L O'Brien
875 River Road
Fair Haven, NJ 07704
11 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 18 2017

Re: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a family genealogist with many ancestors who resided in New York City, I am appalled by the new guidelines for accessing birth records (125 years) and death records (75 years) that have been proposed. It often is necessary in genealogical research to begin with recent individual's vital records in order to backtrack to find older ancestors referenced on these records. The new guidelines would prevent this expeditious methodology.

I support the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society's recommendations:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Thank you for your attention in regards to this matter.

Susan L O'Brien

#420

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

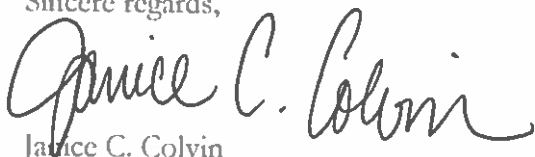
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Janice C. Colvin
South Cairo, New York

#421

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

All of my ancestors settled, and raised families, in Manhattan, Long Island and Brooklyn, along with thousands of other people's ancestors. Please do not block us from obtaining this incredibly important information.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Suzanne St. Onge
Alachua, Florida

#422

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 18 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Delores C. Wolfe
432 E. Ave
Auburn NY 14411

423

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Comment on Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records OCT 18 2017

Dear Commission Members,

The Secretary

I am a genealogist with family in New York City dating back to 1850. Timely access to vital records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me as well as millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

I urge the commission to consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

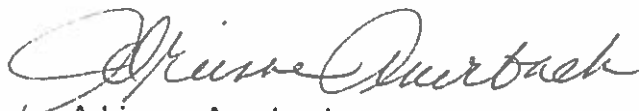
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing records to paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has been successful in states like Connecticut, and access to limited information from the death index allows a genealogist key information to identify records necessary for research.

Lastly, please consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Adrienne Auerbach
201 West 70th Street, #35H
New York, NY 10023

#424

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Gail Ryan
Naperville, IL

#425

10/13/2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 18 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Catherine A. Pearson

Native born New Yorker

now living in Florida, Palm Coast, Flagler County

#426

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 18 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Laura C. Katz
34 Kalliste Hill
Great Barrington MA 01230-1182

Please consider
this!
Thanks so much

427

October 11, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. Without these records, I would not have been able to identify my ancestors who immigrated to New York during the late nineteenth century. This has meant so much to my family and me. I have visited your website and offices numerous times and have gladly paid the fees.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Karen G. Rehm
Williamsburg, VA

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my genealogical research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

My genealogical research relies on multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing access to records for members of a state-based genealogical organization has been successful in other states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index provides genealogists key information to identify records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing a system that would make available an informational copy of birth and death records to provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Margaret A. Sealey

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

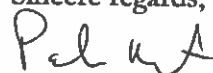
Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Pamela Brigham
Dublin, CA

October 4, 2017

New York City Dept of Health & Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th Street CN31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 18 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the NY City Dept of Health & Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access to birth and death records.

As a genealogist timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. I have availed myself of the records on microfiche at the NYC archives on Chamber Street. These records have aided my quest to find my ancestors, who all lived in the borough of Brooklyn for over 150 years.

I ask that your commission consider the following guidelines for access:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of the NY genealogical society

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation info)

Further, I ask that you consider the development and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history.

Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,



Mary Kozak

64 Vanderveer Road
Freehold, NJ 07728

431

William Fitzpatrick
4508 Regency Crossing
Southport, NC 28461

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

October 7, 2017

Office of the Secretary

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Susan E. Schuler
4455 Rustic Drive
New Port Richey, FL 34652
susaneschuler@gmail.com

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

I am a genealogist and a 12th generation New Yorker. While I don't currently live in New York, 99% of my research is in the Empire State.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

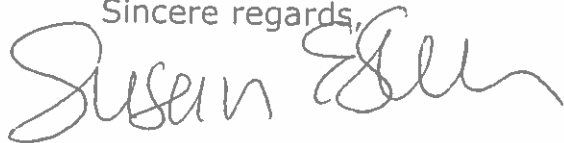
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

I implore you to not make these changes that would be detrimental to the important work of genealogists, historians and families interested in their own history.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Susan Ellen". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the text "Sincere regards,".

CC: Jimmy Van Bramer

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

Office of the Secretary

Kirill Chashchin

Genealogical and Historical Research

228 Park Ave S, New York NY 10003

+1-646-873-6773, +7-499-500-7084, +380-44-361-1673

kir@rusgenproject.com

To: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132



RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Date: Wednesday, October 11, 2017

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

- Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those

tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

- As a Certified Fraud Examiner, I would also like to note that having the publicly available register of dead people is a huge deterrent to the identity theft crimes.
- And another point to consider in your decision should be “How it will influence outside world”. Making vital records non-public could make a VERY BAD NEGATIVE EXAMPLE, which will be quoted over and over in different places around the world when the record access will be terminated or made more complicated.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Yours sincerely



Kirill Chashchin,
Member, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society
Member, Association of Professional Genealogists
Member, Association of Certified Fraud Examiners

#434

Stephen M. and Janet Seltzer

5001 East Calle Guebabi
Tucson, Arizona 85718-3713
520 299-3788; facsimile 577-2533
seltz5001@aol.com or perier@aol.com

Received by
DOH

OCT 18 2017

August 10, 2017

Office of the Secretary

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, New York 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

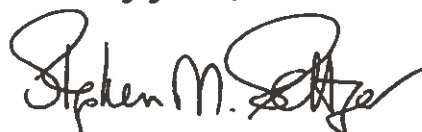
Dear Commission Members,

In addition to the attached standard letter, I wish to say that anyone needing records may need them at any time of their life. The time that you propose for obtaining records is excessively long. The United States census uses 70 years.

Access to death records should be available *at least* by 25 years after confirmed death, to anyone, not just members of a New York genealogical society.

Remember, these are Public Records, and they should be available to the public *easily* and *early* after birth/marriage/divorce/death occur.

Sincerely yours,



Stephen M. Seltzer, M.D.

#434a

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 18 2017
Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I urge you to vote against the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Timely access to these records are **essential** for research. The proposed restrictions on public access to birth and death records will create an unnecessary barrier for the millions seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Genealogical research involves multiple records from many repositories. I seek to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Also, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, info related to cause of death can be very important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Sincerely,

Stephen Seltzer, MD
5001 E Camino Guebabi
Tucson, AZ 85718

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 18 2017
Office of the Secretary

Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE> *Virginia DiIorio*
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Alen Head, New York
11545

436

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 18 2017
Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like

Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE> 

<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Richard DiNonno
Glen Head, NY
11545

437

**Angela Fitzpatrick
62-41 59 Drive
Maspeth, NY 11378**

October 10, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center,
42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Angela Fitzpatrick

/af

Received by
DOHMH

438

OCT 18 2017

Eileen M. Phelps
14 Ridgewood Drive
Vernon, Connecticut 06066

Office of the Secretary

NYC Dept of Health + Mental Hygiene
Dothan Center 42-09 28th St, CN 31
L. I. City NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public
Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am a member of 2 genealogist groups. I have voted on line to NOT support your current charges to our Vital Records. For years I have been helped well by your departments help in locating past deceased members of our families. Our children appreciate this ability to search in the past and one as a young child accompanied me to find a great-great grandfathers records which we did with lots of pleasant memories with our visit to City Hall

at the time.

Please consider using the suggested guidelines from the NYG+B and GGG instead of your proposals.

In appreciation of your thoughtful considerations

I am Eileen Kramer
Phelps

Born and brought up on Long
Island, N. Y.

Oct. 11, 2017

#439

NY Dept. of Health + Mental Hygiene
Gotham Ctr., 42-09 28th St, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Re: Proposed Guidelines for Access to
Public Vital Records

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 18 2017

Dear Commission Members

I am writing today to provide my
Office of the Secretary
comments to the NY City Dept. of Health +
Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed
changes to access birth + death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to
these records are critical and essential
for my research. The proposed restrictions on
when birth + death records would become
available for public access would create an
unnecessary hindrance for myself and
millions of others seeking to trace their
families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits
involve multiple records from numerous
positories. My intention is to discover
information about my ancestors and
understand their place within a larger social
and historical context. I ask that the

Commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 50 yrs. (if the individual's death can be verified or 75 yr. if no death date is verified).
- Access to death records after 50 yr. or after 25 yr. to registered members of a genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 yr. (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and

historical research, in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Karen A. Grosse
(Karen A. Grosse)
Charlottesville, VA 20151

#440

From: Karen Marcus
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: new laws for access to my birth, and death records
Date: Wednesday, October 18, 2017 2:24:40 PM

Hi I feel for the sake of people's medical history the fact a gov't body wants to withhold vital info. about people's family history for longer periods of time is wrong. Sometimes decisions have to be made in the now not 50 years later. In my family heart issues and breathing issues caused many deaths and for others it was accidental. The birth and death records helped knowing all of the health issues of my family, so I and my brother's grandkids will know what to avoid to live longer lives. Please don't restrain access to knowledge that can be most helpful NOW. Karen

441

Julia Robbins

Comment:

I strongly oppose this provision. I believe personal information is adequately protected by the current regulation. The only result from this provision, if passed, would be to keep historical information locked away from legitimate historians and researchers.

#442

Oct. 12, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 19 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records ~~is~~^{is} **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Lynda K. Mandlaute
Lynda K. Mandlaute
NYC, NY 10025

Oct 15, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 19 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Dee Koester
Collingsville PA

#444

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 19 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Barbara Bonnett

Boothwyn, PA 19061

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 19 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Dolores Royere
<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>

<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Dolores Royere - Woodhaven, New York

#446

EVELYN J. KLAPHOLTZ
134-20 87TH AVENUE - APT. 7D
RICHMOND HILL, NY 11418-1909
TELEPHONE: 718-658-7010
E-MAIL: eklapholtz@yahoo.com

October 15, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street - CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 19 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members:

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records. As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Very truly yours,



Evelyn J. Klapholtz



October 19, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Amendment to Provisions of Article 207 of New York City Health Code Regarding Proposed Transfer Schedule of Birth and Death Records to DORIS

The International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies (IAJGS) is very concerned with the changes for access to birth and death records being proposed by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Seventy-five percent of all immigrants to the United States during the turn of the century entered through Ellis Island.¹ Ellis Island estimates that close to 40 percent of all current U.S. citizens can trace at least one of their ancestors to Ellis Island.² A recent report cites over 37 percent of New York City residents were born in another country—more foreign born-immigrants live in New York City than any other city in the world.³ For that reason, access to New York City birth and death records can be crucial for New Yorkers, for all Americans, and those outside the United States. IAJGS has members worldwide who are interested in access to New York City birth and death records.

IAJGS respectfully requests the following guidelines for access be considered rather than what is currently proposed, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

There are many reasons for our opposition to the proposed guidelines as currently presented, and why we have put forward the alternative guidelines shown above.

Genealogists Are Not the Cause of Identity Theft

We understand that the impetus for the recommended lengthy embargo periods before accessing birth and death records centers around the concern about identity theft. The genealogical community condemns identity theft whether it is perpetrated against the living or the dead. Data breaches in business, government and medical arenas are the cause of identity theft, **not** genealogists. The most recent large data breaches exemplify this point, as indicated by the Equifax data breach affecting more than 145 million Americans and the Yahoo data breach, most recently estimated to exceed 3 billion people.⁴

There are no known instances where states with open records access have more identity theft than states with long embargo dates.

The proposed embargo periods of 125 years from date of birth and 75 years from date of death originate from the 2011 version of the Model State Vital Statistics Act which has not been approved by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In fact, in January 2013, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services promulgated final regulations on protected health information and privacy which now permit medical information about a deceased person to be released 50 years after the date of death.⁵ The 50-year embargo is consistent with the guideline we are suggesting rather than the proposed 75-year period. It is our understanding that the leadership team at that National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) is giving sympathetic consideration to revisiting the embargo periods specified in the 2011 version of the Model State Vital Statistics Act.

Informational Copies of Birth and Death Certificates

Except for heir research, holocaust restitution, probate issues, and forensic work, most genealogists do not require a certified birth or death certificate. Many jurisdictions offer an informational copy of a birth or death record for these purposes that are marked across the front of the record stating it is for information and not to be used for identification. Issuing this type of record will provide a further assurance that New York City vital records are not being used for fraudulent purposes. We ask that the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene offer informational copies which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research, and not impose elongated embargo periods.

Informational copies and earlier release of birth and death records would be particularly useful for forensic work. The Department of Defense sometimes contracts with genealogists to identify next of kin of deceased military personnel. Genealogists also work with local, county, and state coroners to help find the next of kin of deceased persons to determine heirship and to provide proper family burial.

Family Medical Information

Genealogy assists researchers in tracing family medical traits that are passed on from generation- to- generation. Information included in birth and death records is critical to reconstructing families and tracing genetically-inherited attributes in current family members. Increasing numbers of physicians are requesting that their patients provide a "medical family tree" in order to more quickly identify conditions common within the family. Information on three generations is the suggested minimum. The US Surgeon General includes preparing a family medical history as part of the American Family Health Initiative⁶

There are many genetically inherited diseases, but for the purposes of this statement, we will just mention the *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genes' mutations and breast, ovarian, stomach, prostate and pancreatic cancers.⁷ The following information is from the National Cancer Institute⁸.

"A woman's risk of developing breast and/or ovarian cancer is greatly increased if she inherits a deleterious (harmful) *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutation. Men with these mutations also have an increased risk of breast cancer. Both men and women who have harmful *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutations may be at increased risk of other cancers.

The likelihood that a breast and/or ovarian cancer is associated with a harmful mutation in *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* is highest in families with a history of multiple cases of breast cancer, cases of both breast and ovarian cancer, one or more family members with two primary cancers (original tumors that develop at different sites in the body), or an Ashkenazi (Central and Eastern European) Jewish background.

Regardless, women who have a relative with a harmful *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutation and women who appear to be at increased risk of breast and/or ovarian cancer because of their *family history* [emphasis added] should consider genetic counseling to learn more about their potential risks and about *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* genetic tests.”

The likelihood of a harmful mutation in *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* is increased with certain familial patterns of cancer [emphasis added]. These patterns include the following for women of Ashkenazi Jewish descent:

- **Any first-degree relative diagnosed with breast or ovarian cancer; and**
- **Two second-degree relatives on the same side of the family diagnosed with breast or ovarian cancer.”**

People who have had members of their families diagnosed with breast cancer need to know whether past family members may have also died from this disease, in order to determine if it is inherited. **Both current and future generations need to have this information** to make decisions about whether to prophylactically remove both breasts and ovaries (which can mean the difference between early detection and treatment versus possible early death). Information needs to be available for both men and women as either can carry the gene mutation. Timely access to birth and death records is essential to assuring researchers that the records they have located on possible ancestors are indeed the correct persons, especially when they have a common name.

The example above is but one sample of the thousands of genetically-inherited diseases that by giving access to birth and death records in a timely fashion could save lives of current and future generations. Providing an individual with information as to potential medical issues they may have inherited allows for the opportunity to take proactive measures. For this reason, access to an individual’s cause of death is extremely important for those tracing and understanding their medical history relative to genetically-inherited diseases.

Why Genealogists Should Have Access to Records in a Timely Manner

In the proposed rule, the Department specifically requests feedback from genealogists about adopting a 50-year rule for death records rather than the proposed 75-years. We strongly encourage the 50-year rule be adopted for the following reasons:

- Genealogists are **NOT** the cause of identity theft.
- Genealogists have legitimate, professional and life-saving reasons to have timely access to birth and death records. The embargo periods being proposed are unnecessarily long and may cause accelerated health issues or premature death.

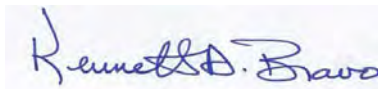
- Genealogists that belong to a genealogical society, with proof by letter from the society or membership card, should be afforded earlier access to birth and death records—such as 25 years.
- Informational, non-certified, birth and death records should be made available and are not useable for identity purposes.

IAJGS respectfully and strongly encourages the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to reduce the proposed embargo periods for birth and death records to those mentioned on the first page of this letter.


The International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies is the umbrella organization of 75 genealogical societies and Jewish historical societies worldwide whose approximately 10,000 members are actively researching their Jewish roots. In the New York City- Long Island region, we have five member societies who collectively represent approximately 1,400 genealogists with interest in the New York City area records. The IAJGS was formed in 1988 to advance genealogical study, to elevate research standards and to provide a common voice for issues of significance to its members. Our societies' members include both professional and hobbyist genealogists. In 2017, we held our 37th consecutive annual International Conference on Jewish Genealogy (www.iajgs.org). One of our primary objectives is to promote public access to genealogically relevant records.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at the email addresses listed below.

Sincerely,



Kenneth A. Bravo
President, IAJGS
president@iajgs.org



Jan Meisels Allen
Chairperson, IAJGS Public Records
Access Monitoring Committee
jan@iajgs.org

¹ <http://www.tabletmag.com/jewish-life-and-religion/246347/inside-ellis-islands-immigrant-hospital>

² <http://www.history.com/topics/ellis-island>

³ https://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/12/19/new-york-city-immigrants_n_4475197.html

⁴ <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/your-money/equifax-data-breach-credit.html>

<https://www.wired.com/story/yahoo-breach-three-billion-accounts>

⁵ <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-25/pdf/FR-2013-01-25.pdf> page 5576 section 160.103. and see pages 5613 -5614 section 164.502(f)

⁶ <https://familyhistory.hhs.gov/FHH/html/index.html>

⁷ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4521499/>

⁸ <http://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/Risk/BRCA>

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Mary Lavins
14 Old Kings Hwy
Norwalk, CT 06850

#446

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Susan Donovan

Susan Donovan

S.Donovan3@mindpring.com

#450

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 20 2017

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Office of the Secretary

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Tom McKee
 47 Old Wagon Road
 Ridgefield, CT
 06877

MS

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 20 2017

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Office of the Secretary

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Ann Williams

ANN WILLIAMS

4 PRATT IS

DARIEN, CT 06820

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 20 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

J. Dutcher

50 Glenbrook Rd

West 120

Stamford, CT 06902

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 20 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Richard Mueller
 Richard Mueller
 172 Bouton St. W.
 Stamford, CT 06907

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 20 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

JBjnk Janeen Bjork
 70 Box 454 Old Greenwich CT 06870
 23 Church St Greenwich CT 06830

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 20 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Karen Lane
22 Dr. ML King Dr
Unit A 2
Norwalk, CT 06854

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 20 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Jessie M. Callahan
 Susan Callahan
 42 Crauston St.
 Fairfield, CT 06824

#457

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 20 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Edward D. Callahan

42 Cranston St

Fairfield, CT 06824

#458

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

An Bells

13 Brookhill Ln

Norwalk CT 0685

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 20 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Frances D. Olesaris
Robert A. Oe
Notwell C
 06853

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Carole L. Weed

Carole L. Weed
9 Sleepy Hollow Drive,
Norwalk, CT 06851

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

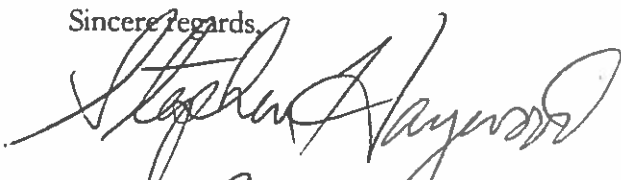
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



362 Rowayton Ave
Norwalk, CT 06853

#462

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

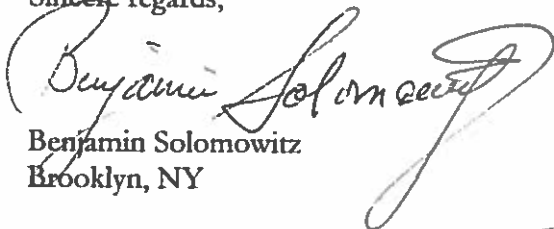
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Benjamin Solomowitz
Brooklyn, NY

It's important to keep these records available!

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Leon H. Stuckenschmidt
Fredericksburg, TX 78624

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Olivia B. Culver
231 Strawberry Hill Circle
Ithaca, NY 14850

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Rich Venezia
Pittsburgh, PA

#466

October 17, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Regards,



Virginia M. Hillman
New York, NY

#467

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 20 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Christine Whalen

P.S. In all honesty, this is totally ridiculous!!

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



#469

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records
Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The *proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access* would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Benio Pokorski
4796 Main St.
Sydney, NY 14226

#470

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 20 2017
Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Donald Hall

914 SE Westminster Place
Stuart, FL 34997

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 20 2017
Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

This would have stopped me from learning a lot about my family as my paternal Grandparents came to NYC in in the 1890's married here and raise 15 children, many of whom died before they were 21. My maternal grandparents came to NYC around 1900 and raised a family of 3, my grandmother died in 1911. The birth and death records were critical in my learning critical information about my families past that would not be possible if these rules went into effect.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Robert L Lenzoff
2748 Carr Ct
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

Office of the Secretary

#472

Denise P. Ward
137 Hillandale Drive
New Rochelle, NY 10804

October 16, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

My family and I recently learned of important family connections that we never knew about. We learned about the life and death of my husband's grandfather, about whom the family absolutely nothing. We learned that our family has tremendous significance in American history, including lineal ascendants who were Revolutionary War heroes. We learned about a great uncle who was an intimate friend of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Most importantly, we were able to reach out to family members who are alive and well today, with whom we have new, wonderful relationships. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Very truly yours,


Denise P. Ward

#47c

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
L. H. H. H.
OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

N. Butler
NAME AND SIGNATURE

BROOKLYN, NY
CITY AND STATE

#474

October 13, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Erin Sawaya
Brooklyn, NY

10.13.17

2 Third Place
Brooklyn, NY 11231

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

Office of the Secretary

#47E

FROM THE DESK OF

KAREN MCGLYNN RAMON

October 14, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Karen McGlynn Ramon
Medford, MA

15 OCT 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: PROPOSED GUIDELINES FOR ACCESS TO PUBLIC VITAL RECORDS

Received by
DOHMH

Dear Commission Members,

OCT 20 2017

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records..

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing this access to paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research. This would include my Grand-Father for which I have only found limited NY Military information, still leaving a gap in our family as to why he died and whether or not he was buried or cremated.

#477

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 20 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Arrin Eckert-Chu
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Brooklyn, NY
CITY AND STATE

#478

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 20 2017
Office of the Secretary

October 15, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed changes to access of New York City Birth & Death Records

Dear Commission Members,

I have been doing research on my family's history for many years and there are still records I have not been able to locate, being able to access these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions limiting access to these birth and death records would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

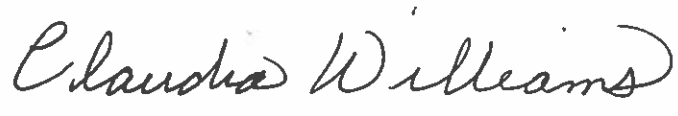
My family came from both overseas (Germany and Ireland) as well as Kentucky, but we were all brought up in New York (Brooklyn). I have yet to find the birth & death certificates for many of these members, but refuse to give up. These birth & death certificates provide us with leads to other family members and confirm our family member's very existence in our family heritage.

Some years I am able to travel to New York City and spend a week at a hotel travelling downtown daily to see what I can locate, at other times I hire a professional genealogist who has helped me greatly to find the birth and death records over the years. I wish I had a total of all the money I have paid to New York over the years for each one of these records I have obtained. Multiply that by millions of researchers and you have created a huge hole in the city's budget.

I had heard for years that my great grandfather had come to an untimely death by falling off a brownstone on New Year's Eve. I finally located his birth certificate and it confirmed the stories we had heard for years. That is why access to these birth certificates is so very important. Families have a right to know about the relatives and their medical histories and where and how they passed away.

Thank you for taking the time to consider my request.

Sincerely,



Claudia Williams
5100 Burchette Rd, Unit 1205
Tampa, Florida 33647

#474

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 20 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

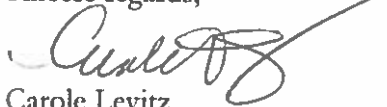
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Carole Levitz
7267 Fairway Rd
La Jolla, CA 92037

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Maureen O'Rourke - Maureen O'Rourke
NAME AND SIGNATURE

385 BARNEGAT LANE - BRICK NJ
CITY AND STATE

DATE
08723

10/16/17

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

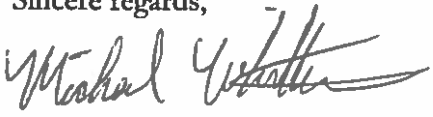
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Michael Whitton
Clinton Corners, NY

#482

October 16, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 20 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I write to provide my comments regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The current restrictions and costs already hinder research of my family. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create additional unnecessary hindrances for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families, as well as local history, within New York City's vital records.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society is asking that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

I would go further and request that you make the indexes public for all vital records within a year of the event, freely accessible to all on the internet.

In addition, I request that you digitize the actual records, from the most recent individual certificates back through the older ledger books, and make them available on the internet, freely accessible for all. A restriction on birth and marriage certificates for fifty years may be reasonable.

In this day and age, it is archaic that a researcher must travel to New York City or request individual records for excessive fees to assemble history. This is not a selfish pursuit. Acquisition and promulgation of these records benefits everyone with any connection to the history of New York.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Yours truly,



Jody Lutter
PO Box 194, Cedar Grove, New Jersey 07009
Telephone 973-572-7385
Email JodyLutter@aol.com
FamilyHistoryResearchByJody.blogspot.com

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Thomas Risinger
98 Stone Lane
Levittown, NY 11756

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

Office of the Secretary

#484

October 16, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, New York 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Commission Members:

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Donna McCord
Vero Beach, Florida

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

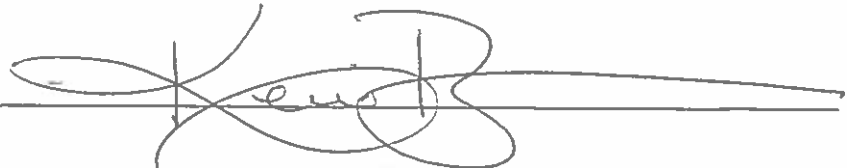
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Keri Ryan 

NAME AND SIGNATURE

New York, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Carol Nazario
319 Grant Avenue
Hightstown, New Jersey 08520

7487

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by 12 October 2017
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

My greatgrandmother was born in NY City in October 1851 I would love to be able to have a copy of her birth record!

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards, *Patricia R. Heaton*

<Patricia L Heaton
<Menlo Park, California, 94025

Received by
DOHMH
OCT 20 2017
Office of the Secretary

David A. Schwartz
2205 E 6525 S
Cottonwood Heights, UT 84121
801-733-0656

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

October 12, 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members:

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context.

I ask that the commission consider unrestricted access to all records.

Many states currently allow full access of records. Government is to serve the people, and allowing access to records helps accomplish that.

If any restriction is necessary, I ask that you consider development of a certified informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,


David A. Schwartz

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

October 16, 2017

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. Even though I am based in South Florida, many of my clients' ancestors were residents of New York City. Discovering information about my clients' ancestors helps them understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index of death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing access to paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has been a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Bonnie Dunphy Kohler
Wellington, Florida 33414

#490

October 10, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th St., 14th Fl, CN31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

Although I can appreciate your desire to extend the waiting period for public access to death and birth certificates beyond the current period due to the privacy needs of people with increasing life expectancy, to do so will hamper me, and my fellow genealogists, severely. As you know, because so many of our immigrant ancestors first made land in New York City, your vital records are a rich source of family heritage research.

I urge you to continue to allow members of the public with proper identification and a legitimate interest in viewing these records to have ongoing access to the current collections without placing further restrictions on them.

Thank you for your sensitivity to family heritage seekers.

Sincerely,



Charlotte Coulston, amateur genealogist
Representative to the Michigan Genealogical Council
806 Briarcliff Road
Jackson, MI 49203

#491

Received by
E

OCT 20 2017

Office of the Secretary

Gerald W. Krassner
8263 Playa Del Sur Blvd.
Lake Worth, FL 33467-6966

October 15, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Gerald W. Krassner

Lake Worth, FL 33467

#492

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

Nili London Krassner
8263 Playa Del Sur Blvd.
Lake Worth, FL 33467-6966

Office of the Secretary

October 15, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.


- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Nili London Krassner
Lake Worth, FL 33467

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

Office of the Secretary

Nicole L. Weingartner
20-64 46th Street
Astoria, New York 11105
nlaurenrusso@gmail.com - 516-448-8982

#493

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

This month, I was confirmed as a new member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It took me over 10 years of research in order to locate every document that I needed to prove my OWN family lineage. One of the biggest hurdles was getting birth certificates from New York City. Please do not make this process even more difficult.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

4930

Nicole L. Weingartner
20-64 46th Street
Astoria, New York 11105
nlaurenrusso@gmail.com - 516-448-8982

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Nicole L. Weingartner
20-64 46th Street
Astoria, New York 11105

#494

420 Lee Dr #90
Moon Twp, PA 15108-1229

October 15, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 20 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and



PO Box 631
New York, NY 10113

October 23, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street CN31
Long Island City, New York 11101-4132

Re: Amendment to NYC Health Code Regarding Proposed Transfer Schedule of Birth and Death Records to DORIS

The Jewish Genealogical Society, Inc. (New York) supports and encourages the efforts of family historians – both professional and amateur, both novices and experts – who are researching their Jewish roots. In pursuit of this goal, we present educational programs, publish a journal, and contribute to the preservation of and access to historical records and documents of the Jewish people. The JGS was founded in New York City in 1977, the first in what is now a world-wide network of more than 70 Jewish genealogical societies, members of the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies (IAJGS).

The JGS is concerned about the proposed new restrictions on access to NYC birth and death records and wishes to endorse the accompanying statement submitted by the IAJGS. As that document points out, the proposed restrictions will adversely affect not only to New Yorkers, but also vast numbers of Americans whose ancestors were born in NYC.

We understand that the proposed lengthy embargo on vital records access stems in part from concern about identity theft and wish to repeat the IAJGS's statement that "there are no known instances where states with open records access have more identity theft than states with long embargo dates." The IAJGS's suggestion that NYC issue informational copies of birth and death certificates, rather than lengthening the embargo period, speaks to security concerns while not adversely affecting genealogical research.

Restricting access to vital records also limits the ability of researchers to reconstruct family medical histories, and, in particular, information relevant to genetically inherited diseases.

The JGS strongly endorses the protocols suggested by the IAJGS in its statement of October 19th in place of the current proposal of the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

Sincerely,

Jane Rosen Berenbeim, President

From: Susan Abernathy
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Birth and Death Records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 4:17:30 PM

Birth and Death Records are useful and required for many reasons and should not be placed out of reach of users. If they are useful enough for a State to invest in making and maintaining the record, they should be available to taxpayers who pay for these services.

Susan Abernathy

From: Linda Westrom
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Please do not lengthen the time that records would be inaccessible for us. As family historians, we want to know who our ancestors were, where they lived, when they were born and where they died. We don't use these records for fraud, just want to know.
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 4:22:51 PM

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

From: John Pegram
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 4:59:09 PM

I am writing to express my opposition to the Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records.

Contrary to the Department's notice, the proposed amendment fails to properly balance the need to protect the personal information of people who may be alive, especially as it relates to the problem of identity theft as well as other privacy issues, with the public's right to access historically important records, including the specific interests of families, genealogists and other researchers.

The idea that secrecy of birth certificates may significantly deter identity theft of persons over the age of 75 is no longer reasonable, if it ever was. For example, the records of the 1940 and earlier censuses, which are now publically available, are convenient sources of parents' names.

(According to the U.S. Census website, "The U.S. government will not release personally identifiable information about an individual to any other individual or agency until 72 years after it was collected for the decennial census. This "72-Year Rule" (92 Stat. 915; Public Law 95-416; October 5, 1978) restricts access to decennial census records to all but the individual named on the record or their legal heir.")

Every pharmacy and credit card company has their customers' birth dates.

Such wide availability of identity information does not appear to have been considered in proposing the amendment.

I suggest that a very few of the approximately 462 thousand New Yorkers over the age of 75 have protection-worthy privacy issues of the type described in the notice of the proposed amendment. (The example given is "a teenage mother named on the death certificate of an infant may still be alive 75 years after her infant had died or the birth certificate of a transgender person may reveal information that person may prefer to keep private"). Such persons' interests and balancing of interests would be better served by permitting such persons to have the records sealed during their lifetimes.

The notice of the proposed amendment also suggests that the 1,030 birth record corrections and amendments for individuals born in 1940 and earlier 257 death record corrections and amendments for individuals who died in 1970 and earlier is a justification for the proposed amendment. That is disproportionate to the records of approximately 462 thousand living persons that would be affected.

Finally, I point out the relative importance of certified birth and death records in proof of identity, and suggest that New York City continue to take care that they are issued only in appropriate situations.

Therefore, I suggest that the proposed amendment is not "to the extent practicable and appropriate ... narrowly drawn to achieve its stated purpose" as asserted in the August 31, 2017 certificate from the Acting Corporation Counsel, and does not "minimize compliance costs for the discrete regulated community or communities consistent with achieving the stated purpose of the rule," as asserted in the September 1, 2017 letter from Mayor's Office of Operations,

In more colloquial terms, the proposed amendment would use a sledge hammer in an attempt to kill a mosquito.

Respectfully submitted,

John B. Pegram
496 1st Street
Brooklyn, NY 11215

This email message is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and may contain confidential and privileged information. Any unauthorized use or disclosure is prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply email and destroy all copies of the original message.

STEPS TO THE PAST® LLC
60 PLAZA STREET EAST SUITE 6N
BROOKLYN, NY 11238-5034
(718) 622-2692
RJF@STEPSTOTHEPAST.COM
HTTP://TINYURL.COM/STEPSTOTHEPAST

October 22, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records, and

Proposed resolution to amend Article 207 (General Vital Statistics Provisions) of the New York City Health Code to establish a schedule for making birth and death records public and transferring them to the Department of Records and Information Services (“DORIS”)

Dear Commissioner and Board of Health:

I would like to register my opposition to the proposed changes to Article 207 that are the subject of the public hearing on October 24, 2017.

I received an MS degree in Environmental Health Science from Hunter College (CUNY) more than 30 years ago. My public health career began at the Essex County, NJ, Department of Community Health Services, continued for more than a decade at the New York State Department of Labor Division of Safety and Health, and culminated at the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Lead Poisoning Prevention Program.

During my training as an environmental and occupational health specialist, I learned to appreciate the many scientific and medical applications for vital statistics. I also became aware of the necessary restrictions placed upon such data to protect the confidentiality of the individuals whose records became the basis for such studies.

Concurrently with my work in public health, more than 20 years ago I began conducting genealogical research on my own time. Ultimately I left government service, obtained an MS in Library and Information Science, and became Director of the Ackman and Ziff Family Genealogy Institute at the Center for Jewish History in Manhattan. In 2010 I founded Steps to the Past Genealogical Research Services, LLC and began work for private clients. I am a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society (NYG&B), Jewish Genealogical Society (JGS), and Association of Professional Genealogists (APG).

Quoting from the APG *Code of Ethics and Professional Practices*:

“Purpose: The APG Code of Ethics and Professional Practices serves to promote: (1) a truthful approach to genealogy, family history, and local history; (2) the trust and security of genealogical consumers; and (3) careful and respectful treatment of records, repositories and their staffs, other professionals, and genealogical organizations and associations.

“Consistent with these purposes, I agree to...

- Maintain confidentiality of client communications and research, except as permitted in writing by the client or required by court or professional disciplinary proceedings;
- Treat information concerning living people with appropriate discretion;
- Refrain from violating or encouraging others to violate laws or regulations concerning copyright, rights to privacy, business practices, or other pertinent subjects;
- Refrain from mutilating, rearranging, or removing from their proper custodians printed, original, microfilmed, or electronic records”

Thus the highest standards of the genealogical community also recognize the need to uphold confidentiality and privacy rights.

Because of my many years of experience dealing academically and professionally with such issues, I am particularly interested in the proposed changes to the New York City Health Code regarding birth and death records. I read the online “Statement of Basis and Purpose” and found several sections troubling.

First, the paragraph on “fraudulent and inappropriate use of birth and death certificates and information” does not cite any statistics on the incidence of fraudulent activities involving New York City birth and death records. The cited risks are “potential” and therefore entirely speculative. Similar speculation about the use of Social Security numbers has also never been substantiated. The fact remains that the vast majority of identity theft can be traced to breaches of large electronic databases such as Equifax, Yahoo, etc. The potential vulnerability of DOHMH’s own computer systems to hacking is a much greater risk than misuse of vital records.

Second, the statistics cited under “amendment and correction of birth and death records/issuance of new birth certificates” are not put in context. Stating the numerator without the denominator is meaningless. For example, from 2012-2016 the Department processed about 1,000 birth record changes for individuals born in 1940 and earlier. That is out of how many total pre-1940 birth records? What is the annual rate? Is it 10%? 0.10%?

The same questions arise regarding delayed registrations and death record corrections, and have a bearing on the size of the potential risk involved. The Department’s numbers on deaths of New Yorkers over the age of 100 also lack information on the denominators. 585, 806, 901 deaths – out of how many total? What proportion of the total records created each year do they represent?

According to the next paragraph, “amending a birth certificate after it has been released into the public domain undermines the Department’s ability to fully substitute the amended certificate

for the original....Over time, multiple versions of the same birth records could even be circulating in the public domain, diminishing the reliability of these records and creating confusion around authenticity." Where is the evidence that this has ever been a real problem, rather than an imagined one, in jurisdictions that have open records laws?

The Department proposes to adopt regulations based on a "model law" last revised in 2011. The proposal, however, says nothing about any statistics that were used to formulate that revision, and offers no statistics about the experience of other jurisdictions since 2011. Did implementing the 2011 revisions lead to a decrease in identity theft or privacy violations? If not, why propose them?

Other commenters (IAJGS and NYG&B, for example, along with individuals who posted public comments) explained in detail the value of open records to genealogists and the harm that would be done if the new restrictions were adopted, and I will not repeat those arguments here.

Some commenters offered alternatives that would allow DOHMH to transfer additional records to DORIS, including the option of providing "informational copies" that could not be used to establish a person's identity. Since DORIS has been scanning its vital records, I suggest that non-certified copies could be digitally altered or redacted to meet any remaining concerns about confidentiality.

In summary, I urge you not to adopt the proposed code amendment. The need for the change has not been demonstrated, and imposing new restrictions on access to public records would cause far more harm than good.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert J. Friedman". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Robert J. Friedman
President, Steps to the Past

From: Vince Patton
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Do NOT Restrict Birth & Death Records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 11:17:01 AM

I am writing to you in strong opposition to your proposed restrictions on birth & death records.

You are about to lock up my family history, and the history of millions of people, for nearly six generations.

Locking up birth records for 125 years and death records for 75 years not reasonable.
This is an overreaction with dire, unnecessary consequences.

I am a genealogist with deep ties to the original American colonies, particularly New York.
Your rule shuts off research into our ancestors for far longer than any state has ever imposed before.

The single most important records in our research are proof of birth and proof of death. Without those confirmations, a family tree is not considered valid.

Is it really reasonable to say no one is allowed to research their ancestors until they've been gone for 125 years?
Impossible.

This means we cannot do the research at all. We won't live long enough.

This Proposed Resolution to amend Article 207 is a gross overreaction.

I urge you to reject it.

Vince Patton
Lake Oswego, OR



Department of Health

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

HOWARD A. ZUCKER, M.D., J.D.
Commissioner

SALLY DRESLIN, M.S., R.N.
Executive Deputy Commissioner

October 23, 2017

To the Attention of the New York City Board of Health:

The New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Vital records is writing in support of the New York City (NYC) Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's proposal to amend Article 207 of the Health Code to establish a schedule for making birth and death records public and transferring them to the Department of Records and Information Services.

As you may know, New York State has two reporting districts pertaining to vital event recording, the New York City District and the Upstate NY District that record vital events outside NYC. The National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) is the national nonprofit membership organization representing the 57 vital records and public health statistics offices (the 50 states, 5 territories, New York City, and the District of Columbia) in the United States.

It is significant to note, that the proposal would align New York City's proposal with the 2011 Model State Vital Statistics Act and Model State Vital Statistics Regulations. Section 27(g) of the Model Act, Confidentiality and Disclosure of Information from Vital Records or Vital Reports, provides that "When 125 years have elapsed after the date of live birth, or 75 years have elapsed after the date of death or fetal death, or 100 years after the date of marriage, or (divorce, dissolution of marriage, or annulment), the live birth, death, fetal death, marriage, and (divorce, dissolution of marriage, annulment) records available for issuance under Section 28, whether paper, electronic or other media in the custody of the State Registrar may be transferred to the State Archives in accordance with archival procedures which shall provide for the continued safekeeping of the records. There shall be no cost to the (Office of Vital Statistics) for such transfer or maintenance. Prior to transferring live birth, death and fetal death records to the State Archives, the State Registrar shall redact all information identified in the U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth, Death, and Report of Fetal Death, or as identified by the State (in regulation) as medical or health use only."

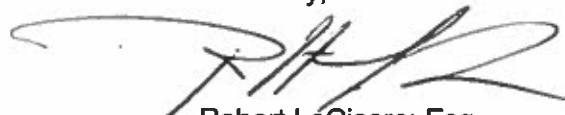
There are many critical factors for considering amending the City Health Code from the perspective of the New York State Registrar. Birth death and marriage records are confidential records because they contain identifiable information that could be obtained and used improperly by criminals to establish a fictitious identity. A birth certificate contains an individual's first and last name, date of birth, sex, home address, and mother's maiden name. In addition, a death certificate contains an individual's first and last name, sex, date of death and birth, gender, Social Security Number, marital status, full name of surviving spouse, residence, and full names of both parents. All this information can be used to identify an individual. Marriage records contain similar confidential information.

A birth certificate is considered a “breeder document”.¹ A birth certificate is typically the first document obtained by criminals for illegal purposes, because it facilitates the acquisition of other identity documents. Possession of a birth certificate allows someone to breed other documents such as a driver’s license, Passport, and Social Security Number. Similar to breeding identity documents with a birth certificate, criminals use death certificates to commit a form of identity theft called “ghosting”.² Access to information available on a death certificate allows criminals to claim personal use of an existing identity that is already listed in government records – an identity that is dormant because its original possessor is deceased. Someone with illegal intentions can potentially use a death certificate to establish a false identity, as well as redirect benefits and/or control over property.

These regulations must be updated to reflect the current needs of today’s society. Due to advances in public health, technology, and medicine, the United States will continue to have higher life expectancies than seen before; this fact coupled with the ever-present threat of identity theft and fraud, means New York State’s elderly population is more vulnerable than ever to scammers and criminals seeking to steal their identity. The Model Law is a collaborative effort among state governments and the federal National Center for Health Statistics of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to provide “guidance for vital event registration, issuance, security and fraud prevention, and protection of confidential information in an electronic environment.”

If you have any questions or would like additional information about the 2011 Model State Vital Statistics Act, you may contact me directly at robert.locicero@health.ny.gov or (518) 474-2503.

Sincerely,



Robert LoCicero; Esq.
New York State Registrar
Director
Bureau of Vital Records

¹ Accessible online at http://www.documentsecurityalliance.com/forms/Birth_Certificate_Paper.pdf

² Accessible online at <https://www.dos.ny.gov/consumerprotection/scams/afterdeath.html>



NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

36 West 44th Street, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10036-8105

212-755-8532 | Fax 212-754-4218 | www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org

23 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today as President of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society (NYG&B). As the oldest – and largest – genealogical organization in the state of New York, we strive to discover, share, and preserve the stories of all New York families from the 1600s to the present day. While our offices are located in Manhattan, we represent thousands of members and constituents across the United States and serve millions of individuals who have a connection to New York City at some point in their ancestral past.

We applaud the Commission's stated desire to hear from genealogical organizations and those who would be impacted by the proposed limitations on access to New York City's birth and death records.

The process of genealogical research and discovering family history requires access to public records. Birth and death records are core materials used by genealogists for research. They are often the **only** records that provide precise information relating to parentage, places and dates of birth and death, cause of death, and other related information critical to establishing articles of evidence to advance our research. They can show crucial generational linkages or other relationship information

The proposed limitations on transfer of birth and death records to the NYC Municipal Archives would greatly impede open access to these materials for millions of individuals who are searching for their connection to New York City.

The Proposed Regulations Are Not Aligned with Current Practices

The 2011 Revision of the Model Vital Statistics Act, on which the proposed restrictions are based, has not found mainstream support. To date, only one state (Oklahoma) has put the proposed restrictions in place, and had to make immediate revisions due to the hastiness in which the regulations were written. Rather, multiple states have allowed greater levels of access to vital records:

- The Commonwealth of Virginia now allows access to death records after only 25 years, and in working with the Library of Virginia and Ancestry.com, has made vital records accessible from 1912–2014.
- Pennsylvania, working with Ancestry.com, has digitized death records from 1906 to 1963 and made them available online, while death records are only closed for 50 years.
- Michigan offers free digitized copies of death records through the Michigan State Archives from 1921 to 1952.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services released final regulations on protected health information and privacy in September 2013. These processes permit the release of information about a deceased individual 50 years after their death.¹

We also believe that the leaders of the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) are considering revising the proposed periods provided in the 2011 version of the Model State Vital Statistics Act and encourage members of the Commission to open a dialogue with NAPHSIS in the course of making this decision.

Access to Birth and Death Records is NOT A Leading Cause of Identity Theft

Please rest assured that genealogists themselves share the same fears of identity theft and privacy concerns – just as any citizen of the United States. We ourselves have been victims of major data breaches from Yahoo, Target, Home Depot, Anthem, and most recently Equifax.

In recent years, the pages of news magazines have reported the theft of millions of identities, which makes access to verified information – particularly in the course of deaths – even more vital. The ability for various financial and commercial organizations to verify death dates through access to public death records is an efficient way to prevent the stolen identity from deceased individuals. Without access to such records, verification of a person's death cannot be easily obtained.

There is no evidence that those states mentioned above that have adopted more moderate open records policies have seen higher levels of identity theft due to access to vital records. Instead, identity theft has centered on commercial companies, such as Equifax, rather than on those seeking to identify their ancestors through genealogical research.

Genealogists Require Access to Birth and Death Records

Working to find evidence of connections between individuals, many advanced genealogical techniques require the use of the F.A.N. approach (Family, Associates, and Neighbors), whereby individual genealogists require access to a variety of public records to identify relationships between individual family members.

We request that the Commission consider the following alternative as a means to provide access to these necessary materials for genealogical research:

- Access to New York City Birth Records after 105 years or with proof of death. While we recognize that a very small percentage of the population are expected to live beyond this period, there are also other sources (such as the U.S. census) that already provide basic information relating to these individuals. These alternative resources alone are not sufficient for genealogical research.

¹ <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-25/pdf/FR-2013-01-25.pdf>.

- Access to New York City Death Records after 50 years.
- Access to New York City Death Indexes after 25 years.

As a potential deterrent to identify theft, we also propose that the Commission considering providing early access to death records to known members of the genealogical community (perhaps, even those who are identified members of a New York-based genealogical, lineage, or historical organization). These materials could include:

- Access to New York City Death Records after 25 years.
- Access to informational certificates

The creation of an “informational certificate” that would provide a non-certified copy of the key information from a record, without the record itself being able to be used to substantiate identity.

Preservation of these Records is Crucial

As an organization, we exist to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York’s families. Without open access to public records, and the proper conservation and preservation of these materials, the potential to lose these documents remains high. We strongly encourage the Department of Health to work in close conjunction with the New York City Municipal Archives to ensure safe and timely transfers of New York City’s birth and death records.

Modern technology offers the resources to ensure the property preservation and organization of birth and death records for New York City.

Further, in examining the records that would be negatively impacted by record restrictions, people seeking to trace the first generation of their immigrant family born in New York City would be greatly impeded. Members of New York City’s diverse communities – including those of Puerto Rican, Vietnamese, Chinese, Korean, and other backgrounds would be unable to gather these essential resources to trace and document their families. In addition, those who work to celebrate and recognize their ancestors through a variety of lineage organizations (including those who recognize settlers from the Dutch period, the American Revolution, and other entities) would be unable to gather the documentation needed to complete their lineage applications. These barriers to understanding and preserving New York City’s past – across its diverse and long history – would be devastating.

Access to Medical Data

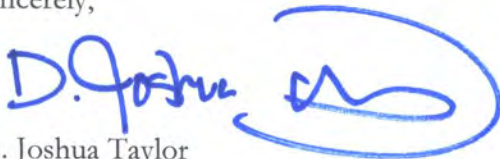
Information relating to causes of death and patterns of genetic diseases is crucial to understanding one’s family health history. The United States Surgeon General has noted families should produce a medical history. There are numerous cases in which understanding a family’s extended health history can be essential to treatment and prevent of genetically inherited diseases. In particular, tracing the BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes aides in an individual’s understanding of certain cancers that might be persistent within the branches of a family. This is just one reason why limited access to death records through a direct descendant is not sufficient, and why even a 50-year restriction could cause harm.

NYG&B

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a comment on this important matter. The NYG&B asks the New York City Department of Health to strongly consider the regulations above in substitution of the proposed restrictions.

We are happy to answer any questions or provide any further details as needed.

Sincerely,



D. Joshua Taylor

President

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society





Records Preservation & Access Committee

Federation of Genealogical Societies, National Genealogical Society,
International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies

c/o Janet A. Alpert, 137 Victoria Dr., Hilton Head Island, SC 29926

October 21, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th St., 3rd Floor, Room 3-32
Long Island, NY 11101-4132

RE: Concerned About Proposal to Amend Article 207
Hearing October 24, 2018

To NYC Dept. of Health and Board of Health:

Although we support the proposal to establish a schedule for making birth and death records public and transferring them to the Department of Records and Information Services (DORIS), we do not support longer embargo dates for birth or death records in New York City.

We understand that NAPHSIS and other vital records jurisdictions need to replace the 1992 Model Act to reflect changes in electronic records, legal requirements, and cultural shifts. However, we see no justified reason to extend the number of years vital records are embargoed from public access. There is no evidence that the states with open public records experience any greater occurrence of identity theft than states with more limited access. Most cases of identity theft occur when large electronic databases are hacked, not because someone walks into a Court House and copies a vital record. In fact, the opposite is true: Making death records readily available decreases the likelihood that someone will succeed in assuming the identity of a deceased person.

Since 2004, the Surgeon General and the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services have publicized the importance of knowing a family's health history extending to third degree relatives¹. Genealogists need access to the full death record, including cause of death, for grand aunts and uncles and great-grand aunts and uncles, to determine which branch of a family carries a genetic disease. In a recent newspaper article,² Dr. David Fermin, the medical director of Spectrum Health HCM in Grand Rapids, Michigan, has identified a possible serious genetic heart condition in the MYBPC3 gene, which may affect several thousand Dutch descendants who live in western Michigan. A similar problem could exist for descendants of early New York Dutch settlers or some other nationality that lived for generations in an isolated community. Dr. Fermin goes on to report "these families likely share a

¹ Consanguinity Chart, <http://www.familypedia.wikia.com/wiki/consanguinity>

² "An Aged-Old Problem, Doctors say those with Dutch ancestry more vulnerable to deadly genetic heart disorder," Grand Rapids Press, Grand Rapids, Michigan, September 10, 2017, pp 1-2.

common ancestor, which may date back to as many as 25-plus generations ago.” A priority for all health departments should be the prevention of an early death due to genetic diseases.

Therefore, we support the proposal of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society to provide:

1. Access to birth records after 75 years if the individual’s death can be verified or 105 years if no death date is verified;
2. Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to active members of a New York Genealogical Society or any other genealogical society affiliated with the organizations listed in the descriptive paragraph of RPAC members below; and
3. Access to the index of death records after 25 years, which includes the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial or cremation information.

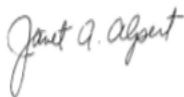
We support the right to privacy, but believe that the embargo periods supported by the NYG&B Society adequately guard the privacy of individuals concerned.

The 1906 birth certificate³ attached is an example of a document which would not be accessible under the new NYC Health Department proposal even though Hector Bonanno died in 1969. Fortunately, the record was available when I visited New York City in 2015 and obtained a copy of the birth certificate and other vital records related to the Bonanno family for a descendant who lives out of state.

RPAC is sponsored by the Federation of Genealogical Societies, the International Society of Jewish Genealogists, the National Genealogical Society, and supported by the Association of Professional Genealogists, the Board for Certification of Genealogists, the American Society of Genealogists, and the International Commission for the Certification of Accreditation of Professional Genealogists. The genealogical societies and professional organizations listed above represent several thousand local, state, and regional societies, more than 400,000 members researching family history, and over 2,000 professional and forensic genealogists whose important work includes tracking relatives with possible inheritable diseases; working with coroners to identify unclaimed persons; finding next of kin of unclaimed persons for repatriation of military remains; and heir research.

For more information see <http://www.fgs.org/rpac>. I may be contacted at janalpert@aol.com.

Sincerely,



Janet A. Alpert,

³ Birth certificate No. 41478, Hector Bonanno, 23 August 2017, recorded 29 August 1906, Borough of Manhattan, New York.



STATE OF NEW YORK
CERTIFICATE AND RECORD OF BIRTH

No. of Certificate

41478

AUG 21 1906

WILLIAM
THOMAS BARRINO

Sex	Color	Date of Birth	Place of Birth, Street and No.	Father's Residence	Father's Birthplace	Father's Age	Mother's Occupation	Mother's Name	Mother's Name before Marriage	Mother's Residence	Mother's Birthplace	Mother's Age	Number of Previous Children	How many now living (in all)
Male	White	Aug. 23 - 1906	170 North St. City	Frank Bonanno	Italy	27	Laborer	Angela Bonanno	Angela Velta	170 North St.	Italy	27	2	3

Name and address of person making this report.

Signature,

Residence,

W. M. Infante,

44 Bayster St. City

DATE OF REPORT, Aug. 29 1906



WEST MICHIGAN

AN AGE-OLD PROBLEM

Doctors say those with Dutch ancestry more vulnerable to deadly genetic heart disorder

Shandra Martinez smartinez@mlive.com

West Michigan, a region largely settled by immigrants from the Netherlands, has thousands of residents of Dutch descent who are vulnerable to a potentially deadly genetic heart disorder, likely tied to a common ancestor.

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, or HCM, is a life-threatening heart condition that can cause sudden death. It affects about 1 in 500 people and is one of the most common genetic cardiovascular disorders, according to Dr. David Fermin, medical director of the Spectrum Health HCM program.

"We estimate that between 2,000 to 4,000 people in West Michigan may be affected by HCM," Fermin told Spectrum Health Beat. "Although HCM is a potentially serious genetic heart condition, with specialized medical care and family screening, the long-term outcomes for HCM are very good, with a similar life expectancy to the general population."

HCM is a leading cause of sudden death in the young, particularly athletes.

One of Spectrum's success stories is Ken Whitcomb, 53. Several of his relatives have died from the condition.

Whitcomb, an athlete who excelled in track and field in high school and college, was diagnosed in his 20s after running caused him to cough up blood.

His heart condition originates from his Dutch heritage. The particular genetic mutation is common in the northern part of the Netherlands, where his ancestors lived.

Treatment for the condition ranges from medication to a heart transplant.

In 2011, Whitcomb had a defibrillator installed. The device is

SEE DUTCH, A2



Ken Whitcomb's maternal grandfather, Cornelius "Kasey" Kroll, died as a result of the genetic condition Ken and his mother, Lucille, share. It likely has been haunting the family for many generations. Taylor Ballek, Spectrum Health Beat

"These families likely share a common ancestor, which may date back to as many as 25-plus generations ago."

Ryan Rodarmer, a genetic counselor with Spectrum Health

DUTCH

FROM A1

designed to jump-start his heart if it stops.

The next year, he underwent septal myectomy, a surgical procedure to correct the obstruction of the heart caused by HCM. The operation involves stopping the patient's heart and putting it on a heart-lung machine while surgeons slice off part of the enlarged muscle to remove the obstruction.

The procedure, typically done at a few major centers around the country, now is performed with increasing frequency at Spectrum Health.

"It was life changing," Whitcomb told Spectrum Healthbeat. "There's a huge difference in what I was able to do and what I can do today. I have been able to resume activities that I couldn't even think about doing before.

He is running again — for the first time in 25 years.

"I had thought there was no chance I would ever be able to do that again. I'm just in a whole different place."

Spectrum Health can identify people at increased risk for the disease with a blood test.

Thousands of genetic mutations in more than 25 genes now are known to cause HCM.

"Many of these mutations are unique to just one or two families worldwide," said Ryan Rodarmer, a genetic counselor with Spectrum.

In the Netherlands, however, the majority of mutations occur in just one gene — the MYBPC3 gene, he said.

The majority of those with HCM in the Netherlands have the disease because of one of just three particular mutations within this gene. Each of the three genetic mutations is a founder mutation, and each traces back many generations to a common ancestor from the Netherlands.

"We have recognized that many of our HCM families who report Dutch ancestry carry one of these three founder mutations," Rodarmer said.

"These families likely share a common ancestor, which may date back to as many as 25-plus generations ago."

& MORE!

KEYBO

2300 28T

(6

www.k

October 20, 2017

To the Attention of the New York City Board of Health,

We are writing in support of the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's proposal to amend Article 207 of the Health Code to establish a schedule for making birth and death records public and transferring them to the Department of Records and Information Services.

The National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) is the national nonprofit membership organization representing the 57 vital records and public health statistics offices (the 50 states, 5 territories, New York City, and the District of Columbia) in the United States.

The proposal would align New York City's proposal with the 2011 Model State Vital Statistics Act and Model State Vital Statistics Regulations. Section 27(g) of the Model Act, Confidentiality and Disclosure of Information from Vital Records or Vital Reports, provides that "When 125 years have elapsed after the date of live birth, or 75 years have elapsed after the date of death or fetal death, or 100 years after the date of marriage, or (divorce, dissolution of marriage, or annulment), the live birth, death, fetal death, marriage, and (divorce, dissolution of marriage, annulment) records available for issuance under Section 28, whether paper, electronic or other media in the custody of the State Registrar may be transferred to the State Archives in accordance with archival procedures which shall provide for the continued safekeeping of the records. There shall be no cost to the (Office of Vital Statistics) for such transfer or maintenance. Prior to transferring live birth, death and fetal death records to the State Archives, the State Registrar shall redact all information identified in the U.S. Standard Certificates of Live Birth, Death, and Report of Fetal Death, or as identified by the State (in regulation) as medical or health use only."

To promote consistent and comparable vital records practices, standard reporting requirements, and definitions across all the states and territories, a Model State Vital Statistics Act was developed initially in 1907 to serve as a model for states in preparing their own laws. This model has been updated periodically with the most recent version completed in 2011. Input from all jurisdiction vital statistics offices and from other interested stakeholders in both the public and private sectors was sought during the revision process.

This revision reflects an increased emphasis on electronic records, fraud prevention and security, and protection of the records both for individual privacy and for preservation purposes.

NAPHSIS endorsed the 2011 Model State Vital Statistics Act and encourages each state to enact it to update its current vital statistics statutes. Most states adopted the previous 1992 version, and several states are already using the new revision to craft proposed changes to existing statutes. Failure to enact the model law will result in continued opportunities for identity theft and government waste by not fully utilizing electronic vital record systems and post-911 security standards.

If you have any questions or would like additional information about the 2011 Model State Vital Statistics Act, you may contact me directly at swebster@naphsis.org or (301) 563-6004.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Webster', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Shawna Webster, CAE
Executive Director

606 Bryant Avenue
New Hyde Park, NY 11040
October 23, 2017

Re: Amendment of Provisions of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th Street, 3rd Fl., Rm. 3-32
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

To Whom It May Concern:

I have binders of men and women. One grandfather came from Kilkenny, the other from Hamburg. They became naturalized, productive citizens, raising families in **Brooklyn** and **Queens**. I have been able to track my family history by using the birth, marriage and death records that I have found at the Municipal Archives and one or two cases, at the Department of Health. I have been able in some cases to find helpful information about the causes of death that tend to run in our family.

My grandmother was born in Brooklyn. I have traced our family back through her mom, who was born in Newark, and married a Civil War veteran who had served the Union cause, but through her father, their family seems to stretch back to the time of the American Revolution!

I still have mysteries about where a beloved aunt was born and why a young uncle I never met died at the age of 19 in 1929. A genealogist is never done. It is an addition. History comes alive and we know why we loved the study of history. Goodness gracious! Why was Mom born in the **Bronx**? How did my grandfather get naturalized in Kings County and then married to my grandmother in Jersey City **on the same date**? How did they travel? You have to study the transportation of the 1890s! I am a former English teacher, a retiree who wants to continue learning, and provide some insight into the past for the younger people in the family.

I don't know of any identity theft or fraud done by genealogists. The people who commit these crimes are too technically advanced to burrow through the old records that genealogists search.

Please, rather than passing Draconian restrictions requiring 125 years to pass to obtain a record, etc., reconsider the pleas of the many family genealogists, most of us harmless retirees. Our only guilt is that we love history and cherish and respect our families, living and dead. I beg you.

Yours respectfully,
Carol Brandin Kharivala, Member of the German Genealogy Group
and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society

From: a200839@gmail.com
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Please do not lock up Death/Birth public records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 4:10:06 PM

Hello,

I am a descendant of many New York residents and have been researching my family history for years. I have re-connected with lots of lost relatives and changes you are recommending would prevent me from being to do this. Please do not lock up the records.

Thanks,
-David

From: Heather Dubnick
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Please do not restrict death and birth records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 2:00:31 PM

Please do not take action to restrict death and birth records further. I want to be able to access information about my family. As it is, I have been waiting till 2018 to see my grandfather's birth record, because he was born in 1918. Now I hear you plan to extend this to 125 years. At the very least, you could provide redacted information or an index.

--

Heather Dubnick
Heather Dubnick Publishing, Research, and Editorial Services
978-712-8077
heather@hdubnick.com
www.heatherdubnick.com
Facebook:
[facebook.com/HeatherDubnickEditorialServices](https://www.facebook.com/HeatherDubnickEditorialServices)
LinkedIn:
<http://www.linkedin.com/in/heatherdubnick>
Twitter:
<http://twitter.com/@hdubnick>

From: Gloria Thompson
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Changes to NYC Vital Records Access
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 4:01:41 PM

Being a historical researcher and a genealogist, I would like to voice my objection to the proposed changes in accessing NYC Vital Records: the proposal to lock-up Vital Records for 75 and 125 years.

Your NYC records are important to many of us doing professional research for documentation of our own and others' immigrant ancestors--so many came to America through the NYC port, and stayed for a generation or more in NYC. I've been doing research for over 40 years--using your wonderful resources & staff at Chamber Street, and now with on-line requests from Boston.

I see no public-safety or privacy reason to restrict access to public records. Given this age of the internet and various public-information databases, anyone intent on invading another living person's privacy or identity certainly doesn't need VR certificates going back before 1945....and I haven't encountered anyone alive today who is 110+ years old...so I just do not understand the logic to the new proposed years' restrictions.

The need to know the details of one's ancestors is more important today than ever. There is a pride now in one's ethnic roots, which should be celebrated rather than shut-down. And, genetic-counseling for many life-threatening & chronic medical conditions calls for an understanding of the patient's family history, which can be provided in the all-important Death Certificates (of course, after it is determined that the individual is in fact related to the long-ago deceased via Birth Certificates...and usually using Marriage Certificates also).

Thus, I hope that NYC will keep public access to public records of The Dead OPEN:
for professional research
for medical research
and for anyone who is interested in working on their family-history.

It helps our country understand and appreciate the immigration-process of our population and the history of NYC,
Besides, it generates an income for your department with the fees for copies of certificates.

Thank you for your consideration of my thoughts,
Sincerely,
Gloria Thompson

From: ChicCalder@aol.com
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: (no subject)
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 2:53:49 PM

I am very much apposed to NYC once again interfering in the lives of New Yorker's. The proposed amendment will hamper much needed information that would allow people to confirm relationships for legal and other venues that would establish connections to ancestors. NO on this bad proposal.
CLCJohnert

From: NA Silverrod
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: access to birth and death records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 3:58:32 PM

These records are crucial to me as my family's genealogist, and I know this is the case with many thousands of others. Please do not further restrict access.

Nancy Silverrod
Librarian and Genealogist

From: Donna M Thomas
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: NYC Vital records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 6:03:11 PM

Please keep the vital records open as it is very important for genealogical research and very helpful to many people in your local area as well as to others whose ancestors had left the area and migrated elsewhere. The impact of losing access to these very important records would prove devastating to many people! Family history and research has become a very important and growing endeavor. Please don't limit access as many like to travel to your city after researching online and collaborating with other possible and known cousins. As DNA research helps people discover more about their ancestry, access to the records to make the linkages with cousins becomes vitally important. We all should be able to learn who we are and where we came from! Limiting access to these very important records will thwart the progress of very many people! Please keep them open!!

Respectfully submitted
Donna Christensen- Thomas
Professional Genealogist

From: Alice
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Records restriction
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 6:12:15 PM

Dear Sirs;

Many of my ancestors lived in New York City when they came to Country in the late 1800s. I have been to New York City archives to look up records and I would appreciate if you would keep those records available and not further restrict them.

When I go to the city, which is 90 miles away for me, I spend a bunch of money because I'm only there three or four times a year. My focus is on looking at those records. If you restrict the records more, New York City will not be getting my tourist dollars.

Please do NOT restrict the records further!

Thank you.
Alice Benson,
Rhinebeck, New York

Sent from my iPad

RICHARD C. FIPPEN
325 NORTH END AVENUE #10F
NEW YORK NY 10282

October 22, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Re: Amendment of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code
Public access to NYC birth and death records

Dear members of the Board of Health:

I am writing in response to the Notice of Opportunity to Comment on the Amendment of Provisions of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code ("Notice"). The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene ("DOHMH") is proposing that the Board of Health amend Article 207 of the New York City Health Code to establish a schedule for making public NYC birth and death records and transferring those records to the Department of Records and Information Services ("DORIS" or "Municipal Archives"). For the reasons set forth below, I *oppose* the proposed amendment and encourage the DOHMH to develop more limited rules to address the issues raised by the Notice.

Introduction

By way of background, I am a NYC-based attorney, genealogist and author. I am active in the genealogy community in both New York and New England, where I am from. I am a member of the Association of Professional Genealogists, as well as several national, regional and local genealogical and historical societies, including the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. I have over 40 years of genealogical research experience, including hands-on experience in researching vital records in several jurisdictions, including New York City. As an attorney, I bring to this issue my 30 years of practice in the area of administrative law, which enables me to offer a legal perspective on the proposed Health Code amendment in addition to my views as a genealogist on the impact of the proposed rule on genealogical research in New York City. The views expressed below are strictly my own, although they are generally in accord with the views expressed by others in the genealogy community.

The Proposed Rule

The purpose of the proposed rule is the creation of an automatic schedule for the transfer of birth certificates, death certificates, and index books from DOHMH to the Municipal Archives. Proposed section 207.21 of the Health Code would set the date for transfer of the records from DOHMH to the Municipal Archives as, for birth records, January 31st of the year following 125 years after the date of birth, and, for death records, January 31st of the year following 75 years after the date of death. Notice, p. 7. The Notice purports to justify the time periods in the proposed rule by noting that the same time periods are set forth in the 2011 revision to the Model State Vital Statistics Act and Regulations ("Model Act"). Notice, p. 6.

Importance of Public Access to Vital Records

Vital records - records of births, marriages and deaths created and preserved by state and local governments - are one of the main pillars of modern American genealogy. Access to vital records is frequently essential to establish a connection to an earlier generation, or to confirm research findings made from other sources. No family pedigree is complete without review and retrieval of an ancestor's birth, marriage, and death records. In many cases, review of the vital records for a collateral relative - a sibling of an ancestor - is critical to answer an unresolved genealogical question. Further, access to vital records is often critical to connect grandparents or great-grandparents to ancestors listed on publicly available U.S. census, which itself is likewise subject to restrictions on public access.¹

In addition, advanced genealogical research techniques frequently employed by genealogists to solve particularly difficult "missing links" often require review of the vital records of an ancestor's friends, neighbors and business associates, or, more broadly in especially difficult cases, a review of the records of others of the same surname living in the same locale at the same time. These advanced research techniques are usually only possible where there are no restrictions on public access for the time period of the records that may hold the clue to an unsolved genealogical problem. As a result, genealogists, historians, researchers, and others with a research interest in vital records strongly oppose *unnecessary* restrictions that are placed on public access to vital records.

Impact of the Proposed Rule on Public Access to Vital Records

The proposed rule would have a *significant and negative* impact on public access to vital records in New York City. Current DOHMH rules entitle a child or grandchild to access the death certificate of a parent or grandparent, upon the showing of proper

¹ The most recent Federal census to be made publicly available is the 1940 census. The National Archives releases a new census every ten years, pursuant to the "72-Year Rule" (92 Stat. 915, Public Law 95-416, October 5, 1978). Federal law restricts access to federal decennial census schedules to all but the individual named on the record or their legal heir for 72 years from the date of the census. The 1950 U.S. census will become publicly available in April 2022.

identification and, where necessary, authorization.² Nothing in the proposed rule would change this limited access to vital records available to persons with New York City ancestry.

However, as noted above, genealogical research into one's ancestry often entails more advanced research than simply securing the death certificate of one's grandparent. The proposed rule would significantly impact genealogical research at the Municipal Archives by *unreasonably* delaying the transfer of birth and death records from DOHMH to the Municipal Archives.

Today NYC birth records through 1909 and NYC death records through 1948 are available for public inspection at the Municipal Archives for genealogical research.³ Under the proposed rule, *no new records would be transferred to the Municipal Archives until 2035 for birth records, and until 2024 for death records!* Put another way, several years of records currently in the public domain at the Municipal Archives would not today be available for public inspection had the proposed rule always been in effect. Specifically, birth records from 1891 through 1909 and death records from 1941 through 1948 would still be held at DOHMH were the proposed rule to have been in effect in prior years. The proposed rule will clearly make genealogical research in New York City much more difficult.

The Proposed Rule Does Not Appropriately Balance Competing Public Values

As a genealogist, I recognize that the public interest in protecting personal privacy, including reducing the risk of identity theft, must be balanced against the public interest in using vital records for genealogical and historical research. However, the excessively long confidentially periods created by the proposed rule cannot be justified on public policy grounds.

By soliciting the views of genealogists on the proposed rule, *see* Notice, p. 3, the DOHMH is implicitly recognizing the legitimate interest of researchers in open access to vital records for genealogical and historical research. That millions of Americans, indeed persons all across the globe, have a passionate interest in determining their ancestral past cannot be questioned. To that end, the City and its agencies should not put in place *unnecessary* roadblocks to those persons seeking to identify and document their ancestors' lives in New York City.

On the other side of the scale, there is a strong public policy interest in protecting personal privacy, including the prevention of identity theft, policy considerations that the

² "Death Certificates," NYC.gov <<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/services/death-certificates.page>>; *see also* NYC Health Code §207.11 (inspection of vital records).

³ NYC Records & Information Services, "Genealogy" <<http://www1.nyc.gov/site/records/historical-records/genealogy.page>>. Birth, death and marriage records for the five boroughs of New York City (Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Staten Island) are available at the Municipal Archives; online indexes to the Archives' collection have been provided by local genealogy organizations.

Notice discusses at length. The issue before the Board is *not* whether confidentially is warranted; rather, the issue is the appropriate length of the confidentially period.

Death records: The proposed rule adopts the Model Act's 75-year confidentially provision. Yet, DOHMH also apparently recognizes that the 75-year period is too long. The Notice explicitly solicits comments from genealogists and privacy groups about adoption of a 50-year confidentiality period. Notice, p. 3. The New York State Department of Health ("State DOH") confidentiality period for non-NYC New York death records is 50 years.⁴ At a minimum, DOHMH should follow the State DOH rule and amend the proposed rule to transfer death records to the Municipal Archives after 50 years. Under such a rule, death records from 1949 through 1967 would be immediately transferred to the Municipal Archives.

To address concerns that publicly available death records may contribute to the form of identify theft referred to as "ghosting,"⁵ DOHMH should consider developing and implementing a research copy of death records, in a format that would provide sufficient information to establish the decedent's genealogical identity, including names of parents, but without providing information that could lead to the theft of the decedent's identity. DOHMH could restrict release of these research copies to relatives of the decedent, as well as certified or accredited genealogists and members in good standing of recognized local genealogical societies. In addition, the DOHMH should release the index to NYC death records after 25 years, providing only the decedent's name, date and place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information.

With these restrictions in place, the risk of identity theft resulting from unrestricted access to death records would likely be greatly reduced. This alternative would appropriately balance the public need to minimize the risk of identity theft, the public interest in privacy, as well as the public interest in accessible records for genealogical and historical research.

Birth records: The proposed rule adopts the Model Act's 125-year confidentially provision. Like death records, the proposed confidentiality period is *excessive*. The State DOH rules allow public access to birth records after 75 years if the person to whom the record relates is deceased.⁶ DOHMH can implement an identical system of access by requiring an applicant for a birth record that is older than 75 years to provide a copy of the death record for the subject of the birth record.

In the absence of a death record, 105 years is a reasonable upper limit on the period of time a birth certificate should be kept from public disclosure. In support of the 125-year period, the Notice provides evidence that New Yorkers are living longer, citing

⁴ 10 NYCRR § 35.5 (c)(3). The State DOH rule can be accessed at <<https://regs.health.ny.gov/content/section-355-genealogical-research-method-disclosure-searches>>

⁵ New York Department of State, Division of Consumer Protection, "After Death" <<https://www.dos.ny.gov/consumerprotection/scams/afterdeath.html>>

⁶ 10 NYCRR §35.5 (c)(2).

evidence from the 2010 census that almost a half-million New Yorkers are over the age of 75, and about 2,000 individuals are 100 or older. Notice, p. 5. But that evidence proves too little: how many New Yorkers are living past the age of 105? 110? 115? The Notice is silent on that question.

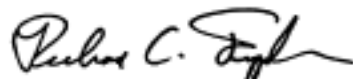
In addition, the Notice presents evidence that the number of New Yorkers who died in 2014 between the ages of 100 and 114 rose 38% since 2005, from 585 to 806, and to 901 in 2015. Notice, p. 6. However, this data proves nothing with respect to justifying a 125-year confidentiality period for birth records. Of the 901 deaths in that group in 2015, how many were older than 105? 110? 115? 120? The DOHMH has the ability to tabulate the number of NYC deaths in a given year at a given age. The Notice does not provide that data, suggesting that the data would not support a 125-year confidentiality period. At a minimum, DOHMH should provide that data and tailor its rules to what the data show. The Notice presents no evidence to indicate why a 125-year period should be preferred over a shorter period; the selection of 125 years appears to be wholly arbitrary. In that regard, the proposed rule would be arbitrary and capricious and subject to being set aside on judicial review.⁷

Further, although preventing the use of birth certificates to steal a person's identity is an important policy objective, how likely is it that a scam artist will try to steal the identity of a 110-year old person? Common sense suggests that the risk is low. A 105-year confidentiality period is a more reasonable and defensible period of time than 125 years.

Finally, as with death records discussed above, DOHMH should consider developing and implementing a research copy of birth records, in a format that would provide sufficient information to establish the subject's genealogical identity, including names of parents, but without providing information that could lead to the theft of the person's identity.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,



Richard C. Fipphen

⁷ See *New York State Ass'n of Counties v. Axelrod*, 78 N.Y. 2d 158, 573 N.Y.S.2d 25 (1991). The Court of Appeals observed "the elemental proposition that an administrative regulation will be upheld only if it has a rational basis, and is not unreasonable, arbitrary or capricious..." and that "[a]dministrative rules are not judicially reviewed pro forma in a vacuum, but are scrutinized for genuine reasonableness and rationality in the specific context [citations omitted]."

Received by
DOH 111

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary



AAHGS – Jean Sampson Scott Greater New York Chapter
P.O. Box 1050
New York, NY 10116-1050
www.aahgs-newyork.org

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

We, as members of the Jean Sampson Scott Greater New York Chapter of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society (AAHGS-New York) strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Our national organization was founded in 1977 with a commitment to the preservation of the history, genealogy, and culture of the African ancedored populations of the local, national and international community. Our local chapter was established in 1989 with a specific focus on the African ancedored populations of the New York City metropolitan area. Africans and descendants of Africans have been an integral part of the City's life and culture from its earliest settlement by the Dutch and continues to be enriched by new arrivals from throughout the African diaspora each year. It is our mission to discover, share, and preserve the stories of these New York families whether recent immigrants or residents of many generations.

Timely access to the original materials affected by this proposal is critical and essential for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for each of us and our fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Timely access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

	Name (Print)	Address Street/City/State/Zip	Phone (optional)	E-mail (Optional)
1	Gloria Vanterpool	499 Ft. Washing N.Y.C. Ave.		gloria@ast.com
2	BILL CARREKER	315 WEST 61ST APT 11B 10023	212-245 - 0787	—

	Name	Address Street/City/State/Zip	Phone (optional)	E-mail (Optional)
3	Laurel Colimon	125 Depew St. Peekskill, NY 10566		
4	Lynne Smith	9 TODD LN NEWBURGH NY 12550		oudmalas @gmail.com
5	Lava Tandy	375 S. End Ave NY, NY 10280		1fandy9e @gmail.com
6	Alex Smith	549 W 123rd St #13F New York, NY 10027		9k55TH@gmail.com
7	Andrea Ramsey	120 Gale Pl. 8C Bx 10463		aramseybx @gmail.com
8	Arita McReynolds	2420 Sedgwick Ave. 14B Bronx, NY 10468		
9	Debbie Goodridge	5900 ARLINGTON AVE #20L, BRONX, NY 10471	10471	malaika.3@ OPTONLINE.NET
10	John Banbury	400 SECOND AVE APT 24E NYC 10010		jbanbury@gmail.com
11	Robin Banbury	163-15 130 Avenue JAMAICA, N.Y. 11434 #10F		AVERDUC @CS.COM
12	Walter Dostoff	1020 GRAND CONCOURSE BRONX NY 10451		PAUL400W@ AOL.COM
13	Richard Babcock	163-15 130th 10F Jamaica, NY 11434		RichardBabcock@ AOL.COM
14	Anthony Cochran	13 Cambridge Place Brooklyn, NY 11235		7057421@ aol.com
15	MONIQUE HARDIN-CORDERO	425 W. 146th STREET New York, NY 10031		MONIQUE.HC@ VERIZON.NET
16	Margaret E. Stokes	101 West 147th St N.Y. N.Y. 10039 2BC		
17	Peggy King	4205 Astor Turnpike Brooklyn, NY 10474		Perney @aol.com
18	Esther Clarke	5800 Arlington Ave #22K Bronx, NY 10471		webesther@ webtv.net
19	Martha Hunt	1250 Fifth Ave #6M New York, NY 10029		
20	Dolores W. Nelson	751 NORTH ST WHITE PLAINS NY 10605		
21	Brenda Fountain	2570 D Fresh Meadows Brooklyn NY 11235		bfontaine @verizon.net
22	Judith Walker	790 Concourse Village West Bx, N.Y. 10451 #7D		
23	Dolores Adams	30 Third Ave APT 915 Brooklyn, NY 11217	718 875-1190	dolores.adams95@ Gmail.com
24	Mickelle White	150-20 71 Ave 2E Kew Gardens Hills, NY 11367		mwhitefamilyhistory @gmail.com
25	Diahn Taylor	2865 Kingsbridge Terr #2A Bronx, NY 10463	347-449- 4213	Deet2552 @gmail.com
26	Irving Underwood	811 Hicks St. Brooklyn, NY 11231		
27	RUTH UILEY	60-20A 194th St, #2B Fresh Meadows, NY 11365	718- 454-8503	rebu@ att.net
28	Pauline Brooks	1720 Bedford Ave, Apt 20E Brooklyn NY 11225	718- 735-6030	paulinebrooks @yahoo.com
29	Joyce Gabourel	422 Blake Ave 2B BKlyn, N.Y. 11212		joygab12@gmail.com
30	Maudie Parker	304 Lafayette Ave #22H Brooklyn, NY 11238		
31	Diane Crother	3215 Avenue H, 12E Brooklyn, NY 11210		diane.crother@ aol.com
32	IRIS GUMBS	2333 5TH AVE NY; NY 10037		

	Name	Address Street/City/State/Zip	Phone (optional)	E-mail (Optional)
33	PEGGY CLARKE	1019 VAN SICLEN AV 5L BROOKLYN, NY 11207		pegclarke21 @yahoo.com
34	Gardenethia Lowrey	89 Bainbridge ST Brooklyn, NY 11233		nectr lowrey @yahoo.com
35	WILLIE SANFORD	130 LeRoy AVE NEW YORK, NY 10026		willie.sanford @yahp.com
36	TASIA COX	480 East 188th Street Bronx, NY 10458		tc4480e@yahoo.com
37				
38				
39				
40				
41				
42				
43				
44				
45				
46				
47				
48				
49				
50				
51				
52				
53				
54				
55				
56				
57				

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Very Truly Yours,


Gary J Parisi
15 Oak Street
Floral Park, NY 11001

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

David Kendall Martin, FASG, FGBS

Mouse Hill PO Box 194
West Cheazy NY 12992

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today regarding the proposed changes for access to birth and death records. I have done extensive research on my own NY ancestors.

As a genealogist, access to these records is **essential** to the research for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

My genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from many different repositories. Because vital records are the benchmark of my research, I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Perhaps you would consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details in a format not suitable for proving identity.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Lilian Heselton
Burnaby BC Canada

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Bryant J. Everard
Nancy C. Everard

Bryant & Nancy Everard
36 Crystal Tree Ct.
Buffalo, NY 14224

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited disease.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Very Truly Yours,

Mrs Vicki Alexander
58 S Knoll Dr
Dryden, NY 13053-9766



October 9, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
SECRETARY

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

This letter is to voice my objections to the proposed changes to public access New York City birth and death records.

As someone researching my own ancestors, access to these records is critical. These proposed restrictions would, if put into effect, totally stop my research regarding a number of my ancestors.

And what is the point of your proposed rules-change?

Do you not want to "waste" valuable staff time finding records for family-history researchers?

Just charge by the piece to retrieve and mail the info, like many other government departments already do!

Do you not want the public to have the information?

Much of it is already available to anyone who can take the time (or pay someone else to take the time) to comb through old newspapers in a NYC-area public library. It is those of us who currently live outside Staten Island who will suffer the most.

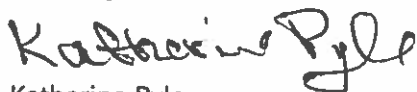
And beyond the desire of some to do genealogical-research, timely public access to those records is critical for other purposes. For example:

To close out one of my mother's savings accounts (in Oregon) some years ago, I had to get proof of her death from the California county in which she died. That record became available within a few weeks of her death (and is still available 30 years later); without a certified copy of her death record, that account money would be still in the account (or, more likely, turned over to the state of Oregon as "unclaimed property").

Doctors, more and more often, are asking patients (such as myself) how long our ancestors lived and what they died from. Public health departments are the best source of that information (because the department records provide facts recorded at the time they occurred, not just somebody's later memories of what the facts perhaps were).

So, please reconsider your proposal to shut down timely public access to New York city health records.

Sincerely,



Katherine Pyle
2209 McGee Ave
Berkeley, CA 94703
kpyle@sonic.net

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Marcel Bernard
Napanoch, N.Y

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

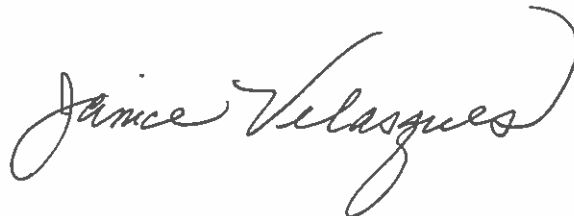
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Janice Velasques
Napanoch, N.Y



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

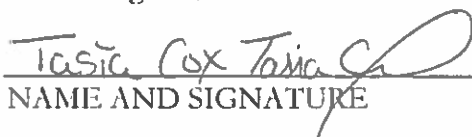
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


NAME AND SIGNATURE

Brooklyn, NY
CITY AND STATE

10/18/2017
DATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

I thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Ada Green
New York, NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with generically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Elaine L. Zimmer Elaine L. Zimmer
NAME AND SIGNATURE

East Northport, NY 11731
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 25th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

FERN Gutman Fern Gutman

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Commack NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOMMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

A. GORDON *Abraham D. Gordon*

NAME AND SIGNATURE

WANTAGH, NEW YORK

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
JOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

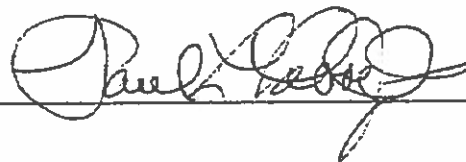
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

PAUL L LABOWITZ
NAME AND SIGNATURE



OLD BETHPAGE, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Gillian Gail Sullivan Laird
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Farmingdale, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

MARK Glazer

 NAME AND SIGNATURE

Mark Glazer

Syosset, NY

 CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Michael Chaplan



NAME AND SIGNATURE

Alton Cove, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

CHARLES WEINSTEIN 

NAME AND SIGNATURE

BEZLETT NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Zena Weiner
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Zena Weiner

Manhasset NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Michael D. Weiner 
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Melville N.Y.
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Allan E. Mallenbaum



NAME AND SIGNATURE

Plainsview, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Carole Kramer
 NAME AND SIGNATURE

Holliswood NY 11423
 CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Michele Lauer-Bader
 NAME AND SIGNATURE

Michele Lauer-Bader

Huntington New York
 CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

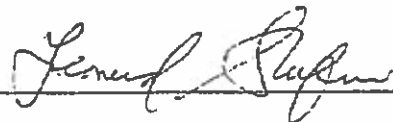
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

LEONARD SHIFRIN



NAME AND SIGNATURE

SEAFORD, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Sandra Shifrin *Sandra L Shifrin*

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Seaford, N.Y.

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

ANDREW LUBMAN

NAME AND SIGNATURE

WANTAGH, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely regards,


NAME AND SIGNATURE

John Paul Lowens

Point Lookout, N.Y.

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Mrs Joel Kramer

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Fresh Pond NY 11358

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Roberta Flatow
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Roberta Flatow

Floral Park, N.Y.
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

ARTHUR H. ZIMMERMAN



NAME AND SIGNATURE

JERICHO, NEW YORK

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Tess Garber *Tess Garber*
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Jericho, New York
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Harriet Ades

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Smithtown, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

STEVEN A. ECKERS



NAME AND SIGNATURE

EAST NORTHPORT, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with generically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Jack R. Hayne
 NAME AND SIGNATURE

Jack R. Hayne

5 Serpentine Ln, Old Bethpage, NY 11804
 CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with generically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

MICHAEL GORDON *Michael Gordon*
NAME AND SIGNATURE

BALDWIN, NEW YORK
CITY AND STATE

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

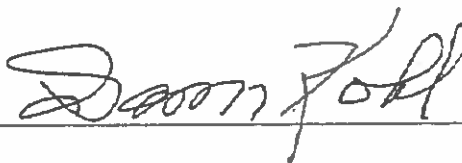
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with generically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Sam Kohl 

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Jericho, N.Y. 11753

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

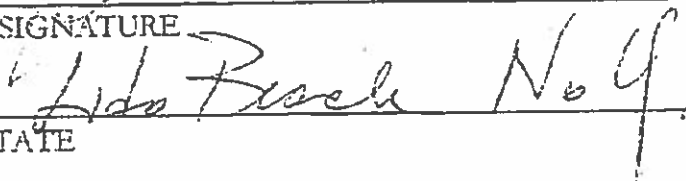
Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



NAME AND SIGNATURE



CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Selma Price

Selma Price

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Nyc, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Viral Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Warren Pearlman

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Long Beach, N.Y. 11561

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Carole Pearlman

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Long Beach, N.Y. 11561

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

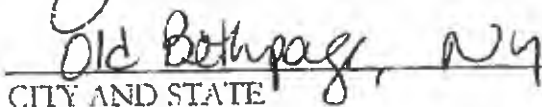
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


 NAME AND SIGNATURE


 CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Victor Susman



NAME AND SIGNATURE

King Park, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

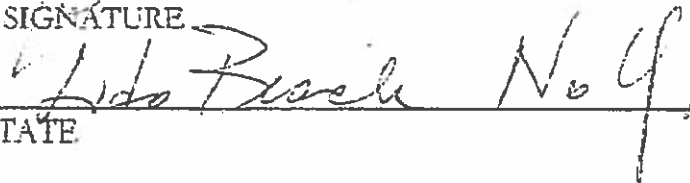
Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



NAME AND SIGNATURE



CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Selma Price

Selma Price

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Nyc, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


NAME AND SIGNATURE

LONG BEACH, NY 11561
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Phyllis Tenenbaum
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Dysect ny
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Neal Zuckerman
 NAME AND SIGNATURE

East Meadow, NY
 CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Renee Hausman

Renee T. Hausman

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Brooklyn N.Y.

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Sid Waxman
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Oceanside New York
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

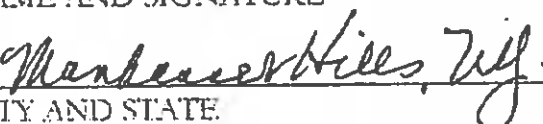
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


NAME AND SIGNATURE


CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

JOEL WEIDENBAUM 
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Huntington, NY 11743
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

HARRIET WEIDENBAUM

Harriet Weidenbaum

NAME AND SIGNATURE

HUNTINGTON, NY 11743-4136

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

ANN S. ARMOZA

Ann S. Armoza

NAME AND SIGNATURE

OAKDALE, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

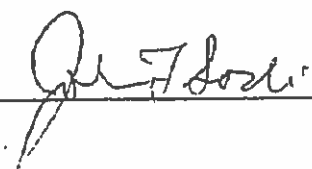
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

John Sorli
NAME AND SIGNATURE



Arcksville, N.Y.
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Jeffrey Arkin
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Roslyn, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Patti Polya PATTI POLYA
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Merrick, NY 11568
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Emilie Epstein *Emilie Epstein*
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Jericho, New York
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

BONNIE BIRNS *Bonnie M. Birns*
NAME AND SIGNATURE

JERICHO NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Doreen Burnston Doreen R. Burnston
 NAME AND SIGNATURE

Westbury, New York
 CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
 Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
 DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Ava Gurkin
 NAME AND SIGNATURE

Ava Gurkin

East Meadow, New York
 CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

FRANCINE MILLER *Francine Miller*
NAME AND SIGNATURE

NORTHPORT NEW YORK
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Jeffrey Fox

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Hunterton, N.Y.

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Randi Patrick Randi Patrick
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Freeport, N.Y.
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Avi Lichtenstein
North Bethesda, Maryland

October 17, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to you regarding the proposed changes governing access to birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many genealogists, my intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. Birth and death records are two of the most fundamental records used in my research. Accordingly, I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 100 years.
- Access to death records after 25 years.

In addition, I ask that you consider the development and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity.

Further, bear in mind that information related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their ancestors' medical history. This is especially the case for those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



David Collins
Cross River, NY

Matthew J. McCarrick
127 Lockwood Avenue
Bronxville, NY 10708

October 16, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

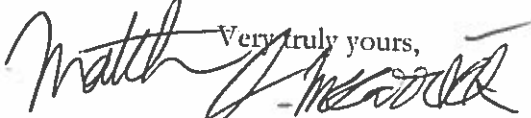
My family and I recently learned of important family connections that we never knew about. We learned about the life and death of my fiancé's great grandfather, about whom the family absolutely nothing. We learned that our family has tremendous significance in American history, including lineal ascendants who were Revolutionary War heroes. We learned about a great, great uncle who was an intimate friend of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Most importantly, we were able to reach out to family members who are alive and well today, with whom we have new, wonderful relationships. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Very truly yours,


Matthew J. McCarrick

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Francis J. Ward
137 Hillandale Drive
New Rochelle, NY 10804

October 16, 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

My family and I recently learned of important family connections that we never knew about. We learned about the life and death of my grandfather, about whom the family absolutely nothing. We learned that our family has tremendous significance in American history, including lineal ascendants who were Revolutionary War heroes. We learned about a great uncle who was an intimate friend of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Most importantly, we were able to reach out to family members who are alive and well today, with whom we have new, wonderful relationships. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Very truly yours,


Francis J. Ward

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

Office of the Secretary

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Ashley A. Ward
137 Hillandale Drive
New Rochelle, NY 10804

October 16, 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

My family and I recently learned of important family connections that we never knew about. We learned about the life and death of my great grandfather, about whom the family absolutely nothing. We learned that our family has tremendous significance in American history, including lineal ascendants who were Revolutionary War heroes. We learned about a great, great uncle who was an intimate friend of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Most importantly, we were able to reach out to family members who are alive and well today, with whom we have new, wonderful relationships. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

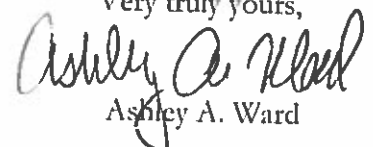
Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Very truly yours,


Ashley A. Ward

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Ralph B. Abrames
Palm City, FL 34990

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

JANICE BOECKLE
Janice Boeckle
HICKSVILLE, N.Y. 11801

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing to provide my comments regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

The proposed restrictions on the public release of birth and death records would create an unnecessary burden for myself and other genealogists tracing their families using New York City's vital records. As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research.

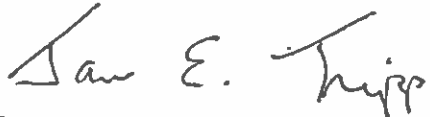
I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for vital record access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Further, I ask that you develop and implement an informational copy of birth and death records, providing important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Jan E. Tripp
Ann Arbor, Michigan

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

ROBERT BOECKLE



HICKSVILLE, N.Y. 11801

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Arlene Davidson



Falmouth, Michigan

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Awen Stuler
Clearwater, Florida

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



NAME AND SIGNATURE



CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Mary Ann D'Napoli

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a professional genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after **75** years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after **50** years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after **25** years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Cecelia Baty
Overland Park, Kansas

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

-  -

Teresa Guidice
2057 Haviland Avenue #2
Bronx, NY 10472

October 17, 2017

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Teresa Guidice
Bronx, NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Candy Brus
3353 Balsam Ct. NE
Grand Rapids, MI 49525

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

*My Kuykendalls are
part of NY so this is especially
important to me and our
relatives.*

*Sincerely,
Judith A Kuykendall
704 Kenebaw St.
Burnet, NY 13611*

Lived in NY City 3 years in 1960's

1906 Orange Ave.
Costa Mesa, CA 92627
margaretrutledge@earthlink.net

17 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

In this day and age where identity theft is common, it is important that one be able to have access to records that help prove one's identity. Restrictions like the ones you propose will impede those efforts by making it difficult to obtain the records one needs.

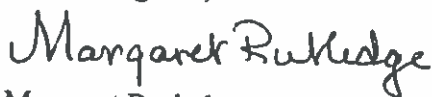
Furthermore, such restrictions will do little to combat identity theft since it is easily done without any records at all, thanks to the ready availability of personal information through other channels and the ease with which public records can be forged. Blocking access to authentic records will make it more difficult to prove the inauthenticity of fake documents.

In this day and age many people are trying to construct family medical histories using information available on death certificates. Blocking access to them will impede these efforts needlessly and potentially prevent someone from learning information critical to their health or that of their family members.

Finally, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research into my family's history. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. They are unnecessary and ridiculous.

Please stop this effort to block public access to public records.

Sincere regards,



Margaret Rutledge

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

10/12/17

Received by
DOHMH:

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States—and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials are **critical and essential** for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Ornel Rapples

Delray Beach, FL

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

October 10, 2017

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 23 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Dick Schukraft

Port St. Lucie, Florida 34986-3021

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Diana R. Mansfield
South Jordan, Utah

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 23 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

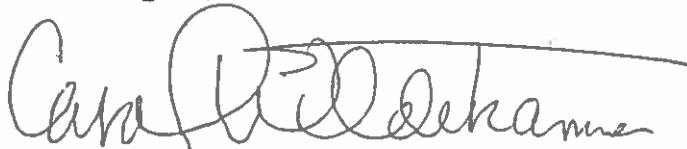
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


25 Red Rose Circle
Darien, CT 06820

October 15, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Name *Mitzi Korn*
Address *6846 Camille St
Bouynton Beach, FL 33437*

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
D. J. H. M. M.

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Charles F. Olson
Gambrills, MD



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

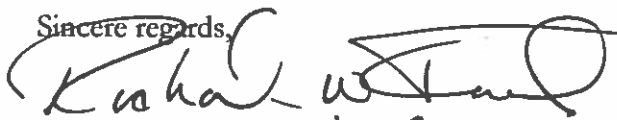
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


4633 Millington Rd
Clayton DE 19938

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

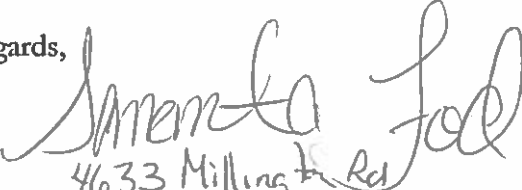
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


4633 Milling Rd
Chytan DE 19935

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Paul D Lord
4633 Millington Rd
Clayton, DE 19938

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



8808 Mediterranean Dr
Ocean City, MD
21842

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Wilhelmena Kelly - *WILHELMENA KELLY*

NAME AND SIGNATURE

232-19 143rd Ave
Springfield Gardens

CITY AND STATE

NY 11413

DATE

18 Oct 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Douglas J Montgomery
Brookhaven NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

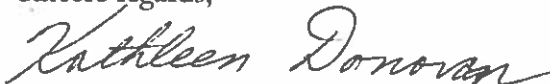
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Kathleen Donovan
POBox 12532
Fort Pierce, FL 34979

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. **I myself have a g+great-grandfather Thomson who once owned the land on which the Empire State Building now sits. His descendants lived on in NYC for many, many years after the farm was sold.**

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



6080 Danville Loop 2 Road
Nicholasville, KY 40356

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

310 West 106th St.3D
New York NY 10025
preese125@earthlink.net
Friday, October 20, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Gotham Center
42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Dear Commission Members,

I, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

The NYG&B was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. The organization's work stretches across the United States— and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials are critical and essential for my work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of my peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, I ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers. Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,


Paul A. Reese

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Elizabeth L. Nowak



*Thursday
Oct. 19, 2017*

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>

<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Louise E. Burnett

Louise E. Burnett, Tampa, Florida

DAVID S. FREITAG, M.D.

29170 Positano Lane
Naples, Florida 34110
301-661-4300

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



David Freitag, M.D.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

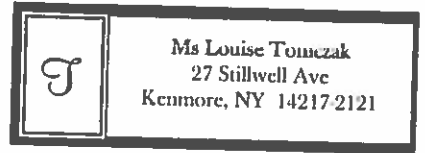
Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Corrine R. Edelman

West Chester, Pa.

Oct 20, 2017



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

*

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

As a nurse, this is particularly important information for families.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Louise Tomczak

Margaret E. DeAcetis
89 Mackey Avenue
Port Washington, NY 11050

Oct 20, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

New York City was the port of entry for many of our immigrant ancestors, who arrived from many nations. Researchers across the U.S. and abroad rely on access to NYC's vital records. As a member of the Irish Family History Forum, I have helped people from Albany, NY; St. Petersburg, FL; Dublin, Ireland; and Mandara, W. Australia with NYC birth and death records.

I can testify to the value that access to NYC's vital records have been to my own personal research. Between my husband and myself, we have NYC ancestry commencing from Europe in Ireland, Germany and Italy. From collateral relatives, descended from my maternal grandparents, the ties stretch from Germany to Ireland, Russia and Czechoslovakia. Both my maternal grandparents and collateral relatives have death records from NYC.

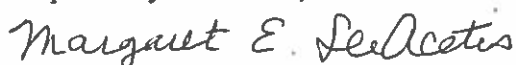
I therefore strongly urge the Commission Members to consider guidelines proposed by the NYG&B.

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years if the person seeking the record is a registered member of a genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Death records allow a researcher to compile his or her family's medical history, providing possible clues to genetically inherited diseases.

Would the Commission Members consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which would not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers?

Respectfully submitted,



Margaret E. DeAcetis
Irish Family History Forum, Corresponding Secretary
Italian Genealogical Group, member
German Genealogy Group, member
NYG&B, member

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Rudolph C Bayer
85 Gridley, Street
West Islip, New York

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Mavis Menzies
7N-616 Strathcona Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 3E8
Canada

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Keeley C. Kriskey
105 Hoyt Street
Darien, CT 06820

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

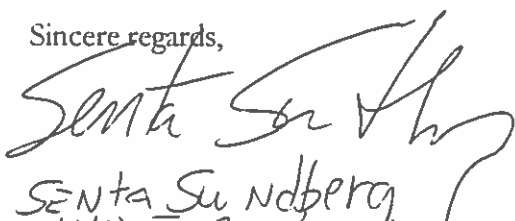
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


SENTA SUNDBERG
140 E 2ND ST
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11218

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Robert D Russell

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>

<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Pittsford, N.Y.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards, 

Oct 17, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<DATE>



Marianne Ellis Bradley
2865 Chelsea Place North
Clearwater FL 33759-1406

*Marianne McKine Ellis Bradley
descendant of Lefferts & Rapalje families
of 1600's New York City !!*

727.784.0420

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Nancy Desmond

Nancy Desmond

Murrieta, California

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a family member, I have had untold delays and difficulty obtaining my mother's medical records and death record to try and establish hereditary disease. I also needed and still need to use numerous other family death records that would be inaccessible under your proposed regulations.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

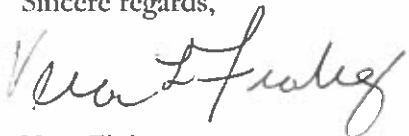
Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger medical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases as in my family. .

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Vera Finberg
Fairfax, VA

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

MARGARET R. GORDON
Margaret Gordon
FARMINGDALE, N.Y. 11735

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

250 members

On behalf of the Board of Directors and membership of the JGSLI

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Dev Wang

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Devorah Wang
President

Jewish Genealogy Society
of

Long Island, NY

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

October 16, 2017

TO:

Office of the Secretary

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th St., 14th Fl, CN31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

FROM:

Meta Brown
400 E Randolph St.
Suite 1203
Chicago, IL 60601

RE: Proposed changes for access to vital records

I understand that New York is considering making birth and death records unavailable to researchers for 125 years. I am writing to object to this change.

I have been struggling to unravel the history of my own family since 1991. It's a slow process, and sometimes costly. But without reasonable access to vital records, it would be impossible. New York vital records have been invaluable to my own family history research.

As a writer and researcher, vital records are also important to me as a source for historic information beyond the boundaries of my own family. For example, I am currently using vital records to search for the owner of copyright to a book published in the 1940s. Census and death records have been the only sources that provide any trail of the work's author and possible heirs.

You might argue that the information will become available later. But already we are losing details of family histories. Publishers and writers want to keep books and other creative works alive, but often fear to do so, because it is difficult to determine who owns the rights. Already much of our recent history is hidden because of secrecy regarding records.

Vital records should not be sealed for a century or more.

Please keep New York Vital Records available to the public for research.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

*Maura McLeod
Titusville, Florida*

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Joyce Thompson-Hovey, Joyce Thompson-Hovey
Pavilion, NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Patricia A Bayer
85 Gridley, Street
West Islip, New York

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

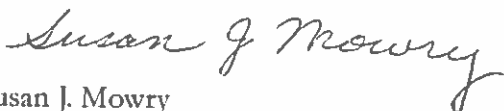
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Susan J. Mowry
Talking Rock, GA

18 Oct 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

" Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

" Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

" Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Meghan Lenahan
Centereach, NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

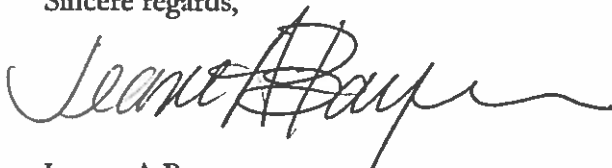
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Jeanne A Bayer
85 Gridley, Street
West Islip, New York

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Joann Montgomery
Yaphank, NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

10/18/17

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist and family historian, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider development and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Molly Charboneau
47-01 Greenpoint Ave. No. 174
Sunnyside, NY 11104

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

October 17, 2017

New York City Department of Health & Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th Street, 14th floor, CN31
Long Island City, New York 11101-4132

Re: Access to Public Records

I am writing in response to reports of possible increased restrictions for access to New York City vital records.

As you may be aware, these records are essential for the tracing of family histories and learning the stories of our ancestors. As so many immigrants to our country came through New York City, and so many families settled here for their entire lives, these records are vital beyond words for fulfilling the basic need for establishing family connections.

Also, death records which name the cause of death of family members, can be extremely important in analyzing medical conditions which should be followed by descendants, such as heart problems, diabetes and lung disease. These records are often the only source for learning a family's medical conditions.

Public records are kept and maintained for the benefit of the public and should, with reason, be available in time of need. There are researchers all over the world depending on you to reconsider any and all moves to further restrict access to your record holdings.

With appreciation for your consideration,



Jean K. Chamberlain
P. O. Box 512
West Dennis, MA 02670
A descendant of New Yorkers

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



D Kwiazuk
59 Dwyer St
W. Seneca, NY 14224

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

MARIE E ULRICH
249 O'kell Street
Buffalo NY 14220

October 14 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my medical research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

My genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social, medical and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).
- *Implementation of a line on a death certificate to indicate burial place of cremains. Not all cremains are buried at location of cremation or buried. Currently, there is no accurate way to ascertain final resting place of cremains when interred in a cemetery not related to cremation site.*

Further, I ask that you consider development and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, i.e. genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Marie E Ulrich
cc:file

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Anne LaFoley
Anne LaFoley
Denver, Colorado

October 17, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

*Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

*Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

*Access to the index of death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider the development and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Diane (Fiedler) Schaffer

Santa Fe, NM (I was born in New York, NY, and I'm a first generation American whose father came through Ellis Island in 1922)

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within larger social, historical, geographical, political, and migratory contexts.

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

I would strongly urge that you consider development and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding his or her medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Randall & Michelle Hamilton". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "R" and a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

Randall and Michelle Hamilton
St. Louis, Missouri

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

*Kerry Jacobson
Sayville NY*

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Susan Signorello
Ronkonkoma, NY

Oct 10/17

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. My roots lie in New York City and date to the mid-19th Century. Accessing these records is vital to me. I already pay a premium (and have) for copies of documents since I do not reside in the USA. To restrict further access is very disheartening news.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Cathy Star
Plymouth Cross
Erin, Ontario
Canada M0B 1T0

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Lynn Gifford
Newcastle
Maine

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



John Jacobian

Jackson Heights, NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

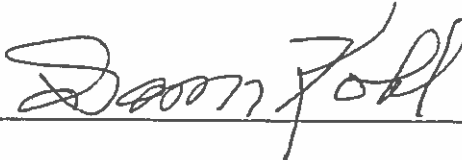
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Sam Kohl 

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Jericho, N.Y. 11753

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Macario Patrick Macatis Patrick
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Freeport New York
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Jack R. Hayne Jack R Hayne
NAME AND SIGNATURE

5 Serpentine Ln, Old Bethpage, NY 11804
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

MICHAEL GOTEIN 
NAME AND SIGNATURE

BALDWIN, NEW YORK
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

STEVEN A. ECKERS



NAME AND SIGNATURE

EAST NORTHPORT, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Diandra Patrick



NAME AND SIGNATURE

Freeport, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

TESS GARBER *Tess Garber*
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Jericho, New York
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Harriet Ades

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Smithtown, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

ARTHUR H. ZIMMERMAN



NAME AND SIGNATURE

JERICHO, NEW YORK

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Roberta Flatow *Roberta Flatow*

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Floral Park, N.Y.

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely regards,


NAME AND SIGNATURE

John Paul Lowens

Point Lookout, N.Y.

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

NAME AND SIGNATURE

CITY AND STATE

Mrs Joel Kravitz

Flushing NY 11358

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

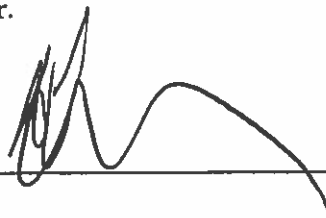
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

ANDREW LUBMAN



NAME AND SIGNATURE

WANTAGH, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Sandra Shifrin

Sandra L Shifrin

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Seaford, N.Y.

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Michele Lauer-Bader Michele Lauer-Bader
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Huntington New York
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

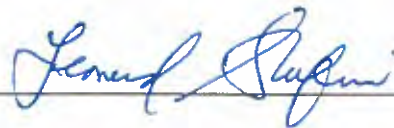
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

LEONARD SHIFRIN
NAME AND SIGNATURE



SEAFORD, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Carole Kramer
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Holliswood NY 11423
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Allan E. Mallenbaum



NAME AND SIGNATURE

Plainview, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Michael D. Weiner

Michael D. Weiner

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Melville N.Y.

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Zena Weiner
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Zena Weiner

Melville NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).


Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

CHARLES WEINSTEIN



NAME AND SIGNATURE

BEZLETT, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Michael Chaplan



NAME AND SIGNATURE

Alen Cove, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

MARK GLAZER



NAME AND SIGNATURE

Syosset, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Carole Pearlman

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Long Beach, N.Y. 11561

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Elaine L. Zimmer Elaine L. Zimmer
NAME AND SIGNATURE

East Northport, NY 11731
CITY AND STATE

Received by
NOV 14 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Fern Gutman Fern Gutman

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Commack NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

A. GORDON Abraham D. Gordon

NAME AND SIGNATURE

WANTAGH, NEW YORK

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

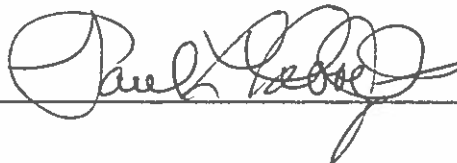
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

PAUL L LABOWITZ
NAME AND SIGNATURE



OLD BETHPAGE, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Gillian Gail

Gillian Gail

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Farmingdale, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Raul Patrick Raul Patrick
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Freeport, N.Y.
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

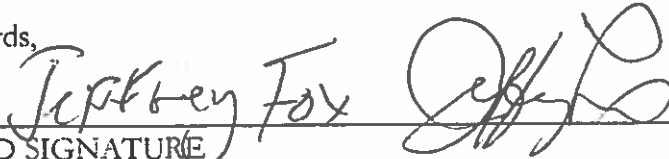
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

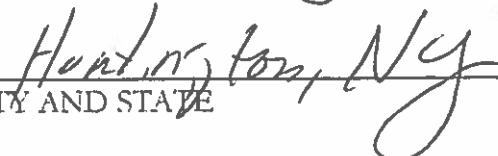
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


NAME AND SIGNATURE


CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

FRANCINE MILLER *Francine Miller*
NAME AND SIGNATURE

NORTHPORT NEW YORK
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

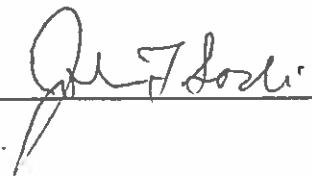
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

John Sorli
NAME AND SIGNATURE



Hicksville, N.Y.
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


NAME AND SIGNATURE


CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Patti Polyn PATTI POLYN
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Merrick, NY 11565
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Emilie Epstein *Emilie Epstein*
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Jericho, New York
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

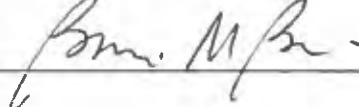
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

BONNIE BIRNS 
NAME AND SIGNATURE

JERICHO NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Doreen Burnston Wren R. Burnst
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Westbury, New York
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Ava Gorkin
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Ava Gorkin

East Meadow, New York
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

ANN S. ARMOZA

Ann S. Armoza

NAME AND SIGNATURE

OAKDALE, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


NAME AND SIGNATURE


CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

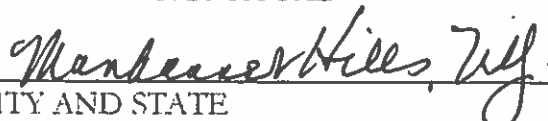
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


NAME AND SIGNATURE


CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

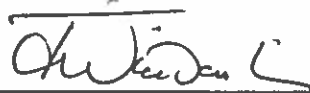
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

JOEL WEIDENBAUM
NAME AND SIGNATURE



Huntington, NY 11743
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

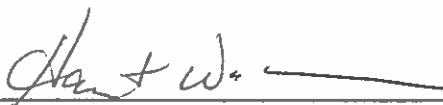
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

HARRIET WEIDENBAUM
NAME AND SIGNATURE



HUNTINGTON, NY 11743-4136
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Neal Zuckerman
NAME AND SIGNATURE



East Meadow, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Renee Hausman
NAME AND SIGNATURE

Renee T. Hausman

Manhasset N.Y.
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Phyllis Tenenbaum 
NAME AND SIGNATURE


CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

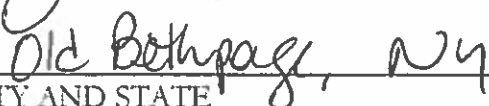
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


NAME AND SIGNATURE


CITY AND STATE

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Victor Susman



NAME AND SIGNATURE

Kings Park, NY

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

NAME AND SIGNATURE

CITY AND STATE

Barbara Steinmetz
Lido Beach N.Y.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Selma Price

Selma Price

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Nyc, NY
CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


NAME AND SIGNATURE


CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Warren Pearlman

NAME AND SIGNATURE

Long Beach, N.Y. 11561

CITY AND STATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

*Pamela Graham Landrum
Aptos, California*

Pamela Graham Landrum

→
over

Since my father left my family and me, at a young age, having these records available to me for my ancestor search has been essential. He had changed his birth name before marrying my mother, which even made it more complicated. So, having Vital Records to order and view has been wonderful! Please keep these records available to people like me.

Since I live in California, it is very helpful to be able to get them online.

Thank you.

Camela Graham Landrum

There are some health issues in my family, that I wondered about. Having death records would be helpful to see if they had occurred in the past.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

As a genealogist, access to vital records is **critical and essential** for my research and for tracing and understanding medical history that can have crucial bearing on living family members. The proposed restrictions access to these records is unnecessary and onerous.

My intention in accessing these records is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context – as well as to document pertinent health issues. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if deceased) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society. **COULD BE VITAL FOR HEALTH REASONS.**
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

I would also suggest that you developing and provide access to an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format **not** suitable for proving identity.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Barbara Coughlin (born in Brooklyn)
1725 Maplewood Lane
Glenview, IL 60025



Submitted 15 October 2017

Brenda A. Keen
400 West 37th Street, Apt. 4B
New York, NY 10018

October 19, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Subject: **Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records**

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As an historical archivist and volunteer family history researcher, timely access to these records is critical and essential in my work. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

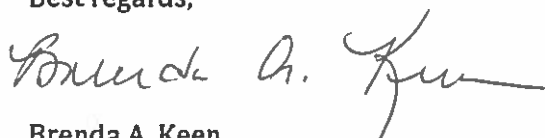
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider the development and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Best regards,



Brenda A. Keen
brenda.keen@att.net

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Umaureen C. Gleason 45 Southeast Ave. Buffalo, NY 14225
member of & past Board member of: (716) 631-9698

- WNYGS: western NY Genealogical Society
- BIGS: Buffalo Irish Genealogical Society
- PGSNYS: Polish Genealogical Society of NY State

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Eric Wells
Legacy Left Right
Springfield, MO

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

October 18, 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

As a new genealogist your new guidelines would make it virtually impossible to find out about my family lineage and relevant data. The information provided on birth certificates and death certificates e.g. names of parents, cause of death are important for genealogical and historical research.

Please reconsider your extensive proposed limitations.

Sincere regards,

Joan Edelman

Joan Edelman

Woodland Park, NJ

(Formerly from Cedarhurst, L. I. NY)

If these are public records, why shouldn't the public have access?

1591 Lexington Sq, SW
Vero Beach, FL 32962
October 12, 2017

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center,
42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementing an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincere regards,


Elizabeth Ann Montgomery

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Arene Davis
Patchogue NY

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

 (Kathleen A. McMullen)
Palo Alto, CA

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Linda Jewett
West Haven, CT

P.S. I live in CT, but I own property in NYC.

I AM A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>
<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

Joan Gazzuolo
Hayesville, NC



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Marcella Minerva Long
1322 Cotulla Drive
Allen, TX 75013-4639

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Claire Grauer Spinelli

Morganville, New Jersey



October 17, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing in my capacity as President of the New York City Chapter, National Society United States Daughters of 1812, to express opposition to the proposed rules changing when birth and death records are made available to the public.

The National Society United States Daughters of 1812 was incorporated by an Act of Congress in 1901. One of the stated purposes of our Society is to record family histories regarding individuals who participated in civil, military, and naval service in this country from 1784 to 1815. To do this, we document the lineage of these individuals from their day down to the present. Birth and death records of the past century are part of the documentation that we gather and preserve as we perform our work.

On behalf of the members of the New York City Chapter, I urge that you not further restrict when birth and death records are made available to the public. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for our members and prospective members who seek to trace their family history within New York City's vital records.

Our research involves multiple records from numerous repositories, and we seek to discover information about our ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. Our work helps to preserve their legacy forever. We respectfully request that you take no action which will inhibit our ability to perform this important work.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Betsy Bloomer

Betsy Bloomer
President, New York City Chapter
National Society United States Daughters of 1812

Karen Kane Karen Kane

Gail Warner

Anne J. Kelly

Carol McQuinn

Susan N. Rock

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

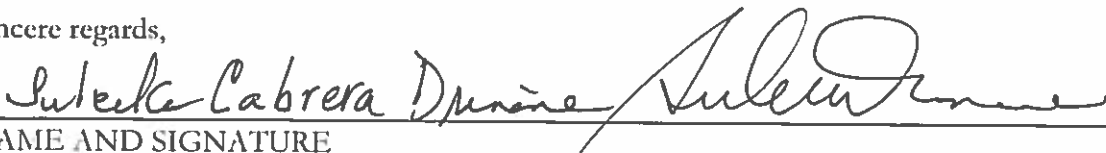
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


NAME AND SIGNATURE

581 2th St Bklyn, N.Y. 11215
CITY AND STATE DATE

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

October 19, 2017

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context.

I ask that the Commission consider the following guidelines for access:

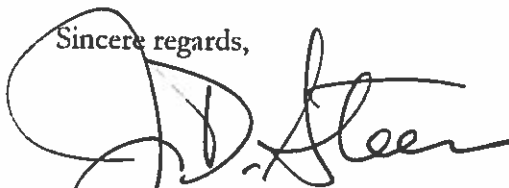
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information are submitted).

Providing this limited access to the information from birth records and the death index would protect the privacy of those living while allow genealogists key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format protecting identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



James D. Steen
4740 Connecticut Ave., Apt 807
Washington, DC 20008

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DCHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Although I have never lived in New York, as a genealogist, I have close ties to the state. In 1640, my 10th great-grandfather, Peter Hallock, was one of the original settlers of Southold, New York. The Hallock family heritage is one that has been treasured and passed down in my family for years. In contrast, my great-grandfather, Theodore Joseph Brodnicki, and his predecessors have a little-known heritage in my family, due to four generations of back to back adoptions. Theo was born in New York in 1897, which falls within the proposed restriction on birth records. Piecing this heritage together took years to piece together and could not have been done without access to records from a variety of states and countries.

The Brodnicki heritage is just as precious, if not more, to me as the Hallock heritage because it was a lost heritage that was found. If all families could preserve their heritage as well as the Hallock family I would not have any concerns with the proposed restrictions on New York vitals. However, this restriction is insensitive to the realities of many Americans, who are striving to find their New York roots and tie them to the history of America.

As a genealogist, a historian, and as an American, timely access to these records are **critical and essential**. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. It also serves to disassociate individuals with the social and historical context that their ancestors have fought to preserve. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 25 years.

If this commission is concerned with identity theft, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Heather Walgren
Pleasant Grove, Utah

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

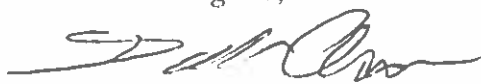
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Dallan Quass
Lindon, Utah

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

39 Gettysburg Drive
Manalapan, New Jersey 07726

Office of the Secretary

October 11, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases. When my brother was diagnosed with cancer at the age of 42, it was my grandparent's and great grandparent's death certificates I was able to provide when the doctors requested information from the records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Rosalie M. Nicosia

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and marriage records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

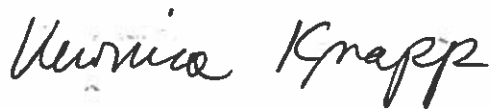
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Specifically, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

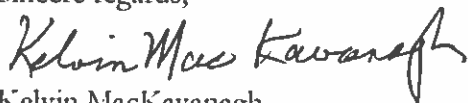
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Kelvin MacKavanagh
12 Willard Way
Berlin, NJ 08009-9605
October 19, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28 Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

As a family genealogist and second-generation American, timely access to birth and death records are essential for my research into the lives of my ancestors in the country to which they emigrated and came to called home. Such research allows me to tell the social and historical context of their lives in New York. In addition, the medical information on death records has allowed my family to become aware of possible health issues and take preventive measures.

Concern for violation of privacy and possible fraudulent activities should be of concern to all. May I name just a few violations for 2017 each of which released personal information? Equifax; InterContinental Hotel Group; Arby's; Verifone; Dun & Bradstreet; Saks Fifth Avenue; UNC Health Care; IRS Date Retrieval Tool; Chipotle; Gmail; Brooks Brothers; Kmart; University of Oklahoma; Bronx Lebanon Hospital; Washington State University; Blue Cross/Blue Shield; Verizon; U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission... and the list goes on.

Rather than denying access to genealogical data, I ask that you consider at the very least developing and implementing an information copy of birth and death records which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format *not suitable for proving identity*. At a time when records from around the world are being digitized and disseminated world-wide, it seems rather incongruous for the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to take such a step backwards.

Sincerely,



Carole Holt
Jacksonville, FL 32205
20 Oct 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Barbara J Friis
Okatie, SC 29909

Renée K. Carl
Eastern European Mutt Genealogical Services
3308 Brown St NW
Washington, DC 20010
www.easterneuropeanmutt.com
rkcarl@easterneuropeanmutt.com

15 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access of birth and death records for research purposes.

As a professional genealogist, timely access to these records is essential for research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for my clients and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Researchers use these records solely for the purposes of discovering information about ancestors and understanding their place within an historical context. **Sometimes, my work takes on added meaning, as I volunteer to help researchers in Europe locate family of Holocaust victims and survivors, working to reunite families and to return valued items in cases of restitution.** Without access to birth, marriage and death records in New York City, these pursuits would hit a brick wall.

I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. **However, it will be essential to still be able to see the original handwriting, name of informant, and location of cemetery.** Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your consideration of these suggestions.

Sincerely



New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I, as a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City. Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States — and in fact the entire world — as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials are critical and essential for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified. (Arizona standards)
- Access to death records after 50 years (Arizona standards); or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/ cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family — specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Barbara Wich

Prescott, Arizona - with deep maternal roots in New York State

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I urge you to vote against the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Identity theft is NOT an issue. The US Dept of Justice lists the most common ways one's identity can be stolen. (<https://www.justice.gov/criminal-fraud/identity-theft/identity-theft-and-identity-fraud>) They are:

1. "Shoulder surfing"– being watched as one enters a phone calling card number or credit card number
2. "Eavesdropping" as one gives credit-card information over the telephone.
3. Discarding "pre-approved" credit cards without shredding the applications
4. Responding to "spam"– unsolicited E-mail.
5. Careless use of social media.

Access to these records is **essential** for genealogical research. The proposed restrictions on public access to birth and death records will create an unnecessary barrier for millions seeking to trace their families in New York City's vital records.

Genealogical research involves multiple records from many repositories. I seek to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Sincerely,



M. B Mannlein
4914 N Bonita Ridge
Tucson, AZ 85750

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I urge you to vote against the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Identity theft is NOT an issue. The US Dept of Justice lists the most common ways one's identity can be stolen. (<https://www.justice.gov/criminal-fraud/identity-theft/identity-theft-and-identity-fraud>) They are:

1. "Shoulder surfing"— being watched as one enters a phone calling card number or credit card number
2. "Eavesdropping" as one gives credit-card information over the telephone.
3. Discarding "pre-approved" credit cards without shredding the applications
4. Responding to "spam"— unsolicited E-mail.
5. Careless use of social media.

Access to these records is **essential** for genealogical research. The proposed restrictions on public access to birth and death records will create an unnecessary barrier for millions seeking to trace their families in New York City's vital records.

Genealogical research involves multiple records from many repositories. I seek to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Sincerely,



Ruth Stern
4914 N Bonita Ridge
Tucson, AZ 85750

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

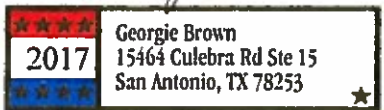
Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Georgie Brown



IGNATURE>
ATE>

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Barbara Kresse
Croydon NH

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

Barbara A. West
302 Houghton Heights Manor
Houghton Lake, MI 48629-8964
Phone: [989] 422-3035
Email: grands2015@charter.net

October 14, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records is **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Matt Duffy
1 Garden Drive
Lynbrook, N.Y., 11563
Mduffy6110@yahoo.com

10/7/17

Commissioner Dr. Mary Basset
New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th St., 14th Floor CN31
Long Island City, N.Y. 1101-4132

Dear Commissioner Basset:

I am deeply concerned about and oppose your department's proposed 125 and 75 year restrictions on accessing birth and death records respectively. Such action is antithetical to the department's mission & would cost DOH a revenue stream that shows signs of growth. The general public needs access to these records for a wide variety of professional & personal reasons ranging from adoption to making informed health care decisions.

As someone who has spent a significant amount of money on certificates needed for genealogical and social history research I have gained inestimable insight and information from materials in the DOH record collections over 20 years. Furthermore, as someone who spends a respectable amount of my working hours responding to FOIL & other requests for information, I find it repugnant that your department is trying to deny information to the public by unduly placing lifespan long restrictions on access. Doing so impairs the very mission of your department to safeguard public health. In addition to being a genealogical tool, interested parties use information gleaned from these records to ascertain how heightened their risk for heart disease, cancer, and other causes of death are & make better healthcare decisions based on that knowledge. For example, my great grandmother & grandmother both suffered strokes as a cause of death, and my uncle just suffered his fourth stroke in several years. How can future descendants gauge knowledge of their family's past health risks & plan properly for their future without access to these records.

I beseech the NYCDOH to rescind these proposed restrictions and leave your historically significant and potentially lifesaving record collections available to the public without these additional burdens. The department can only gain revenue by the increase in interest in family history due to shows like *Roots* & *Who Do You Think You Are?*. On a more societal level, Edward Kohn's *Hot Time in the Old Town* describing the impact of the infamous August 1896 heat wave on New York City would have been denied critical materials under these new restrictions given the number of

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

registrar clerks that died of exhaustion or heat stroke, death certificates for the children may not have been created. In that case, birth records would be the primary available civil source.

Combined with the increased use of genetics as a tool to assess & address potential and actual health risks, these restrictions threaten to impair the department's fiscal health and are in direct opposition to its core mission of protecting public health. Per your own statement regarding the *Health Care System Preparedness Report* released in August 2017, Federal monies are already threatened. "The funding cuts proposed by the Trump administration would reverse 15 years of important progress in preparing our health care systems for emergencies and threaten the health and security of millions of Americans."¹ **Why sever a revenue stream that would help replace some of the lost funding?** Please do not enact these restrictions. NYC DOH is one of the oldest repositories in the country, it would be a shame if its usefulness was limited by unnecessary red tape.

Thanks for your time & attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Matt Duffy

¹ <http://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/about/press/pr2017/pr067-17.page> posted 8/3/17. Press release announcing publication of the *Health Care System Preparedness Report* Accessed 10/7/17.

October 17, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center 42-09 28th Street CN-31
Long Island City, New York 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

It has come to my attention that it might help if I provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

I know I am only one voice. Yet I also know that one voice might help to make the difference.

As a genealogist access to these records are critical and essential for my research. And it is important that they can be accessed in a timely fashion. Any proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public viewing would create a huge problem for me and many others who seek to trace their family histories.

In the past 8 years, I have learned so many important things about the branches of my family. I learned that my grandmother had a brother who was slaughtered in a concentration camp. But I also learned that he had children and one was still alive until last May. She lived in Israel and we were able to Skype. I met one of her daughters, my cousin. I met a woman who is the daughter of my grandmother's ½ sister who lives in Florida. She is now 86 and I just adore her. I have visited several times and we speak just about every week. All of this and more might not have been available without the vital records in New York and other states.

I ask the commission to consider the following guidelines:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be proven) or 100 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

I know you are receiving similar letters, pleading for the same thing. But, please try to understand how important it is for those of us who do research.

I do think it would be extraordinary if you developed and implemented an informational copy of birth and death records which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. I am 74 years old. I probably won't be able to see it happen, but happen it should. It would also be so wonderful if cause of death is also provided, since it can be helpful to family members understanding inherited diseases.

Thank you in advance for thinking about this issue and hopefully deciding in the favor of researchers.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Emilie Epstein". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Emilie Epstein

144 Dawson Lane
Jericho, New York 11753
Em43rich@verizon.net
516-827-9415



National Society United States Daughters of 1812
State of New York Society
Organized January 8, 1892

October 18, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing in my capacity as President of the New York State Society, National Society United States Daughters of 1812, to express opposition to the proposed rules changing when birth and death records are made available to the public.

The National Society United States Daughters of 1812 was incorporated by an Act of Congress in 1901. One of the stated purposes of our Society is to record family histories regarding individuals who participated in civil, military, and naval service in this country from 1784 to 1815. To do this, we document the lineage of these individuals from their day down to the present. Birth and death records of the past century are part of the documentation that we gather and preserve as we perform our work.

On behalf of the members of the New York State Society, I urge that you not further restrict when birth and death records are made available to the public. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for our members and prospective members who seek to trace their family history within New York City's vital records.

Our research involves multiple records from numerous repositories, and we seek to discover information about our ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. Our work helps to preserve their legacy forever. We respectfully request that you take no action which will inhibit our ability to perform this important work.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Beverly K. Sterling-Affinati
President, State of New York Society
National Society United States Daughters of 1812

*Descendant of Pvt. Robert Storing [Staring]
Served under Col. Mills, Albany Volunteers, NY (Capt. David Moyer's Co. of Vol's)
& 19th Regiment, New York Militia (Capt. Benjamin Ellwood Jr's Co. of Inf.)*

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

*Irene Johnson
Manorville NY*

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Carol L. Bates
252 N Kokomo Dr
Green Valley, AZ 85614

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist (**and 3rd generation Manhattanite**), timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance. *It is unconscionable that public records not be available to the public.*

I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

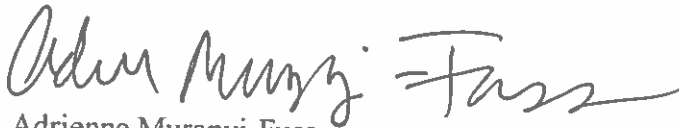
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Adrienne Muranyi-Fuss

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

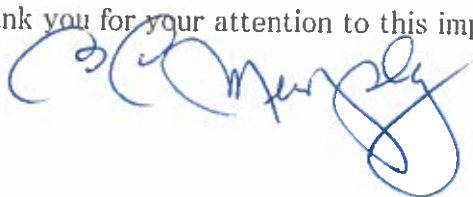
Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.



Edward C. Murphy
869 Montauk Ave
New London CT 06320-4334

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, ~~items related to an individual's cause of death can be~~ extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

ALEXANDRA KISIELEWSKI



NAME AND SIGNATURE

BROOKLYN, NY

CITY AND STATE

Oct 23, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States—and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials are **critical and essential** for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Linda Rhodes Jones
1369 Union St
Brooklyn, NY 11213

Linda M. Jones
Reasonable access to public records
is a right for all Americans.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

October 20, 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

I live in mid-Michigan and many of my ancestors came from New York as did the ancestors of millions of others seeing to trace their family histories within New York City's vital records. Thus I would like to add my voice to the growing group of genealogists seeking timely access to those birth and death records.

My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

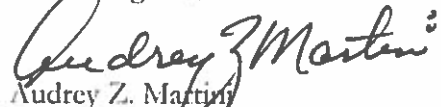
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Audrey Z. Martin
Ingham County, Michigan

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


J. Andreas Howell
3522 NW 18th Avenue
Gainesville, Florida 32605

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I urge you to vote against the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Identity theft is NOT an issue. The US Dept of Justice lists the most common ways one's identity can be stolen. (<https://www.justice.gov/criminal-fraud/identity-theft/identity-theft-and-identity-fraud>) They are:

1. "Shoulder surfing" – being watched as one enters a phone calling card number or credit card number
2. "Eavesdropping" as one gives credit-card information over the telephone.
3. Discarding "pre-approved" credit cards without shredding the applications
4. Responding to "spam" – unsolicited E-mail.
5. Careless use of social media.

Access to these records is **essential** for genealogical research. The proposed restrictions on public access to birth and death records will create an unnecessary barrier for millions seeking to trace their families in New York City's vital records.

Genealogical research involves multiple records from many repositories. I seek to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Sincerely,



Barbara S Mannlein
4914 N Bonita Ridge
Tucson, AZ 85750

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:


- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,


Cathryn Hulse
709 North 375 East
Springville, Utah 84663

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Shirca M. Sage
Family Historian

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Jodye Arnelius
Piedmont, CA.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years.
- Access to death records after 50 years.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Jeff Epstein
Middletown, CT
(formerly of Manhattan, NY)





Irish Family History Forum, Inc.

PO Box 67, Plainview, NY 11803-0067 / ifhf.org

19 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOH/MI

RE: Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Irish Family History Forum, I would like to express our objections to your recently proposed rules about access to public birth and death records in New York City.

It is believed that 40 million Americans claim to have Irish ancestry. Many of these ancestors emigrated from Ireland at the time of, or in the aftermath of, the Famine of the 1840s, and a huge percentage of them lived at some time in New York City. Their stories are not always easy to unearth, particularly because most Irish census records from the 1800s no longer exist.

For close to three decades, the IFHF has worked to discover and preserve the stories of people with Irish ancestry, particularly New York Irish ancestry. We assist our members in researching their ancestors so that they might discover and preserve their family history for themselves and for their descendants.

Access to vital records is critical to our work, and so the proposed restrictions would create a hardship for our members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask the commission to consider the following guidelines for access to public records:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

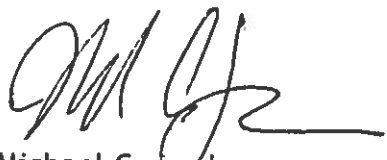
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years if the person seeking the record is a registered member of a genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

In addition to their genealogical research, many people require access to vital records in order to compile a family medical history and learn about any genetically inherited diseases.

In light of the preceding, may we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which would not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers?

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Michael Carragher
President
Irish Family History Forum, Inc.

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Dexter & Virginia Stannard
88 Watertown Rd
Ocean Pines, MD 21811

Office of the Secretary

October 13, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Re: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Committee Members:

I am a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and this is to let you know I strongly object to the proposed rules change regarding access to public birth and death records in New York City.

The work of the NYG&B influences multitudes of individuals and families across the United States, as well as the world, and tells the stories of the millions of immigrants who came and settled in NY.

Access to these original materials is **critical and essential** to our work. And it would seem all the rule changes would accomplish is to create excessive interference for my research as well as others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

I support the NYG&B's request as follows:

1. Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
2. Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a NY Genealogical Society.
3. Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information.)

Page 2

While I am not privy to the motivations and incentives involved in the proposed rule changes, I suspect the current identity theft problem is part of it; that being said, there are other ways to take care of that problem, and there is an old adage, "if it ain't broke, don't fix it."

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "V. Stannard". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the beginning.

Virginia S. Stannard
Ocean City, MD

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I urge you to vote against the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

Identity theft is NOT an issue. The US Dept of Justice lists the most common ways one's identity can be stolen. (<https://www.justice.gov/criminal-fraud/identity-theft/identity-theft-and-identity-fraud>) They are:

1. "Shoulder surfing" – being watched as one enters a phone calling card number or credit card number
2. "Eavesdropping" as one gives credit-card information over the telephone.
3. Discarding "pre-approved" credit cards without shredding the applications
4. Responding to "spam" – unsolicited E-mail.
5. Careless use of social media.

Access to these records is **essential** for genealogical research. The proposed restrictions on public access to birth and death records will create an unnecessary barrier for millions seeking to trace their families in New York City's vital records.

Genealogical research involves multiple records from many repositories. I seek to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.

Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Sincerely,



Martin B Mannlein
637 South Cynthia Avenue
Tucson, AZ 85710

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research, especially since most of my family lived in NYC and I myself was born and raised there.. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for me and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Rev. Dr. Linda C Milks
Lacey, WA

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Office of the Secretary

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Arthur J. Logan
Brooklyn, NY 11215

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arthur J. Logan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Received by
DOH:MH

OCT 24 2017

JAMES E. PELZER

Office of the Secretary

91 DENNIS STREET
MANHASSET, NY 11030-3009

PHONE (516) 627-2551
MOBILE (917) 842-3228

E-MAIL JAMES.PELZER@OUTLOOK.COM

October 17, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Re: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members:

I am a family genealogist and a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the National Genealogical Society, and the Connecticut Society of Genealogists. For the following reasons, I write today to strongly object to the proposed rules regarding further restriction of access to public birth and death records of New York City:

First, the proposal to restrict access to vital records is inconsistent with the time periods specified in the administrative rules and regulations of the New York State Department of Health (10 NYCRR 35.5[c]) that govern access to such vital records filed with the State Department of Health or local registrars outside of New York City. Those rules provide for public access for genealogical purposes after 75 years for the birth records of persons known by the applicant to be deceased, 50 years for deaths, and 50 years for marriages of persons known by the applicant to be deceased. There is no legitimate reason to restrict access to such information for a greater period concerning events in New York City than for events that occurred in other parts of the state. The policy for public access to vital records should be uniform throughout New York.

Second, there is no valid reason to restrict access to the vital records of persons known to be deceased for time periods longer than specified in the regulations of the State Department of Health. The dead are dead. They have no expectation of privacy and cannot be harmed by the disclosure of vital records concerning their lives and deaths. Intrusion into the privacy of living persons who might be incommoded by the disclosure of information about the births, marriages, and deaths of their ancestors is adequately safeguarded by the 75- and 50-year periods specified by the State Department of Health.

Third, genealogy and family history are increasing in popularity every year and millions throughout the United States are involved in documenting the lives of their ancestors and collateral family members. This is a form of micro history that

depends for its accuracy upon access to the very records that were designed to contemporaneously record the true facts about birth, marriages, and deaths. It must be remembered that vital records are public records whose disclosure is merely deferred. At some point the public should have access. The purported privacy concerns that have motivated the present proposal to restrict access to New York City birth and death records must be balanced against the legitimate needs of genealogists and family historians for the information they contain. In my view, the 75- and 50-year periods specified by the State Department of Health strike that balance perfectly.

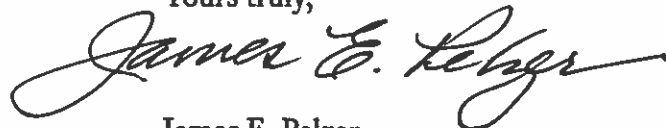
Fourth, the ancestors of many millions of Americans living today entered the country through the port of New York and made their homes in the City of New York. The City's vital records therefore are not just of local interest but restrictions upon access to them will affect genealogists and family historians throughout the country.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society has suggested the following guidelines for access to vital records of births and deaths, namely:

- (1) Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified;
- (2) Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- (3) Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

I agree with those recommendations, and especially commend to your favorable attention the recommendation to permit wider access to accredited members of recognized New York Genealogical societies that subscribe to a code of ethical conduct. That method is used and works well in Connecticut (see [http://csg-inc.org/pdf/Statutes and Codes Affecting Town Clerks.pdf](http://csg-inc.org/pdf/Statutes%20and%20Codes%20Affecting%20Town%20Clerks.pdf)).

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James E. Pelzer". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

James E. Pelzer

Pamela Rose

Comment:

For many of us New Yorkers who have family that have lived in this area for decades or even hundreds of years...these records are VITAL for us. WHY ARE YOU MAKING IT SO DIFFICULT???? Stop trying to make it the record inaccessible to citizens and genealogists. They are a vital part of research and should be made accessible to the public, NOT restricted like this proposed Amendment.

Adam Turner

Comment:

It doesn't appear that DORIS has any clear empirical evidence that a more open vital records policy actually leads to an increase in identity theft or other abuses of people's private information. Declaring what is good for the public by fiat, without clear data on the likely effects of policy changes, is usually a terrible way for governments to make policy. Additionally, I note that the people who are the subject of death records are...dead. As such, they have no privacy rights to violate. In addition to the ample points others have made about the public's interest in keeping death records widely available, I see no reason to believe that there are a meaningful number of people out there who think that their interests are being served by having their death records kept secret for 5-10 years after their death, let alone 75 years.

Don Rauch

Comment:

As a genealogist I am opposed to this rule proposal. More realistic timing should be considered.

Rochelle Wyatt

Comment:

Please do not change the existing rules for accessing birth and death records. As a genealogist with ancestry in New York, access to these records is important. At a minimum, the death records should be made available after 50 years.

Sylvia Prast

Comment:

I disagree with the proposed records restrictions. They are unnecessary.

Karen Massari

Comment:

I am an adult adoptee with no access to my vital records otherwise known as an Original Birth Certificate. I have had difficulty renewing my passport and I have been denied my civil rights of knowing my heritage and genetic lineage. I have spent thousands of dollars and have been able to find my birth mother who unfortunately had

passed away before I found her. I know everything that is on my OBC but at the age of 49 still do not have access to it. Other than those in the witness protection system adoptees are the only ones in NYS that have their identity locked away from them causing major issues with the Federal Government especially when it comes to getting our passports renewed. The idea of privacy for the birth mother and/or father is moot with DNA testing. I used the DNA test from Ancestry and found my 1/2 sister and plenty of cousins. So even though my father is not listed on my OBC according to my non-id all of his 2nd and 3rd cousins know I am looking for him. So this idea of privacy is fundamentally flawed. Adoptees really do require access to their OBC.

Teri Hanke

Comment:

I have reviewed many of the previous comments and rather than reiterate all that has been said before, I will say that I agree completely with the comments of Kathleen Naylor. Her eloquent comments regarding how vital these records are to family members, genealogists, etc. are right on target. My family members all came to this country through New York, some stayed and continued raising families there, others moved on to other areas. The NY records are invaluable to those of us without family members left to question and the time limits you are considering to impose will make it much more difficult for those of us trying to find out how we got where we are.

William Kusy

Comment:

My Dad and His Mother have passed away over 10 years ago and knowing the biological dad of my dad would maybe help explain the health problem that I have experienced by myself, brother, granddaughter and nieces and nephews. My Dad's birth was reissued in 1937 but no knowledge of the father. Need the original to find out nationality of biological father of my dad. Please do not hinder my search with this new program. Thank you, William

Elysa Wallingford

Comment:

All my family came from New York back in the mid 1800s - mid 1900s. It's very hard to search NY for records of any kind. This new restriction would be very hard to get any kind of family information. Please reconsider this move.

Mary C. Zingerella

Comment:

I object to the changing of the time limits. Please do not make access to records to genealogists more difficult.

Leslie Corn

Comment:

I am a forensic certified genealogist. I strongly object to the limitation on public access to birth and death records and to the NYC Department of Health's reasoning for that limitation. The proposed amendment is based on arguments of identity theft and violation of privacy through record access. Yet open record access has not proved this correct. Florida's Department of Health, for instance, offers unrestricted access to birth and death records. Has their open access led to increased violation of personal identity in their state? No. The Office of the City Clerk of the City of New York only restricts access to marriage records for 50 years. If both parties to the marriage are deceased, a more recent record can be accessed. NYS DOH restricts access to birth records for 75 years and death records for 50 years—a shorter limit than NYC DOH's proposed 125 years for births and 75 years for deaths. As additional proof of the error of identity theft based on record access, other countries with open access to vital records, such as England and Ireland, have not reported a rise in identity theft. A professional genealogist and associate in Germany wrote the following about open access to vital records there: "In Germany you have access to all civil vital records regardless of date if the person in question is your ancestor (parents, grandparents, great-grandparents)... I have no information about identity theft, never heard about it over here and I do not think that there is any in connection with vital records." Access to vital records is essential to my work in assisting attorneys, executors, administrators, and distributees in testate and intestate matters. NYC DOH's proposed restrictions will hamstring distribution of estates and resolution of other legal matters, such as entitlement to real property and dual citizenship.. When Jane Smith and John Doe announce their engagement in their local paper, does Jane Smith redact her maiden name for fear of identity theft? No matter what extreme limits the NYC DOH seeks to place on its holdings, the magnificent genealogical horse is out of the barn and running faster every day. Thanks to the work of individuals, genealogical societies, libraries, archives, and corporate and governmental entities, we have more and more vital records and indexes online, via mail-order, and onsite. I recommend that the NYC DOH reconsider their retrogressive proposition and adopt the following in transferring records to DORIS: 1. Transfer birth records on Jan 31 of the year following 100 years after the DOB. 2. Transfer death records on Jan 31 of the year following 50 years or less after the DOD. Thank you.

K. Manning

Comment:

I am a born New Yorker (Brooklyn) and my family's genealogist. Over the last 10 to 15 years I've been fortunate in obtaining many NYC vital records from the NYC Municipal Records Department, for many of my ancestors, all of whom were born, lived and died in New York City. I urge the Board to not adopt this amendment. The proposed new schedules are prohibitively limiting for genealogists, or those wishing to track family health history. Many reasons against instituting the proposed changes have been given by the other commenters, so I will not repeat them here. I simply urge the Board NOT to adopt this amendment. If anything, the current limits should be changed to make the records more accessible.

Sharon Miller

Comment:

Please do not do this. For many of us who lost family in WWII, in the Holocaust, having access to records has been a way to reunite families that were torn apart 70+ years ago.

Linda Sanders

Comment:

I strongly disagree with the proposed restrictions on access to NYC birth and death records. Birth and death events are a matter of public record and the associated records should not be severely restricted. The argument that the delayed release of personally identifiable information is necessary to prevent identity theft is not valid. Personally identifiable information is widely available on the Internet. Also, many states openly publish birth and death index info with no proven increase in identity theft occurrences. I respectfully request that NYC make information-only copies of birth and death records readily available to the public.

Michael Cassara

Comment:

I am a professional genealogist and a small business owner. I have lived in Queens for 15 years, and have owned and operated a Manhattan-based business for the last 12. My ancestors and relatives have lived in all 5 boroughs and surrounding areas for the better part of the last 150 years. At a time when other cities are liberating data and finding ways to celebrate their unique heritage, these proposed rules seem to be poorly thought out - and, in many ways, crippling. 125 years is excessive - it will do far more harm than good. It has been clearly proven that vital records (such as the ones in question) are NOT a factor in identity theft and, if anything, help to combat it. With a city so rich in history, why prevent access to it? As demonstrated by the extremely vocal response to this proposal - please do NOT pass these excessive new rules. Please allow our city's incredible heritage to be discovered by generations to come.

Maria Sabatino

Comment:

Please add my name to the many others who oppose the proposed amendment to the General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records. I applaud the government's desire to prevent identity fraud. However, given the state of current technology and availability of all manner of information on the internet, there are better ways to prevent identity theft. As others have suggested, perhaps issuing "genealogical" or "unofficial" copies of NYC birth and death records would not impede the research so many genealogists and amateur family historians so vitally pursue, and yet still preserve the value of an "official" document for legal purposes. These NYC birth and death records were compiled by PUBLIC agencies using PUBLIC taxes and therefore should remain available to the PUBLIC within reasonable time periods. Why should the regulations in NYC differ from those in other municipalities within NYS? Restricting access has not proven to diminish identity

theft. Please do not punish the majority of law-abiding people by the proposed changes to the law. The good that is served by many researchers outweighs the potential harm by a few "bad apples".

Janet Mulshine

Comment:

I am a non-professional genealogist who has extensively used the New York City vital statistics and archives for both my own family and my husband's family research. I urge you to consider the NYG&B proposals for a more reasonable time frame for releasing document information. I have also known other family members and friends who have used these records to fill in any blank spaces in their own pasts. The need for accessibility must be weighed very thoughtfully against privacy. Thank you for seriously considering these needs.

Russ Wilding

Comment:

I respect the concern that Birth and death records contain individually identifiable information, which may be considered private and therefore should be treated with appropriate regard. However I disagree with the time periods being proposed for making these NY records publicly available. US census records are made publicly available 72 years after the census is taken. I realize census records are not birth and death records, but they do provide a benchmark for releasing information about individuals. I do not support changing the time period of when the NY birth and death records should be released to the public as proposed in this Amendment. I suggest both types of records should be made publicly available, digitally, within 30 days of either the birth or the death.

Pat Iurilli

Comment:

I would like to express my opposition to the proposed changes to the NY laws which will limit access to NY vital records. I am very much against any such changes to the laws. I was born in NY, was married in NY, and so were my parents and siblings, as were my extended family, and although I now live in NJ, I am against any tightening of any laws to restrict access to any vital records. I do not feel that by giving access as currently mandated, that constitutes a privacy risk or any other type of risk. I think that the old adage applies here to not try and fix something that is not broken.

sandra fowler

Comment:

As a part-time genealogist and NYC history researcher, I would like to go on record as saying that I am absolutely opposed to the new restrictions that the NYC Department of Health is proposing on vital records access. There are means by which the city can insure the records are not used for nefarious purposes, without impacting the access that historians, librarians, museum archivists, and researchers from around the world currently have.

Barbara Krawiec

Comment:

Thank you for permitting us to share our thoughts and concerns. While, on the surface, the stricter rules seem prudent and respectful in light of identity theft issues, the fact that there are continuing security breaches of government servers and other public and private entity servers makes these proposed rulings NOT foolproof. On the other hand, balancing the right to know with privacy issues, I am living proof that having learned at age 69 that I had a half-brother that I am stymied from finding thanks to NYC's already too-stringent policies, policies that are NOT (thankfully!) in place in most other states in this union, is frustrating and heartbreaking. Born in NYC, as were the relatives I am agonizingly trying to locate--to no avail/with zero possibility under the revised proposed rules of ever finding--makes me sad/regretful, rather than glad/grateful to have NYC roots. Please reconsider keeping the current timeline in place—or reducing it, not increasing it—so that those of us searching for relatives have a fighting chance before we die of learning the truth about who we are and whose we are. Please do not close the door on us by making available genealogical records at the current (already sufficiently time-delayed) access rates virtually impossible to obtain. Realistically, given the proposed timeline changes, in effect, at least one immediate genealogical generation (and more likely two) will be not outlive the requisite wait time...thus never gaining access to records that make us more fully human—more fully New Yorkers with a rich family and community history. (Watch the tv series “Long Lost Relatives” if you want to see the heartbreak of searching for familial relationship answers. I find it hard to believe you would penalize NYC members once you see how gut-wrenching is the quest for answers. Please don't close the door to those answers. Thank you!)

Pearl Lipner

Comment:

Besides the obvious health and medical benefits of having the information from family member death certificates, please remember the millions of Jews who are trying to make family connections after the Holocaust. These records can be vital to making families whole. Thank you

Steven Wohlstetter

Comment:

I strongly object to the proposed changes to Article 207 of the NYC Health Code for Birth and Death records. Though privacy and protection of individuals are paramount, the current law still seems to sufficient.

Diane Ungar

Comment:

I am also a semi-professional geneologist and family historian and archivist. I would have to be DEAD before I could investigate my family's (or others') lineage to locate missing family members, to find out what relatives died from in order to establish what diseases might run in families, and to pull together for the still-living, often already old, a composite of the family background they seek to know before they themselves pass.

But making it 125 years after birth is ludicrous. And 75 years after death - well, why not just upon death. They are gone. Identity theft may still be something of an issue but clearly not a robust issue and one that bumps up against other equally compelling needs and concerns for family history and historians and archivists. To seek out these records? Well the thieves have far more easy ways of getting maiden names, parental names and so forth. That said, it is not at all fair to penalize families doing family research to prevent us from researching them until WE OURSELVES are ostensibly also DEAD. Unfair, patently unfair, esp in light of other ways that thieves have already long had to get similar information. Keep info confidential till death? Maybe, but it still might get in the way of archivists. No one who submits to the govt expects their records to be confidential, and I would bet that more people WANT information than WANT TO HIDE information. Your new proposed rule is utterly on the wrong track, I cannot urge you enough DO NOT PASS THE NEW PROPOSED RULE(s) - keep our research and access alive. Let us know who we are and where we came from, from whom we came and to whom we are related. Do not relegate this to when people are too old to know and share and gain traction and meaning from the discoveries. PLEASE, I am beseeching you. Thank you very much, Diane E. Ungar, Esq. Attorney at Law Family Historian & Archivist

Mary Colbert

Comment:

I strongly object to the extreme restrictions on the birth and death records. My immigrant ancestors lived in NYC for several generations. They had no land, no will and, the birth and death records are often among the few documents available for them. There is no reason to restrict birth records for 125 years, most places restrict for 75 - 100 years. The Irish records are available at 100 years and if someone older is alive and wants to restrict them they can do so (If you are over 100 years old and you do not wish the image and details of your birth record to be made available on-line, please make a request in writing for the Department to redact the records from www.irishgenealogy.ie.) Death records should be available after 50 years - this is common in many places and has not caused any problems. My father came from a very poor family which kept no records. I was able, using NYC records, to put together a family tree for him. I can see no reason to change the law, if it ain't broke, don't fix it. Thank you.

Eliana White

Comment:

Please do not further restrict access to NY records. It is so challenging already to follow my family in Brooklyn dating back to the 1800's through the mid 1900's. I need marriage, birth, death records at the minimum Further limitations will make it much more difficult.

Patricia Ann Kellner

Comment:

Vital Records brought my extended family back together for the last 3 years at Family Reunions... Because I found vital records for my great grandparents, I became interested in our family history. Those interactions led to me bringing family back together at our Family Reunions. Cousins have come from all over the country back to NYC for those reunions. And the best part of all... our children now feel more grounded as they've connected with their extended family. Please continue to give families access to vital certificates, they are essential in helping all of us, and our children, to know our family history and connect with one another. Any proposed changes should make the job of finding family easier. Solid families and good society depend on it!

Maureen Murphy-...

Comment:

I am in total agreement with "Reclaim The Records" on this issue you are proposing and intend to fight with them by financially supporting them to stop this proposal, Your department is the most rude and condescending employees I have ever had the displeasure of dealing with and I still have no call backs or answers to my inquiries. You have no right to impose this proposal on the public. We who cherish our family histories and past family members and have worked for years on our genealogies will not accept this proposal without a fight. I am also going public on Facebook to make as many others aware of these shenanigans as possible. They may not be in time to meet the dead line today....but you can bet there will be a backlash when we join up with "Reclaim The Records..... and legally fight this.

Anne Merrell

Comment:

I strongly oppose the proposed restriction on public access to public birth and death records for 125 and 75 years, respectively. These proposed limits are unnecessarily strict and eliminate important transparency. These records are vital for the genealogical community and for tracing family medical histories, which can often only be done through vital records. Having to wait 75+ years to access family birth and death certificates, hinders an individual's ability to make important medical decisions. Vital records have great significance in historical research. New York City is of great significance to our country's history as it was the arrival port of millions of immigrants. Some of whom stayed for a few days and others for generations. There is no evidence that limiting access to vital records reduces identity theft or improves public safety and privacy (on the contrary, there is some evidence that open access to public records deters identity theft). Without an evidence-based rationale for imposing restrictions, arbitrarily limits these important activities.

Stephanie Locke

Comment:

You have no right to keep the public from accessing their records. You do NOT own our records or the records of our ancestors....I can think of NO GOOD reason for you doing this, except that you are LAZY and have decided it is not VITAL to YOU! I would hate to think that this is for any other reason, because that would be diabolical. Those of us who are working as Genealogist or tracing the roots of their family will be severely hurt by what you are doing. Who gave you the right to destroy the records you have already destroyed? I have just found out about this and intend to obtain legal advice. I see a class action suit against the State of New York in your future, when the public is made aware of what you have done. I am NOW on record as opposing this proposed RULE.

Bonnie Belza

Comment:

I adamantly oppose the proposed restriction on public access to public birth and death records for unnecessarily long periods of time, 125 and 75 years, respectively. These proposed limits are stricter than those in place in almost any other jurisdiction in America, and are based only on the "2011 Model State Vital Statistics Act," which has not been passed by any legislative body or subject to any public comment. As a former New York resident with many present and past family and friends living in New York, I am dismayed at this proposal. Restricting access to information which is vital for health, genealogical and historical research is a disservice to the tax payers who provide for the preservation of these records. The argument for security is spurious as restricting this access will do little to deter the determined criminal and punish the millions of honest users. DO NOT IMPLEMENT THIS PROPOSAL>

Bill Gladstone

Comment:

As a genealogist I often use the NY birth, marriage and death records. I oppose any extension of the privacy time restrictions before these records become available. Much better to shorten the period until the records become available so as to enhance the public's ability to research our family heritage. If you can't shorten the period, at least don't make it longer!

Denise Duffy

Comment:

I have been very grateful in my genealogy search to have access to birth and death information from my ancestors. I am concerned that this would severely impact my ability to conduct future research. Is there some other way to protect the privacy of these records instead of restriction. Thank you.

Jay Paul

Comment:

I am very concerned about this proposed new rule. While it purports to safeguard against identity theft, there have been no cases that I am aware of where identity theft has occurred based upon access to paper copies of vital records. Instead, those focused on identity theft are carrying out (apparently quite successfully) hacking of major businesses to access personal data (most recently the extraordinary hacking of Equifax). In addition, some people succumb to various email "phishing" efforts, where they may be lured to fake websites and asked for personal information. The very limited potential for identity theft in the case of vital records is based upon the limited return for the effort of requesting a particular birth or death record -- which only gives the potential of the theft of a particular individual. The older a person gets, with limited income, the poorer a choice they would be for identity thieves. In contrast, the loss to those of us conducting genealogical research is tremendous. I was born in Brooklyn, and many of my relatives were born, married or died in New York City. In addition, I have been working hard to link up the specific relationships of persons whom I only know to be distant cousins. My genealogical efforts began when I was in my late teen -- I am now in my early sixties. The potential loss to me of clarifying family linkages and family information by this change in rules is enormous, especially as I learn about further lateral branches of my family tree. Others working in the area of genealogical research would be similarly hampered. The costs to many contrasted with the hypothetical benefits to a few by changing these regulations is simply way out of balance. I beg the governmental authorities reviewing this proposed rule change to veto any such alteration to the current time frames in place, which are stringent enough.

Deborah Dworski

Comment:

It is absurd that I can view online, free of charge, all of my relatives' Austrian & Polish birth records from the early to mid-1900s, yet I cannot access, under any circumstances, my own grandmother's 1910 Manhattan birth certificate. This is beyond privacy-overkill; it's totally irrational. Is there really a problem with identity theft in the 100+ age group? I think not. And as for not wanting to divulge one's real age, I've yet to meet anyone over the age of 90 who isn't thrilled to shout from rooftops that he or she has survived on this planet for nine decades. The proposed change for viewing death certificates is even more surreal. Our societal standard has long been to lift the veil of privacy upon death, and on several occasions, having access to relatives' death certificates has helped save lives of my other family members. When it comes to familial disease patterns, knowledge is power, so I hope you think carefully before withholding potentially life-saving information from public view.

Suzette Stringer

Comment:

I am trying to follow the trail for my family in NYC since their arrival in NYC in 1919 and 1911. Some of the street directories are not available (destroyed in a fire). Making birth and death records inaccessible just puts more frustration in my path!

Ira Leviton

Comment:

The statement of basis and purpose to the amendment for article 207 published by the Department of Health states that the proposal balances the need to protect the personal information, especially as it relates to identity theft as well as other privacy issues, with the public's right to access historically important records, including the specific interests of families, genealogists and other researchers. This is utter nonsense. There is no balance in this proposal - it shuts out the public's right to obtain *public* information in any meaningful way. I hereby remind the Department of Health that birth and death certificates are public documents that happen to contain some private information - and the time limits being proposed are absurd. Identity thieves and other people with bad intentions seek to obtain records that are useful to them in electronic format so they can obtain millions of bits of data in seconds, not old birth and death records one at a time. Furthermore, birth certificates of people who are no longer alive should be available to any other person - the right to 100% privacy and confidentiality of the information on them does not apply beyond the grave. Death certificates are public documents, with the arguable exception of medical information, which can be redacted. This proposal is tremendously unfair to genealogists (whether professional or hobbyists), people interested in the history of New York City, the vast majority of family members, and others who have a right to this information without waiting 125 or 75 years after the fact. The Department of Health is moving in the wrong direction on this - other jurisdictions (entire states, such as Pennsylvania and others) are making it easier to obtain this information by methods such as putting images of death certificates on the Internet for direct viewing, and in the case of death certificates, some states such as Florida allow anybody to obtain a death certificate (except for the cause of death information) with no time delay except for the several weeks it takes for it to arrive in the mail. The 21st century is the information age, not the information suppression age.

Rona Pertz

Comment:

I have been researching family my genealogy and wish to continue to access birth and death records. The proposed changes would preclude access to records for ancestors who have been in this country for less than 125 years. This would preclude continuing to research family line. I oppose this change.

B Robertson

Comment:

Please do not pull up more barriers than what's already in place. Manners of Vital Statistics are public record and also data to make sure that the medical profession and research and other items should be considered. Also having the ability to verify affiliations of the past based on connections should be honored. It is not necessary to put up more barriers. There are laws in place currently that protect confidentiality. We don't need more please shoot down this additional Amendment

Anna Stern

Comment:

I oppose the proposed rules for several reasons 1) The argument that this will prevent identity theft is specious. The data on identity theft do NOT show that access to vital records is a contributing factor. <http://www.identitytheftjournal.com/common-causes-identity-theft/> <https://www.libertypowercorp.com/leading-cause-id-theft/> 2) I was an Associate Commissioner of Information Technology at HRA until 2016. Trying to get records from NYCDHMH was problematic even when it related to the official business of the City. This is an agency that does not want to make important data available, period, and keeps finding excuses for refusing to do so. 3) I am an amateur genealogist. Like millions of other Americans, my family settled in New York. To prevent us from getting access to birth and death records would prevent us from learning a great deal about our ancestors, all for no reason. 4) I have family members who are adoptees. This will prevent them from learning about, and locating, members of their birth family, which will be very painful to them. In summary, do not allow this regulation to be implemented. NYC has perfectly valid rules covering records, and DORIS is an able custodian with viable protocols. Please don't let a meaningless bureaucratic response from NYC HDMH overrule that. Thank you,

FREDERICK KOLBRENER

Comment:

I am opposed to the proposed rules change. I am currently 72 and have been working on my family's genealogy since 1982. If these rules are implemented, it will have a detrimental effect on members of my family to piece together family members and write family histories. I have depended on birth records to establish correct dates of birth, prove that unknown (= died early) children were born in the family; establish when and where members were married and to whom (wife's maiden name is key to building a genealogy) and establishing the dates of death and in some cases the cemetery where family members were buried. My family came to this country in 1886 and 1890 and although some children were born overseas, many were born in the NY area. If you implement these rules, it would have been impossible for me to locate the actual marriage dates and maiden names (often in question or lost) for the majority of my family members. Implementation of the proposed rules would mean that I would be able to START on my family's genealogy in about another 2 years and I would not have accomplished what I've been able to assemble so far..

Victoria Boutilier

Comment:

I am a lifelong resident, a taxpayer, a voter, and (soon) a parent of the City of New York. The proposed rules concerning access to New York City birth and death records are unreasonably extreme. More reasonable rules do not create a risk of "identity theft" because nobody is requesting for the right to obtain certified copies of the records of unrelated *living persons,* who have an identity to be stolen in the first place. And there

are ways to release death records that omit, say, Social Security numbers, something that is common practice in other US States. The proposed rules, which are already being practiced, have hindered and will continue to hinder legitimate research. The rules will reduce tax revenue from professionals who rely on research for their income and reduce satisfaction in government by New York voters who have ancestry in New York. I would like to see the laws of the City of New York similar to that of the rest of New York State, for example, 75 years after the birth *if DEATH CAN BE PROVED* and 50 years for deaths. These regulations have hardly proved a disaster for the rest of the state. --Victoria Boutilier, Brooklyn, NY

Nancy Mumford

Comment:

I strongly oppose the proposed Amendment. Genealogists MUST be allowed to access vital records, often the only source to trace family history, find family members or trace medical issues. Many other states offer options to genealogists such as issuing an "informational" copy of a record which is a perfectly reasonable alternative. We are far more at risk from hackers than from genealogists.

John Dorman

Comment:

While I am very sensitive to privacy concerns, I believe that the proposed restrictions are excessive and will unnecessarily handicap genealogists and others with legitimate need of the records. I believe that the current timelines and controls should be maintained.

Alec Ferretti

Comment:

I recently applied for Dual Italian Citizenship. Descendants of Italian immigrants can be legally recognized as citizens if they fit certain criteria. I had to supply the birth, marriage, and death certificates of five generations of my ancestors, many of whom lived in New York City. Under the current law, I am not legally entitled to my grandfather John's birth certificate. He was born 89 years ago, and has been deceased for 20. If my dad hadn't been able to sign the form, I would have had to go to court. I could easily prove my relationship to him, we even have the same last name! Yet this didn't matter. To get a simple birth certificate, I would have had to hire an attorney and go before a judge! It would have been so cost-prohibitive, I couldn't have become an Italian citizen. But what about the oft-cited fact that the document itself can increase identity theft? Even if the information can be found from other means, doesn't having the original certificate make it easier to steal someone's identity? The answer as it turns out is a resounding NO! I went state by state and tabulated the policies for each and every department of health. There is almost no continuity. Some states, like Massachusetts, Connecticut, and California have almost no restrictions on their records. A relative can get any birth or death record they want, be it from the 19th century or last week. Others like Mississippi or West Virginia have some of the strictest restrictions in the country. Incidentally, not one state is as strict as that which New York City proposes. I then analyzed state by state the rates of identity theft published by the FTC and cross

referenced the two data points. Theoretically, if access to vital records increased the likelihood of fraud, states with lax laws would have higher rates. As it turns out, they don't. At all. I've plotted all the data out on this scatter plot: states with open records are on the left, stricter states are on the right. The Y axis represents the level of fraud. This line of best fit represents the level of correlation between the two, or in this case, the lack thereof. The slope of the line is nearly 0, meaning there is virtually no correlation. In fact, it slopes slightly upward, meaning stricter states have a slightly higher level of fraud. This entire proposal is based on an assumption, that in no way shape or form is factual.

Supporting Document:

 [vital records.pdf](#)

Linda Zolinsky

Comment:

Please do not make any changes that would further restrict access to vital statistic records. As a genealogist and family researcher these records are imperative to read and study. As genealogist we know that these records will provide information that we cannot obtain elsewhere. Please understand that anyone wanting basic information to do harm can obtain that information in other places and sometimes online. Those of us that lives outside the state of New York but can trace our family to New York rely on these records. Thank you

Rachel Silverman

Comment:

As a professional genealogist based in NYC who specializes in immigrant populations, and as a tax-paying New Yorker, I strongly oppose the proposed restriction on public access to public birth and death records for 125 and 75 years, respectively. These proposed limits are stricter than those in place in almost any other jurisdiction in America, and are based only on the "2011 Model State Vital Statistics Act," which has not been passed by any legislative body or subject to any public comment. The proposed time restrictions are entirely arbitrary, based on exactly zero evidence. These rules will not only have a detrimental effect on my own livelihood, but on the family history/genealogy communities as a whole. It should go without saying that the City's income will also suffer as a result of the thousands fewer record copies that will be allowed if these rules are enacted. There is no evidence that limiting access to vital records reduces identity theft or improves public safety and privacy (on the contrary, there is some evidence that open access to public records deters identity theft). Enacting a 50-year embargo on death records and a 100 year embargo on birth records strikes a much better balance between privacy concerns and the need to access and use public records in a reasonable time frame. If changes must be made, I strongly encourage the City to adopt these more reasonable limits. But in truth, there has never before been a need to enact such restrictive policies, and there isn't a need now.

Veronica Malmberg

Comment:

Please reject this new model rule affecting the release of birth and death records. I am a native of NYC as were my parents and grandparents. I have spent many years tracing my family history but still have many gaps in my research. As other commenters have said there are many many examples of stolen identity data. Criminals do not need to go to the trouble of trying to obtain a birth or death certificate from the City of New York to get this data. Does NYC need to put up this roadblock to family history researchers? You mention amended birth and death certificates as an issue but the numbers appear to be very small compared to the total number of births and deaths. Perhaps more rigorous justification for amendment would work for you. Thank you for listening.

Michael Carlson

Comment:

I understand and sympathize with the argument made in the Statement of Basis and Purpose that because a handful of birth and death certificates may be modified, this may cause authenticity "confusion" and therefore require whole series of records to be withheld for a certain length of time. I think this is a minor concern. Probably most of the "pre-modified" certificates in the public space are those received by the individuals who subsequently proposed changes made to the certificates and perhaps close family relatives. Confusion can be mitigated through clear descriptions in catalogs and other finding aids. But I believe that the argument does not justify closing whole series of records for the length of time in the proposed rule.

Benjamin Milder

Comment:

I am a New York City resident and I oppose this amendment. The proposed waiting periods are far too long and would keep public records from law-abiding New Yorkers for no good reason. It is not plausible that providing access to death certificates from the 1950s would create any meaningful risk of identity theft. In fact, access to such records could help the public combat identity theft.

Irene Monley

Comment:

As a genealogist whose family lived in New York City from the 1800's to the 21st century, the birth and death records that have been available on microfilm and online have been invaluable. For the insight to my family's history that those records have made possible, many thanks. I think that the proposed 125-year limit on birth records is too onerous. A 100-year rule would be adequate. Maintaining privacy is obviously of utmost importance. However, although you cite continuing improvements in longevity, in fact, those improvements are slipping. Just yesterday, Bloomberg reported that the Society of Actuaries found an increase in U.S. mortality from 2014 to 2015. This is likely not an anomaly, given the rollbacks in access to healthcare coverage and EPA regulations. The proposed 75-year rule for death records is appropriate. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Mary Collins

Comment:

I strongly oppose these Proposed Rules. I believe that the time period is excessive and not needed for security. It will be almost impossible to trace families in New York.

Judith Forbes

Comment:

My husband's mother was born in 1916 and was adopted in NYC. We have the adoption papers but not the original birth certificate. She died, her biological parents are dead, her adoptive parents are dead. According to ur current and proposed rules we will be dead b4 her information is available. The current and proposed rules are way too restrictive to access information for genealogical purposes.

Lisa McCole

Comment:

Please DO NOT implement this proposed change. It will does not make sense to put in such restrictions to the access to birth and death records. I do not agree with this proposed change.

Christine Angel-Wich

Comment:

I am a former New Yorker who is totally opposed at this piece of legislation that NYC is attempting to put to a vote. I have to agree with the other comments that we are a country of immigrants and we should be allowed to have access to records of our ancestors/people to have gone before us for our personal interest as well as for the interest of others. It is a joke already that as an adoptee from NYS, that I have to wait 99 years in order to officially find out who my real parents were. I am 66 years old and it is about time that NYC and NYS move into the 21st century and allow this information to be public. And now you are trying to say that someone like me who would live in NYC would have to be 125 years old to find out info about their birth parents?? What planet are all you people living on?? Get your heads out of the sand and get rid of this ridiculous proposal. I am a novice on looking up ancestral information and by you blocking all this stuff prohibits me from having access to information that could be vital for me. Look around you-- even NJ has gotten their heads out of the sand and have lifted these ancient laws.. And now you want to en-act new ones??? Get real !!!!!!! I sure hope that this proposal never becomes law...

Virginia Roarabaugh

Comment:

As a family historian, and generally a believer in freedom of information, I strongly object to limiting the birth and death records. The restrictions are stringent enough as they exist, and this only puts a hardship on those of us trying to do legitimate research. I am sure there are ways to counter any illegal use of birth and death records other than making a limitation that impedes genealogical research.

Matthew Ladd

Comment:

I urge you to reconsider the proposed rule. I travel to New York once or twice a year and always make a point to visit the Municipal Archives to research my family's history with the vital records. The current New York State Department of Health rules for making vital records public are a good balance between privacy concerns and providing access for legitimate purposes. I suggest that the New York City DOHMH adopt a similar protocol for its records. Thank you for your consideration.

Steven Lally

Comment:

Making access to birth and death records more restrictive is unnecessary. I concur with the many points already mentioned in this comment section. I am a researcher who has worked on my own genealogy and that of others, in addition to using the currently available records for historic research. My family has lived in all five boroughs at one time or another over the past 184 years. I have been a resident of Brooklyn for the past 20 years, and I lived in Manhattan before that.

Nancy Bateman

Comment:

Most of my family started out in this country in New York City. I am an amateur genealogist, and I am in agreement with the 125 year schedule for making a birth record public, but I would favor a 50 instead of a 75 year schedule for making a death record public.

Donald G Wilson

Comment:

This records access is more restrictive than the restrictions required by the State. Although I now reside in the State of Washington, my ancestry is extensively in New York City. My research depends on access to NYC vital records information. Should these more restrictive dates be enacted, please at least consider providing index access to these events after the present access dates. For death, the index information would include decedent's name, date of death, place of death, parents names, and disposition (cemetery name), and perhaps certificate number. For birth, name of individual, place of birth, date of birth, and mother's name, and perhaps a certificate number. Access to this information would at least mitigate for genealogists and researchers the overly restrictive time periods proposed.

JAMES BOOTH

Comment:

I am writing to state my opposition to the proposed rules to restrict access to Birth Certificates until they reach 125 years and Death Certificates until they reach 75 years. While I am supportive of plans to begin turning over older records to the NYC Municipal Archives, I find these age limits to be highly restrictive and a hindrance to those of us

who research their family history. We all share the need to ensure that the identity of individuals is secure, I believe there are ways in which we can keep records open and also protect the identity of those who were born and died in the City of New York. I have therefore put together some ideas about how we may be able to do both. My proposal would be as follows: Birth Certificates: Birth Certificates would be kept by NYCDOH for 100 years. Up until 100 years, birth records can only be accessed by the individual on the record, parent of the individual, and the spouse of the individual, if the person on the record is still alive. If the person is deceased, and the death can be proven, the record would be available to anyone with a blood relation to the person on the record. After 100 years, the records are then turned over to the NYC Municipal Archives. To protect the identities of any individuals who may still be alive, the NYC Municipal Archives would not certify any record less than 125 years old and the record would be stamped conspicuously with a stamp stating "For Genealogical Use Only." This would prevent the record from being used in any official capacity that would result in identity theft. A certified copy could be made available to anyone eligible as if the record were less than 100 years old. (Using same standards as above). At 125 years, all records could be certified by the NYC Municipal Archives. Death Certificates: Death Certificates would be kept by the NYCDOH for 60 years. A certified copy would be available to the child of the deceased, parents of the deceased, siblings of the deceased, grandchild of the deceased, or anyone with a legitimate right to the record for estate purposes. After 60 years, the records would be turned over to the NYC Municipal Archives. I do not see a reason beyond 60 years for any additional restrictions. Therefore, NYC Municipal Archives would certify any death record it issues. I would ask that the City of New York consider these proposals as a compromise to allow researchers to continue to have access to most of the records they have access to now, while also counterbalancing the need for greater identity security. Thank you for your time and attention to this matter. James Booth Westtown, Orange County, New York jbooth75@optonline.net
845.492.6255

Meredith Sellers

Comment:

I oppose the proposed amendment to the general vital statistics provisions. As a genealogist, I believe the proposed schedules for making these records public and transferring them to DORIS are excessively long.

Cara Berkowitz

Comment:

I am an New York City resident and my family has lived across NYC for decades. Having access to vital records has been instrumental in my family research and are a great resource for the public. I am grateful to have the ability to obtain these records and making them more difficult to access will impede New Yorkers like me that one to learn more about their own family history and track down loved ones. Protecting citizens from fraud is important but given so much personal data exists online, locking up older records seems like an unhelpful and impractical solution that will do more harm than good.

Kim Cotton

Comment:

I strongly oppose the proposed rule restricting vital records. Restricting these records not only makes it difficult for people to trace their family medical history, but also keeps them from appreciating their own connection to New York. As a professional genealogist, access to original records are necessary and critical to my work, which includes helping to connect people to their roots — roots which often pass through New York for days or decades. Please reconsider reducing access to these important records. I stand with the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in their call to consider a shorter restriction period for the public and to allow access sooner to members of NY genealogical societies, if some additional restriction is truly warranted. Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Karen Horn-Jansen

Comment:

I am a family historian/genealogist and I am utterly disappointed and concerned that the proposed waiting periods are inappropriately and unnecessarily overly cautious. I am a native New Yorker and so is my husband. His family has roots in the NYC area for the past few generations and so I rely on NYC records to research his family history which is also the family history of our children. I do not believe that any damage results by allowing genealogists and/or others doing family research to have access to these documents.

John de Jong

Comment:

RE: Amendment to Provisions of Article 207 of New York City Health Code Regarding Proposed Transfer Schedule of Birth and Death Records to DORIS I am writing this letter in consultation with our Chief Genealogical Officer, David Rencher, to inform you that FamilySearch International is very concerned about the proposed changes for access to birth and death records as proposed by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Please review the attached for our recommendation. thank you, John de Jong, AG®* North America Field Relations Manager FamilySearch International Email: jdejong@familysearch.org

Supporting Document:

 [familysearch comments to nyc health code amendment.pdf](#)

Jean Moore

Comment:

I, too, am strongly against changing the rules for vital records access. Please check with other states that are more genealogically friendly -- like Ohio and California and Nevada. There is no good reason to keep the vital records of NYC private for so long. Family history research is important to so many people and needs to be as accessible as possible. Thank you for your consideration.

Stephanie Ray

Comment:

New York is not just another municipality... it is the prime port of emigration for millions upon millions of future U.S. citizens. While the urge to prevent "ghosting" is certainly admirable, the use of the stamp "For Informational Purposes Only" is sufficient for that purpose, and there are very effective tools available to monitor one's credit. New York is too important to too many people to allow further restrictions of information. What is the point of collecting the information if it is not available to use?

Bruce Schoenberg

Comment:

As a lawyer and amateur genealogist, I rely on access to birth and death certificates to do research. These records are also necessary for legal purposes, including proving heir-ship for inheritance purposes. There is a great deal of personal information regarding individuals already available on line, including dates of birth and social security numbers, and keeping vital records secret will not appreciably reduce the risk of identity theft. These records have been open for years, and I have not heard of an epidemic of identity theft using vital records -- you are much more likely to have your identity stolen due to a credit card data breach. This seems like a solution to a nonexistent problem. If any type of rule is adopted, there is certainly no reason to protect death records, as there is no privacy interest after death. I urge you not to adopt the proposed rule. If any new restrictions on access to public records are imposed, I urge you to include exceptions for the purpose of legal and genealogical research. Respectfully submitted, Bruce Schoenberg

Nicole DeRise

Comment:

I strongly oppose the proposed amendment to limit access to birth and death records. As a historian, this proposal will severely limit my ability to conduct research and add to the historical canon. History and the associated primary sources are essential in helping NYC'ers and Americans identify who they are. These records help us think critically by making us assess and contextualize, and, ultimately, make us more engaged citizens, citizens who know where we come from and how. Additionally, we cannot ignore that vital records have applications and implications across legal and medical landscapes. Limiting access to vital records is not going to solve the problem of identity theft, and it is naive to think so.

Margaret McMahon

Comment:

I strongly oppose these new rules. These proposed rules are unrealistically strong and stricter than almost anywhere else in America. They would be devastating for legitimate researchers.

Richard Getz

Comment:

Please do not pass the unnecessarily strict proposed guidelines. I am an amateur genealogist and agree with other comments that there is value in accessing records for historical reasons and they are becoming increasingly valuable for medical reasons. I believe a better balance between security and historical value would be to match New York State's existing guidelines of - Birth certificates - if on file for at least 75 years and the person whose name is on the birth certificate is known to be deceased - Death certificates - if on file for at least 50 years - Marriage certificates - if on file for at least 50 years and both spouses are known to be deceased

Jane Barber

Comment:

I strongly oppose the proposed changes to Vital record availability These proposed changes would impose a real hardship on those of us who are researching our families' histories.

Tony Mc Carthy

Comment:

I am a genealogist based in Ireland and I believe that the proposed restrictions on the availability of Birth and death certificates is excessive and unnecessary. The proposals are not in keeping with those existings in most western societies.

Bobbie Sue Daitch

Comment:

Regarding: Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records, there is NO reason to make this change. Use your employees to make records available to those of us who are looking for our family history. Stop wasting taxpayer money to write more restrictive rules. WE WANT ACCESS! Thank you!

Ya'akovah (Jami...

Comment:

PLEASE do not change the rules concerning availability of old birth and death (etc.) records! Genealogy research is challenging enough, without the government making it even worse! If this proposal is carried out, G-d forbid, it would limit the ability of anyone, even perfectly law-abiding genealogists, to gain access to old New York City vital records. These proposed rules are stricter than almost anywhere else in America, and would be devastating to anyone researching New York City ancestors or collateral lines. Imposing these restrictions is like locking up my relatives in a dungeon, only to be seen by far, far removed generations who may not have enough information to know to look for them in the first place! This info. should not only be available, but it should be available ONLINE, like many other cities' records of this sort! I have made the trip by

subway from my home in Brooklyn, to look at the microfilms. Please don't take this away from those generations whose families have only lived in America for 100 years or less! I am a resident of Brooklyn for almost 20 years now, AND I VOTE! Thank you.

Caroline Shultz

Comment:

I strongly oppose this provision. I believe personal information is adequately protected by the current regulation. The only result from this provision, if passed, would be to keep historical and medical information locked away from legitimate historians and researchers. The amount of time in the proposal does not make sense, as most of the information can be found publicly already... Dates of birth are listed in other public records. Dates of death and location are released by Social Security after 3 years. DO NOT PASS this proposal to amend Article 207.

Ed Howard

Comment:

Even the Federal Census bureau has a less restrictive view of our family records than the proposed changes. As most people in my family have arrived in NY and chose to live there or across the river in NJ I find that not being able to see their records which will lead to their lineage is excessively restrictive and basically unnecessary. Most identity theft will not occur by searching these records. If i were to search the web I know I will find people who have my SS number and other personal data. As a matter of fact while trying to find a friend of mine I found more personal history than you are trying to "protect". Please leave the rules the same or if anything make them less restrictive. Thank you for having this forum available.

J Adams

Comment:

I oppose your making access to birth and death records more restrictive. The timeframes are way too restrictive. Access to vital records rarely cause identity theft. Look at how other states handle their records. Perhaps you need to do some research in the matter before making unnecessary rules. People need to access their family records for family history research and family medical research. Do not fix what is not broken.

Catherine Negrycz

Comment:

I think the proposed new rules increasing the time periods are excessive and far exceed other state and cities time frames. The living have a right to know about their ancestors, and not only direct ancestors, but those that are related like aunts, uncles, cousins, etc. It is part of a person's own history, something that is important to people today. Even young school children ask questions now. My own generation, I'm 74, did not ask questions, which was considered impolite, but we lost so much knowledge of our backgrounds because of this. We can build our story, our history with access to records

such as birth, marriage and death. In the cases of fraud, why punish the many because of the few.

Carol Fisher

Comment:

New York vital records are essential to those tracing their lineage. Please, Please do not close these records to us. My family lineage is all from New York state, and dates to 1630. My family members will be at a loss to research without the records you retain. We just experienced the addition to our family a cousin and brother (current age 70) who had been adopted at birth in New York, and was registered as adopted in New Jersey. thanks to his efforts, the law regarding adoption records opening in Jan 2018. We never would have known of this wonderful man and family member without this release of records. Please Please do not close us off our family history.

Karla Huebner

Comment:

I request that the proposed time periods limiting access to New York birth and death records be reconsidered. While I appreciate the desire to protect privacy of living persons, this proposal goes much too far. The general public benefits from reasonable access to family history and health data, while identity thieves have shown that they (unlike the general public) are quite capable of hacking into insurance and financial databases to steal massive amounts of personal data. Thank you in advance for your attention to our comments. Karla Huebner

Helen Keating

Comment:

Please keep all historical vital records available to the public...they are valuable resources for those seeking historical records for genealogy purposes.

Mary Ann Mooney

Comment:

I would not have been able to find my family female deaths from breast cancer if your proposed rules were currently being enforced. I have told my physician about this history and she treats me as being in a high risk category. The persons whose lives are shamefully affected are adoptees searching for their family members. Not only are you denying them the information you have on your family, you are denying them their basic medical history and negatively impacting their basic rights to proper medical treatment. This tightening up of year restrictions is not considered legally required in the rest of New York State. You should strongly consider adopting the New York State restrictions which are working well for millions of out-of-City New York Staters. You may want to add a small stamp on the non-certified certificates, stating "not certified." Please do not use a stamp that obliterates most of the data on the form.

Elisabeth Wellington

Comment:

I live in Iowa but my entire family history traces back to NYC. These are people I have never known. I am a law-abiding citizen of this country and these rules are limiting me to be able to trace "my roots". Family history is important and everyone should know where they come from. The significant rule changes will limit that ability. Don't stop people from being able to learn who they are and where they come from.

Alicia Weiss

Comment:

These rules would have a devastating impact upon genealogists and others who wish to gain reliable information about their families. As someone who lost most of their family in the Holocaust, the ability to trace my existing family through the records of those who came to America and survived is extremely important. Knowledge of one's family is a birthright; please do not restrict those of us with legitimate reasons for accessing these records from doing so within our lifetimes. This is especially important to those of us who are no longer young and cannot wait another 50 years. Thank you

Steven Wiezbicki

Comment:

Please don't restrict access to these records. Genealogy is the biggest hobby in America. Most immigrants entered the U.S. via New York. A lot of them lived there. How can we find out our ancestry without this resource?

Adam Gelman

Comment:

I am wholeheartedly opposed to the Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207). As a historian and genealogist, I find myself searching and utilizing the NYC birth and death record collections almost on a weekly basis. The information found in these records is critical for historical scholarship and genealogical research and can often be found nowhere else. These record collections are already severely restricted in NYC (much more than most U.S. jurisdictions), so any further restrictions sound ludicrous. I understand the fear of identity theft and the transfer of "personal" information to the public, but the claim that these records in some way pose a threat to the identify of living persons is baseless and unfounded. The 50-year confidentiality period for deaths and a 75- or 100-year confidentiality period for births seems more than adequate to me. Again, I vehemently oppose this proposed amendment and sincerely urge the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to reject it.

Sean DALY

Comment:

I am a native New Yorker who returned to NYC this year after many years abroad. I began researching my father's family, about which I had little information: he passed away with Alzheimer's years ago and himself knew little about his grandparents, as his

parents were deaf-mutes. He had passed two handwritten documents to me, from his mother and an aunt, which had inconsistencies (and errors and omissions, as I have discovered). With the assistance of the NYC Municipal Archives and the National Archives office at Bowling Green, as well as the staffs of Holy Cross and Calvary cemeteries, and of course genealogy services (FamilySearch, Ancestry, & FindMyPast), I have succeeded in identifying nearly all of my family members who emigrated from Ireland to New York in the mid to late 19th century. My research has also located two previously unknown cousins my age, both of whom possess photographs I had never seen of my great-grandfather, grandparents, and my father, aunts and uncles in their youths. One of these cousins had not even known who these relatives in the photo were, and was thrilled to learn their stories. Under the proposed rule, this research (which is of great interest to over two dozen cousins throughout the USA as well as my mother and siblings) would be far more difficult if not impossible. The birth records of my grandparents and great aunts and uncles born in NYC would be sealed. So would the birth records of cousins of my grandparents, for example a WWII Airborne veteran buried in Arlington who died during the Korean War. I realize the rule would not apply to previously released records, however even recent records have been very useful for me. For example, my grandmother and her sister had a great feud in the 1930s which greatly affected my father's family (they were evicted from their home). My research turned up a distant cousin from Ireland who emigrated in 1925, staying at first with my great aunt; she married in NYC in 1927 and from there, I found her daughter's marriage in NYC in 1955, and I am close to finding her son my age somewhere in the West - a person who called my first cousin ten years ago trying to learn about the family. This cousin could help me understand what happened all those years ago. Records of the Catholic churches in NYC are precise and informative, but quite difficult to find, as there is no central index. The federal and state censuses, cross-checked with the NYC municipal vital records, have allowed me to identify the relevant parishes, where I have research requests underway. I fear that the proposed rule will make this already difficult process extremely difficult, and with only marginal benefit. Identity theft is a real problem, but can be better fought with modern data processing. For example, efforts could be made to reconcile death records to birth records, allowing alerts to be raised if the foundational birth record of a dead person is used to obtain other ID.

Sheila Benedict

Comment:

New York City already has some of the most restrictive privacy rules of any other part of the USA. For me, as a professional genealogist, it is difficult to retrieve important documents my clients need and want. I respect the argument for privacy but the proposed rule changes are far and away the most damaging to our profession as well as to people legitimately needing vital records from New York City. Please do not adopt these proposed changes.

Sean DALY

Comment:

I am a native New Yorker who returned to NYC this year after many years abroad. I began researching my father's family six months ago, about which I had little

information: he passed away with Alzheimer's years ago and himself knew little about his grandparents, as his parents were deaf-mutes. He had passed two handwritten documents to me, from his mother and an aunt, which had inconsistencies (and errors and omissions, as I have discovered). With the assistance of the NYC Municipal Archives and the National Archives office at Bowling Green, as well as the staffs of Holy Cross and Calvary cemeteries, and of course genealogy services (FamilySearch, Ancestry, & FindMyPast), I have succeeded in identifying nearly all of my family members who emigrated from Ireland to New York in the mid to late 19th century. My research has also located two previously unknown cousins my age, both of whom possess photographs I had never seen of my great-grandfather, grandparents, and my father, aunts and uncles in their youths. One of these cousins had not even known who these relatives in the photo were, and was thrilled to learn their stories. Under the proposed rule, this research (which is of great interest to over two dozen of my cousins throughout the USA as well as my mother and siblings) would be far more difficult if not impossible. The birth records of my grandparents and great aunts and uncles born in NYC would be sealed. So would the birth records of cousins of my grandparents, for example a WWII Airborne veteran buried in Arlington who died during the Korean War. I realize the rule would not apply to previously released records, however even recent records have been very useful for me. For example, my grandmother and her sister had a great feud in the 1930s which greatly affected my father's family (they were evicted from their home). My research turned up a distant cousin from Ireland who emigrated in 1925, staying at first with my great aunt; she married in NYC in 1927 and from there, I found her daughter's marriage in NYC in 1955, and I am close to finding her son my age somewhere in the West - a person who called my first cousin ten years ago trying to learn about the family. This cousin could help me understand what happened all those years ago. Records of the Catholic churches in NYC are precise and informative, but quite difficult to find, as there is no central index. The federal and state censuses, cross-checked with the NYC municipal vital records, have allowed me to identify the relevant parishes, where I have research requests underway. I fear that the proposed rule will make this already difficult process extremely difficult, and with only marginal benefit. Identity theft is a real problem, but can be better fought with modern data processing. For example, efforts could be made to reconcile death records to birth records, allowing alerts to be raised if the foundational birth record of a dead person is used to obtain other ID.

Pat Finnegan

Comment:

I am adamantly opposed to the proposed changes regarding the birth and death records. The extension of the years needed to view these records is totally unnecessary, does nothing to extend privacy to those whose records are being sought and seeks to create a greater barrier to those wishing to learn about their own family history - a right to which they should be entitled.

Bob Bashford

Comment:

This proposal is much too restrictive. Approving it would be a TRAGEDY for family historians..

Stephanie Murray

Comment:

I am also a family historian/amateur genealogist and I believe that the proposed waiting periods are ridiculously excessive. I do not believe that any damage results by allowing genealogists and/or others doing family research to have access to these documents. Please do not adopt these proposed rules.

Michael Ronn

Comment:

I am a New York State resident and I strongly oppose the proposed restriction on public access to public birth and death records for 125 and 75 years, respectively. These proposed limits are stricter than those in place in almost any other jurisdiction in America.

Antonia Annech...

Comment:

I strongly oppose "Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records". This proposed amendment unnecessarily impedes legitimate research without substantiating the underlying premise. The offered evidence for proposing these restrictions on NYC birth and death records is confusing. The offered evidence refers to "New Yorkers" vs. NYC residents. So, which is it? Will this proposed amendment apply to the entire state or only to NYC? Other than the 2010 census, I would be interested in the statistical proof that prompted the "Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records". This proposed amendment suggests the authors believe the general population will regularly live up to and perhaps beyond 125 years. Where is the actuarial evidence to sufficiently establish this theory? According to the 2010 census, centenarians made up less than one half percent (0.45%) of the NY(C) population. In 2015 the American Community Survey stated that 901 New Yorkers (presumably NYC) died at age 100 or higher. What percentage of total population in 2015 does that number represent? Where is the evidence that supports the premise that persons "protected" by this amendment are or will be targets of identity theft? How did the authors arrive at the 75-year moratorium on death certificates? Again, where is the available information validating the belief that identity theft is the underlying reason for imposing a 75-year waiting period? How many people in the "protected" age brackets were actually victims of identity theft? Given today's technological advances and data available in the public domain, the proposed amendment does virtually nothing to protect individual confidentiality/privacy concerns. An overhaul of record-keeping protocols might better serve the public and allow

legitimate researchers access to important research data. Let me reiterate, I strongly oppose "Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records".

Karen Hergenrider

Comment:

This proposal seems to be fear mongering with the addition of the "feel good" because we NYers (even expats, like me) are living longer. My own relatives in NYC never had obituaries, funeral home notices were considered suspect. Someone will know that the house is empty! Just this week, thousands posted a meme on FaceBook that contained their ancestors' surnames and maiden names for most of the FB world to see. What is the first security question the bank usually asks? Fearless! The federal government (SSDI) and many states (TX, CA, NV, IN, WA, OH, etc. . .) have had current/recent vital records available on-line for years. Both indexes and scanned documents are freely and readily accessible. Has this caused an uptick in identity theft? Probably not. Anyone with internet access, anywhere in the world can search any name. Dozens of databases exist with information on those who do not fly completely under the radar. As someone who has researched local history and genealogy for 20+ years, I beg you to take a look at what a step backward this really is. Thank you.

Harriet Simons

Comment:

I am the senior member of a family with branches that lived in New York for up to 5 generations. I am also the person who does the genealogy research for all branches of the family. The proposed changes to the rules are absolutely unnecessary and obstructive. In fact I believe even the current rules impose a barrier to legitimate and important research. I understand the necessity to protect living persons but I believe that there should be access to records no later than 10 years after death. I would agree that a 10 year rule might be modified to access to only those showing a legitimate reason by way of registration for each person/family to be researched.

James Tanner

Comment:

As a practicing trial attorney for 39 years and a genealogist for more than 35 years, I am deeply concerned about the changes in the General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records. Both the proposed time periods for death and birth records are unnecessarily excessive. The general references in the supporting information to "privacy" concerns and possible instances of identity theft are totally unsupported by either facts or reality. All of the information contained in both birth and death records is easily obtainable from presently available public records online. As an attorney, for a very small fee, I could obtain the information available in both birth and death records from multiple online companies who specialize in supplying such information. For example, most doctor's offices require much more information than is supplied by either certificate to obtain the services of a doctor. Targeting these two records serves no purposes. Restricting the availability of death

records such as the recent restrictions on the availability of the Social Security Death Index, in fact, opens more opportunities for fraud rather than restricting such actions. Extending the time periods and adding restrictions to these particular records is motivated by the desire of the government agencies to enhance a revenue stream obtained from selling copies of these records to family members who are required to provide these documents for a variety of purposes. I see no reasons for extending the time periods for either of the two types of records.

Ron Schnell

Comment:

We New Yorkers deserve rights to access our records. These changes must not be adopted, as they infringe on our Rights. As someone who is researching my family, I need access to these records.

Jennifer Mendelsohn

Comment:

Dear Commission Members, As a genealogist with deep New York City roots, I strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City. Access to these original materials are critical and essential for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely: • Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified. • Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society. • Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information). Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers. Thank you for your attention to this important matter. Sincere regards, Jennifer Mendelsohn

Gary Jones

Comment:

Please do not impose the strict new rules that you are considering. I live in New York and have taught genealogy for years and find that NYS is one of the most restrictive states when it comes to vital statistics. Please don't make these records even more so.

Anne Gallagher

Comment:

I feel the 125/75 year restriction is onerous. In Pennsylvania, we use 105/50, which has proven to be hugely beneficial to genealogists, while still protecting privacy. My

ancestors came to NYC from Ireland, and it would be so awesome to find some (any!) records for them! Thanks for your consideration.

Nathan Schachtman

Comment:

The Department claims that its proposed schedules balance the needs of living people with the public's rights of access to information, but the Department provides no support for its hypothetical concerns about identity theft. In particular, the Department has advanced no empirical evidence about identity theft rates in jurisdictions with open as opposed to jurisdictions with closed records. Without actual data, the Department's claimed concerns are actually worse than hypothetical; they are conjecture conjured to defeat legitimate rights of families to their own identity and historical information. The absence of foundational facts and rigorous analysis renders this proposed rule irrational and a violation of the state and federal constitution. In addition to the reasons urged by others in opposition to this regressive proposed rule, I urge the City to reject it.

Carla Garner

Comment:

Hello, I am opposed to the unnecessarily extended length of time for New York birth and death records to be transferred. As others have commented here, "What would be the point of not providing unofficial copies of documents, when so much other personal information is already widely available online without restriction?" There are other more pro-active ways to provide records security besides limiting access. Thank you Carla Garner

Catherine Dente

Comment:

As a citizen, I recognize that criminals are trying everything possible to steal personal information. Though the intent of the 125 year rule being proposed shows your heart is in the right place, the info you are proposing to protect is easily available in all sorts of other ways to criminals. Meantime, you would be overly restricting the right of law-abiding citizens to access public records. Please do NOT approve the amendment to article 207. I am a genealogist, born in NYC, and am really upset by your proposal.

K. Desmond

Comment:

Genealogy is an enormously popular pastime. Millions of Americans are very interested in discovering their New York City roots. The Proposed Rules would impact genealogy researchers very adversely. It is already somewhat burdensome to research and request birth, marriage, and death records from Municipal Archives. Please do not make the process more difficult.

Joe Carpenter

Comment:

I oppose the proposed rules. While attempting to thwart crime is seemingly at the root of this rule change, the proposed changes impact law abiding citizens to a far greater degree than potential criminals. There are other ways to prevent criminals from misusing these critical databases. Please do not institute these proposed rules. I would much rather see an analysis of the average wait time for across all municipalities in the US and see NYC consider coming into line with the average / median of that data set, and not just look at the average age of NYC citizens.

Barbara Mathews

Comment:

The proposed rule states, in the section on Model State Vital Statistics Act and Regulations (2011 Revision), that, "Now in its sixth revision, the Model Law is a cooperative effort among state governments and the federal National Center for Health Statistics of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention." This is untrue. This is a misrepresentation. This is a statement that the Department must know to be untrue. The last Model Act that went through a review by all of its stakeholders -- the last Model Act that was approved by the Centers for Disease Control -- was the 1992 Model Act. That model act received review by stakeholders, including not just vital statistics registrars but also personnel from the CDC and genealogists. The 2011 Model Act was never reviewed by the CDC. It was promulgated by the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) but never reviewed by the CDC. Only NAPHSIS has approved it. To state that it was a cooperative effort that included the CDC is to be disingenuous. In fact, after the CDC refused to consider the 2011 version of the model act, NAPHSIS took time to discuss this prior to making the decision to release the text on its own. Steven Schwartz again, the New York City Registrar, is a member of NAPHSIS and knows that the statement that the 2011 Model Act was accepted by the CDC is untrue. What is missing from the 2011 Model Act is review and input from stakeholders. The value of the records is determined by the stakeholders. The keepers of the records are there to implement the wishes of the taxpayers and stakeholders. This seems to be an idea that so far is foreign to the department. Do not continue this errant policy. The rest of the argument on behalf of longer closure periods for records skates as far from the facts as this item does. Yours, Barbara Mathews

Lindsey Ottman

Comment:

As a Native New Yorker and professional genealogist based in New York City, I strongly oppose the proposed restrictions and would like to respectfully suggest that New York City follow the same guidelines established by New York State. Lindsey M. Ottman, Ottman Research Services, LLC

KATHERINE MARIE...

Comment:

Katherine Marie Kiersztyn born August 4, 1965, St Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse New York. Born to Helen Kiersztyn, Biological Father's first Name "David." Adopted by Elmer Moses Fish, May 1970, (Deceased January 1971). Brother Simon Thomas Kiersztyn born June 29, 1966, (adopted name "Fish"). Who is "David?" and What is his Last Name?

Edward Creem

Comment:

There must be a reason other than those contained in the proposed rules to extend the time periods for release of birth and death records. Every bit of personal information, the proposed rules claim to be trying to protect, is readily available for most people through a simple google search. As a serious genealogy researcher for more than 20 years, these rules seem draconian compared to other governmental entities. I am of Irish descent and many of my ancestors lived and died in New York City or were born in New York City. These proposed rules would have seriously hampered my past research and if implemented will be a serious detriment to future research. Let me put it this way with regard to death records. If someone dies today in New York City, I can often find virtually all of the information that would be contained in their death record, in a Newspaper Obituary tomorrow. Same for someone who died 10, 20, 30 or more years ago. So why are you proposing to release "official" information on a person's death until 75 years after they are gone when "Unofficial" information of the same nature is readily available in the public domain? And there has to be a better way of protecting the birth records for the handful of City residents who live beyond 100 years, than a 125 year waiting period from the date of birth. For researchers, it often times is the birth records for relatives who died in childhood or early adulthood that are being sought. I could be dead myself before records I need would become available. Sounds like using an atomic bomb to kill an ant, if you ask me. Therefore, I urge you in the strongest terms to scrap this proposed rule which appears to me to be a solution to a problem that does not exist. Thank You.

Mary Lish

Comment:

As a researcher, I completely oppose these new rule changes. Other states have posted their vital statistics on-line almost immediately and have not had "catastrophic" results from people learning their grandparents maiden names. These records are owned by the people, not by City workers. Sunshine produces better results. I would suggest opening the records earlier rather than hiding them away past anyone's lifetime. Stop this ridiculous change. If anything, change it to be open earlier.

Pat Grabowski

Comment:

As a lifelong New Yorker and family researcher, I strongly oppose the proposed rules regarding New York City vital records. Restricting access to these records would cause much difficulty for those researching their family history. As it is, there are many people

who are not listed in census or other records. The only trace of them may be their birth and death records. Having to wait 125 years to get their information means that they may never be found. Most people looking for this information are family members of the deceased. Their motives are honest, not criminal. Our rights to our own family records should be honored, not restricted.

Patrick Deady

Comment:

I use the birth and death records of NYC in the preparation of family trees for my clients and myself. I believe that the proposed rule is not necessary as it is an unnecessarily restrictive rule and will do nothing substantive to protect privacy. None of the birth certificates that appear on the index or are available publicly have social security numbers on them. This is the primary method of identifying people in our society today! Therefore, this proposed rule will not really do what you say it will as far as privacy is concerned! As far as death certificates go, these also could easily be redacted to remove the SSN when they are posted. This is just an incredibly restrictive rule that has not been well thought out and should not be implemented!!

Cindy Burt

Comment:

I think this is a terrible idea and detriment to those who need this information for their family history research. Please Please reconsider these very long time spans and how many of us who will be negatively affected. My whole family immigrated to New York in the early 1900s and without these records my link to my family history will be gone. It's so unfair.

Tamar Weinberg

Comment:

I have been trying for hours, weeks, days, YEARS to learn of my family's history. My family made it to Ellis Island after rough times being persecuted in their home countries. Records there are sparse. Getting NYC records is the only way I can learn of my history, and there is still so much to learn. Relinquishing our access to our great-great grandparents' records would be beyond devastating.

Nan Starjak

Comment:

As a long-time family historian with many ancestors from New York -- including NYC -- I strongly oppose this measure. New York is already a difficult state in which to research. This rule presents no solid facts to justify withholding family records even longer than they currently are.

lauren manera

Comment:

As a private genealogist with deep New England and New York roots, I strenuously object to these vital statistic records being out of reach of researchers. I believe it is in everyone's best interest to allow these records to remain accessible to researchers, professional or amateur. They are important documents, historical and legal, and must remain open to the public.

Laurie Downs

Comment:

I'm against changing to 125 years. I do family history and these records help in proving who what where and when.

Chris Klemmer

Comment:

I oppose the proposed restrictions. Being Brooklyn born as my parents and grandparents before me, New York City has a special place in my heart, something I would like to pass on to my children and future generations. Researching my family history is an integral part of sharing my heritage and family lore. It disturbs me greatly that The City would propose breaking that chain of continuity by restricting access to vital records. Isolating me and my descendants from our heritage in the name of "privacy" is, in my opinion immoral and just plain wrong.

Robert Lazell

Comment:

As a resident of NY I would like to encourage the Department of Health to reject the call to extend the restriction to public access to birth and death records to 125 and 75 years respectively. This is a completely inappropriate reaction to the cited issue of "identity theft" and would do little to combat it as identity theft is based largely on theft of social security numbers, bank information and a myriad of secure records NOT birth and death records. As a genealogist and historian this would greatly hamper my work as well as many others. Given the increasing interest in ancestry and family history over the past decade or so (I cite as evidence popular TV programs such as PBS's Finding Your Roots) I believe this would negatively impact the public you serve and provide little of no added protection against identity theft.

Jane Hatch

Comment:

Please do not change the rule to make it more difficult to obtain family records. I am a cancer patient and would not have been able to find my grandmother's cause of death had the changes been in place. I implore you to not to make the proposed rule change. Thank you.

Michael Carragher

Comment:

Please do not consider making changes that are more restrictive. There would be no gain in fraud prevention and only make Family History research more difficult. Personal privacy would not have substantial benefit from these changes. Sincerely, Michael Carragher

Mary Beth Kooper

Comment:

Although people are living longer there is so much information about individuals available online that this added restriction does not make sense to me. It will hinder thoughtful people in getting the information they need for research purposes, while those seeking similar information about people will be able to do so by doing an easy search of the internet. Please also work towards digitizing all of your records.

John Albertini

Comment:

These are PUBLIC records and having them publicly available enhances personal security, does not weaken it. Make these records available to ALL.

Patricia Foos

Comment:

I vehemently object to the proposed rule change regarding the length of years before records are open to the public. As a family historian and amateur genealogist, this would have a devastating effect on my ability to research. I am a retired teacher who pursues this hobby but I had to wait for retirement to devote my time. Now that I have the time, I do not want to see the records closed to me. Most of my relatives are native New Yorkers and I would have no other recourse. If fraudulent activity is feared, perhaps the records could be altered in some way to prevent that. Please reconsider your proposed rules change. The Majority of people using these records are law abiding folks looking to learn about the present by visiting the past.

MaryBeth Johnson

Comment:

I oppose the proposed regulations. As someone with family who emigrated to NYC, obtaining important family information is already more challenging than it should be. Please keep the records available!

Michael Pisapia

Comment:

I oppose -in the strongest possible terms- the proposed Amendment of Provision of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code as currently written. The proposed waiting period of 125 years for births and 75 years for deaths is excessive. This onerous waiting

period will be crippling to family researchers and devastating to professional genealogists who provide a vital service to families and to attorneys and the Courts in kinship hearings and heirship proceedings. There is no damage created by giving genealogists and people doing family research access to these documents. Bear in mind -this information is the property of the public- and the government agencies are custodians -with a fiduciary duty to maintain and provide this information accurately. The effort to restrict access to these records is a blunt instrument and does devastating harm and no discernible good. If the rationale is protection against identity theft -please consider the current state of technology and the availability of all manner of information on the internet- not authoritative information of use to genealogists and family researchers, but detailed information regarding living individuals used by malfeasors for nefarious purposes. Amorphous and vague 'privacy concerns' are not addressed by the lengthening of the waiting periods and do not out-weigh the right to obtain public records, which are held for the benefit of the public. There is no rational basis to impose the types of restrictions under consideration- it only harms the genuine researcher and will not hinder the hacker. People have a right to know the identities of their biological and ancestors of record, to know their ancestors' life-circumstances and causes of death, to be able to discern if family lore is fact or fiction and to back up their research with authoritative records- of which the government is the custodian- for the benefit of the public. Authoritative copies of these records (not necessarily certified copies) are a necessity and a right! The 125 year waiting period is excessive and must be considerably shorter. The proposed amendment is unnecessary and over-reaching. I urge you not to adopt the proposed policy and rule changes.

SUSAN SPEERS

Comment:

Please do not adopt this proposed rule. I have used the NYC Vital Stats office in person to locate marriage records, births, and deaths to confirm my father's family history and intend to return to do further research in the future. I believe that there is an important public purpose to birth and death records and the current delay in release is adequate to protect privacy. Thank you for allowing public comments via your website. Sincerely, Susan Speers Descendant of German immigrants arriving in 1884; NY-born African American farm workers; and freed slaves from Virginia and South Carolina who came to New York City in the 1870s.

Carole Wiseman

Comment:

I am adamantly opposed to the new rules proposed by the City of New York. I would like to know what is to be gained by delaying a birth record to 125 years after date of birth and 75 years after date of death. Family researchers are using this information for personal use only. I, personally, have been tracing family history and am very interested in obtaining those records for my family who were born in the 1920's. These records would not be available until 2048 or later and many of us will be long gone.

Erin Sawaya

Comment:

I would like to post this comment against extending the time period restricting access to vital records. I was born and raised in Brooklyn, and most of my extended family is also from NYC. I have recently started researching my family and have already been able to learn information that has been very enlightening to all of us and which would have been completely impossible if records were restricted this long. I cannot see the value in preventing family members from accessing information about their long-dead relatives, and by extension about themselves. In fact, I am currently unable to view the birth certificate of my great-great aunt, born in 1910, because the archives are not available from that year. After a lot of research, her birth certificate is probably the only place I can get accurate information about her parents, since the country they were from is currently at war. This extension would mean nearly another twenty years of waiting, for basic information about my relative that dates from the Taft administration. Please do not allow the time period of restriction on access to be extended.

Carl Johengen

Comment:

As an adult adoptee in New York State, I am against any change to rules regarding birth records which would limit access. New York State's records access is already the strictest in the country. If anything we should be making access easier, so that family members have an easier, not a harder time locating each other. I strongly oppose these changes to the rules.

Mary Kozak

Comment:

As a family historian with deep roots in New York, I would like to encourage the Department of Health to reject the call to extend the restriction to public access to birth and death records to 125 and 75 years respectively. It is commendable to try and limit identity theft wherever possible, but extending the years of availability of birth and death records will not accomplish that goal. The proposal will have unintended consequences, like preventing families from knowing health history which could improve or change health outcomes. Additionally, birth records are an important tool in piecing together family history and 125 years is clearly excessive. Given the size and scope of NY vast mealting pot, this act would have dire consequences on family history throughout the country. Please consider carefully your decision on this matter.

Freddy Villano

Comment:

The 125 year waiting period is very excessive and needs to be much shorter. I can see no damage that will be created by giving genealogists and people doing their own family research access to these documents.

Susan Bowen

Comment:

I live in Manhattan, and I oppose these changes. Vital statistic records should be available for descendants and geneological research on a timely basis. 125 years to release a birth certificate, and 75 years for a death certificate is too long! I understand the need to protect privacy, but there is no need for such long waiting periods - indeed, the strictest in the country. Geneological research is very important to families and historians who need timely access to birth and death records. And while we're at it, amending birth certificates in cases of adoption is wrong. It is falsifying a legal document! Original birth certificates should remain as they are, and Certificates of Adoption should be issued when applicable.

Tony LaLuzerne

Comment:

As a genealogist, I am against this proposed amendment. Genealogists support NYC businesses and tourism through research trips, and the Municipal Archives and NYC Dept. of Health through record fees. Restricting NYC DOH records will have a severe impact on those researching their family's health history, possible predispositions to cancers and inherited illnesses, and for those looking for patterns of illnesses in their families. Geneological research is one of the fastest growing professions and restricting records would impose huge barriers to business growth - for those researchers in-state as well as those out of state and around the world. Access to vital records imposes no risks to personal security - in fact, having open records is proven to make personal identity more secure as it can be more easily checked.

Veronica Knapp

Comment:

Your proposed new rules are completely unreasonable, unnecessary, and will significantly impede geneological research. New York State Department of Health rules are more reasonable. They provide uncertified copies of the following types of records for genealogy research purposes: Birth certificates – if on file for at least 75 years and the person whose name is on the birth certificate is known to be deceased. Death certificates – if on file for at least 50 years. Marriage certificates – if on file for at least 50 years and both spouses are known to be deceased

judi wagner

Comment:

I was born in NYC, and am in favor of NO restrictions on birth and death records. These should all be public and available to researchers. I have been able to use these records to further my genealogy studies, and believe the records should be available to all. I am still a part time NYC resident, and want access for myself and others to continue their research. Many other cities and countries permit less restrictive usage and NYC should comply.

Angela Fitzpatrick

Comment:

People have a right to know who their ancestors were, to know about their causes of death, where they are buried to know if what they have been told is true. Copies of New York City birth/death and marriage records are crucial to a genealogist's research. Without the information in those records, I would not be able to ascertain if "John Smith" is my "John Smith" or another family's John Smith. There would be no other way to verify my information. Trying to begin genealogical research without City records would be a waste of time. Do not create a policy which stops people from learning about their families.

maureen hunt

Comment:

It has been shown that these records are not a factor in identity theft. There is no reason to keep death records secret for 75 years, nor to keep birth records unavailable for 125 years....The Bible notwithstanding, the large majority of people are not going to live anywhere close to that. Other places have much more lenient provisions and do not experience unwanted consequences.

Bonnie Mucia

Comment:

I am strongly opposed to this proposed rule. As a genealogist, I have used the records to help many families find their family roots. So many people have immigrated through NYC and lived in the area before moving other places. This is a non-issue in other places that records are freely accessible. There are other avenues that identity theft is much more a worry than records of long dead people. Please do not limit access to these vital public records. There are a lot of people that trace their family trees for other reason like health history and this would be devastating to these people. Also, think about the history that would be lost of stories of ones grandparents and great-grandparents that one can pass down to the next generation. Our history is not only important but vital and knowing your own personal family tree and history is such a gift to many. Please do not pass this ruling. Do not let history get lost.

Kenneth Dreitlein

Comment:

Limiting access to public records is not acceptable and will severely limit research for those of us whose roots are in New York. Please do not incorporate this limitation of access.

david moore

Comment:

As my family historian I find the 125 year waiting period is very excessive and needs to be much shorter. Being able to research my family has already enabled me to find

relatives I never knew existed. Such a wonderful opportunity.....don't limit that experience for me and many many others looking for extended family.

Lynn Blumenau

Comment:

I strongly urge that the stringent restrictions currently proposed be abandoned. I live in New York State but do not have easy access to NYC. I rely on my current ability to access family material to further my genealogical research. Thank you for your consideration of the needs of NYC genealogical researchers worldwide.

Lori Wall

Comment:

I would like to encourage the Department of Health to reject the call to extend the restriction to public access to birth and death records to 125 and 75 years respectively. A better way to restrict fraud would be for every death certificate to be sent and notations made on the birth record when and where the person died. When children die at a young age, for example a few days, a note should be added to their birth records to prevent scoundrels years later from trying to create fictitious identities. I think there are ways for individuals who may want to protect sensitive facts from public disclosure that do not require denying public access. Thank you.

Kris Gilbert

Comment:

I enjoy doing genealogical research for myself and others and live in New York State. I strongly oppose the move to restrict records access for such unreasonably long time periods. This information is important for people doing genealogical research, including for religious and health purposes, those seeking documentation for dual citizenship and lineage society applications, those who want to pass knowledge of heritage along to descendants, and who do research for personal interest and fulfillment. Knowledge of cause of death of indirect ancestral relatives such as great uncles and cousins can provide very important health information to those living, and their descendants. Death records especially should be made available far earlier, and equally to all researchers, not just members of a particular group. States which have open records do not have more problems with identity theft than states that are more restrictive; identity theft threat comes primarily from the hacking of company databases stored online, not vital records. Sincerely, Kris Gilbert

Christopher Padgett

Comment:

What is most egregious about this rule proposed is the city of New York has been profiting handsomely off the sale of this data to commercial businesses for quite some time. The rule is only being proposed to prevent family historians from freely obtaining records on their ancestors. Many people do not have the money to travel to New York to obtain these records. If this rule is implemented, the real motivation behind it will be

revealed during the discovery phase of future litigation. I can only imagine the contents of the emails of those who schemed and plotted to create this rule. Shame on the bureaucrats who proposed this awful rule.

Helen Moore

Comment:

I have been doing family history research for my family and friends for about 10 years. Unless you've experienced it, it is difficult to describe the absolute joy of discovering details about an someone through a public record, and the frustration of failing to have access to other information for what strike me as artificial barriers to additional information. The proposed changes seem focused on preventing those who are legitimately seek to learn about their history because some tiny number of people may seek to misuse this information. Please don't do this. Thank you.

Jon Levine

Comment:

As a resident of NYC and genealogical enthusiast, I strongly oppose this amendment. The current privacy laws have served the city well for many years and nothing is to be gained by making these changes. Thank you.

Ann Irving

Comment:

I oppose this very severe restriction of access to NYC birth and death records. There is no research to show that these records need to be restricted for such long periods of time in order to prevent identity theft. In doing so, genealogists and family researchers would be seriously hindered in their work. New York City is in a unique position among cities in the U.S. because of the millions of immigrants who arrived there and began their lives and the lives of their children in NYC. My family has deep roots in NYC, and much of the information I have found about them would be inaccessible if this law is passed. I ask you to please consider the negative consequences to passing this unnecessarily restrictive law. Thank you.

Frank Strovel

Comment:

To Whom It May Concern The 125 waiting period for the Birth Records and 75 years for Death Records from New York City needs to be much shorter. I am a genealogist along with many more of my fellow genealogist all over the world. I have many relatives from NYC and need to have access to the records. Not only for correcting information of my ancestors, but for the many people who are not doing genealogy minded. This information is needed for many reasons as other have mentioned in their posts. Let this get done quickly as many of us are older and the need for this information is crucial!

Thomas Byrnes

Comment:

I am a native New Yorker and have been researching my family history for several years. The value of the availability of vital records is critical to that research. I think that 125 years for birth is too long, we would be better served by a shorter period of time, say 105. Death records at 50 years is much more appropriate for researchers that 75.

Walter Bartus

Comment:

This is an unfortunate over reach in response to hacking incidents. I concur with Reclaim the Records that the proposed rule as currently written is too broad. Further, I feel that the proposal below adequately safeguards records, yet allows for research: 1. Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified. 2. Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society. 3. Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information) This will more than adequately protect privacy and place New York city in congruence with other jurisdictions. Thank you for considering my request.

Amy Feldman

Comment:

This proposed change would be detrimental to my genealogical search since most of my ancestors lived in new York City when they first arrived in this country. Please do not make this change!

Edward Cain

Comment:

As a Family historian these changes would severely hamper my ability to research family members born in the early years of the 1900's and who have died before 1980 I would suggest changing the birth amendment to 100 years and the death amendment to 35 years

Kirsten Manton

Comment:

This is response to the proposed resolution to amend Article 207 of the NYC Health Code. Thank you for allowing me to express my concerns. I understand your need to control the transfer and availability of vital records documents. The time limits you propose, though, are some of the most restrictive that I have ever seen and I would urge you to set the limits for birth records to match the federal government in terms of privacy – 72 years. As a professional genealogist, I utilize vital records documents from all over the world. As NYC was an important gateway to many seeking refuge, vital records from NYC are often the only link I have between an immigrant and his new life

in America. I also have a personal interest in NYC records as many members of my family have lived there.

Dan Hoffman

Comment:

While it is true that birth and death records contain vital information that should be protected from possible misuse for a reasonable period of time, the proposed rules exaggerate this period unduly. Other major states such as Texas and Pennsylvania have chosen to post their death certificates going back to the 1960s. As a family historian, I depend heavily on the information in these documents and hope that this proposed rule will be defeated and will be replaced by a less draconian option. My question is if there are any stats that indicate the extent of fraudulent use of these records? And, even if there is fraudulent use, for the most part wouldn't the same information be available from some other sources, though in fragmented pieces, in any case? Thank you for reading and considering this comment.

Patricia Farrell

Comment:

It is vital that I have access to this material in order to continue researching my family's history back to the 1890s.

Holly Kilpatrick

Comment:

I strongly oppose this unreasonable and ineffective restriction on citizens' records. This is so typical of one of the most regulatory states in the United States. Not government for the people, but government against the people. Americans all over the country have ancestors who lived in New York, and these restrictions create further obstacles to their finding out about their roots. The Department should review the policies of other states, and model New York after the states who support freedom and transparency, not authoritarianism and backwardness.

Linda Mallalieu

Comment:

As a family historian and amateur genealogist, I strongly oppose changing the accessibility rules for our family information. The NYC Municipal Archives holds a treasure trove of valuable information that belongs to us as citizens, part of our cultural heritage that we have a right to view. I fail to see any sound reasoning behind making our family information less, rather than more, accessible. The current rules provide ample protection of privacy, and the proposed extended periods are excessive. I am a resident of Long Island and frequently come to the city to do research at the archives. This is our history, and we have a right to learn about our ancestors and our stories. More bureaucracy and restrictions are an overreach and unnecessary.

Susan Johnston

Comment:

These rules are unnecessarily broad and would severely hinder the ability of genealogists and those wishing to join lineage societies access to records they require. While some may assume that lineage societies are comprised of teetering old folks, in fact, these societies are in large part service organizations. For example, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is the largest women's service organization in the world and members donate millions of hours of their time to community service each year. To join, however, one must prove lineage to a person who assisted in the cause of freedom during the American Revolution. They must provide birth and/or death certificates for themselves, their parents and grandparents. Your proposed rule would prevent anyone whose ancestors happened to reside in New York City from being able to join DAR or other lineage/service societies as most of the rules for admission have similar requirements. By the time your 75 or 125-year rule was complete, most of the people who wished to join these organizations in service to our nation, would be dead themselves.

Sarina Amiel-Gross

Comment:

In today's day and age of computers that have the ability to cross check, using a dead person's information already carries with it a felony punishment. To withhold this information, which for the most part is exclusively used by genealogists and /or family historians is simply unwarranted. Laws already exist to protect the use of this information, why does the City feel the need to create another barrier that will serve no purpose. Kindly re-think this proposed rule. It will makes little sense and it will cost the City more when those same genealogists and/or family historians sue the City under the FOIA, and win to have the information released anyway.

Shirley Fields

Comment:

Birth and death records are PUBLIC records and should not be withheld from their owners -- THE PUBLIC -- in any way for any length of time! New York should set the standard and allow such records to be available to the public. Open access to such records would facilitate determining the true identity a person is claiming and could help stop identity theft! The rules being considered to hide such records will allow identity theft to flourish! Shame on you if you aid such illegal acts to continue.

Tammy Poole

Comment:

I will keep this short. I strongly oppose restricting these vital records for 125 years. Although I currently reside in Texas, and you may not care about my opinion since I am not a constituent, but my ancestors and their records reside on your soil. Please reconsider. Thank you.

Amos ZEZMER

Comment:

I am appalled by these proposed new rules. They are simply meant to make vital records inaccessible to the general public, genealogists and family historians like me. Why not crank up the time limits to 250 years for births and 150 years for deaths? This will certainly bring all our genealogical and research projects to a screeching halt and appreciably reduce the work load of civil servants who fulfill requests for copies of vital records. The proposed new rules simply deny access to information on our ancestors, for we will also have passed away or perhaps become senile by the time these finally-accessible records have any meaning for us. The public has the right to know. The living public has the right to know. The proposed rules disrespect the Freedom of Information Act. Shame on you!

Lauren Apicella

Comment:

I strongly oppose this amendment. Both sides of my family came through and lived in New York for generations. Restricting access to these records would very much impede my work as a family historian as well as many others work and research into their own families. These limits are too long and would not prevent fraud.

Gail Schulte

Comment:

I very strongly oppose this change, especially the change in death record availability. Please reconsider and come up with a well thought out, quantified, and justified argument which proves this extremely restrictive change is necessary. Such restrictions should be similar to those imposed by other cities and states.

Michael Savoca

Comment:

While I can understand seeking to protect the privacy of New Yorkers, this proposal to amend the release schedule of vital records is simply a knee jerk reaction to a problem which can be fixed in a multitude of ways. NYC already has some of the most strict laws regarding vital records, often to the detriment of the public. As of now, we can not access a death certificate for an uncle, he died unmarried, without children, and has no living siblings or parents. Issues like this are the result of reactionary legislation, and it is a shame. If you want to protect identities but provide reasonable record access, perhaps the dept of health needs to offer non-certified copies. In this way we can have access to vital records, provide the city with a solid revenue stream, and the certificate will be null for anything but informational purposes. I'm the fourth generation of my family born in NYC and this unnecessary action by the health department serves no purpose but to restrict access without any consideration for other options and other sides. I urge the board to consider informational copies, and admonish them for not overseeing proper record transfer to the municipal archive of records for years now. Reconsider this proposal, we can be protected while maintaining our access to these records. Thank you for considering my opinion, and hoping for a positive outcome.

Anne Evola

Comment:

I ask that the new rules proposed for the viewing of birth and death records not pass. Please the the current policy in effect to enable those who wish to trace family lines. The Irish diaspora of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was devastating to family ties. Because I was able to view NYC records I would no longer be able to view under the new rules, I have reestablished ties with family here in America as well as in Ireland on both sides of my family. Visiting the site of my third great-grandparents in Kilkenny, Ireland on land still held by my cousins has been the highlight of my genealogical research. I still have many sites to visit and am fortunate to have the info to do so. Please allow those descendants of nineteenth and twentieth centuries to have as much of a chance as I have had to trace their lines. Surely there must be other ways to head off problems while leaving the records open to the public.

Eileen Naglieri

Comment:

Balancing privacy and security with access to records is a delicate balance. I encourage NYC to consider the detrimental ramifications of this proposed rule to those families engaged in Family history research. I was born and raised in NYC as were several generations before me. NYC records have been invaluable to me to learn how my ancestors lived and died. In some cases I have learned who these people are. I have learned not just names and dates. The research starts with vital records. I have also learned health history from cause of death. This is not just valuable as history but helps the family to take proactive steps in today's world. If the proposed rule was in effect when I gathered my current research , so much information would have remained unknown. History would have been lost. Valuable, useful information would have been lost. Access to records is vital!

Pamela Morrison

Comment:

Please help us Genealogist have access to birth and death records for our ancestors

Elizabeth Snead

Comment:

Is a family genealogist I oppose Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records. I feel that I have a right to learn about my ancestors and that you would be impeding my ability to do so.

Chiara Osborne

Comment:

As a family historian and aspiring professional genealogist, I find these rules to be extreme and needless. I find the thought process as to curb identity theft to be far-fetched as these records are not being used for this purpose. I find the city to be putting

needless restrictions on the birth and death records. New York City is already one of the hardest places to find your roots and research in. I strongly urge the City of New York not to follow through with this proposed rule change. The current standards are rigorous enough.

Judith Lipmanson

Comment:

These proposed restrictions are similar to swatting a fly with a sledgehammer: well-intended but damaging. There are more valid methods of protecting data against illegal use than withdrawing them from serious historical and genealogy researchers. You already have the start of a database to enroll interested parties into a program for those with a genuine and/or legal basis for examining these records. To this you could also put some restrictions on how the information can be used and published without safeguards. Your proposed approach should be reconsidered and amended. Yours truly, J. Lipmanson, Ph.D.

Christine Clark

Comment:

I am writing to express my opposition of Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records. I'd like to start out by pointing out that I am a CURRENT, Brooklyn born resident of the City of New York and am an employee of this great city. This record set includes my family including the birth, marriages and deaths of my children, my parents, my grandparents and many more direct ancestors who were born in the 19th century. However, I am also a genealogist and extending the time would be detrimental to much of the research on which many of us rely - particularly for those like me who are tracing common surnames such as Clark and Johnson. I fully understand the need to protect privacy but this is taking it to the extreme. I feel that waiting 50 years after a death and 100 years after a birth is sufficient. I belong to many genealogical organizations and I repeatedly help to direct other like minded individuals who no longer live here plan their trip to NYC to trace their ancestors steps. They visit the graves in our cemeteries, they go to the houses or tenements where their ancestors lived, they visit the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, visit our museums such as the Tenement Museum and the Museum of the History of New York. They spend money on visiting our ethnic restaurants such as Katz Deli or dining in Little Italy or pull a pint in McSorley's Ale House. They come to our great city and spend time and money - without some of these records, they might not be able to further their research or figure out where the address in which grandma was born. Thank you for taking the time to read my comments. Christine Clark Brooklyn, Kings County, New York City, New York

lisa doscher

Comment:

I understand with these new rules you are trying to protect privacy. Please consider less strict guidelines, such as reducing the amount of time before records can be obtained.

The vast majority of us are only trying to research our family history, and I am concerned the time frame proposed would hinder that greatly Thank you

Adam Stein

Comment:

I am strongly opposed to the proposed rules. There is no reason to increase the length of time these documents are available. If anything, it hurts those looking for information about their family (historians, genealogists) rather than helping reduce fraud.

suzy mccormick

Comment:

I was never told how my Grandparents passed. When I was diagnosed with Transverse Myelitis in my brain cord, I was continuously asked about my family history. I was able to obtain death certificates for many relatives, looking for clues. I also started to become extremely interested in my N.Y.C. Family History, where I, and all great grandparents, was born and raised. To be able to find my families birth, death, and most importantly medical history, has helped myself and my family tremendously. I strongly oppose the new proposed rules, as everyone is entitled to know their origins. Why cant there be "informational " copies available as California provides? IAs a true New Yorker who loves their city, and never left, and where my family was born and died, I am hoping The DOH will realize these records hold much more than times and places, they hold the truth.

Denise Ramo

Comment:

The proposed changes are ridiculous. As it stands, the rules are efficient - though quite excessive - for the protection of the person named on a document. Identity theft should be of no concern as anyone with a credit card in today's times is almost guaranteed, thanks to Target, Equifax, & others. No one oaying & waiting for these records is putting in that time & expense for fraudulent means. We are simply trying to find our families.

Ken Hughes

Comment:

These proposed rules are stricter than almost anywhere else in AMERICA, and would be devastating to anyone researching New York City ancestors or collateral lines. As the largest city, everyone has an ancestor who lived, died or got married in New York City, so I ask why would you make it so difficult to learn of your past.

Mimosa Mack

Comment:

Please do not change the rules to make birth records unavailable for 125 years. Our family has been in NYC since before the revolution. Vital records are vital to my research! Thank you, Mimosa

Anita Grossman

Comment:

As someone who is currently doing genealogical research on my family, I strongly oppose any further restriction on access to NYC vital records. The regulations are too restrictive as it is.

remo pe

Comment:

The 125 year waiting period is very excessive and needs to be much shorter. I can see no damage that will be created by giving genealogists and people doing their own family research access to these documents. In Italy it is 70 years long

remo pe

Comment:

The 125 year waiting period is very excessive and needs to be a lot shorter. I can see no damage that will be created by giving genealogists and people doing their own family research access to these documents. In Italy is 70 years

Kenneth Kennedy

Comment:

As a lifelong New Yorker, and someone whose family has been living in, and a part of New York City history, for several hundred years, I find this proposal to be ridiculous and not supported by the data that has been offered as the rationale for this proposed change. My family values its historical ties to NYC--in part because of its history of inclusion and openness, which has always been reinforced by a civil bureaucracy that reflects those same values. This proposal ignores that centuries-old symbiotic relationship for reasons that they can't even explain in logical terms in this proposal. In addition, as someone who has been a genealogist for more than 40 years, I find this proposed change to be appalling and one that would have no measurable effect on the protection of the privacy of individuals, as the proposal claims it will. I see no indication nor proof that adding 25 years on to the availability period would stop identity theft (for instance)--this is simply a decision made using anecdotal "evidence" that a longer waiting period "must" lead to lower levels of identity theft. All around the world, other jurisdictions are opening their archives and posting full records (not just indexes) online--for example in Sweden and Missouri--and in New York City, a place that prides itself on freedom and openness, we are heading in the opposite direction, due to the misguided and unsupportable proposal of several bureaucrats? What a sad state of affairs and commentary on where we are. Please stop this proposal!

joe glass

Comment:

I agree with all of those who are opposed to the proposed rule changes. These changes do not serve the best interests of today's public or the future public. There are better ways to protect against abuse of public records like these than by locking them up for so long that they can no longer serve any useful function at all, let alone historical research, family research or even probate research, among other rightful activity. I was born in New York and my family has deep roots in the City and the State of New York. This is a case actually, of identity theft, of a different kind, and one proposed by non elected public servants. Again, I am opposed to these changes.

Elizabeth Cook

Comment:

The proposed rule is inadvisable for several reasons. 1. Mis-use of birth and death records to establish false ID's is minor compared to the theft of personal information by other means; 2. the proposed rule will hinder legitimate research; 3. information critical to legitimate studies of causes of mortality will be delayed to the point of uselessness. I urge you not to adopt the proposed rule. It will not solve any problems. Thank you for the chance to comment. Elizabeth Cook, Genealogist and Historian

Steven Smyrl

Comment:

At the outset, a sweeping statement claims that the information in vital records is considered private! Every civil (vital) record in both the UK and Ireland is a Public Record that all citizens can access and yet the issues of fraud outlined by the NY authorities rarely arise. The existing regulations in NY are draconian enough without these additional burdens. And in fact access to vital records allows verification of the bona fides of others and thus actually reduces fraud. Instances of fraud occur much more easily where the perpetrator knows that the victim cannot access information that will expose their crime. These regulations should not be passed.

Terry Koch-Bostic

Comment:

I oppose the DOH's proposed new rules for access to Birth and Death records for NYC. There are a number of issues that the DOH has not taken into account, maybe one of the most important is access to death records to build a family health history. In my own family, building a family tree revealed a virulent strain of cancer that took the lives of multiple women in three generations from 1929 through 2004. This important knowledge was used to guide testing and treatment for cancer occurrences in my family in the past decade -- and this knowledge was gained from death records that spanned the 1930s, 40's and 50's. Under the proposed new death record rule, this information would be denied to my family. Genetic cancers tend to show up earlier in each successive generation, so it is important that death records not be given more limited access with a new rule, rather they should be given broader access as they actually also help to prevent theft of identity from the deceased.

Charles Steinman

Comment:

I understand and appreciate the privacy concerns that may have motivated this effort. As a person who is concerned about the over-use of private information, I definitely sympathize. However, this rule goes way too far. It is a reach well beyond any reasonable requirement for privacy. If these records had no value outside of providing identification for the living citizens, this rule, or even a rule burning the documents would never matter. But that is not the case. Presently, Genealogy is the 2nd largest hobby in the United States. As a person with over 40 years experience doing genealogy, I can tell you that having recent records can make all the difference in the work. First of all, many people have utterly lost track of even close relatives. I have personally done research where people, quite a few people, did not know who their grandparents were! This is amazing but it is not as uncommon as one would hope or expect. Recent records can clear that up and help get genealogical research started as well as helping bring families together. In addition, babies who have died in childhood particularly get forgotten. It breaks my heart to find these children become lost and in the family histories that are written, they do not appear. But recent records helps with more than that. Getting the detailed information from my great grandfather's vital records helped my other living ancestors remember details of his life and stories about him. It was a jog of the memory and as a result, I was able to flesh out my family history and make the individual not just a name and numbers on paper but also a flesh and blood person with things he did and said. This was motivated by having recent records. Without those records, some of this would not have happened. And once those memories are gone with the ancestors, they can never come back. Please consider a different rule that would help maintain required privacy but also benefit family history research. 1) A birth record becomes public information on the 1st of January following 82 years after birth. (This would match the time frame when US Census records become public: 72 years after the census was taken. Children up to 10 years of age would appear in that census for the first time, so a similar period for birth records would be 82 years.) A death record becomes public information the first day of January in the year following the death of the individual EXCEPT upon notification by the living parent(s) of the deceased, the release may be delayed up to a maximum of 75 years. (A person who is dead has little or no special need for privacy but living parents might object to the birth record being released to protect their privacy) Thank you for protecting privacy, but please, also, try not to put a block in the way of people legitimately working to create vivid and accurate family histories and to find their roots. Thank you.

Barbara Hershey

Comment:

As a genealogist, and someone born in NYC as were a couple of generations before me, I request that information that would help identify family members be retained within the current, not proposed, boundaries. It's been said that genealogists have not been the source of inappropriate action based on records like identity theft, etc. It is critical for historians to have access to information in order to develop our histories and the history of the city and state. This informs our future generations. Please do not pass the new public records privacy regulations.

Jeanne Gold

Comment:

I agree, a balance is needed. However, the concept of erring on the side of caution can be taken too far -- as in the case of this proposal. Clearly, the framers of this bill/proposal have no real concept of how the electronic world works and the only people who will be held to toe the line are those who are honest in the utmost. To begin with, anyone wanting information about potentially living individuals need only subscribe to one of the many people finder services -- which will yield a wealth of information used to create false identities without all the work and cost. Because, frankly, it's far less expensive to pay for a one time search at about \$10 on one of the aforementioned services than it is to pay for documents, one at a time, which can easily run \$25 each and may require 4 or more documents to get the exact same information. The fact is the problem is easily solved by having two options in place. Documents which are for research purposes are altered to show that purpose and don't include any seals. Moreover, it will cost the agency less money to produce research only documents which savings can be passed on to the researchers. Those folks who want original legal documents are then required to prove their legal eligibility. Hence problem solved. The point that needs to be taken into account, which seems to have been neglected here, is that the real threat to protecting our identity aren't from the people purchasing the documents -- along with ID -- but the hackers. If you really want to protect identities, then invest time and money into better record keeping behind better security walls. Start with not allowing attachments not be sent in emails! Files can be shared by other means such as on secure servers which have no connection to the rest of the network. Get yourself some IT people who know what they are about and get rid of lazy solutions to problems not even addressed correctly, let alone understood in context of our current electronic world.

Renee Steinig

Comment:

I am dismayed at the proposed limiting access to New York City birth and death records. Such regulations would deliver a disastrous blow to family historians. I have been doing genealogical research for 40 years and have worked to discover, preserve, and share the stories of countless New York families -- my own and those of friends and clients. Our ancestors immigrated to the United States through Ellis Island and lived on the Lower East Side before moving to other neighborhoods in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens. The stories of their lives in America are contained in New York City vital records, and access to these materials is critical to my work. Like many of my colleagues, I have also used New York City vital records to help others -- adoptees, Holocaust survivors, and others searching for lost families or for the graves of loved ones. The proposed restrictions would drastically reduce my ability to do this pro bono work. The plan to lock up birth records for 125 years and death records for 75 years is extreme and based in part on faulty assumptions about the causes of identity theft. I understand that a number of organizations have suggested the following guidelines for access to public records. I support those recommendations, which are far more reasonable than those currently proposed: - Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified. - Access to death records after 50 years, or after 25 years to registered members of a New York

genealogical society. - Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).
- Access to informational copies of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions but would provide the information necessary for researchers. Thank you very much for your attention. Sincerely, Renee Steinig

Kevin Fagan

Comment:

Dear Commission Members, I am writing to register my strong disapproval of any attempt to further restrict access to birth and death records in the City of New York. I am a NYC taxpayer and also an amateur genealogist and I do not believe that further restrictions on these records would be in the public interest. The public records should be just that -- a public record. Further restrictions would greatly hinder the ability of myself and millions of other New Yorkers and people all over the world who have family history that can be traced back through the City to effectively trace our family origins. I ask that the commission consider the following common-sense restrictions which provide protection for the privacy of individuals while also allowing access to genealogically significant records in a timely manner: - Allow access to birth records after 75 years when the individual's death can be verified (and 105 years if no death is verified) - Allow access to death records 25 years after the individual's death As the connected world evolves, there is clearly a need for the protection of individual privacy. There is ALSO a need, however, to make available records which belong to the public as soon as they are no longer a privacy risk for the individual involved. Please consider my above comments carefully. We all deserve to know from where we've come and these further restrictions would hamper exploration of many peoples' family history without providing an actual increase in personal privacy. Many thanks, Kevin Fagan

Elizabeth Warren

Comment:

I urge the Department to reject the Proposed Amendment regarding birth and death records. Extending the wait time for public release of these vital records will not prevent fraud or identity theft. Identity theft is a sophisticated criminal activity and I believe that requires a sophisticated prevention method. New York City has the expertise to develop a more effective method to thwart the criminals. Thank you for allowing us to provide our comments for your consideration.

Eileen Keefe

Comment:

As a long-time family historian with deep roots in New York City and as a native New Yorker I oppose extending the timelines for release of vital records. This will seriously affect my research and the research of thousands of other genealogists. Just affording copies is expensive for most of us without making us wait until we are 100 years old! I'm sure that many of the identity theft problems are not caused by anyone sending for one copy of a document that can take weeks to receive.

Lynn Squire

Comment:

These proposed rules are not the norm in most States. They are far more strict. The underlying rationale is unconvincing. As a serious family historian with family roots in New York, I urge the City not to adopt these proposed rules.

Judy Schuster

Comment:

As a New York State person by birth, I am very frustrated by my inability to find death records for an ancestor, who died in 1890, or so...if you are concerned with privacy records for living people, then limit access to them (like limitations to US Federal Censuses), but allow access to records of people long-gone, where privacy is not an issue. thank you, Judy Gantert Schuster

Marge Vallazza

Comment:

I am a genealogical researcher. It is vital that records and their genealogical data be available to researchers and family historians to continue the important task at hand. We do not use this information to create false identities and documents. We use them to find our families and flesh out the information we have on them, to discover them, to try to know them. Why not shorten the time to 50 years if you must cut access?

Rebecca Krupp

Comment:

The NYC Vital Records are an invaluable resource for thousands of researchers whose immigrant ancestors lived in New York. Death and marriage records can help us learn the names of the towns that these immigrants came from, and can tell us the names of their parents. In many cases this is information that cannot be found elsewhere. The ability to research one additional generation further back in a family tree may allow us to connect that information with records from other countries. I have personally worked very hard to uncover recorded details about my family's past, researching over the course of several years, relying in particular on the NYC Vital Records archives. We need to be able to access these records in order to uncover our histories.

Michael Carlson

Comment:

I am adamantly opposed to the proposed rule change. Extending the number of years before birth and death records are made public does not increase the security of personal privacy information. Rather, in the case of death records, the proposed rule would actually make the effort to prevent identity theft more difficult by keeping closed the very records that may prove an assumed identity is fraudulent. Criminals use bogus emails, hack websites and databases, and launch phishing attacks in order to acquire PII. They do not mine decades old birth and death records. Moreover, this rule does a great disservice to individuals seeking answers to questions of parentage, inherited medical conditions, or simply learning about their family heritage. Taxpayers funded the

programs reflected in the records; they deserve reasonable access to them. Please reject the proposed rule.

Andrew Sverdlove

Comment:

FOI. When a government hides information it always harms the innocent. American values have mostly been to open and not close the doors of information. This is a terrible rule. As someone already said "I am adamantly opposed to the proposed rule. The effort to restrict access to these records is a solution in search of a problem. Of all the ways in which one might want to obtain personally identifiable information, given the state of current technology and the availability of all manner of information on the internet, it makes virtually no sense to impose the types of restrictions under consideration." "It is an unnecessary, ill-advised, and rather primitive attempt to protect privacy in a way that goes far beyond what is either appropriate or customary in Western societies. I urge you not to adopt the proposed rule. It is, at its root, a feel-good effort to solve a problem that is illusory. Thank you for NOT IMPLEMENTING.

Janice Zoradi

Comment:

I strongly oppose these restrictive new rules for vital records. They will be devastating for family history researchers, in addition to depriving taxpayers of their right to view and use records that are paid for out of public monies. In a paraphrase of the memorable Ronald Reagan moment from the 1980 Presidential debate, "We are paying for these records!" I support access to vital records...everywhere.

Neil Buchwalter

Comment:

I am a family historian/amateur genealogist and I believe that the proposed waiting periods are ridiculously excessive. As a New Yorker by birth (Brooklyn Strong!), I rely on NYC records to help fill-in the gaps in my family history. I do not believe that any damage results by allowing genealogists and/or others doing family research to have access to these documents.

Randi Eckstein

Comment:

I appreciate the attention on security. However, having timely access to one's ancestor's history is critical for tracking genetic medical problems. I know of at least one country that has allowed researchers to get vital record information otherwise held private, for that purpose. Additionally, this would seriously hamper anyone doing genealogy work (for fun or profit), given the number of people who have lived in the New York in the past (like virtually my whole family). Hence, I strongly urge that this proposed rule be rejected.

Jeremiah Wilton

Comment:

Millions of immigrants passed through New York City as our nation grew through the 20th century. Some stayed for a lifetime, others for a shorter time. Either way, our nation is composed of one time New Yorkers. For those trying to find their origins, slamming the door on vital records of long deceased people will create a barrier catastrophic to the effort. New York must remain the foundation of our country's immigrant population by keeping access to records as open as possible. Be the guiding light not only for new immigrants but also for the millions who came before..

Marilyn Robinson

Comment:

I am a former New Yorker with ancestral roots deeply planted in NYC. I am against the proposed restrictions being implemented regarding access to Birth & Death Vital Records. Regards, Marilyn Robinso

Kathleen Naylor

Comment:

I strongly oppose the proposed restriction on public access to public birth and death records for 125 and 75 years, respectively. These proposed limits are stricter than those in place in almost any other jurisdiction in America, and are based only on the "2011 Model State Vital Statistics Act," which has not been passed by any legislative body or subject to any public comment. While the genealogical community favors open records access, it is vital to note that these public records are not just important for hobbyists, but for crucial, real-world applications. Tracing family medical histories can't be accomplished without vital records, access to which can have life or death consequences for people trying to make medical decisions today. Needing to wait 75+ years to access their family's birth and death certificates leaves people trying to make decisions about when, whether, and how to undergo testing, initiate lifestyle changes, or expand their families to do so without the full picture of how inherited conditions or genetic propensities should influence their choices. Vital records access enables historical scholarship; in New York City, where huge numbers of immigrants first entered this country over the past several hundred years, restricting this access leaves an enormous black hole in our understanding of ourselves as a country and as a people. Vital records access is crucial to the legal and governmental applications of genealogical research techniques, which can be used to find heirs; discover who holds rights to land or other property; or even return the remains of missing members of the United States Armed Forces to their family members, often years after the family last heard from their loved one. There is no evidence that limiting access to vital records reduces identity theft or improves public safety and privacy (on the contrary, there is some evidence that open access to public records deters identity theft). Without an evidence-based rationale for imposing restrictions, arbitrarily limits these important activities. Enacting a 50-year embargo on death records and a 75-100 year embargo on birth records strikes a better balance between public privacy concerns and the need to access and use public records in a reasonable time frame.

Michael Sirota

Comment:

I was born in Brooklyn in 1949 and was raised in New York State. All of my ancestors lived in NYC after coming to the US. My job led me to the Chicago area. I am a serious amateur genealogist and have a tree of 4000 people, most of whom are from NYC. I have also helped many friends, acquaintances and family in researching their NYC roots. The proposed rules would make NYC the most anti-genealogy city in the US. Births and deaths are public events and the records have always been public. Privacy is a red herring. The most serious risk is electronic/internet-related privacy breaches, not killing the hobby of millions of people who lives began or ended in NYC. Your proposed rules are especially harmful to immigrants, whose descendants have tried to trace their roots to NYC, where most Jewish, Italian, Irish immigrants entered the US. If a person affirms that they need access to NYC birth or death records for genealogical purposes, that should be sufficient. Identity thieves have much more efficient means of stealing identities than looking at old birth and death records. I implore you to not implement these anti-genealogy, anti-immigrant rules, that will have not real world effect in protecting privacy. Best regards, Michael Sirota

Marcia Katzel-D...

Comment:

I strongly oppose the proposed amendment to the birth and death law. This proposed law would severely limit my ability to obtain records of my and my clients' family histories. NYC should keep the law as it currently is without any changes.

Joan Carol Lieberman

Comment:

As genome medicine becomes increasingly important, it is critical that citizens from all states have access to vital records so they can effectively assemble a medical history chart of their ancestors. Causes of death and age of death can assist researchers and medical doctors in providing the best treatments for many patients. There is no reason to withhold such records.

Aaron Goodwin

Comment:

As a professional genealogist and resident of New York City, I oppose this proposal. I do however, recognize the importance of balancing access to public records with the protection of privacy. Accordingly, I recommend that the City adopt the legal restrictions established for the rest of the State of New York.

Jeremiah Wilton

Comment:

Millions of immigrants passed through New York City as our nation grew through the 20th century. Some stayed for a lifetime, others for a shorter time. Either way, our nation is composed of one time New Yorkers. For those trying to find their origins,

slamming the door on vital records of long deceased people will create a barrier catastrophic to the effort. New York must remain the foundation of our country's immigrant population by keeping access to records as open as possible. Be the guiding light not only for new immigrants but also for the millions who came before..

John Schroeter

Comment:

I believe that Public Records should be truly public and accessible to all. There is no good reason to keep birth and death records locked up for 75 or 125 years. These records always were and should always be public. As a New York City native, 7th generation Brooklynite, a descendant of New Amsterdam, and a genealogist I strongly protest these prospective new rules.

Madeleine Sann

Comment:

I have been researching my and my husband's family for over 20 years. My grandparents and several of my great-grandparents emigrated to New York City and settled there. My extended family has lived in NYC for over 125 years; my husband's, for well over 150. The proposed rules are more restrictive than rules I've had to work around in eastern Europe in an attempt to reconstruct our family story. There are no US jurisdictions with such restrictive rules as proposed. NYC was the port of entry for millions of immigrants. Even if they moved elsewhere, many spent decades in the NY area. The proposed rules will make it impossible for even the grandchildren of immigrants to obtain crucial records. Families will not be able to pass on key information to their own descendants and that truly is a tragedy.

Mary Scafo

Comment:

Dear Sirs; In regards to the Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records, please do not pass this, it unfairly hinders legitimate researchers gaining access to their families histories. Many people have traced their families back generations with the aid of NYC vital records. People have regained family relationships that were lost within time, found new relationships with their ancestors they never could have if NYC had not made them available. I know what is being proposed is not the answer. This is not a viable option, you need to find another way with either a stricter vetting process or do not fix what is not broken. Can you assure us that your technology which houses our NYC vital records is impenetrable to hackers, system failure, etc., etc.? Also, regarding Identity Theft, for those of us born in NY, what recourse do we have regarding our own birth certificates, and other vital records if someone penetrates your system? Nothing is perfect, but what you have already works, just do what you need to do to make it safer and not impede us in our quest to connect with our past. Please do the right thing, thank you.

Laurie Savin

Comment:

Who arbitrarily decided these number of years? I am very opposed. I would never have been able to piece together my family's beautiful history with this kind of policy being enforced. Others should have the same benefits and rights. In this day and age there are no locks for thieves so why should the good guys always get crushed? 125 years is very unfair.

Donald Hoff

Comment:

I am writing to you in opposition to the proposed changes which will limit my access to my immediate family, my ancestral family, unknown persons but related to me. My interest is in securing information which help me on health issues, and discovering issues important to my welfare, and background. It can be very difficult, labor intensive and expensive I was born and raised in Brooklyn. My family has lived there since 1845. It is important to have very broad, and reasonable access to many kinds of records. This affects my family, my wife's family. I believe the proposed restrictions. will prove to be harsh, very limiting, unfair and misguided. The intent of more stringent limits may appear to safeguard the Identity of many persons, but there many avenues where persons can carry out their illegal activities. I implore you to limit your proposed restrictionists

Donna Siegel

Comment:

As a family genealogist for over 30 years I am opposed to the Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions regarding Birth and Death Records. 125 years for birth records, 75 years for death records to be released will severely hinder research of New York City records. These time frames are excessive and I believe would be one of the strictest rules in the nation. There are circumstances in which the extended time frames would benefit, but I feel there are far better ways to accommodate some of the scenarios cited in the proposal. Linking birth and death records of individuals, separating and classifying certificates that have had to be amended. And as for adoptions, those too could be sealed and classified with an appropriate time frame for those records to be released. Such drastic, across the board, limits would put New York City records out of reach for families and genealogists who are trying to piece together the puzzle of family history.

Laurie Savin

Comment:

As a New Yorker with deep NY roots who has recently gotten very interested in my family's history, I am bothered by this new proposal. The number of years you are proposing is an overreaction and too much. I do not appreciate this proposal for a litany of reasons. We are Americans living in a "free" society yet you would hold these vital records hostage so no family members can gain access without incredible hardship? This is NOT ok.

anne leyden

Comment:

Withholding public records for 125 years is unnecessary and excessive. The federal government releases census data after 72 years. Census records, too, have much personal information. There is no reason for NYC to exceed a 72-year time frame for the release the City's vital records data.

Tina Wood

Comment:

These proposed rules are excessively harsh to the point of being punitive. If someone wanted to steal someone else's identity, they would not go to the trouble of requesting genealogical records (where the request would leave an easy to follow paper trail.) The main people who would be adversely impacted by these rules are genealogy researchers and family members trying to find out what happened to their loved ones. As a volunteer "search angel," I helped a woman whose brother disappeared from his family and later died in New York City. These rules likely would have prevented his loved ones from finding out what happened to him. And there are millions of other stories of people whose answers and history can only be found in these records. Locking the records up punishes these innocent people while doing nothing to stop identity theft. Please do not adopt these rules.

MARC RODDIN

Comment:

There is no reason to not allow death records to be viewed by the general public. Once somebody is dead, the word gets around and it would be impossible to impersonate that individual. Almost everyone has a social security number, and the social security death index records all dead numbers very quickly. After my parents died (earlier this year) within a week or two I got condolence letters from all of the people who paid them pensions, from their insurance companies, etc. Since death information is shared with those organizations, it should be freely available and shared with everybody. I've learned a lot from death records of my ancestors (all of whom are from New York) and it would be horrible if that information were no longer available to each person's descendants and other relatives.

Faith Skizewski

Comment:

Please do not pass these proposed regulations, as a family historian I need this information and do not believe what is being proposed will be of benefit to fellow genealogists. Thank you for your time

Kathleen Lee

Comment:

I am adamantly opposed to the proposed extension of restrictions on public access to birth and death records. If passed, the restrictions would prevent legitimate historians and researchers from accessing historical information. Punishing those who follow the rules does not prevent those who break them from continuing to do so. If a change must be made, please look to pursuing the law breakers. As we have learned from data breaches, such as Equifax, computer hacking is a far larger risk to the personal information of millions of people than identity theft due to birth or death records from an archive.

Susan Davis

Comment:

New York City, the melting pot for those coming to America seeking new lives, should NOT alter or enact rules making it more difficult for descendants to find important genealogical information about their ancestors. Finding accurate information is difficult enough. What you are doing is denying multiple generations the ability to find out information about those who preceded them in making a new life in America. This has nothing to do with identify theft. It is a selfish move on your part to deny family members legitimate information about their relatives. Thank you. Susan Schapiro Davis

NICHOLAS BOTTICELLI

Comment:

To put such restrictions on Family Genealogy Research is completely beyond me. The purpose of these records is to build lost family connections. Generations of families are built and past on to future generations. I personally have connected my past NYC families back 5 generations, all of these records I can now leave for future family generations to embrace and continue research. Time for NYC to wake up and embrace Genealogy !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Marie Goewert

Comment:

Please do not pass this very restrictive bill. I understand the growing problem of Identity theft. It's bad. But for the many many honest genealogist, this these vital records..are vital. Restricting the years to 125 after birth is going overboard and would be devastating to us genealogist looking for one of he key documents in genealogy. The 75 years after death is also too restrictive. Why not 25 or 50? I am a genealogist simply looking to Identity who my father was using DNA and other clues. He was born approximately in 1890. The best I'll ever know for him is a name...mom died in 1971. But.so far I can tell from DNA matches that my grandparents and possibly my father lived in New York City between 1850-1930. With your proposed date restrictions, I'll be dead before some of these records are publicly available.

Margo Hebald

Comment:

I was born in Manhattan, NYC, and my first ancestor came to New York City in 1855. My parents and grandparents were born in NYC. I am the genealogist for my family and strongly object to any barriers to my family research. I oppose the proposed Amendment of Provision of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code as currently written. I applaud the concept of a statute that permits for automatic transfers of birth and death records to the municipal archives, but I feel strongly that the proposed waiting period of 125 years for births and 75 years for deaths is much too long. I understand the need for privacy and fraud prevention. The United States Census is released after 72 years of that Census, with far more information than a birth or death certificate. There really is no logical or legal reason for NYC to require a longer waiting time.

Ancestry.com appears to provide all the information for a price. I support unrestricted access to the records for researchers. Surely with registration and other security measures, NYC can protect against fraud.

Cody M

Comment:

Hello. I am strongly against the proposed rule. It is unreasonably restrictive. I am an amateur genealogist with a *lot* of family who lived in NYC. I see no reason for these rules to go into effect - is there any proof to identity theft as a result of this? If these rules were put into place - I would not be able to request my grandfathers birth certificate (Born 1907) until 2032 - and he has been dead since 1968. This makes no sense at all and just seems like a way for the city to LOSE money from genealogists and family historians! These records being available will do no harm - Censuses are available from 72 years ago, which the majority of these people over 75 would be listed in - and when you go earlier than that, you are probably going to find their mother's maiden name, which is the only real piece of personally identifiable information you can find on a birth certificate. In addition, virtually everything in today's world requires a social security number for verification. SSNs weren't required at birth until the late 1980s, so that is not a factor for decades. People have the right to know about their ancestors.

Jo Ann Fitzgerald

Comment:

As a family historian and genealogist I strongly oppose restricting information for 125 years. Please consider the ramifications on how this will limit needed information doing family research. I would like to encourage the Department of Health to REJECT the call to extend the restriction to public access to birth and death records to 125 and 75 years respectively. I have many relatives which this would restrict access to. In fact, currently New York State is one of the hardest states to work with and get information from.

There are better ways to ensure sensitive facts for individuals and to protect sensitive facts from public disclosure that do not require denying public access. Current technology and availability of all manner of information on the Internet, makes no sense to impose these types of restrictions under consideration like the census.

Margaret Daly

Comment:

I think the time provision is too long on the new proposals. This will be a handicap for genealogists. We have all our personal information being sold now by companies collecting data. Holding onto a birth certificate for 125 years seems quite silly.

Nancy Adelson

Comment:

Please do NOT approve this new ruling! It would harm more than help families. For example, all of my dad's side of my family lived in New York City (5 Boroughs). I would not be able to prove my family relationships and cannot protect myself from identity theft.

Gail Jorgensen

Comment:

I oppose the proposed Amendment of Provision of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code as currently written. I applaud the concept of a statute that permits for automatic transfers of birth and death records to the municipal archives, but I feel strongly that the proposed waiting period of 125 years for births and 75 years for deaths is too long. Although I support unrestricted access to the records for researchers, if there are going to be restrictions, a more appropriate period would be 85 years for births and 50 years for deaths. Thank you.

Ellen Weiss

Comment:

I vigorously oppose the rule change restricting access to birth records for 125 years and death records for 75 years. Being able to access New York death records for my maternal great-grandmother led to the discovery of family I did not know about, and who happen to be New York City residents. I am using New York City birth and death records to try to learn about my husband's grandfathers, and other missing family members. The details on these documents are the only clues to finding out about the people who made us who we are. Getting this information is effortful and costly, but if the rules change it will be impossible. A city rich with cultural diversity and history should be a leader in helping people discover their heritage. Please celebrate diversity by defending our freedom to explore it.

Suzanne Malek

Comment:

As a teacher and researcher, I am opposed to the New York City Department of Health's strict new rules that would severely limit the ability of anyone, even perfectly law-abiding genealogists, to gain access to old New York City vital records. These proposed rules are stricter than almost anywhere else in America, and would be devastating to anyone researching New York City ancestors or collateral lines. Families

all over America depend upon honest use of vital records for genealogical research.
Thank you.

Howard Weitzman

Comment:

The good that is served by many of us trying to figure out our roots outweighs the potential harm of keeping the data free and public. Bad people will find a way to commit crimes with or without this days. Please do not throw the baby out with the bath water! Leave this data available for all good people to access, as it stands now!

Cynthia Klein

Comment:

I am against increasing the time limits before records can be publicly released. These strict new rules will severely limit the ability of anyone, even perfectly law-abiding genealogists, to gain access to old New York City vital records. A huge number of persons lived in New York City on the way to other places in America and are important proof of residency, relationships and more to genealogists and persons interested in their family's history. These proposed rules are stricter than almost anywhere else in America, and would be devastating to anyone researching New York City ancestors or collateral lines. I urge everyone involved to leave the laws as they are or create less restrictive, rather than more restrictive access to vital records. Cynthia Klein

pete franklin

Comment:

As an adopted person who has been in contact with hundreds of adoptees in the military I can attest that access to vital records can save lives. Since NY still practices secret adoption when birth parents or adoptees develop inherited diseases it is nearly impossible to communicate this to biological family members. Allowing immediate access or transparency to these records will also deter human trafficking as predators are well aware that some states actually inadvertently aid misconduct by sealing records.

Shaun Harry

Comment:

I have been collecting and researching my family's historical information for several years. I just recently found records of my Grandparents in the NY archives. With this information, I have been able to learn new things about my Grandmother that I otherwise would never have known and have been able to share this with her own children. If these records were locked for a longer period of time, her children may never have known this very valuable information about their own mother. Please reconsider extending the time period before these types of records are released.

Kieran McKernan

Comment:

As a user of the records they have help me trace my Irish ancestry to America. Up until now it has not been possible for me to trace my relatives records so no unsealing these records would stop me from moving any further with my research as I am based in Ireland. Lots of Irish relatives have found it very difficult to find their families as they left Ireland and never returned. I really hope the records are unlocked so I can go deeper with my research.

Michael Morrissey

Comment:

New York is a very difficult state to obtain family information. Your proposed rule change is excessive. 75 years after a death. Wow!

Jennifer Silk

Comment:

As a genealogist whose family resided in New York City for many years, I have experienced the many difficulties the city already introduces into the process of obtaining family records. Unlike other cities and states, these records have not been made readily available. The proposed rule introduces the potential to make such records less available than they already are, and actually prevent family historians from documenting their history. This is being done in the name of preventing identity theft, and yet such records have not been shown to be used for that purpose in any significant way. I strongly object to the proposal. The city should be looking for ways to facilitate record access, not constrict

Lina Goldberg

Comment:

I oppose the proposed Amendment of Provision of Article 207. Although I applaud your efforts to try and prevent identity theft, this is a hamfisted way to address the issue. No actual statistics are given in your proposal about birth and death records more than 50 years old being used for this purpose; do you have any reason to believe they have been? How often does it happen? If you're concerned about birth records being used to obtain other forms of identification, wouldn't a simple stamp on the birth certificate saying "deceased" serve the same purpose? Or releasing records stamped "for genealogical purposes only-cannot be used for ID"? It appears that NYC is using identity theft as an excuse to deprive citizens of the access to information that they are legally entitled to. My family lived in NYC a hundred years ago. Through genealogical research--which included many, many paid records requests--I have been able to get in touch with my New York roots. As part of that research I'm flying to New York this week to visit the places that my family lived, the cemeteries they are buried at, and generally to explore the city. In addition to the hundreds of dollars I have paid directly to the city for these records requests, I'm also contributing to the NYC economy while I continue my research--research that wouldn't have been possible without the birth and death records that you now seek to restrict.

Vanessa Duncan

Comment:

My great-aunt Agnes was born in 1912, and I would like to obtain her birth certificate for information about her parents, my great-grandparents. Agnes was never married and had no children, and presumably her parents are long dead. This amendment would make those records unobtainable by anyone for another 20 years from today. There is no other source of this information. Her brother, my grandfather, was much younger, and I suspect some historical details changed in the time between when they were born. Please do not extend the time period to 125 years after birth, information such as this will be lost forever in the additional generation gap. Thank you.

Seth Bookey

Comment:

Everyone else has covered the general reasons why extending the period of time for this record is bad for research, but another thing you should consider: lost income for NYC! You guys make a LOT of money on the money you charge for these records. It's \$11 at the Municipal Archives, and \$15 or more for marriage and death records. It has been shown that access to these records does not really factor into ID theft and other problems. If the U.S. Census is good enough to have a 72-year waiting period, why must NYC have something in excess of that? It seems like overkill AND a great way to reduce income from the many people who need these records for legitimate genealogy research and health-related research. If someone is committing ID theft, there many easier ways to do that on the Internet. I mean, an ID thief it not going to go to 31 Chambers Street or the DOT to spend money and TIME looking at microfilm to steal someone's identity. So many public records allow that online right now.

Carolyn Thompson

Comment:

As a family historian, the proposed exclusion of access makes it impossible to search for ancestors. Many other states provide many more opportunities for success. Please reconsider. Myentire family began their lives or their road to citizenship in the 5 boroughs.

Michael Miller

Comment:

It is beyond comprehension why the NYC Birth Index should be shrouded in secrecy. It was because of that index that I, after many, many months of searching, was able to finally find out who my mother's birth parents were and what my mother's name was at birth. Why should anyone be denied knowing the identities of the people they come from? What gives the city of NY the right to block families from finding each other? Needless to say, I hope the NYC Birth records will be made public!

Liana Mayer

Comment:

It is already restrictive to get genealogically useful records from the NYC boroughs. The time limits do not need to become draconian when access to these records is not an identity-theft risk. Don't keep information on our families from us, the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren who would care,

Ruth Marin

Comment:

Please do not take away my ability to get information about my family history.

Debbie Hadley

Comment:

This proposed rule change would be devastating to those of us researching our family history. Without access to vital records for our recent ancestors, we cannot make the connections that take us back generations. Please don't take our ancestors from us by imposing such an extraordinarily excessive rule.

Rhoda Miller

Comment:

I strongly urge that you do not accept the proposed resolution! My doctoral dissertation study, *The Association of Family History Knowledge and Cultural Change with Persistence Among Undergraduate Low-Income, First Generation College Students*, demonstrated the outcome that family history knowledge is associated with resiliency. Restricting access to historical records that students need to research their family history is a destructive element in the educational process. Please do not cause destruction that is vital to a demographic of students who desperately need every strategy possible to develop the resiliency needed to succeed in life as well as to develop research skills involving primary source material. Thank you!

Steven Schwartz

Comment:

Response to Introduction - NYC Health Code Section 3.25 states, "records ... shall be confidential and used only by authorized personnel of the Department or its authorized agents." The Department and their staff should treat records with the "utmost confidentiality." However, this does not imply unreasonable restrictions should be adopted to access the records. Response to Background and New Requirements Birth and death records - All agree birth and death records are important historical documents containing personal identifying information. The proposed rule change is overly restrictive and not based on sound reasoning. Fraudulent use - No evidence is given of even one case where the current rules governing vitals records from NYC has lead to identity theft or fraud. Rather, my experience is the lack of open records allows false claims and fraud to continue without being checked or corrected. Amendment and correction – Given the large number of records issued and the relatively few that were

amended, it seems more “unlikely” that records will be amended after a reasonable period of time. Privacy concerns – we live in a free and open society. Federal census records are made public after 72 years. Other states are moving to make vital records public sooner rather than later. Model State Vital Statistics Act and Regulations (2011 Revision) - this is not approved by any official body of government. It is a recommendation by an advisory group (the the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems) and was adopted without public comment. Recommendation Do not accept this proposed Amendment. It recreates unreasonable restrictions. For example the New York State Department of Health (DOH) provides uncertified copies of 1) Birth certificates if on file for at least 75 years and the person is known to be deceased and 2) Death certificates if on file for at least 50 years. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Nicholas Rossi

Comment:

In reference to the Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records, I would like to offer a vote AGAINST the amendments as proposed, in that the lengths of time are excessive and unreasonable. 100-105 years for Birth Records and 50 years for Death Records are more than plenty to reasonably achieve the safeguarding of PII, and still allow for access to the many decent people who are searching for their ancestors, however close or far. These "old" records are not only most valuable for family historians and genealogists, but are necessary for piecing together histories of New York City and its people, as well as being tools for such situations as estate settlements whereby a common ancestor must be determined. It is my hope that the cooler and more rational minds will prevail. Thank you for your time and consideration. This means a lot to many people!

paul guarino

Comment:

Changing the time frame for birth and death records almost shields out the ability to do any genealogical research at all. My family was a big part of New York from 1890 -1940 and with the new changes, I would be blocked from finding out lots of important information.. The Department of Municipal Records does an outstanding job of processing requests. Please dont change it

Sharon Pike

Comment:

I oppose the proposed Amendment of Provision of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code as currently written. I applaud the concept of a statute that permits for automatic transfers of birth and death records to the municipal archives, but I feel strongly that the proposed waiting period of 125 years for births and 75 years for deaths is too long. Although I support unrestricted access to the records for researchers, if there are going to be restrictions, a more appropriate period would be 100 years for births and 50 years for deaths.

Christopher C. Lee

Comment:

I oppose the proposed rule restricting access to NYC birth and death records. Access to and research in these records serve a necessary function in New York Administration Law by contractors such as myself working to ensure the due diligence of attorneys. By severely restricting the records as proposed, the City stands to obstruct the administration and disbursement of estates to the proper beneficiaries, heirs, and other recipients. Beside this, contractors such as myself similarly access records that would be inaccessible under the proposed rule for New York residents and others seeking relatives and kin for their own planned gifts and disbursements of real estate and other property. If the proposed rule responds to a want to provide or increase privacy for individuals who were born or died in the coverage period, it is unnecessarily and unreasonably restrictive. Privately held personal records databases provide information enough to nullify entirely the effect of the proposed rule while limiting the ability of contractors and researchers to carry out the functions, including those with application in New York Administration Law outlined above.

Jerry Schneider

Comment:

My name is Jerry Schneider. I am 73 years old tomorrow and I am disabled and housebound. About 20 years ago, my family visited Ellis Island and were introduced to the Ship Manifests for my father & paternal grandparents and those of my maternal grandparents. It was as though I was smitten by a bolt of lightning. From that point forward, my life was dedicated to genealogy: first my own and then those of friends and relatives. I grew up being told that I did not have any family; in hushed tones, I was told that ALL OF THEM, except my grandparents; had been murdered in the Holocaust. As a Russian Jew, I was told that any vital records were destroyed in WWII. I then discovered JewishGen online and began to message with Russian genealogists. From their records, I quickly discovered that I was not Russian but Polish and that I may find some vital records in Jewish Records Indexing - POLAND. After much research, I was able to find my paternal family in records from Izbitsa and my maternal family in records from Zolkiewka. And, from the Ship Manifests found earlier, I learned that ALL of them had emigrated to New York, specifically the Bronx, and Brooklyn. At that point, I was introduced to the vital records of NYC. For a solid 2 years, I researched vital records of family members. These usually provided me with the name of parents and other info. The marriage records maintained by the city clerk offices provided even more pathways into the past and present. Quite frankly, without the present public access rule, I would have NEVER been able to identify other relatives who had survived the holocaust, or helped others find theirs. The new rules are like a second Holocaust, taking away the identity and history of several additional generations of ancestors and family. Please, I beg you, on behalf of the hundreds of family and relatives that were killed in the holocaust; and the thousands that live in the NYC vital records (those that will be subject to additional restrictions under the new policy), do not place additional restrictions or time constraints on the NYC Vital Records. Thank you for your consideration of my remarks. Jerry Schneider Burke, VA, USA 703-764-0272

Frances Stein

Comment:

I am opposed to the proposed resolution to Amend Article 207 as written. It is much too restrictive. As a family historian/amateur genealogist, further restrictions to our access to birth and death records seems unnecessary. I appreciate your concern for safeguarding privacy and identity; however, your proposal seems to overreach. Many states have birth and death record images online already that are much more recent - I have seen some from the 1990s! I am not suggesting that NY City do the same, just to be more reasonable. And, also, the Dept. of Health should transfer microfilm of birth records to the Municipal Archives after 1909-at least those through 1916. Also, by allowing access to the vital records will ensure a continued revenue stream for the city. I have spent several hundred dollars at the Municipal Archives in the past 2-3 years, having ordered documents by mail and in person. I support the guidelines proposed by the NY G&B Society and have already added my name to the "petition". Thank you.

Joan Sohn

Comment:

My family came to the US and settled both in NYC and Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania birth and death records have been invaluable to my research into my family history. I would hate to lose access to the NYC records.

Rebecca Vaughn

Comment:

As a professional archivist and genealogist, I completely oppose the proposed amendment to the general vital statistics. It has been shown that open record policies actually reduce the amount of fraudulent activity. Death dates, full names, and social security numbers are available online from the federal government. This has reduced identity theft as it has been made easier to prove that someone is deceased and that person's identity has been stolen. The 125 and 75 year restrictions are excessive, and hinder both genealogists researching their family histories as well as historians researching modern history topics. Not only does this amendment negatively affect the field of genealogy, one of the fastest growing professional fields, but it will negatively affect tourism. The number of genealogists who visit New York City, spending money in hotels, restaurants, and other attractions, will decline. Clients who might want to visit the places where their families lived or were buried will not be encouraged to travel to the city. Also, people alive today have the right to track diseases and health issues that they might be prone to suffer from due to their genetic history. Descendants have a right to these records and the medical history contained within. The year restrictions will only be to the detriment of the people of New York and others with family from New York. Your reasoning for these restrictions do not hold up in any way, so I strongly urge you to not pass this amendment.

Robin Meltzer

Comment:

The proposed rule change does not enhance protections against identity theft. It only hinders attorneys, or those trying to document a legal right or entitlement, from accessing vital information that is and has long been public record with no demonstrable harm. California has already conquered the identity theft issue by using a simple notation on copies of vital records issued for informational purposes:

"INFORMATIONAL, NOT A VALID DOCUMENT TO ESTABLISH IDENTITY" is prominently imprinted across the face of the document. Please reconsider this unnecessarily restrictive rules change, and instead consider adopting California's quite sensible and effective method.

Tommy Michaels

Comment:

I recently discovered that my father's family lived in New York City and other areas of New York from 1880 to at least the 1970s. I am opposed to the proposed time limits that restrict access to birth and death records and am in support of the proposed time restrictions suggested by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Association. I am interested not only in my family history from a historical perspective but also from a medical perspective. Please do not implement the proposed rules that contain unreasonably long periods before release of birth and death information Tommy Michaels Williamsburg, Virginia

Tom Wilcox

Comment:

My family history in New York City encompasses 3 family lines dating from 1872 to 1987. This new rule would be a tremendous hardship for family genealogists to learn their family history. I do hope that you will reconsider this drastic move which restricts information for too long a time.

Tristan Tolman

Comment:

Please do not change the access to birth records to 125 years and death records to 75 years. As a genealogist, I use NYC vital records all the time and depend on them to help me identify and reconstruct families. So many people have family from NYC, and vital records are key to tracing our ancestors further. Allowing so many of us to connect with our ancestors and heritage is priceless - please do not take this away from us due to the poor choices of a few.

Julie Stoddard

Comment:

I strongly oppose this change. I agree with Diana Frederick's comment that "putting such an extreme limit on when a birth or death record becomes public is overkill." Her

suggestions provide several solutions to better regulations. There are other great comments with reasonable suggestions to the problem.

Peggy Vander Yacht

Comment:

As a family historian/genealogist, I am alarmed by this proposed change in birth and death records. It is absurd to have such a lengthy time when these historically valuable pieces of information would be unavailable to researchers. I could understand a shorter period to protect privacy, but 125 years for a birth certificate -- ridiculous!

Lee Martin

Comment:

The new rule is way too restrictive, especially if some people do genealogy. Most people don't know where to start looking for information on their ancestors and the vital records department is the most visible government entity people think of to know where to start. If that is inaccessible, there's no way can get proof unless they think outside the box and look for substitute records that may help in the search.

Christine Douglas

Comment:

I believe the proposed rules governing birth and death records will adversely affect family historians and genealogists researching families having lived (born or died) in New York City. I know, for one, that it could affect my research. I believe the current safeguards are sufficient and should not be changed. 125 years is too restrictive and a harsh knee-jerk proposal for a perceived issue of access. I oppose the proposed Amendment of Provision of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code as currently written. I do support a statute that permits for automatic transfers of birth and death records to the municipal archives, but am opposed to a proposed waiting period of 125 years for births and 75 years for deaths as too long. Christine Douglas, Goodyear, AZ

Elizabeth Bentley

Comment:

Please don't restrict the records any further. Family historians need to access the information for perfectly legitimate purposes. The death records are particularly useful. In my opinion, privacy restrictions should be based on the date of birth, not death.

Donna Brock

Comment:

As the genealogist and historian for my family, with roots that are deep in both New York and New Jersey, I strongly oppose restricting information for 125 years. Information will be lost for generations if you continue down this path. Please consider the ramifications of your pending decision and it will severely curtail the ability to access critical information necessary for family research.

Aubrey Hemingway

Comment:

Timely access to vital records is critical and essential to genealogical research. The proposed restrictions would be an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their family history in New York City's vital records. The proposed rule changes are too stringent. I ask that you develop and implement an informational copy of birth and death records, which would be available within weeks of the vital event (birth, marriage and death). The form should provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format NOT suitable for proving identity.

Barry B Miller

Comment:

Dear Sir/Madam, I would like to comment to the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed rule changes which would further restrict access to New York City birth and death records. I am opposed to further restricting how long the public has to wait to access these public records. In fact, I would like to see the restricted period eliminated altogether. Instead, I encourage you to develop and implement means to allow for informational copies of birth and death records to be made publicly available in a way that would prevent their use for identification purposes, as other jurisdictions have done. But my primary comment at this time is express that I am NOT in favor of further restricting the New York City birth and death records. As a family history researcher, access to public records is critical. Thank you. Barry B. Miller

Jonathan Schwartz

Comment:

I believe NYC vital records should not be restricted beyond what NY state allows. The public has legitimate reasons for accessing these records.

Debby Holland

Comment:

I am writing to urge rejection of the proposed rule by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to extend the period in which birth and death records would be unavailable to the public. Acknowledging that average life spans have been increasing until recently, the new rule unnecessarily restricts public access beyond the reasonable privacy protections. The remedies proposed by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society would sufficiently ensure the protection of individuals' vital statistics while allowing interested parties, including genealogists, access to this treasure trove of data that would enable family researchers, genealogists and historians to create a more accurate and comprehensive account of the past. Thank you for your consideration of my remarks.

Sarah Brown

Comment:

As an amateur genealogist, researching my paternal ancestors in New York City and Orange County NY, it is challenging doing long distance research. The new rules would make that reach even more so. For example, my father's records, born in NYC in 1908 and gone now over 10 years, would still be closed. This seems excessive to me. As a victim of identity theft myself, if some of the reasoning behind the change is thought to address identity theft, this is a spurious deduction. My identity theft was a result of credit card scamming not as a result of hacking my ancestry.com account. I encourage you to not implement this additional time frame for accessing records.

Danelle Knapp

Comment:

Please do not extend the restriction on accessing birth and death records. Genealogy is my hobby and a great number of my family lived, died or got married in NYC. It's difficult right now to find information and almost impossible to find records relating to Staten Island or Brooklyn or pre-1900. Further restrictions would have the same effect as destroying the records. Given the vast number of Americans who have been touched by New York, further restrictions would crater a lot of genealogy research. If your aim is fraud prevention, surely you can do this by making the records electronically available and only dispensing the actual certificates to people with proven legitimate reasons. Restriction by years seems the most clumsy and least effective way to prevent fraud.

Charliece Hillery

Comment:

Access to the vital records of the City of New York is essential to my efforts as a family history researcher. The current restrictions are already sufficient to make my work difficult. Locking up birth records for 125 years and death records for 75 years will make connecting people to their own past more burdensome than is necessary to protect the public. Please find a way, as other jurisdictions have done, to protect records from misuse while still making the information contained in them accessible.

Darrell McGraw

Comment:

Hi: Please allow genealogists access to all vital records. I have been tracing my family tree for over 40 years and we need access to fairly-priced records to verify the lives of our ancestors; births, marriages, and deaths especially. Once an individual dies, there is no expectation of privacy for that person, in my opinion. The chance of an identity theft is very slight once a person dies. If the data is verified by the end-user, they will soon realize the person is using fraudulent information.

Mary Fobian

Comment:

I oppose the proposed Amendment of Provision of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code as currently written. I am in favor of a statute that permits automatic transfers of birth and death records to the municipal archives, but in my opinion the proposed waiting period of 125 years for births and 75 years for deaths is far too long.

Shannon Green

Comment:

As a genealogist, access to this type of information is critical for people trying to trace their family history. It would be such a shame to prevent this and future generations from learning about their roots.

Anton W Bruchhauser

Comment:

Hello, I started out in genealogy about five years ago after coming across an article about a relative who I had no idea existed until that day. I knew very little about my grandparents and nothing about anyone preceding them. I have since been able to trace many parts of my and my wife's families back to the 1800s and earlier. All of this became possible through the accessing of early records from the municipal archives as almost all of our ancestors lived in New York City at some point. We now have a much clearer picture of who these people were, how they lived, and just where we came from. Three years ago I was able to visit the town of my great-grandfather's birth for a hundredth anniversary celebration of he and his brother donating a large stained glass window to the church there. My wife has learned about an aunt that she never knew existed and about how her family came to live in the United States. These are a few of many discoveries that we have made. None of this would have been possible without those first documents obtained from the municipal archives and they would not have been available to us if the proposed rules had been in place. I completely understand the need to protect privacy as I have been affected by identity theft twice. I do know, however, that neither of these instances had anything to do with records from a municipality. One instance was from a card skimmer and the other from a website breach. I believe that the proposed rules, while well-intentioned are far too severe and do nothing to address the actual ways that our private information is exposed. I have also found that of all the places I have undertaken research, New York is already one of the most restrictive places for obtaining records. I appreciate the chance to voice my opinion and am truly hopeful that this rule change is rejected.

Betsey Kirkemo

Comment:

I reside in Colorado, and it's tough enough to research my family in New York over the miles. I plan on making a trip or two in the near future to break through some walls that I have for my NY family who migrated to Wisconsin. I have several big issues to resolve for my ancestors who fought in the revolutionary war. If you adopt these rules, you are going to make it beyond difficult for anyone to research genealogical statistics. It's super important to have the help of those who are still alive while we can. Please don't do this to us. It's bad enough that census information is limited to the 1940 census. I vote NO!
Betsey Kirkemo

Vince Patton

Comment:

I am writing to you in strong opposition to your proposed restrictions on birth & death records. You are about to lock up my family history, and the history of millions of people, for nearly six generations. Locking up birth records for 125 years and death records for 75 years not reasonable. This is an overreaction with dire, unnecessary consequences. I am a genealogist with deep ties to the original American colonies, particularly New York. Your rule shuts off research into our ancestors for far longer than any state has ever imposed before. The single most important records in our research are proof of birth and proof of death. Without those confirmations, a family tree is not considered valid. Is it really reasonable to say no one is allowed to research their ancestors until they've been gone for 125 years? Impossible. This means we cannot do the research at all. We won't live long enough. Even our children and even grandchildren would likely be locked out of their own family histories. This Proposed Resolution to amend Article 207 is a gross overreaction. I urge you to reject it. Vince Patton Oregon

JoAnne Thornton

Comment:

As a genealogist vital records are an essential tool to finding out the key to our past, the legacy that our ancestors left behind. As a woman with many medical issues these records are the key to unlocking many doors to what nests inside me. I've been able to find, through these records, as far back as the early 1800's cases of hyperthyroidism, breast cancer, heart disease and more that my family were stricken with. All illnesses that were carried down through generations and have been extremely valuable tools for my physicians to know about . Without these records at hand we would have been at a loss. PLEASE DON'T TAKE THEM AWAY FROM US! We need them. The past is telling it's story. And that story NEEDS to be told.

Susan Greenberg

Comment:

This would make it impossible to conduct genealogical research on ones parents. You would have to be 75 years old prior to being able to access this information. This should not go forward into law! Please!!

Bruce Reisch

Comment:

No evidence is presented that necessitate the proposed changes, therefore I strongly oppose this proposal. There are no known instances open records access has led to more identity theft than where long embargo dates are used. Documents can be issued that are clearly marked "for information purposed only; not to be used for identification". This type of marking is used successfully elsewhere. Please reconsider the need for this rule change.

Sheri Smith

Comment:

As a family historian, genealogist I too strongly oppose restricting information for 125 years. Please consider the ramifications on how this will limit needed information doing family research. I am speaking with one voice here for many!

Kevin Cassidy

Comment:

I would like to encourage the Department of Health to reject the call to extend the restriction to public access to birth and death records to 125 and 75 years respectively. My paternal grandfather died in 1948 and that would restrict his record until 2024. I am glad I had access to it back in 1996. I did not commit any crimes with the information. That seems to be a very severe restriction. A better way to restrict fraud would be for every death certificate to be sent and notations made on the birth record when and where the person died. Both sets of my grandparents lost infant daughters in 1930 and 1932. These girls lived 20 and 9 days respectively. A note should have been added to their birth records to prevent scoundrels years later from trying to create fictitious identities. I think there are ways for individuals who may want to protect sensitive facts from public disclosure that do not require denying public access. Thank you.

Stew Cogan

Comment:

To Whom It May Concern: I am adamantly opposed to the proposed rule. The effort to restrict access to these records is a solution in search of a problem. Of all the ways in which one might want to obtain personally identifiable information, given the state of current technology and the availability of all manner of information on the internet, it makes virtually no sense to impose the types of restrictions under consideration. My strong suspicion is that you will have fervent and widespread opposition to the proposed rule and few in favor of it. It is an unnecessary, ill-advised, and rather primitive attempt to protect privacy in a way that goes far beyond what is either appropriate or customary in Western societies. I urge you not to adopt the proposed rule. It is, at its root, a feel-good effort to solve a problem that is illusory. Thank you for considering my comments.
Stew Cogan Seattle, Washington

Allan Bloomberg

Comment:

The 125 year waiting period is very excessive and needs to be much shorter. I can see no damage that will be created by giving genealogists and people doing their own family research access to these documents.

Barry Spinner

Comment:

I believe the time periods being proposed are far far too long durations. Particularly the period for death certificates. If this rule had been in place presently, my family would not

have able to verify a death of a child - which death caused great psychological harm for generations within that Manhattan family.

Ronald Wencer

Comment:

I enjoy family research as a hobby, but it is more than that. People have a right to know who their biological/legal ancestors were, to know about their ancestors' health and causes of death, to know if what they have been told is rumor or fact. Others' privacy concerns do not override these rights. Accurate family research takes years. One starts with parents, works back to grandparents, and then to earlier generations. Authoritative copies of records (not necessarily official, certified copies) are a necessity. The proposed revisions to Health's policies would have crippled my start in 1996 – I could not have begun in earnest until 2020, when I'll turn 74! An example: My grandmother's name is illegible on my late father's birth record. The best alternative source is a birth record for one of his siblings, born 1896-1912. Under the new policy, in 1996 I could not have seen such a birth record, or even my own grandparent's death record.

Government birth/death records are absolutely necessary. In comparison... which of NYC's churches am I to contact for a record of my grandparents' marriage in the 1890s? In which church was my aunt baptized in 1912? To try to begin my research without City records would have been fruitless. Please note from the above that, in order to learn who my grandmother was, and who her parents were, I had to see records which pertain to other families (e.g., my cousins'). To learn about my great-grandparents, I needed information about yet more distant cousins. Aggressive privacy policies are likely to thwart spreading research such as this. To have approached Health in 1996 (i.e., for information still held as private) would have been a difficult, or even impossible. How could I have demonstrated a family connection to, say, my long-dead uncle who was born in 1910? He died unmarried and childless; there were no direct descendants to authorize anything. All his siblings were dead by 1996, except for one sister, who lived in a nursing home because she suffered from Alzheimer's. On what meaningful basis could I have sought authorization from Health to see such a man's birth certificate? In considering the proposed rules, NYC must look at the reality which it will face if they come to pass. Does it want to tell tens of millions of world-wide descendants of former residents that it refuses to provide records about dead people, people about whom so much is available online? Note that past U.S. Censuses are online, and report rent or home value, income, length of marriage, number of children born to a woman, periods of unemployment, incarceration in mental institutions and prisons, etc. What would be the point of not providing unofficial copies of documents, when so much other personal information is already widely available online without restriction? Please do not create a policy which impedes people from learning about their families' pasts, and is likely to serve no good purpose.

Alexander Calzareth

Comment:

I oppose the proposed Amendment of Provision of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code as currently written. I applaud the concept of a statute that permits for automatic transfers of birth and death records to the municipal archives, but I feel

strongly that the proposed waiting period of 125 years for births and 75 years for deaths is too long. Although I support unrestricted access to the records for researchers, if there are going to be restrictions, a more appropriate period would be 100 years for births and 50 years for deaths. Please see the attached PDF for my full comments. Thank you.

Supporting Document:

 [nycdomh-article207letter.pdf](#)

Harriet Mayer

Comment:

It has been shown that these records are not a factor in identity theft. There is no reason to keep death records secret for 75 years, nor to keep birth records unavailable for 125 years....The Bible notwithstanding, the large majority of people are not going to live anywhere close to that. Other places have much more lenient provisions and do not experience unwanted consequences.

Joel Novis

Comment:

I am strongly opposed to the revised rules, as it unnecessarily hinders legitimate research. The current birth and death record confidentiality periods are adequate; increasing the confidentiality period for birth records to 125 years, for example, appears to be based on an arbitrary number, not justified by any type of fact-checking. At the most generous, it anticipates that longevity will continue to increase well beyond the limits that a tiny handful of individuals world-wide have achieved to date. There is no evidence presented that the community of living people in the age brackets that would be covered by this new confidentiality rule have been or would become targets of identity theft. Once again, the number of individuals in this community is small, and the underlying issue -- that of multiple versions of certificates available in the public domain -- is not changed by this update. Record-keeping entities need a full re-examination of how they maintain versions of vital records. The proposed change to the Code is, at best, a band-aid that does not address the root cause. Thank you.

Meli Alexander

Comment:

As someone who lived in The Bronx (and has deep NYC roots), this amendment would be absolutely devastating. So many people are becoming more interested in tracing their genealogies; having access to Vital Records is very essential. Certain populations (especially Ashkenazi Jews) need any type of verifiable record in order to help put the pieces of the puzzle together. Since I joined a certain DNA website, I continue to see cousins added on a regular basis who look for answers. In my case, I can only find one branch of my family tree that can be traced to the 1700s in Lithuania. But for a lot of people, having Vital Records inaccessible could be very frustrating & devastating.

Virginia Pratt

Comment:

I am in agreement with the other posts against the proposed restrictions on vital records access. As a family historian who accesses vital records world wide, the current restrictions are well established and do not need amending. It is critical for genealogists and family historians to have access to these records; not only for the historical value but for the medical genealogy as well. Thank you for reading my email and listening to my opinion. Virginia Pratt

Laura DeGrazia

Comment:

Genealogists do more than just create family trees. We study history as it pertained to families from all walks of life. We track families as they immigrate, and as they journey between states, counties, towns, and villages. We publish our documented findings in peer-reviewed journals. Our scholarly research benefits those who know that studying the past can help make sense of the present; history has always been an important subject for study. Some genealogists work with the court system to identify legal heirs. Others work with the federal government to identify family members of unaccounted-for soldiers who died in military service during the twentieth. We are more than curious hobbyists. New York City's current proposal to increase the waiting time before a vital record is available to the public will impact the work of all researchers who are interested in people who lived and died in New York City—genealogical scholars, forensic genealogists, authors, historians, and private citizens who seek to know more about their own families. The city's proposal is out of step with that of the state. Where New York City proposes to restrict access to birth records for 125 years, the state allows access after 75 years for the birth of a person who is shown to be deceased and 105 years if the death cannot be verified. And where New York City proposes to share death records only after 75 years have passed since the death, the state allows access to death records after 50 years. Privacy is an important issue, especially in today's world. Government officials must find a reasonable balance that will both protect the rights of all citizens and allow genealogical scholars and researchers to conduct their important work. I sincerely hope that those in power will reconsider the current proposal and follow the state's lead with respect to access.

Debbie Gurtler

Comment:

I strongly oppose the changing of these regulations. It will greatly hamper the ability of those seeking information about their ancestors to obtain their records and continue building their family tree.

Paul Rehac

Comment:

I strongly oppose this provision. I believe personal information is adequately protected by the current regulation. The only result from this provision, if passed, would be to keep historical information locked away from legitimate historians and researchers.

Jacqueline McGuire

Comment:

I am opposed to the measure because it will hamper those who do family history research here in New York. Thank you.

Janet Blake

Comment:

I strongly oppose this change. It sounds like a knee-jerk reaction to rumors. As adoptees' records are opening all over the nation, why would we be closing other records? The argument can no longer be "identity theft." Equifax (most recently) has taught us that the bigger threat is from within. NYC already has some of the most restrictive rules in the country. Do more open states have more identity theft? Of course not. Please consider coming up with a *quantified* and *justified* argument which proves the need for the change.

Erin Ceddia

Comment:

Like many Americans, my ancestors first arrived in NYC, and began their lives there (meaning births, marriages, and deaths). Adding more stringent rules would negatively impact my ability to do genealogy research. I'm strongly opposed to this change.

Cheyl Lieberman

Comment:

I am a native New Yorker and have been very grateful to have access to birth and death records to assist in family research. While I understand the desire to protect the privacy of those whose records the city maintains, the proposed changes go too far. People may be living longer, but the requirement for birth certificates to be held confidential for 125 years makes no sense. Likewise, 75 years for all death records goes too far. Perhaps a compromise for these records would be where the age at death plus a given number of years add up to a certain age, maybe 100 and birth records for 100 years. Increasing longevity for some members of the population should not drive rules for everyone else, especially considering that the average ages are still not nearly as high as these rules seem to anticipate.

From: Karen
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: 125 year waiting period is very excessive!!!!
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 7:41:35 AM

The 125 year waiting period is very excessive and needs to be much shorter. I can see no damage that will be created by giving genealogists and people doing their own family research access to these documents. Please, please, please reconsider this excessive amount of time.

Karen Dwyer

From: jpcasey
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: access to birth records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 10:10:46 PM

Please allow us to see our birth records. I am a mature, intelligent women with grown children of my own. However, I DON'T KNOW WHO I AM. All I ask is that I am able to know my heritage to pass on to my children. To know if I am carrying or susceptible to diseases or negative genetic traits that I may have passed on to my children.

Please help me..

Kathleen Acheson

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

From: John Leahy
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Article 207 amendment
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 8:21:50 AM

To whom it may concern,

Please do not change law. Because of Facebook and hackers of web sites more information is available on Internet than available through old records. The only one you hurt are genealogists that are trying to make families more interesting and connecting people together.

John Leahy
Amity Harbor, NY

Sent from my iPhone

From: Bill Kaelin
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Birth Certificates
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 7:25:24 PM

Your rules have gotten so ridiculous I couldn't even get a copy of my OWN father's birth certificate. I think there should be more availability of access to records, NOT less. I submitted everything asked for and was denied my father's birth certificate because *it was not my name*. What? I couldn't believe your department did that to me. I re-submitted the whole package with detailed explanations and still have not received any response back.

Please don't change the rules to make this more restrictive. Allow relatives to get birth certificates, marriage certificates and/or death certificates of our family.

Bill
IN GOD WE TRUST
ALL OTHERS WE MONITOR

From: Carol Heap
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Change in Availability of Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 12:49:56 AM

I am against the removal of records from the Public. As a Genealogist & Family Historian it is important that I retain the ability to access my Families records. This is important to the History of New York State Citizens. Please do not tie our hands for 125 years.

We live as long as we are remembered.

Carol Heap

From: Kirsten Manton
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Comments concerning Article 207 of the NYC Health Code
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 7:45:18 AM

Dear Sir or Madam:

This is response to the proposed resolution to amend Article 207 of the NYC Health Code.

I understand your need to control the transfer and availability of vital records documents. The time limits you propose, though, are some of the most restrictive that I have ever seen and I would urge you to set the limits for birth records to match the federal government in terms of privacy – 72 years. As a professional genealogist, I utilize vital records documents from all over the world. As NYC was an important gateway to many seeking refuge, vital records from NYC are often the only link I have between an immigrant and his new life in America.

I also have a personal interest in NYC records. My parents were married in NYC and several of my siblings were born there. I still have family in the city and surrounding areas.

Thank you for allowing me to express my concerns about this proposed resolution.

Best, Kirsten Manton Boxford MA

From: Lawrence Fagan
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Comments on Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 2:05:20 AM

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed amendment. Access to the NYC vital records has been instrumental to me in being able to reconstruct my family's history and being able to pass down those stories to future generations. I understand the importance of privacy in the records, but I feel that it is worthwhile to trade off those privacy concerns against the real benefits (including medical historical information) of keeping the records accessible. I believe that the current regulations appropriately balance those concerns.

Thank you,
Lawrence Fagan, MD, PhD
Stanford University (Retired)

From: Ellen Easton
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Ellen Easton
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 6:18:54 AM

Please keep the vital records accessible to the public. Thank you , Ellen Easton

This phone does not accept voicemail messages.

Only Text or email. Excuse typos. Thank you.

Copyright-All Rights Reserved. Subject to Terms and Conditions.

From: Gay Gordon-Byrne
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: NYC Vital Records Access -- Please do not block
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 8:03:46 AM

I urge you to avoid further limiting access to VR in NYC. I'm a genealogist and also a descendant of grandparents who lived in NYC – and their records are part of my personal history.

I see no benefit to the state or city by this action, other than to prevent (if possible), via a knee-jerk reaction, identity theft. This is a detrimental step.

Protection people from identity theft is not aided by blocking VR access because the information in the VR is mostly already public in many other on-line sources. I can find more online about living people than then dead. The challenge for genealogists – both amateur and professional – is to be able to confirm already known information about the deceased – and hopefully glean a clue for their long dead ancestors.

Gay Gordon-Byrne
Executive Director
The Repair Association
<http://repair.org>
PO Box 283
North River, NY 12856

201-747-4022 (mobile)

ggbyrne@repair.org
ggbyrne13@gmail.com

From: Larz Allen
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: NYC Vital Records Access
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 7:14:04 PM

To whom it may concern:

As the daughter of a proud New Yorker, I sincerely hope that you will not implement the proposed new guidelines that would greatly restrict access to New York City vital records. These guidelines would be drastic, severely curtailing genealogical research. I believe that you can impose guidelines that would help to protect the privacy of the people of New York City, while also maintaining access with less severe waiting periods for family historians and other researchers. Something along the lines of New York State's current guidelines would be reasonable.

Thank you for your attention,
Patricia M. Genadio

P.O. Box 335
Jeffersonville, VT 05464

From: Hunting Down History
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: NYC Vital Records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 7:49:18 PM

To whom it may concern -

I am not sure who came up with the idea of locking up birth records for 125 years and death records for 75 years. I would hope that whomever decided this was a good idea, try to find their ancestors information. I highly doubt that waiting 75-125 years for these records is possible. Matter of fact, it is IMPOSSIBLE!

Unless you have a way for anyone trying to research their lineage to access these records with out costing an arm, leg or first born, I highly suggest that you keep these historical records accessible to anyone and everyone.

Thank you for taking another look at this an use common sense.

If you aren't interested in your lineage, it doesn't mean others aren't. Support those who are, and who knows, you may be interested down the road yourself, don't lock yourself out, or others.

Have a good evening....

I'll be crossing my fingers and holding my breath.

Megan Heyl
Holland, Michigan
HuntingDownHistory

From: MDAGENT@aol.com
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Opposing the Amendment
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 11:13:39 PM

I oppose the Amendment to General Vital Statistics because family genealogy collectors would not be able to do any recent family research during their lifetime. You should leave it the way it is and not change the rules the way they've been for years.

D. Tambascio

From: Judy Schmid
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Please do not lengthen time for birth/death records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 10:34:30 PM

I understand that NYC is considering moving out the dates that family birth and death records are made available for research. Please reconsider this outrageous plan.

Thank you.

Judy Schmid
Syracuse, NY

Sent from my iPhone

From: Patty Mitchell
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: please do not restrict these records. i found some important information regarding my grandmother, great grandfather.
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 8:37:22 PM

[Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android](#)

From: Allison
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Please don't change the records access
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 8:28:51 PM

Having access to the records of my ancestors has been essential to my genealogy research. Nothing makes NYC come alive more than being able to locate addresses of meaning, know the names of your previously unknown relatives, and connect your present with your past.

The new proposed length of time that records would be private is too extreme.

Please do not make the change!

Sincerely,

Allison Cohen

Sent from my iPhone

From: Melisa Weaver
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Please Don't Further Restrict Our Access to Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 1:04:47 AM

I am a person who loves and values family history. To know who we are and the stories of the lives of our ancestors is very important. We are who we are today because of them. I feel that if I cannot complete the story of their lives, my life is missing something precious and very valuable. I join with many others in requesting that access to vital records such as birth and death records not be further restricted. Please continue to allow access as you have in the past. This past year one of our family history mysteries was solved by requesting a death record from New York City! It was very exciting and much appreciated to have the parents of my husband's ancestor confirmed when we received a copy of her death certificate.

Sincerely,

Melisa Weaver
Sent from my iPhone

From: Emily Yungfleisch
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Please don't restrict access
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 10:03:44 PM

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to comment on the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. I am very concerned about the proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access. It would create a big hindrance for myself and others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records because they would essentially be unavailable in my lifetime. That makes me so sad.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. I am just an average person, I do not do this professionally but as a hobby. I love learning about my family and use the information to teach my children about their great heritage of strength and perseverance. I have been so excited to find members of the family who were lost, to find health information which helps us to better control our own health, to find burial information so we as a family could visit gravesites, to connect with distant relatives to learn more about our family, or just to visit. I became fascinated with this from my own grandmother who had been able to trace her ancestors back to the Mayflower. But there are so many more branches of the family. I desire to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission reconsider limiting this access this drastically. Even making it available to paid members of a genealogical association would be better than cutting off access. Please help insure this linking of generations. How can we move forward without understanding our past?

I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases. Keep the information accessible.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Emily Yungfleisch
Gilbert, AZ

From: PatriciaDeMarHauver
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding vital records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 7:23:19 PM

To Whom It May Concern:

I am a genealogist (not yet fully accredited), and am a paid member of many organizations such as:

- The National Genealogical Society
- The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society
- The Dutchess County Genealogical Society
- Wappingers Historical Society
- Genealogical Society of New Jersey
- Monmouth County Genealogy Society

and many more.

Vital records are a crucial tool in my research, and I implore you to make them even more accessible than they are now, rather than less accessible.

I am unable to attend the hearing at 10am on Tuesday October 24th to personally make my voice heard, but feel free to contact me at my home if you need to confirm the veracity of this email.

Thank you very much,
- Patricia DeMar Hauver
email: patricia.demar.hauver@earthlink.net
home land line phone: 845-225-5153

From: Cass Turner
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: proposed amendment
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 12:39:16 AM

I agree that these records are very private and identity theft has become a real issue. But for genealogists like myself, the dates are too extensive. I think 100 years for birth and 25 or 50 years for death are more realistic. This report states there were fewer than 1,000 people who lived past the age of 100. What would be the purpose of withholding a death certificate for 75 years? Please consider the work of family historians and genealogists before passing such a stringent provision to the NY Health Code.

thank you
C Turner

- "a birth record become a public record on January 31st of the year following 125 years after the date of birth, and
- a death record becomes a public record on January 31st of the year following 75 years after the date of death."



Virus-free. www.avast.com

From: Renee Steinig
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 1:37:41 AM

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members:

I am writing to express my dismay at the rules you propose limiting access to New York City birth and death records.

I have been doing genealogical research for 40 years and have worked to discover, preserve, and share the stories of countless New York families -- my own and those of friends and clients. Our ancestors immigrated to the United States through Ellis Island and lived on the Lower East Side before moving to other neighborhoods in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens. The stories of their lives in America are contained in New York City vital records, and access to these materials is critical to my work.

Like many of my colleagues, I have also used New York City vital records to help others -- adoptees, Holocaust survivors, and others searching for lost families or for the graves of loved ones.

The proposed restrictions would drastically reduce my ability to trace New York families. I understand that a number of organizations have suggested the following guidelines for access to public records. I support those recommendations, which are far more reasonable than those currently proposed:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years, or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).
- Access to informational copies of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions but would provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Sincerely,

Renee Steinig

(Mrs.) Renee Stern Steinig
37 Westcliff Drive
Dix Hills NY 11746
genmaven@gmail.com

From: Renee Kraft
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed resolution to amend Article 207
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 5:32:48 AM

I oppose DOHMH amending Article 207. Having had nightmare encounters getting family documents and still going through that. This is simply a ploy to kick the can down the road. Your agency has not been following the law and providing access to the public by New York State law. You can't keep up transferring records that are supposed to be available so your solution is to change the number of years and say you are doing it for identity reasons. What a crock! It has nothing to do about identity. And you should not have the right to own and decide what happens to these records. Last I knew this was a democracy not a dictatorship.

Regards,
Renée Kraft

Sent from my iPhone

From: William Carr
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Restrictions on Vital Records for New York City
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 10:46:56 PM

It was with dismay that I read about the proposal to restrict birth and death records for New York City. Almost invariably, the cause cited for these type of proposals is to protect against identity theft. This is ludicrous. Identity theft is not pursued at this level; it is pursued at the large data bank level which seems to occur with increasing frequency as hackers continue to find ways to secure millions of individual records at a time. Individual vital records are sought by genealogists and those wishing to investigate medical history. This proposal perpetuates a myth that has been repeatedly debunked. One hundred twenty five years restriction on birth records is unreasonable and unnecessary. I strongly urge you to reconsider. Locking up history behind closed doors is not one of the principles of democracy on which this country was founded.

Respectfully,

William H. Carr
Mason, MI

From: IsraelP@pikholz.org
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed restrictions on vital records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 12:13:11 AM

The proposed restriction on vital records access is wrong on so many levels.

But it boils down to this. It is not the government's job to prove how powerful and arrogant it can be. The government's job is to do the peoples' work - period.

Israel Pickholtz
Genetic Genealogist
Jerusalem
allmyforeparents.blogspot.com

From: Rhoda Miller
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Rule for Birth and Death Records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 9:56:03 PM

I strongly urge that you do not accept the proposed resolution!

My doctoral dissertation study, *The Association of Family History Knowledge and Cultural Change with Persistence Among Undergraduate Low-Income, First Generation College Students*, demonstrated the outcome that family history knowledge is associated with resiliency.

Restricting access to historical records that students need to research their family history is a destructive element in the educational process. Please do not cause destruction that is vital to a demographic of students who desperately need every element possible to develop the resiliency needed to succeed in life as well as to develop research skills involving primary source material.

Rhoda Miller, Ed.D., CG
Babylon, NY

From: Beth Galleto
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Records Access
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 11:45:16 PM

Dear Commission Members,

I stand with the New York Genealogical and Historical Society in requesting that you not restrict access to New York vital records, and that you follow the guidelines allowing access to birth records after 75 years if death can be verified or 105 if not; access to death records after 50 years; and access to the index to death records after 25 years.

While I myself reside outside of New York, many of my family members lived there in the past. The proposed restrictions would make it nearly impossible to research my family history. Family history research is important in order not to forget the past. We must know where we came from in order to sensibly plan where we are going.

Sincerely,
Merrily Beth Galleto
Washington D.C.

From: alleng
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 9:19:06 PM

This is a ridiculous law. We should have access to our records. What are you trying to hide.

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone

From: sackheimpublish@aol.com
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Restricting access to birth and death records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 10:15:25 PM

The proposed restriction on access to birth and death records will make research impossible for genealogists. Please do not restrict access. Many of us will not be able to discover who are ancestors were.

Sincerely,

Ruth Sackheim

From: sharonsilber@aol.com
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: restriction of health records to family members OPPOSE
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 5:17:18 AM

I am writing to protest plans to restrict access to birth and death records for a long period of time. I feel it is vital for genealogists to have access to these records. In my own case, access to death records of my grandparents and great-uncles has been vital to understanding where in Poland family emigrated from and in locating records of relatives who died in the Holocaust as well as living relatives who could not be traced otherwise. There is very little risk of identify theft with such uses and there is tremendous downside. Please do not act to restrict or impound New York's health records.

Sharon Silber
690 Fort Washington Ave 4G
NY NY 10040

From: Jaqueline Sacks
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Waiting period for vital records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 11:18:02 PM

Ease do not lengthen the waiting period for access to vital records. Those of us who want to find our relatives and ancestors need access to these records. Those who lost families in the Holocaust or even those who cannot access lost records from Europe need access to NY records to help fill in some of the gaps and even find lost relations.

Thank you. J. Sacks

Sent from my iPhone

Comments on Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records

Hearing 24 October 2017

I urge New York City to make birth and death records public and transfer them, on a fixed schedule, from The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to DORIS (i.e., the Municipal Archives). I also urge New York City to not adopt further restrictions on when vital records will become publicly available. With regard to potential identity theft, this proposed rule is applying a sledge hammer to facilitate installation of a thumb tack.

For death records, I urge you to adopt a 10-year rule without restriction or, even better, adopt an open records option (similar to some other states). The federal Privacy Act does not apply to dead people. Probate law requires public access to probate records so that potential heirs may be fully informed. As a result, for many people, their death information is known. The vast majority of stolen identities are from living people made vulnerable via their use of social media, use of credit cards or response to email spam. Identity theft using names of the dead is an extraordinarily small percentage of identity theft cases. I believe open records, rather than restricted ones, are more likely to be helpful with regard to the dead. For example, if companies had accessible death databases and records, they would be less likely to accept credit applications using names of dead people.

While the example provided in the NYC proposed rule of protecting a living mother's dead child's record (remember we are talking here about a mother who would likely be several years past 90 years old), may tug at the heart strings, I urge you to also think about equally compelling and much more common situations. There are many more people who die without issue. Under current NYC restrictions imposed by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, no relatives but parents, grandparents, direct descendants or siblings may acquire death records even if those records are more than 50 years old. It is impossible for anyone, including caring relatives, to acquire the records necessary to allow adequate remembrance of their dearly loved aunts, uncles and cousins. This is not only ridiculous, but also unconscionable. Certainly, there are many more death records for people in this category than for the child and mother in the first hypothetical instance.

The hypothetical situation presented, highlights an important issue regarding background research for any proposed restrictions of records access in New York City. While there are few states that are currently more restrictive than New York City

regarding vital records, there are some states that are less restrictive. Research on their successes and failures in this regard are relevant. Ohio and North Carolina provide non-certified copies of birth and death records to all. New York City is currently one of the most restrictive states. Yet, all three states are about equal, statistically in identity theft. In "Facts + Statistics: Identity Theft and Cybercrime," a 2017 article online at the Insurance Information Institute (<https://www.iii.org/fact-statistic/facts-statistics-identity-theft-and-cybercrime>), they note that New York ranks 22nd (102.3 complaints/100,000 people), North Carolina 26th (96.1/100,000) and Ohio 27th (94.8/100,000) among states. Clearly, open records are not correlated with increased identity theft.

With regard to the proposal to increase birth record restrictions, it is important to note that nearly all of the PII on birth records is readily available for everyone to find via the Internet. Birth records, themselves, are not the reason this information is available online. This information is available because it has been required by many government and private organizations for credit and land transactions and is available publicly. Or, the information may have been stolen during any one of many recent company and government agency data breaches. The PII DOH is proposing to protect via vital record access restrictions is already publicly available. Restricting birth records beyond 100 years in New York City will not change this situation in any way.

It is also important to note that, by the statistics provided in the proposed rule regarding birth records, those over 100 years old make up but 0.4 % of the New York City population. This same NYC-led sledge hammer-like approach to a miniscule issue is stunning. It, like the proposal for death records, belies a callous disregard for public access and government accountability.

Many jurisdictions throughout the United States have open records laws, much more liberal than New York City. New York City has been more restrictive than New York State for some time with little or no explanation to the public for this difference and with no discernable advantage for PII protection. Unlike New York City, New York State and many other jurisdictions do not seem to view further restriction on public access in the public interest.

I would hope that actions with regard to further public record restrictions would be weighed seriously and considered with regard to whether the solutions proposed will have any impact on the problems identified. I suggest the solutions are draconian and unwarranted and, most importantly, will have no effect on the identified issue of privacy.

In closing, I would like to suggest an option that seems not to have been considered: making non-certified copies of birth and death records accessible to all with few years of restriction (perhaps 75 for birth and 10 for death), but making certified copies accessible only to direct descendants and those with tangible interest. Since most of the information on birth and death records are already available via the Internet, this would ensure that legally certified birth records would be used and reserved for the most important purposes.

Emily Garber

emilyhgarber@gmail.com

23 October 2017

From: SuzyQDavis
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Do Not Enact This Rule!
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 11:50:44 PM

New York City, the melting pot for those coming to America seeking new lives, should NOT alter or enact rules making it more difficult for descendants to find important genealogical information about their ancestors. Finding accurate information is difficult enough. What you are doing is denying multiple generations the ability to find out information about those who preceded them in making a new life in America.

This has nothing to do with identify theft. It is a selfish move on your part to deny family members legitimate information about their relatives.

Thank you.

Susan Schapiro Davis

From: wochoxsant@aol.com
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: NYC Vital Records
Date: Monday, October 23, 2017 9:07:19 PM

PLEASE do not change the rules regarding accessibility of New York City vital records. PLEASE leave things as they are. I would not have been able to find the pertinent information I did had the new rules been in place, and there is important genealogical work for many to do. My family lines are all from New York City. I am almost 80 years old, and would most likely be dead and gone before the new rules would allow me access to family records, i.e. my parents' and that of my sibling who died 76 years ago and whose resting place I would not have found had the new rules been in place.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Joyce Roberson
West Hills, California

From: Ann Manaktala
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Please do not pass schedule
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 8:47:12 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

If this schedule is passed it will hinder family genealogical research, please do not pass.

Ann Manaktala | Director of Digital Channels

Regional Management Corp.

979 Batesville Rd, Suite B
Greer, SC 29651
864.448.7283 phone
864.416.4715 fax
RegionalFinance.com



From: Avrum Geller
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Restrictions on Birth and Death Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 8:37:09 AM

My name is Avrum Geller, born December 30, 1943 in Newark, New Jersey, son of Marvin William Geller and Miriam Naomi Ellis. I live at 2 Charlton St, Apt 5DE, New York, New York 10014. My telephone is 917-558-5002 (cell) and 212-924-4148. I would like the opportunity to speak at the hearing of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene on the proposals for restricting access to New York City birth and death certificates.

It is evident that better means of securing identity than genealogical information should be in general use for the protection of individuals and the protection of society. These have included physical recognition tests such as fingerprints and footprints, photographs, and signatures. Now science has added more sophisticated and reliable techniques including improved electronic fingerprint recognition, iris scans, facial recognition, and DNA analysis. In addition, the uses of closely guarded passwords provide some measure of protection.

On the other hand, widely disseminated information such as genealogical and biographical information and social security numbers provide insecure means of securing identity and the widespread use of such information therefore creates a security risk for everyone. Identity theft is a national problem that is largely the result of reliance on these insecure tests for identity.

Historically, genealogical information on birth, marriage, and death has been a matter of public record. Births were announced, marriage banns were posted, and deaths were published as official policy. These practices continue in a majority of geographic jurisdictions not only as public policy, but also informally in birth, marriage, and death announcements in published media and now social media.

In seeking to restrict and suppress accurate information on births and deaths, New York City is an outlier. In the New York City government structure, the Bureau of Vital Statistics is a semi-autonomous unit within the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The primary mission of the Department of Health is to promote public health. Suppressing cause of death information prevents individuals and their extended families from knowledge of health risks that emerge in studies of extended families conducted by genealogists. I have personally alerted client families to health risks such as colon and breast cancers that have emerged from cause of death data collected in the course of genealogical work, and this has saved lives. The problem of familial health risk is greatest in endogamous populations such as the Ashkenazi Jewish family histories in which I primarily work. Family members are helpful in obtaining information; however, I also encounter unmarried persons, sometimes an only child, who have died without issue. Here, New York City creates a barrier to providing information perhaps critical to family health. Similarly, restrictive New York State law on adoptions prevents adopted individuals from understanding their own health histories, but that is a problem that needs to be addressed separately, not here. Suppression of death certificates makes it difficult to determine place of burial, important to some religious and ethnic groups who practice honoring family members with cemetery visits and prayer.

The practice of restricting access to birth and death records works against the welfare of individuals, families, and the public at large. Use of vital records for identity purposes is an

unstable foundation.

Sincerely,

Avrum Geller

Social Security Number 158-34-3271

From: Gen
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Records rule change
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 9:13:40 AM

Genealogy is the fastest growing interest or hobby across our country.

NYC is the greatest resource for than 40% of all of us. The new rules will make it impossible for anyone to research their families.

The proposed changes should not be imposed.

Very truly yours

Stephen A Cohen
East Meadow NY

From: Peggy Norris
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: NYC Vital Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 10:14:42 AM

The proposed schedule for release of vital records does not contribute to protection from identity theft or improve a person's privacy. The records should be left with reasonable restrictions as proposed by the NYB&G, not only for family historians, but for all historians.

Best regards, Peggy

Peggy W. Norris

1 15th Avenue
Elmwood Park, NJ 07407

From: Linda
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Re: Proposed lengthening
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 10:20:41 AM

I am a descendant of people who immigrated first to NYC before dispersing elsewhere. I am also do genealogy research for others, but I do not accept payment. Having access to birth, marriage, and death records is often the only way that I have been able to locate information about siblings, spouses, or parents of a particular ancestor. This is particularly critical when families have split up due to divorce or death of a breadwinner, for example.

I understand the concerns about increasing identity theft issues. However, I am not aware of any research that shows that the type of records being gathered en mass are coming from databases like the ones you propose to limit access to. Does the Social Security Administration see this type of problem expanding? What about credit bureaus?

In general, these records seem to be a less efficient way to steal identities than, say, the newspaper obituary sections many of which list the same types of information!

Please do not change the length of time these records are out of reach for research. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely, E. Linda Rafats

Sent from my iPad

From: Mitch Thompson
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: NYC Health Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 10:46:25 AM

My family & I were born, worked, raised & died in NYC as far back as 1752.
Through Health Department records, I have connected with long lost cousins, resurrected, repaired and replaced numerous gravesites, and contributed materials to several city historical society's.

None of this could have been accomplished without these records, and I STRONGLY OPPOSE any effort to restrict their access.

Sincerely,

Mitchell B. Thompson
mbt4728@gmail.com

From: cfmagistro@optonline.net
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Restrictions on vital records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 10:56:07 AM

Just about all of my ancestors who emigrated to The United States settled in NYC. I want to know my story. I'm concerned about any rule that would make my research more difficult and/or expensive. It is especially ironic that many corporations and government on all levels invade my privacy with impunity on a daily basis and yet some would restrict a sincere researcher's access to historical records concerning his/her own family. Please don't.

Sent from my iPhone

From: Warren Weiner
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: OPEN ACCESS
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 11:45:18 AM

My family members were raised in Brooklyn, Bronx & Manhattan, so access to records in-person or on-line is imperative to both family medical history for inherited mutations & genealogy. Open access is also important to New York tourism---people come to search records, visit musuems & spend turnover dollars that help the economy. Follow standard guidelines & privacy/identity theft won't be a problem.

Respectfully yours,

Warren Weiner

105 Snowdrop Road

Egg Harbor Township, NJ

From: Steve Schaffer
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Death records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 12:05:32 PM

Please keep death records open and available for research and for seeking health information about ancestors. Having access to this information can be critical for doctors diagnosing newborn's conditions to determine familial history. This was a case with my son's heart condition.

Thank you for considering this extremely urgent matter.

Steven Schaffer

Sent from my iPhone

From: moishe.miller@totalben.com
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 12:16:55 PM

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Moishe Miller
Brooklyn, NY
moishe.miller@totalben.com

From: Linda Cantor
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 12:23:45 PM

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to comment about the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Linda Cantor
New York, NY

From: Mary Stuart
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposal to further limit access of birth records to 125 years and death records to 75
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 12:24:46 PM

To Whom it May Concern:

I have been trying to post a comment online, but my registration hasn't gone through, so I'll email instead.

I cannot state vehemently enough how much I opposed this proposed rule to further limit record access. As a family historian and professional genealogist-in-training, such a restriction would be devastating by excessively hampering my ability (and that of other genealogists) to do my job properly.

While I certainly respect the need for maintaining privacy, this is not the way to do so. In an age of ever-increasing data breaches like the ones at Equifax and Target, never mind the cyber assault on our electoral process, "privacy" is rapidly becoming a mythical and illusory beast. Punishing professionals who go out of their way to maintain the privacy of their clients by restricting archival record access will not create more secure privacy, it will only damage the rapidly-growing field of family history and genealogy.

I believe that resources and energy would be much more productively spent in trying to shore up broader data systems to prevent hackers from assaulting them, rather than in further restricting vital records access for those already deceased. Doing so in the name of privacy is a weak excuse at best, and a catastrophic injustice at worst.

I beg you to reconsider this ill-advised course and NOT to pass the new rule changing access of birth records to 125 years and death records to 75. This will only encourage other institutions to follow suit and will irreparably damage the genealogy industry.

Regards,

Mary Stuart

From: Deb
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 12:55:55 PM

To Commission Members,

I am a professional genealogist with many personal roots in New York. I believe that the proposed rules governing access to birth and death records of New York City do not serve the public nor do they add any reasonable level of privacy. In fact, they may pose a medical and safety risk by preventing access to valuable information to family members, AND allow fraudulent activity. There are too many stories of people receiving governmental benefits up to age 130 years. People may be living longer but not that long.

In addition, these records are essential for our work as genealogists, whether professional or personal.

I would like to suggest these guidelines:

Access to birth records after 75 years (if death is verified) or 105 years if death date is not verified.

Access to death records after 50 years

Access to the index to death records after 25 years that will provide name, date and place of death, date and place of birth, and burial/cremation information.

Thank you for considering these options.

Sincerely,

Deborah Holden
Professional Genealogist

1212 Brook Acres Trl
Clemmons, NC 27012

From: Leigh
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: proposed restriction
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 1:09:59 PM

Please, please, please do not further restrict vital records.

Thank you.

Leigh Hamilton
Native New Yorker

From: Brian E. Foont
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Comment on Amendment of Provisions of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 1:26:30 PM

Good afternoon.

It was most disappointing to learn that the New York City Department of Health is considering amendments to its rules to cut off access to so fundamental a resource as birth and death certificates. In the field of genealogy these records are a vital resource – often the only source available for key information. While one might reasonably argue that protecting birth certificates for 125 years after birth will help ensure that the individual has passed and, therefore, their privacy during their lifetime, once a person has died, they have, as a matter of law, no right to privacy. Thus, there is no basis for deny access to death certificate records even one day after death. Please consider, the Social Security Administration releases social security numbers of individuals after they have passed and that information also includes the date and location of death. They also provide, for decedents, original registration records. Thus, much of the information that you purport to want to keep confidential/private is available for some portions of the population – but only if they had registered with the Social Security Administration. That excludes almost everyone who died before 1962. Somehow it seems absurd to not disclose the death certificate of someone who passed before 1962 because they have not yet been dead for 75 years. You will, in effect, cut off access to key records to the twenty year gap between 1943 (75 years ago) and 1962 and it will take twenty years for that gap to close.

Let me share one brief story regarding access to death certificates: Someone close to me learned through the “grape vine” a rumor that her father, from whom she was estranged, had died. Not able to obtain information from anyone who might have had certain knowledge of the truth, I was able to order a copy of his death certificate. While the information was, sadly, true, at least she could know for certain. Having to instead wait seventy-five years – when she would have been a little over 100 years old – would have been an absurd obstacle to providing that bit of comfort.

I urge that you carefully reconsider the impact your proposed rule will have, particularly with respect to what are truly non-confidential death certificates.

Respectfully

Brian E. Foont
11727 Gainsborough Road
Potomac, MD 20854-3247
Tel. 301-424-1016
E-Mail: foont@comcast.net

From: Scott Melendez-Stewart
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 1:32:16 PM

Greetings,

As an individual with New York City roots I strongly object to the proposed changes that extend the length of time vital records are restricted; this change unreasonably limits access to records needed for historical and medical history information. I would like to suggest New York City create informational copies of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Scott Meléndez-Stewart

--
Scott Meléndez-Stewart
1909 - 19TH ST. NW #604
Washington, DC 20009-1242
202-276-0054 Mobile

scott@melendez.com

From: JIM BOOTH
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Comments Regarding Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 1:47:56 PM

To: New York City Department of Health

Date: October 24, 2017, 1:45 p.m. E.D.T.

I am writing to state my opposition to the proposed rules to restrict access to Birth Certificates until they reach 125 years and Death Certificates until they reach 75 years.

While I am supportive of plans to begin turning over older records to the NYC Municipal Archives, I find these age limits to be highly restrictive and a hindrance to those of us who research their family history.

We all share the need to ensure that the identity of individuals is secure, I believe there are ways in which we can keep records open and also protect the identity of those who were born and died in the City of New York.

I have therefore put together some ideas about how we may be able to do both.

My proposal would be as follows:

Birth Certificates:

Birth Certificates would be kept by NYCDOH for 100 years. Up until 100 years, birth records can only be accessed by the individual on the record, parent of the individual, and the spouse of the individual, if the person on the record is still alive. If the person is deceased, and the death can be proven, the record would be available to anyone with a blood relation to the person on the record. After 100 years, the records are then turned over to the NYC Municipal Archives. To protect the identities of any individuals who may still be alive, the NYC Municipal Archives would not certify any record less than 125 years old and the record would be stamped conspicuously with a stamp stating "For

Genealogical Use Only." This would prevent the record from being used in any official capacity that would result in identity theft. A certified copy could be made available to anyone eligible as if the record were less than 100 years old. (Using same standards as above). At 125 years, all records could be certified by the NYC Municipal Archives.

Death Certificates:

Death Certificates would be kept by the NYCDOH for 60 years. A certified copy would be available to the child of the deceased, parents of the deceased, siblings of the deceased, grandchild of the deceased, or anyone with a legitimate right to the record for estate purposes. After 60 years, the records would be turned over to the NYC Municipal Archives. I do not see a reason beyond 60 years for any additional restrictions. Therefore, NYC Municipal Archives would certify any death record it issues.

I would ask that the City of New York consider these proposals as a compromise to allow researchers to continue to have access to most of the records they have access to now, while also counterbalancing the need for greater identity security.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

James Booth

Westtown, Orange County, New York

jbooth75@optonline.net

845.492.6255

From: Susan O'Connor
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed ammendment to Article 207 if the NYC Health Code
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 1:53:18 PM

I am concerned that the proposal to amend article 207 of the health code to limit access to birth and death records for 125 and 75 years respectively will be detrimental in several ways.

I understand the desire to protect personally identifying information but many people give the data freely (like posting their birthdate on social media sites) or giving comparable information to get a doctor's appointment or to open a bank account. I've lost count of the number of instances where the last 4 digits of my social security number are required as an identifier, these being the hardest to reconstruct. Do we really think that make of them protect this data from the unscrupulous--identity thieves, hackers, trolls. Equifax is a prime example of failure to protect.

As the CEO of a non-profit, making records secret will make it impossible to determine whether my organization is hiring or my clients are being scammed by a dead person. The proposed change simply opens up more opportunities for organizations and individuals to be victimized with little recourse to the information needed for remediation.

Having access to the cause of death of a relative from the death certificate could save lives and reduce medical costs. Restricting NYC DOH records will have a severe impact on those researching their family's health history, possible predispositions to cancers and inherited illnesses, and for those looking for patterns of illnesses in their families

Access to vital records imposes little risk to personal security—in fact, open records is proven to make personal identity more secure as it can be more easily checked.

Denying access to vital records could have an impact of tourism and NYC businesses. Genealogists support NYC businesses and tourism through research trips and the Municipal Archives and NYC DOH through record fees.

I encourage you to reconsider restricting NYC vital records for such an extended period of time. Yes, New Yorkers are living longer. Every now and then officials could check the Social Security rolls and might find people over 130 years old still collecting. How much rarer this would be if we the people could conveniently check births against deaths?

Susan O'Connor

=====
Susan O'Connor
smoconnor@verizon.net

From: C C H S Esq
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Opposition to proposed access limitations - New York Adoptee Equality
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 2:07:54 PM

On behalf of adopted New Yorkers and descendants of adopted New Yorkers your proposed rule changes are objected to.

Births and Deaths are simultaneously private and public events: there is no justification for limiting access.

C. Catherine Henderson Swett
Attorney
Licensed in New York and New Jersey

New York Adoptee Equality
Downstate Coordinator

(732)693-1770
(917)341-4160

P O Box Two
Bronx NY 10464

From: Sharon Hoyt
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 2:11:45 PM

As a genealogist and former New York resident, I'm writing to express my dismay at the proposed amendment to the General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code regarding birth and death records). These records are vital to proving relationships in inheritance cases; establishing proof of relationship for lineal organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution; and identifying or ruling out ancestors for those researching their family history. The information can also be critical in establishing a family medical history, and may identify a previously unsuspected need to test living individuals for medical conditions or genetic markers (e.g., a family history of breast cancer might prompt a test for the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes).

The proposed restriction of 125 years to release a birth record far exceeds the life span of most individuals. If implemented today, this restriction would prevent the release of any birth records after 1892. It is highly unlikely that births which occurred long before the implementation of Social Security could be used for identity theft, and even less likely that a potential identify thief would take the time to locate, order, and pay for a birth record from that time period. However, the restriction would prevent millions of Americans from pursuing their family lineal and health history. Similarly, the restriction of 75 years to obtain a death record would prevent many living individuals from researching even their own grandparents.

New York has served as a critical gateway for the ancestors of generations of Americans, many of whom have been interested in their family's history. Interest in genealogy has significantly expanded as online records and DNA have become available, and growth is projected to continue. I've personally traveled to New York several times in the past ten years to conduct genealogy research. The new proposed restrictions could significantly curtail genealogy-related travel, and the related revenue to New York.

I support the date limitations proposed by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information)

These limitations seem to strike a balance between the needs of those researching their ancestry and the need to protect personal information, particularly since requestors need to provide personal identifying information to obtain records. I respectfully request that the Commission reconsider the proposed restrictions. Thank you for your consideration.

Regards,
Sharon Hoyt, Certified Genealogist®

From: Joy Kestenbaum
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Vital Records Access
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 2:14:03 PM

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a New York resident, born in Brooklyn, who is a professional genealogist and a trained librarian and archivist, I am terribly disturbed by this proposal to restrict access on birth and death records, as well as the restrictions the department has currently been instituting.

Timely access to these records are critical and essential not only for my research, but also for the millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Since many of my relatives lived in New York City, to where they immigrated in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, I rely heavily on vital records for my family research. Genealogists are aware that sometimes valuable information, such as places of birth, cemetery locations, and names of parents, is available not on the records of direct-line ancestors, such as grandparents or parents, but on the records of great-aunts or great-uncle, aunts, uncles and cousins. Fortunately, several years ago, before the department became more restrictive, I was able to legally acquire death records of my father's single brother and uncles and aunts and cousins, to find out where they were buried and, in one instance, connect with a long lost second cousin, who was the informant on her mother's death certificate.

Many states in the US have been providing death records online and some states provide informational, non-certified copies of vital records to researchers. (I have obtained informational copies or found online death certificates from California, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Illinois, and Indiana, for example, from the 1950s through the 1980s.)

I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

I encourage the Department to transfer birth and death records to the

Municipal Archives on a fixed schedule and not adopt further and unnecessary restrictions. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Joy Kestenbaum
60 East 9th Street - Apt. 225
New York, NY 10003

Vice President
Jewish Genealogical Society, Inc.
New York City

From: Christopher Philippo
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: opposed to proposed rules restricting birth and death record access
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 2:20:47 PM

I am very much opposed to anything that would restrict access to birth records for 125 years or death records for 75 years.

In advocating that New York pass its first birth, marriage, and death registration law (what would be L. 1847, ch. 152 and which NYC would amend by L. 1853, ch. 75), NYS Senator Dr. Frederick Fanning Backus wrote in part:

“Almost every European government has established minute regulations for registrations of this character, and they have been found to be useful in a high degree to all classes of citizens, to the political economist, the legislator, the jurist and the physician; and the public generally would be highly interested and benefitted in various ways. [...] “It is due to the State to afford this information, to herself, her sister States and the world. For she has never been backward in promoting science and the arts and a minute knowledge of her Natural History.”
Albany Evening Journal. March 16, 1846: 2 col 2.

The primary purpose of the Public Health Law, of Vital Statistics, is not private health or trivial statistics. Yes, privacy deserves a certain amount of concern - though the extent to which the information is private (quite a different thing than *secret*) seems to be overstated.

A first and last name of a person whose birth is being registered are hardly secret things. A date of birth and a mother's maiden name frequently appear in newspaper birth announcements, more readily searchable now than they ever have been in the past. The same is true of “first and last name of parents, surviving spouse, and individual reporting the death.” One can often find that information about people who are alive today through databases on Ancestry.com or Intelius.com and others.

New York State and New York City do not seem to have made as extensive use of birth, marriage, and death records as had been intended by the legislation that required it, nor to have permitted others to make as extensive use of the information as intended to serve “the interests of health and life among the people of the State.” What should be under discussion is making *more records* publicly accessible in *less time*, not the opposite.

On the whole I agree with the points raised by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society <https://www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org/blog/save-vital-records-access-why-we-all-should-act> with the exception of believing records should be available within a smaller frame of time than even they advocate.

Sincerely,

Christopher K. Philippo

9 Rusfield Dr
Glenmont NY 12077-3235
(518) 439-5435
toff@mac.com

From: Carolyn Wilson-Elliott
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Please don't make proposed changes to NYC vital records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 2:47:15 PM

I am a genealogist and I'm requesting you **DO NOT CHANGE THE RULES FOR NYC VITAL RECORDS!**

- Genealogists support NYC businesses and tourism through research trips and the Municipal Archives and NYC DOH through record fees
- Restricting NYC DOH records will have a severe impact on those researching their family's health history, possible predispositions to cancers and inherited illnesses, and for those looking for patterns of illnesses in their families
- Genealogical research is one of the fastest growing professions and restricting records would impose huge barriers to business growth—for those researchers in-state as well as those out of state and around the world
- Access to vital records imposes no risks to personal security—in fact, open records is proven to make personal identity more secure as it can be more easily checked

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,
Carolyn Wilson-Elliott

From: Lorraine Bell
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Cc: [Owner Lorraine Bell](#)
Subject: Objections to the Proposed Changes to Article 207 - restricting access to Vital Records in NYC
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 2:52:42 PM

To Whom it May Concern:

My name is Lorraine Bell and I live in NYC.

I am a professional genealogist, a director of the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society and the Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution which is a well-established lineage society.

My name is Lorraine Bell and I live in NYC. I am a professional genealogist, a director of the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society and the Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution which is a well-established lineage society. The DAR is also an important organization that has helped to preserve historic documents, buildings, and monuments as well as being major supporters of education through our scholarship programs and actual DAR Schools as well as upholding patriotic endeavors that support Veterans and current serving military. Members of our organization provide millions of hours of volunteer service that support the communities we live in. For example, in the past year our National Society wrote a check to the National Park Foundation for \$380,000, made a donation to the new American Museum of the American Revolution of \$500,000 to honor American Patriots as well as given hundreds of thousands a of dollars for historical preservation, for education, and to patriotic causes. We have more than 188,000 members across the country and the globe, almost 7,000 members in NYS and almost 1000 members in New York City. Our goal as an organization is to grow to 250,000 members by the year 2026 to honor the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution and we cannot do that if access to vital records in NYC is restricted as is currently proposed. .

I am here to state that our society relies on direct access to vital records - we need to provide birth, marriage and death certificates for any prospective member from her through three generations back and then through the many-layered generations to an American Patriot to our National Society in order to verify lineage. We help women of all races, religions and backgrounds connect to their past and this is truly a meaningful service to our members. For example, this past August at the Battle of Brooklyn in Greenwood Cemetery, our flag bearer was the ancestor of a slave - and it was incredibly important to her for us to prove her ancestral genealogy and extraordinarily important to our organization as we strive to increase diversity. Genealogy is also the fastest growing hobby in our country - and as a hobby it is the second largest hobby after gardening. This increased interest in genealogy is forging deeper connections for living people to their American patriots and is therefore increasing interest to our organization and other lineage societies akin to ourselves.

Our DAR Chapter, as well as others, I am sure, would be opposed to any increased restrictions to access to vital records. As a genealogical-based society, we believe in increased transparency not less. Our organization must have access to vital records in NYC otherwise your suggested changes will impede our ability to grow our membership in our Society. I am in agreement with those that have spoken here publicly before me today. I personally believe in complete access to public records. Your proposed amendments will not prevent identity theft which is a specious argument to advance these changes. I implore you not to institute the proposed amendment to Article 207 of the Health Code. It will be impossible for our organization to add new members

which is vital to the future success of the DAR and the health of the communities that we so proudly serve. So many of our future members' ancestors have come to this country through NYC and we stand in opposition to the new restrictions you are recommending.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak today.

Lorraine Bell, CPA, CA

Director, NYG&BS

Regent, Knickerbocker Chapter NSDAR

959 1ST Avenue #20C

New York, New York

10022

From: Deborah Caponera
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Do not restrict access to NYC vital records!
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 3:01:12 PM

To Everyone This Concerns,

My name is Deborah Caponera. I am a resident on NYC and I ask that you do not restrict access to NYC vital records. As a history buff with great interest in genealogy, and a member of the DAR, as well as researching my family's records from the founding families of NYC along with other members' arrival in NYC from Italy through Ellis Island in the early 1900's, I implore you to keep vital record access open to the public as these are our families. These are our histories. These are our lives. We deserve the right to have access to them.

Thank you for your consideration.
Sincerely,
Deb Caponera
debcaponera@mac.com

National Vice Chair,
American Heritage Committee, NSDAR

Curator, DUB ART
www.facebook.com/dub.art.1
dub_art@dubpies.com

From: Deborah Krauthiem
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Access to Vital Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 3:14:31 PM

I understand that new regulations proposed by the New York City Department of Health would deliver a disastrous blow to vital records access for genealogists. The proposal would dramatically increase the time for which NYC birth and death records are inaccessible to researchers. **Birth records would be locked up for 125 years, death records for 75 years!** Although I live in CT now, all of my ancestors either came through or lived/died in NYC. Having access to these records is very important to me and millions of other doing their family's genealogy.

In addition, please keep in mind that genealogists support NYC businesses and tourism through research trips and the Municipal Archives and NYC DOH through record fees. Restricting NYC DOH records will have a severe impact on those researching their family's health history, possible predispositions to cancers and inherited illnesses, and for those looking for patterns of illnesses in their families. Access to vital records imposes NO risks to personal identity security. In fact, open records make personal identity **more** secure.

Therefore, I respectfully request that these regulations **not** be put into place and that you continue to allow citizens such as myself access to our ancestors records. Thank you.

Debbie
deb.krauthiem@gmail.com

From: Constance Thatcher
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Article 207 of the Health Code -- please do not amendt
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 3:21:53 PM

Dear Sirs:

I am a member of the Knickerbocker Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, a well-established lineage society, and a volunteer genealogist. Vital records are essential tools for genealogists as well as historians and other researchers.

The DAR is also an important organization that has helped to preserve historic documents, buildings, and monuments as well as being major supporters of education through our scholarship programs and actual DAR Schools as well as upholding patriotic endeavors that support Veterans and current serving military. Members of our organization provide millions of hours of volunteer service that support the communities we live in. For example, in the past year our National Society wrote a check to the National Park Foundation for \$380,000, made a donation to the new American Museum of the American Revolution of \$500,000 to honor American Patriots as well as given hundreds of thousands a of dollars for historical preservation, for education, and to patriotic causes. We have more than 188,000 members across the country and the globe, almost 7,000 members in NYS and almost 1000 members in New York City. Our goal as an organization is to grow to 250,000 members by the year 2026 to honor the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution and we cannot do that if access to vital records in NYC is restricted as is currently proposed. .

Our society relies on direct access to vital records - we need to provide birth, marriage and death certificates for any prospective member from her through three generations back and then through the many-layered generations to an American Patriot to our National Society in order to verify lineage. We help women of all races, religions and backgrounds connect to their past and this is truly a meaningful service to our members. For example, this past August at the Battle of Brooklyn in Greenwood Cemetery, our flag bearer was the ancestor of a slave - and it was incredibly important to her for us to prove her ancestral genealogy and extraordinarily important to our organization as we strive to increase diversity. Genealogy is also the fastest growing hobby in our country - and as a hobby it is the second largest hobby after gardening. This increased interest in genealogy is forging deeper connections for living people to their American patriots and is therefore increasing interest to our organization and other lineage societies akin to ourselves.

Our DAR Chapter, as well as others, I am sure, would be opposed to any increased restrictions to access to vital records. As a genealogical-based society, we believe in increased transparency not less. Our organization must have access to vital records in NYC otherwise your suggested changes will impede our ability to grow our membership in our Society. I am in agreement with those that have spoken here publicly before me today. I personally believe in complete access to public records. Your proposed amendments will not prevent identity theft which is a specious argument to advance these changes. I implore you not to institute the proposed amendment to Article 207 of the Health Code. It will be impossible for our organization to add new members which is vital to the future success of the DAR and the health of the communities that we so proudly serve. So many of our future members' ancestors have come to this country through NYC and we stand in opposition to the new restrictions you are recommending.

Sincerely,

Constance Thatcher

Brooklyn, NY

From: ARTHUR ZIMMERMAN
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: comment re Amendment of Provisions of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 3:49:14 PM

The proposal to amend Article 207 of the Health Code to further delay transfer of birth and death records to the DORIS seems to me to be a solution in search of a problem.

There is no question that identity theft remains a problem. This is a personal concern I have as one who was affected by breaches involving Target, Anthem and, most recently, Experian. However, in this digital age, it seems that people intent on committing a crime of identity theft will be unlikely to spend the time and effort to travel and look up birth and death certificates at the NYC Archive.

The kind of information that is required to steal an identity of someone is more easily accessed and disseminated by computer hackers. Not only can relevant information be obtained through the hacking network, but newspaper obituaries and paid notices contain a wealth of information for a potential criminal.

I have personally found the records at DORIS helpful in my genealogical research, not only discovering facts about deceased relatives but also in finding living relatives. As an example of the former, I and other relatives had long assumed that my maternal grandmother, Julia Sklar (nee Kramer), was one of six siblings, only the youngest of whom, Anne Kramer (b. 1908), was born in the United States. Having found Anne's birth certificate a couple months ago, it seems that she and my grandmother were two of ten children, of which six (including Anne) were living at the time of her birth. The four previously unknown children of my great-grandmother likely died prior to her immigrating to the States in 1905. But, that was something that nobody ever mentioned, even when my grandmother and her siblings were alive.

A person with criminal intent is far more likely to sit behind a computer screen searching various genealogical related, newspaper, real estate and other web sites to get most, all or even more information than one might obtain by expending far more effort by looking up a birth or death certificate.

Arthur Zimmerman
PO Box 158
Jericho, NY 11753
516-681-7102

From: Kitty Cooper
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Please do not restrict the records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 3:51:26 PM

I am sure others have said it better than I have but please please please do not restrict the records so severely, the current rules are fine.

As a genealogist, I have been thrilled to find my grandparents marriage certificate and the birth records of all their children (none still living) - all from the period 1900-1920. My cousins are thrilled to have these records too

Kitty Munson Cooper
born and raised in NYC

Kitty Munson Cooper, San Diego,CA
genetic genealogy blog at <http://blog.kittycooper.com/>

From: joyurek@aol.com
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: do not restrict access to Birth records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 3:51:35 PM

Please do not change the dates birth and marriage records are released.

Why don't you hire college students to digitize all of the information then charge more for the records.

Many people are searching their history for New York City to restrict this historical research is very sad.

Please do not

jo yurek

From: Paul J Capobianco
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 4:07:54 PM

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City. Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States— and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home. Access to these original materials are critical and essential for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City’s vital records. We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely: Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual’s death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified. Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society. Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information). Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers. Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Paul Capobianco, Brooklyn, NY

From: Victoria Boutillier
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 4:08:15 PM

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN
31 Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City. Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States—and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home. Access to these original materials are critical and essential for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City’s vital records. We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely: Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual’s death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified. Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society. Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information). Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers. Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Victoria Capobianco
Brooklyn, NY

From: Lynn Mastrangelo
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Vital records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 4:15:23 PM

My name is Lynn Mastrangelo, I live in Staten Island NY. I am a veterinarian and a genealogist for the Daughters of the American Revolution. I am also the registrar for the Richmond County DAR. I am involved with the Tottenville Historical Society and have been involved with genealogy for over 20 years.

The DAR is an important organization that helps to preserve historic documents, buildings, and monuments. We provide scholarship programs for schools and uphold patriotic endeavors that support Veterans and current serving military.

Members of our organization provide millions of hours of volunteer service that support the communities we live in. For example, in the past year our National Society wrote a check to the National Park Foundation for \$380,000, made a donation to the new American Museum of the American Revolution of \$500,000 to honor American Patriots as well as given hundreds of thousands a of dollars for historical preservation, for education, and to patriotic causes.

We have more than 188,000 members across the country and the globe, almost 7,000 members in NYS and almost 1000 members in New York City. Our goal as an organization is to grow to 250,000 members by the year 2026 to honor the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution and we cannot do that if access to vital records in NYC is restricted as is currently proposed. .

Our society and genealogists around the country rely on direct access to vital records - for the DAR we need to provide birth, marriage and death certificates for any prospective member from her through three generations back and then through the many-layered generations to an American Patriot to our National Society in order to verify lineage.

We help women of all races, religions and backgrounds connect to their past and this is truly a meaningful service to our members.

Genealogy is also the fastest growing hobby in our country - and as a hobby it is the second largest hobby after gardening. This increased interest in genealogy is forging deeper connections for living people to their American patriots and is therefore increasing interest to our organization and other lineage societies akin to ourselves.

My DAR Chapter, as well as others, are opposed to any increased restrictions to access to vital records. As a genealogical-based society, we believe in increased transparency not less. Our organization must have access to vital records in NYC otherwise your suggested changes will impede our ability to grow our membership in our Society.

Your proposed amendments will not prevent identity theft which is a spurious argument to advance these changes.

I implore you not to institute the proposed amendment to Article 207 of the Health Code. It will be impossible for our organization to add new members which is vital to the future success of the DAR and the health of the communities that we so proudly serve. So many of our future members' ancestors have come to this country through NYC and we stand in opposition to the new restrictions you are recommending.

Thank you for your consideration
Lynn Mastrangelo

From: Pearl Lipner
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Cc: pearlcaron@aol.com
Subject: Changing the rules
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 4:26:17 PM

Besides the obvious health and medical reasons for having death certificate information of our family members, please remember that there are millions of Jews who are trying to put our families back together after the Holocaust. These records are invaluable for making some families whole. Thank you.

From: Joan Nathan
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Cc: captinaustinroesociety@yahoo.com
Subject: Vital Records-proposed new restrictions
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 4:28:00 PM

My name is Dr. Joan Graham Nathan and I live in New York.. I am the Regent of the Colonel Josiah Smith Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution which is a well-established lineage society. I am also Senior President of the Children of the American Revolution (C.A.R.) Captain Austin Roe Society. I do have family who settled in New York City in the late 1800's and early to mid 1900's.

The DAR is also an important organization that has helped to preserve historic documents, buildings, and monuments as well as being major supporters of education through our scholarship programs and actual DAR Schools as well as upholding patriotic endeavors that support Veterans and current serving military. Our State Regent Nancy Zwetch has raised a respectable amount of funding to preserve New York City records.

Members of our organization provide millions of hours of volunteer service that support the communities we live in now. For example, in the past year our National Society wrote a check to the National Park Foundation for \$380,000, made a donation to the new American Museum of the American Revolution of \$500,000 to honor American Patriots as well as given hundreds of thousands a of dollars for historical preservation, for education, and to patriotic causes. We have more than 188,000 members across the country and the globe, almost 7,000 members in NYS and almost 1000 members in New York City.

Our goal as an organization is to grow to 250,000 members by the year 2026 to honor the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution and we cannot do that if access to vital records in NYC is restricted as is currently proposed.

I am here to state that our society relies on direct access to vital records - we need to provide birth, marriage and death certificates for any prospective member from her through three generations back and then through the many-layered generations to an American Patriot to our National Society in order to verify lineage. We help women of all races, religions and backgrounds connect to their past and this is truly a meaningful service to our members.

For example, this past August at the Battle of Brooklyn in Greenwood Cemetery, our flag bearer was the ancestor of a slave - and it was incredibly important to her for us to prove her ancestral genealogy and extraordinarily important to our organization as we strive to increase diversity.

In addition, Genealogy is the fastest growing hobby in our country. It is important to our families to continue past family connections.

Our DAR Chapter Colonel Josiah Smith is opposed to new restrictions to access to vital records. As a genealogical-based society, we believe in increased transparency not less. Please, our organization must have access to vital records in NYC otherwise your suggested changes will impede our ability to grow our membership in our Society. I am in agreement with those that have spoken here publicly before me today. I personally believe in complete access to public records. Your proposed amendments will not prevent identity theft which is a specious argument to advance these changes. I implore you not to institute the proposed amendment to Article 207 of the Health Code. It will be impossible for our organization to add new members which is vital to the future success of the DAR and the health of the communities that we so proudly serve. So many of our future members' ancestors have come to this country through NYC and we stand in opposition to the new restrictions you are recommending.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. Please respectfully consider our concerns.

Sincerely,

Dr. Joan Graham Nathan

Regent

Colonel Josiah Smith Chapter NSDAr

Senior President

Captain Austin Roe Society Children of the American Revolution (C.A.R.)

From: Adam Paige Hess
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Objection to NYC Death Record Limit
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 4:33:04 PM

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am hereby expressing my objection to the proposal to limit access to NYC death records. These are important documents to which the public should have access.

Thank you,

Adam Paige Hess
aphess246@gmail.com

From: Barb Horan
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Rule Article 207
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 4:34:27 PM

Hello,

“...birth and death records are also important historical documents that at some point should be available to historians and families researching their ancestries. For this reason, Administrative Code section 17-170(b) charges the Board with deciding when the original records of births and deaths filed with the Department, and the indexes to such records, should become public records and transferred to the Department of Records and Information Services (“DORIS”).”

Thank you for considering that the records are so very important. They truly are.

“...balance the need to protect the personal information of people who may be alive, especially as it relates to the problem of identity theft as well as other privacy issues, with the public’s right to access historically important records, including the specific interests of families, genealogists and other researchers.”

This is understandable to a point. But identity theft comes from so many things more than death records and birth records. Theft comes from all things on internet, credit cards, thrown away trash, our social security numbers, and on and on. You cannot control it all. Don’t control the use of birth and death records so tightly. 125 years? To me, your reasons are respectable but not logical. How often have you been aware of someone borrowing the identity of a 110 year old.

Please reconsider this proposal.

Barb

From: Wickham Leslie
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 4:45:19 PM

Dear Ms. Burdeynik,

I was at the public hearing today but didn't have a chance to comment as I had to return to work. Many of the points made are valid points. One point I'd like to reiterate is that made by a woman doing her own family genealogy who mentioned her daughter-in-law qualifies for the Mayflower Society. I am a (youngish, under 40 yrs. old) member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and will soon be a member of the Mayflower Society as well as the Association of Descendants of Early American Witches. Each of these societies require lineage documents to prove a connection from child to parents. Luckily, the Mayflower branch of my family (it's the same line as my DAR Patriot and my witch who was accused but survived the trials at Salem) lived in Pennsylvania for several generations. I recently retrieved my Great-Great Grandfather's death certificate from 1920 on Ancestry because Pennsylvania had released it. This was an invaluable resource. It listed the names of his parents which has really solidified my application for the Mayflower Society. Without it, my application may have been questioned because the only other document I can provide is an 1880 Census record which lists them in the same household but doesn't list a relationship between the generations. Unless the document clearly states the relationship it could be rejected by any "blood line" organization.

I am also the Registrar of the Queens chapter, Increase Carpenter Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. This means that I help prospective members through the daunting application process. Recently, I was working with a young woman in her 30s who has a grandmother that was born in the Bronx and is still living alone in her own house at the age of 93. In order for the applicant to request a copy of her grandmother's birth certificate, the applicant's mother hand delivered a form to Florida for the grandmother to sign and then had to submit it to the health department. This birth certificate delayed the application for DAR membership by about 4 months. There is a backlog of applications at DAR by about 2 months so the delay in retrieving the birth certificate was not helpful.

In another instance, I helped a prospective member who had family living in Newtown, Queens prior to it being named Elmhurst. Her Great-Grandfather and Great-Grandmother died in 1964 & 1950 respectively. This is considered "modern times" so the Daughters of the American Revolution require proof of at least the year of death. I learned this the hard way because I submitted this application without documents proving their death and got a long letter from the genealogist in Washington, DC explaining they needed a document proving these dates. Unfortunately, the DAR does not accept death indices as proof because they don't list any other information about the person. It's hard to prove the John Doe on a list without any other identifying information that clearly identifies this as your John Doe. My work around for this was I found a newspaper obituary from the 1950 Long Island Star Journal on a website of old NYS scanned newspapers for the Great-Grandmother. It listed her burial in Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Queens. I contacted the cemetery and they were able to provide me with the section location of the gravestone. One Saturday, I took a 45min ride on the bus to the cemetery in order to take a picture of the stone. Fortunately, the stone was of a material that the dates could still be read and there were two generations of the family on the stone. If I could have accessed their death certificates then this frustration could have been avoided. In more recent history many people are choosing cremation over burial. Therefore, they would not have a gravestone and have no other document to prove their death except a death certificate.

If you are unfamiliar with the DAR then I urge you to go to our website and see the good work we do for Veteran's as well as preservation to keep our history alive for the next generations. Our chapter as well as many other chapters have adopted platoons and send care packages to them overseas. I have made many friends from across the US that I can tell will be life-long friendships.

I can understand your concerns for privacy. I have an MS in Genetics and Microbiology which I use working in a Laboratory at a Manhattan Hospital. My work requires me to access patient records so I'm bound by my obligation to keep these private through the HIPAA law. Please review the policies of other states and cities and reconsider this proposed amendment. It would do so many people a disservice if this were enacted as law.

Leslie Wickham

From: Michelle Novak
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Cc: [Sue Miller](#); [D. Josh Taylor](#)
Subject: Comment on Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provisions (Article 207 of the NYC Health Code) regarding Birth and Death Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 4:53:10 PM
Importance: High

Thank you for the opportunity to speak this morning. I did not plan on making a public comment as I did, intending to write this into a longer, more accurate letter.

I appreciate the opportunity to do both.

The proposed rule changes will affect my life in many ways: as a transitional genealogist with eleven years of experience; as a trustee; as a business owner who works with financial services and non-profits, and often calls my skills as a researcher for my work; and as a healthy human being.

My earliest New York ancestor arrived here before this place was known as New York—to him it was New Netherland when he arrived in 1628. Since his arrival, and of those waves of ancestors who came through New York harbor, my family has bounced around counties, but no more than 30 miles from where that first immigrant ancestor set foot on the island of Manhatta.

I have been a resident of Manhattan for about 30 years and owner of a design and branding firm, working with financial services and non-profits, for 20 years. The primary focus of my business is assisting those in FinServices and banking—and the issues of identity theft, and the industry's lack of action, continues to put us all at risk. In my non-profit work, I assist Colleges and Historical and Genealogical Societies to invite people to discover their New York stories, and help promote research tourism to New York City.

But this comment is not about lineage or how access to information affects my livelihood.

In 1948, my mother was seven years old. She and her family was at their property on Greenwood Lake where they were readying the dock and cabin for the coming winter.

Her father, a police captain, was repairing the dock when he accidentally ran a nail through his hand. He was admitted to a local hospital but his condition worsened and he was transferred to Mount Sinai in Manhattan—quite a distance and a testament to the seriousness of his condition.

He remained in the hospital for some days and during a visit, my mother, itchy not to sit any more in a scary hospital room, went across the street to play. (The playground is still there today.) When she returned, she found her mother inconsolable as her father had suffered a sudden turn and died. He was 47 years old and, as a member of the police force, had shown no signs of illness.

The exact cause of death was a mystery to her as she grew up—until I received the death record from the City. He died of a suspected congenital heart defect aggravated by the effects and stress of his accident at the dock.

With this information, I focused my research on my grandfather's sibling—a sister which we had no record of and very few ever spoke about. Searching the death index, I found someone who may have been her, and ordered the records.

From her death record, I was able to find her birth record and confirm that this was, indeed, my grandfather's long-lost sister. She also died of a congenital heart defect. Her family rarely ever spoke about her and she was just short of her fifth birthday.

In 1968 I was born in a hospital less than 20 miles from where my ancestor landed in 1628. I was born with a heart murmur which, thankfully, disappeared after some time in the hospital. My condition was not severe enough to warrant surgery, which would have been much riskier than today.

But since my family history discoveries, I have regained a part of myself and can now make better decisions about my own health.

Discovering the risks of my maternal family's history of heart defects—through access to their death records—has bought new insight to my health. By knowing the history of my family's heart conditions, I have been able to make life changes and discover which medicines to take (and equally important not to take).

But when I run myself down, or end up in the hospital, I now have the most important health tonic—information.

When in an ER, and the doctor asks about my family's medical history, I can now say that, yes, there is a history of heart troubles as near as my grandfather and his younger sister. DNA tests can only give you clues to what may lie ahead, but family history is a game-changer.

—

My grandfather died when he was 47. I am 48.

If the proposed rules were in place today, I would still have to wait five additional years to have access to the information on my grandfather's heart condition.

If access to death indexes are curtailed, I never would have discovered my grandfather's sister. And, without access to birth records, I would have never known that my grandfather's sister ever existed.

All of which allowed greater insight into my own health and well-being.

—

As a researcher, I spend a lot of money on fees to agencies to access records—it's probably the only reason I still have a checkbook. (And, I have not met a State employee yet who has told me that the State doesn't need my money.)

The ability to access records may seem like a small concern, but for me access is priceless.

—

I urge the New York City Department of Health or act in the best interest of the *health* of its denizens.

Sealing access to the health records of those generations closest to you harms health and health-making decisions.

There are many options for combatting identity theft, allowing controlled access to records, or providing non-certified copies for research purposes.

Was was left un-stressed at the meeting today is that organizations such as the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society (NYG&B) are willing and interested to help NYC DOH craft policy that does all the above. NYG&B's Trustees and Membership include State Archivists, information technology experts, records access experts, those with financial service experience, and, yes, some member passionate about discovering their New York roots.

We would love to help the NYC DOH through this process.

Thank you.

Respectfully,

— Michelle D. Novak

Trustee and Administrator of the New Jersey Early Land Records Project, The Genealogical Society of New Jersey
Trustee, The Genealogical Society of Bergen County, NJ
Life Member, The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society
Member, DAR, Knickerbocker Chapter
Probationary Member, Holland Society

New Yorker since 1628. (I look a lot younger though.)

+++

[MND] mNovakDesign
333 West 39 Street, 1104 | New York, NY 10018
212.354.3646 | 917.363.1521 mobile | 212.354.3649 fax
www.mnd.nyc | m@mnd.nyc

Branding Inspiration for Business.™

From: Lorraine
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: NYC records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 4:57:26 PM

I am devastated that it's even considered to deny public records. I wonder what the facts are regarding identity theft opposed to giving access to living, honest people researching their history, embracing a culture and learning tolerance as they learn about families and, on a broader scale, mankind. I implore the powers that be to make recent records available and encourage the essence of history and culture. I wish I had more time to make a case and hope that history overrides closing of doors to learning who we are and what made us into what we are.

Sent from my iPad

From: Patricia Governara
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 4:58:19 PM

My name is Patricia Governara and I live in Staten Island, NY. I am a hobby genealogist, and the Regent of the Richmond County Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution which is a well-established lineage society.

Both myself and others depend on access to the NY archives for research into our ancestry. We need access to these records to prove our heritage so that we may join these distinguished societies such as the DAR, SAR and The Mayflower Society are just a few.

The DAR / SAR and many other patriotic societies relies on access to our vital records - we need to provide birth, marriage and death certificates for any prospective member from her / him through three generations back and then through the many-layered generations to an American Patriot to our National Society in order to verify lineage.

I implore you not to institute the proposed amendment to Article 207 of the Health Code. It will be impossible for many organization to add new members to their rosters. Without access to these records our societies will diminish and eventually become non-existent.

Please help us and not institute the proposed amendment.

Sincerely,
Patricia Governara, Regent
Richmond County Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution

From: Gillian Gail
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Proposed Amendment to General Vital Statistics Provision (Article 207 of the NYC health code)
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 5PM

Dear NYC,

I am against the amendment to restrict access to birth and death records. I am in my 20s and this motion would effectively prevent me from ever learning anything about my family in my lifetime. The internet and the multiple companies that handle my student loans put my identify at more of a risk then vital records.

Sincerely,

Gillian Gail

From: FGS President
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Concerned About Proposal to Amend Article 207
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 5PM

October 24, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Gotham Center 42-09 28th St., 3rd Floor, Room 3-32

Long Island, NY 11101-4132

RE: Concerned About Proposal to Amend Article 207 Hearing October 24, 2018

To NYC Dept. of Health and Board of Health:

The Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) supports the proposal to establish a schedule for making birth and death records public and transferring them to the Department of Records and Information Services (DORIS). However, we do not support longer embargo dates for these records in New York City.

FGS was founded in 1976 and empowers the genealogical and family history community, especially its societies and organizations, by advocating for the preservation and access of records and providing resources that enable genealogical organizations to succeed in pursuing their missions.

We represent hundreds of societies – more than a dozen in New York – and thousands of individual genealogists whose family history traces through the ports of New York City. Ellis Island estimates 40% of US citizens today can trace their immigrant ancestor through that station. Including Castle Garden, it is no stretch to suggest over 50% of US Citizens can trace their lineage through the ports of New York City. Vital records are an essential tool to connect families through the generations to their immigrant ancestor.

As a group, genealogists and family historians are just as concerned with privacy and identity theft as our vital records counterparts. That being said, we believe the embargo period currently under consideration will do little to address either concern while doing significant

harm to the individual seeking their family or medical history. We assert that access to vital records such as birth and death certificates actually assists in preventing individual identity theft.

Therefore, we support the proposal of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society to provide:

1. Access to birth records after 75 years if the individual's death can be verified or 105 years if no death date is verified;
2. Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to active members of a New York Genealogical Society or any other genealogical society affiliated with the organizations listed in the descriptive paragraph of RPAC members below; and
3. Access to the index of death records after 25 years, which includes the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial or cremation information.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important proposal. The Federation welcomes your comments our concerns.

Rorey Cathcart
President, Federation of Genealogical Societies, www.fgs.org

From: Bernadette J. Ott
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Amendment of Provisions of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 5PM

To New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene;

I am strongly against the Amendment of Provisions of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code. It is a clumsy and extreme measure that only serves to undermine the public's trust in the govt. Keeping vital records from the public in an attempt to prevent identify theft is akin to closing the barn door after the horse has left. Are you also stuffing tax payers' money into mattresses to save it from being stolen from a bank? How is it possible there is no other way to protect this data? Does the govt believe no other possible solutions to protect these vital records will become available for the next 75 - 125 years?!

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Bernadette Ott
Brooklyn, NY

From: Delbert Ritchhart
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: New York Genealogical Records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 5 PM

I realize that I don't live in New York; but in doing my research over the past twenty years, I have either accessed on line or ordered many records from various offices in New York State. Many of our ancestors either entered the country through Ellis Island or other locations. If the new laws are implemented, I believe it would unfairly penalize those of us who need access to those records to do our research.

Thanks for your consideration. Delbert Ritchhart, CAPT (USN—retired)

From: Carol Bender
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Public Records.
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 5PM

Records should stay public to ensure availability of information to families searching for family members. Carol Louise Naessen Bender

From: Deborah Keesler
To: [Resolution Comments](#)
Subject: Access to NYC vital records
Date: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 5PM

I understand that the City of New York is considering new limitations on access to vital records. I am writing to ask that you carefully consider the ramifications of this measure.

I offer one particular point of view for your consideration. More than 40 years ago, my school teachers and my grandmothers introduced me to the hobby of genealogy. Through the intervening years, I have delved deeply into my family history and enjoyed the personal connection insight into various periods in history. I have learned about people from all walks of life, many who suffered and carried on following challenging and disappointing experiences. I attribute much of my inner strength to the lessons I learned from the narratives I discovered researching my family's history helped me through trying times.

As a mother, a scout leader, a teacher I have had opportunities to help others discover similar strengths in their family stories.

Municipal vital records are a key element in being able to discover these stories.

Please do not separate individuals from their ability to trace their ancestry by closing off vital records for such a duration proposed.

Like the statement that says those who do not understand history are doomed to repeat it, I believe that that we need access to the stories of our ancestors that teach us to overcome adversity and recover.

Respectfully,

--

Deb Keesler

Susan R. Miller
22 Mackey Ave.
Port Washington, NY 11050
516-477-0044
Suemiller555@optonline.net

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing this comment letter as an individual citizen of New York State, but wish to disclose I am a staff member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, which is submitting a separate comment.

While I am a resident of Nassau County, my father and his parents were all born in New York City. The issues created in the proposed "Amendment of Provisions of Article 207 of the New York City Health Code" negatively impact my ability to conduct family history research (for myself or for friends). In addition, it negatively impacts many individuals who wish to research their families but who are intimidated by the prevailing attitude of the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. In the genealogical community, New York City especially is considered to be a difficult jurisdiction to work with. If specific examples are needed, I can provide them later.

Please consider shorter time frames for the release of records to the NYC Municipal Archives as described below.

The language in the proposal "establish a schedule for making birth and death records public" implies that records will be inaccessible until transferred to the DORIS/NYC Municipal Archives. The changes to period where records are closed is unacceptably long time.

Death records should be open after 10 years. The deceased person does not have privacy rights. The informant if they are still living at the same address, would be recognizable through other public records like tax records, public telephone directories, and other public access records.

By closing death records due to cause of death, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene is perpetuating the acceptability of stigma regarding cause of death. Please do not contribute to prejudice against cancer, AIDs or other sexually transmitted disease, mental health issues, or whatever the next stigmatized cause of death might be.

Death indexes should be open after one year to help prevent identity theft. Opening them earlier might impose an undue burden on administration.

Susan R. Miller
22 Mackey Ave.
Port Washington, NY 11050
516-477-0044
Suemiller555@optonline.net

Birth records should be open after 75 years with proof of death, or after 100 years. I don't believe 100-year-olds are at great risk of identity theft from unknown thieves, but are more likely to be victims of theft from immediate family, close relatives or friends, or caregivers (all of whom could probably access needed information to take advantage without resorting to the Department of Health certificate).

Therefore, I strongly encourage the Department of Health to shorten the time to transfer birth and death records to the NYC Municipal Archives.

Also, two alternatives exist -- the creation of informational certificates and earlier release of records to members of genealogical societies and the Association of Professional Genealogists. If the Department of Health would consider early release of records to genealogists, time would be needed to determine the parameters and develop processes.

Please let me know if you have any questions on my comments. I attended the hearing today and thank you for your time.

Very sincerely,

Susan R. Miller

Genealogy researcher for more than 28 years

Member of the NYG&B for 25 years

Member of Association of Professional Genealogists for 4 years

Thank you for the opportunity to address you this morning on what for all of us here, and tens of thousands—at the very least—of people throughout the world is a very important subject. I trust my comments and those of others will reach the number of other persons who were involved in discussing and drafting your proposal.

By way of brief introduction and background, I have been active as a full-time professional genealogist closing in on forty years. I became a Certified Genealogist (CG) in 1981 and was elected a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists (ASG) the following year. I have been active in professional and scholarly pursuits of the field.

More importantly, I am not a stranger to a hearing such as this one, having been involved, beginning in the late 1970s, with issues of preservation and access of vital records and other sources used in family history and other genealogically related areas, such as estate settlements, title to real property, dual-citizenship and other lineage-based situations, all of which require, among other documentation, certified copies of birth, marriage, and death certificates. My direct experience began with hearings held in Boston concerning preservation and access of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts's copies of birth, marriage, and death records, and the setting up of archiving the older records and defining access and preservation of those records that remained in the Department of Health in Boston.

Beginning in the 1980s, I became involved with a national committee that concerned itself with preservation and access of all sorts of records throughout the United States, including vital records. More recently, I was on

the successor to this committee, for some years known as the Records Preservation and Access Committee, or RPAC, serving as the representative from the ASG. RPAC has been instrumental in not only monitoring access and preservation of important records through this country and keeping the public informed, but also in helping educate those responsible for preservation and access and in developing policies.

A few years ago, I served with other genealogists, attorneys, and others in meeting with staff of the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, chaired by former Health Commissioner Beth Begier, to discuss issues of access to city vital records required for legal proceedings.

The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene is holding this public hearing today for comment on proposed health code amendments that would set up a schedule for archiving to the New York City Municipal Archives birth and death certificates currently under the Department's care. This is the one item on which the Department is seeking comment today: a transfer plan, for which I commend the Department. To my knowledge, no plan has been in place or, back when there seems to have been one, followed, for over thirty years, when birth and death records (with some minor exceptions) were last transferred the City Archives.

My principal comment is: Yes to a transfer plan, but No to the proposed specifics of such a plan, which are not acceptable on many levels, for many reasons, several of which have been voiced at the hearing today and also through submitted comments posted online. There is not sufficient time for

me to make and explain all the concerns, but I do want to touch on a couple of points and leave time for others who want to voice their commnets.

First and foremost, this plan was conceived without input from those who have an interest and need for access to those records. My strongest suggestion is to put aside your proposed plan and set up a committee—a small one—for Department personnel to work *with others* to develop a plan that truly meets the needs of the public and also to address the concerns with regard to birth and death certificates, including fraudulent use and privacy.

Only in this way can you justly and rightly conceive an equitable plan. And while this is, in my opinion, the only path to take, it is not without precedent. Successful and agreeable planning, with some variations, has already been made in such states such as Maine, Connecticut, and Oklahoma, and in the commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Virginia. We should all look to the solutions made with these departments of health in drafting a good plan for New York City.

Another point I wish to make concerns the embargo years in your transfer plan proposal.

The Department's choice to use the Model State Vital Statistics Act and Regulations (the "Model Law") in recommending the restricting of access to birth certificates for 125 years and death certificates to 75 years is an inappropriate one.

The Model Law recommendations are just that—recommendations. Those who have drafted the recommendations—and these go back to the 1990s—have attempted to get all the states “in line” with all the same restrictions for access, with threats from the federal government to those states who do not conform. For example, the federal government would not honor a birth certificate for applying for a passport if it is from a state that did not institute the federal-recommended restrictions.

Besides the attempted pressure in the Model Law drafts, the federal government has offered no funding for the huge cost to the states that would be required to “get in line” with its recommendations, which is one of the reasons the act has not been adopted.

The point here is that the Model Law cannot be cited as an accept mandate for imposing certain restrictions to access to birth and death records. The federal recommendations, be they guidelines or attempts at a forced mandate, are clearly a narrow look at the bigger picture, without better study and a clear understanding of how vital records are needed and used in our lives.

The bottom line is: Follow other states in developing a *cooperative* effort for a workable plan of access and preservation. In this way, everyone wins. And while the door may need to be closed in some instances, it should not be locked with the idea that protection is offered to a few at the loss to the majority.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Roger D. Joslyn, CG, FUGA, FGBS, FASG



Frederick E. Moss

6309 Glenhollow Drive
Plano, Texas 75093
972-679-5377

October 24, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th St., 3rd Floor, Room 3-32
Long Island, NY 11101-4132

RE: Concerned About Proposal to Amend Article 207
Hearing October 24, 2018

To NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene,

Although I support the proposal to establish a schedule for making birth and death records public and transferring them to the Department of Records and Information Services (DORIS), I do not support longer embargo dates for birth or death records in New York City.

I serve as the legal advisor to the Federation of Genealogical Societies and as a member of the Records Preservation and Access Committee (RPAC), a joint committee of FGS, the National Genealogical Society (NGS), and the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies (IAJGS). Although I intend to be supportive of the positions taken by RPAC and its sponsoring organizations, this statement is offered entirely in my individual capacity...

Family historians share the same vulnerabilities to identity theft and concerns about privacy as any other citizen. Be assured that the genealogical community is prepared to be supportive of measures which actually protect us from identity theft. I fervently wish that various proposals at the state and federal level limiting access to death records would have the effect of identity theft prevention. Our analysis has suggested that they limit records access for legitimate users without providing the desired benefit of identity theft reduction.

In particular, we have been compelled to challenge the appropriateness of the 75-year embargo of death certificates and indexes found in the 2011 Version of the Model State Vital Statistics Act whenever it has been proposed for adoption in a number of jurisdictions. The inclusion of this and other extended embargo periods in legislation proposed for adoption in a number of jurisdictions has placed the vital records and genealogical communities in essentially adversarial positions and has become a barrier to the adoption of other much needed vital records reforms.
<http://www.fgs.org/rpac/2013/07/14/2013-state-legislative-accomplishments/>

Even the Chairman of the House Health Care Committee in Oregon in 2013 remained skeptical of the justification for extended embargo periods. See audio of his remarks at 6:20 of the snippet at <http://www.fgs.org/rpac/2013/05/14/oregon-update-house-senate-action-on-hb2093/>.

Our two communities share many interests. Vital records officers are custodians of records of life and death of value to the public and to genealogists. I do not accept that an essentially adversarial relationship between genealogists and vital statistics registrars is desirable or necessary. How can we best bridge the existing gap in our respective postures?

I endorse the theme of the presentation made by Patricia W. Potrzebowski, then Executive Director of NAPHSIS, at the 2014 Annual Conference of the National Genealogical Society, that we begin by encouraging a substantive dialogue between our two communities. Her title: "Vital Records Registrars, Genealogists: We need to talk!" That discussion has begun.

If that dialogue can lead to a coordinated position that both communities can support, then genealogists can begin to function as allies to vital records officers not only on access to death records but be supportive of broader vital records interests as well. That has been the objective of a vigorous effort in which RPAC has been urging the leadership of state and local genealogical communities to reach out to their corresponding vital records registrars to start this dialogue in a meaningful way.

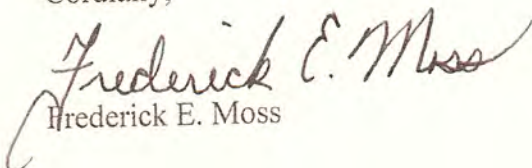
I have recently been informed that NAPHSIS is likely to revisit several areas covered by the 2011 version of the Model Act in the coming year. The scope of that review is still being defined. I intend to suggest that embargo periods be included in this review

Before adopting any extended embargo periods suggested by the 2011 Version, may I urge you to participate in the NAPHSIS review process and incorporate their results in your future deliberations. Should you choose to act more immediately, The Federation has joined in the Records Preservation and Access Committee statement supporting the proposal of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society reflected therein.

I want to commend the City of New York for your participation in the NAPHSIS Electronic Verification of Vital Events (EVVE) Fact of Death (FOD) project. <https://www.naphsis.org/evve-fod> if fully and properly implemented, I believe that this resource has the potential of becoming the long-promised alternative to the Social Security Administration's Death Master File and addressing many of the DMF's shortcomings. With regard to death records, I urge that NYC recognize the broadest categories of authorized users (to include the general public). I have yet to hear any principled rationale for keeping the mere fact that an identifiable individual has died a secret

For more information see <http://www.fgs.org/rpac>. I may be reached at access@fgs.org.

Cordially,


Frederick E. Moss

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by of Psychology
DOHMH October 19, 2017

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

I have been working to discover my family's American history for over 17 years. In that time I have been able to discover hundreds of ancestors my family knew nothing about, uncover several new branches of our tree, made connections to previously unknown 3rd and 4th cousins (who have become close members of the family now!), and learned secrets even about my own grandparents. Much of these successes have come from access to birth, marriage and death records at the Municipal Archives on Chambers Street in lower Manhattan. However, I have often be thwarted and frustrated by the fact that viewable birth records have been frozen at 1909. The new proposed changes would put some needed records out of reach for me for an extra 20+ years. Will I live long enough to one day view them? **THIS PORPOSED ACTION DOES NOT MAKE SENSE!**

A REAL EXAMPLE: A few years ago I was able to see my grandfather's birth certificate (from 1913). According to it, there was a first child born before him that no one living today had ever heard of. This baby was born between 1913 and 1910 (when his parent married). The proposed changes would completely block me from ever discovering this missing relative whom I share 13% of my genes. **WHO LIVING TODAY IS PROTECTED BY THE PROPOSED CHANGES? There are zero individuals living today that were born in NYC in 1910, 1911, or 1912.**

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to continue to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

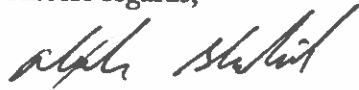
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. *For example, having access to where someone was buried.* Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,



Alexander J Skolnick, PhD
10 Galway Pl
Dresher, PA 19025
askolnic@sju.edu

Born in Brooklyn, raised in Manhattan.

My first ancestors came to NYC in 1866. This truth was only discovered with access to Open Records!

October 15, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Name
Address

Cynthia L. Singer
 Cynthia L. Singer
 7267 Tonga Court -
 Boynton Beach FL 33437

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE DISTRIBUTION:

RECLAIM THE RECORDS

Public Comment on New York City's Proposed Rule Changes Restricting Vital Records Access

October 24, 2017

Good morning. My name is Brooke Schreier Ganz, and I am the president and founder of Reclaim The Records. Reclaim The Records is a 501(c)(3) non-profit activist group of genealogists, historians, researchers, and journalists advocating for open public access to archival records held by government agencies and libraries. We are the largest archival records activist group in America, measured both by membership and by impact. We have approximately 4,800 subscribers to our newsletter, and of them, about 820 people signed up from an IP address geo-located to within 50 miles of Times Square. That is almost a fifth of our membership in the New York metro area.

In the past three years, Reclaim The Records has successfully sued two different New York City agencies under the New York State Freedom of Information Law, also known as FOIL. We filed against DORIS, the Department of Records and Information Services, in 2015 and we filed against the New York City Clerk's Office in 2016. We won settlements and the records we sought both times, and even won our attorneys fees from the city once. Those millions of records are now online, and free.

In the past six months, Reclaim The Records has expanded beyond the city and successfully used FOIL to fight the New York State Department of Health for seventeen months to win the first-ever public copy of the entire New York State death index from 1880 through 1956. We also recently used New Jersey's open records law OPRA to fight the New Jersey Department of Health to win and publish for the first time ever the entire New Jersey marriage index, from 1901 through 2016. Those millions of records are also now online, and free, too.

And now we're here talking to you, the New York City Department of Health.

And I'm here this morning to talk about why we in the genealogical community and in the open records community *don't like you and don't trust you*.

When researchers and genealogists come to our organization, through e-mail and social media and by phone, and report terrible problems accessing birth certificates and death certificates to which they know they are legally entitled, and they ask us for records access help, or they simply want to vent about their frustrations, one government agency's name comes up the most. You are known in our community as the worst Department of Health to deal with in the entire country, the most unhelpful. The fact that you are right now threatening to restrict records access even more seems like a bad joke.

We don't trust your motivations in putting forward these proposed rule changes because we have witnessed and documented a pattern of behavior by the New York City Department of Health over many years where you have greatly restricted records access in ways that are jaw-dropping, or flatly

breaking the law. We don't believe you when you say these rules are being changed to protect the public. We have too much evidence that shows that you are just protecting yourself.

For example, up until a few months ago, the New York Public Library on 42nd Street held many rolls of microfilm and hundreds of bound books containing the index to New York city births and deaths, from the early twentieth century up through about 1982. This same index data was made available to the public through about 2008 onsite at your Department's offices. Then one day, a few months ago, in a horrendous break of the New York State Freedom of Information Law, your office apparently decided that these public records should not be public anymore. So your Department bullied the New York Public Library, and your people came in the night and took the books off the shelf of the public library, and the microfilm reels too, thereby “retroactively classifying” those public records, which had been available to the public for decades.

When we at Reclaim The Records heard about this situation, we were appalled. We have already held two different phone conferences with the executive director of the New York State Committee on Open Government in Albany to discuss this situation. The Committee has been funded by the New York State Legislature for decades, specifically set up to deal with issues of public records access. They issue numerous Advisory Opinions to requestors and agencies across the state to keep both groups in compliance with the law.

And in our two conferences with them, and with our attorney, the Committee was outraged by the reports of your Department's behavior. It is their view that your attempt at “retroactive classification” of those public documents – bullying the New York Public Library, literally going in and taking books off the shelves in the middle of the night! – is a gross violation of the New York State Freedom of Information Law. And I can guarantee you right now that this data will be the subject of a new Freedom of Information request by Reclaim The Records in the new year, which I am sure will quickly be filed by an Appeal, followed by an Article 78 petition and lawsuit in the Supreme Court of the state of New York. Guaranteed. In this country, and especially in this political climate, we do not want to go down a road where government agencies feel empowered to physically take away crucial records from the public libraries when they disagree with their existence, and yet that is exactly what your Department has done.

In fact, one of the primary reasons our organization transitioned to a 501(c)(3) non-profit structure this past February is to raise the six-figure war-chest that we need to fund the legal case against your Department for the return of this index data to the public. Luckily, I'm sure you're all aware that the New York State Legislature just passed a new law in their last session mandating that all government agencies who are found to have wrongly withheld public records from requestors in FOIL lawsuits will now be required to award attorneys fees and court costs, rather than it being left to the discretion of the judge in the case. And that is one new law that we will be very eager to try out.

But you guys didn't even limit yourselves to interfering with New York's Freedom of

Information Law; your Department went and inserted yourself into other states' laws and their public records fights, too. For example, Reclaim The Records currently has an active Missouri Sunshine Law case pending against the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. We are asking them for a copy of their basic post-1910 birth index and post-1965 death index, a very simple public records request to which they first agreed and then later attempted to deny. This was especially egregious because in the course of our lawsuit, we found out that Missouri's Department has been quietly selling this same data, making money off public records which they then don't want to provide to the public.

Missouri's bad behavior in this case won them a 2017 annual "Foilies Award" from the EFF, ranking them alongside other such open records luminaries as Trump and Sheriff Clarke. A few months later, the Investigative Reporters and Editors group (IRE) also awarded the case, by naming the Missouri Department of Health one of five finalists for their annual "Golden Padlock Award," for government agencies that didn't merely deny records requests but who were especially "devious" in how they tried to avoid public scrutiny. This same Missouri case was also profiled by NPR. I am bringing all this up not to brag, but to emphasize to you how shocking Missouri's behavior was, and how widely reviled by the press, as one of the worst examples of government records denial in the country in the past year.

Well, funny story. In the course of our Sunshine Law suit, Reclaim The Records won copies of the Missouri Department of Health's internal e-mails and meeting notices in discovery, and guess whose names we found in there? That's right, it was the New York City Department of Health. Specifically, it was your registrar of vital statistics Steven Schwartz and your assistant commissioner Gretchen Van Wye whose e-mails and phone meeting logs showed up in the internal Missouri documents. On behalf of the city of New York and your Department, Schwartz and Van Wye consulted by e-mail and over the phone with Missouri's bureaucrats on strategy about that very case, how to deny public records access to Missouri researchers. And when Missouri later wrongfully denied our public records request, Mr. Schwartz actually e-mailed them back to tell their registrar, quote, "That's good news!"

We've helpfully posted copies of Mr. Schwartz's and Ms. Van Wye's e-mails to our public Twitter feed so that you all can read them for yourself. I hope you do, and I hope the journalists in attendance here today will take the time to ask them about that case on the record.

But there's more. Your Department's proposed rule changes of 75 years and 125 years are taken directly from a suggested template known as the Model Vital Statistics Act and Regulations, specifically the version that was drafted in 2011. You mention that clearly in your proposal, as if it were the most logical and normal thing to conform New York City's outdated policies to this fancy new Act. But what you neglected to mention in your proposal is that this Act's implementation was placed on hold by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in April 2012. The federal government didn't want to implement it. And you also fail to mention that this Act is not in place almost anywhere

else in the United States, thankfully. We say “thankfully” because this model Act was drafted in 2011 with absolutely no input solicited or received by the researcher community, genealogist community, or public records experts. It is a highly restrictive framework that would gut public access to vital records across the country, built in secret by a committee. That's why it hasn't been gaining traction with the states.

But guess whose name shows up as one of the only members of that small working group who drafted this flawed and restrictive Act? Yup, it's Steven Schwartz again, the New York City Registrar. And joining him in that working group, as the only person in the whole country who was meant to be representing the concerns of the law within that working group, was Wilfredo Lopez, the Former General Counsel for who else, the New York City Department of Health.

Taken all together, your Department shows a clear pattern of behavior that is in direct opposition to our right to transparency and the public's right to know about our government. So yeah, we're all very skeptical about your Department's stated motivations for this proposed rule change, which would only further deny records access to the public.

So instead of these unnecessary and overbroad rule changes, Reclaim The Records has put together a simple proposal for the Board, with rules we think would be far more appropriate. These rules balance the public's right to know with protections against actual identity theft. They are:

1. “Informational Only” Records. New York City should follow the lead of other vital records jurisdictions such as California and create what are known as “informational only” non-certified copies of vital records. These informational records would display all the same data as original records in a photocopy image, but would have the addition of large red text printed right on the page stating they are “For Informational Purposes Only – Not To Be Used as Proof Of Identity.” They would also lack the printed or raised seal of the city. If this Department is really as concerned with identity theft as you publicly claim to be, then you should have no problem following the lead of other states in making available these sorts of non-certified documents. It would allow researchers immediate access to the crucial information we seek without having any risk that the information contained in them could be used as false documentation.

2. No Waiting Periods. New York City should make these non-certified informational-only copies of birth certificates and death certificates available to the public without *any* waiting period. None. Zero. This is what is done in California, Massachusetts, and several other states, in some cases dating back to the time when the states were still colonies, without any proven ill effects. This bickering over the propriety of 50 years versus 75 years is ridiculous, because both timeframes are completely non-existent in numerous other states, from North Carolina to Iowa to Minnesota, all states with no waiting period, not even for birth certificates, because these states offer non-certified informational-only copies. Our right to access public records – our records, our families' records – is not up for negotiation by government agencies seeking to shirk their duties to civic transparency and

accountability. We are not going to sit here with you and horse-trade our rights.

3. Open Up the Index Data. New York City should immediately release the city's basic birth index and death index to the public as open data, in actual database format (such as SQL or CSV), with updates on an annual basis. The majority of other vital records jurisdictions in the United States publish this information every year without any fuss whatsoever, and yet New York City seems determined to hide it. These indices are *not* actual certificates of any kind, they are merely the finding aid, basically just a big spreadsheet with basic information such as surname, given name, sex, date of birth or death, borough or other locality of birth or death, and the certificate number. The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society has recommended in their petition to the Department that you should also add a new column of information on burial locations to this index, and we agree with them that this would be very helpful information.

Furthermore, New York City agencies are already required to release their internal data sets to the public under Local Law 11 of 2012, also known as the Open Data Law. The New York City Council voted on and passed this legislation on February 29, 2012, and it was signed into law on March 7, 2012. And a formal request was made to this Department through the city's official Socrata open data portal on May 1, 2013 asking for these indices.

It has now been over five and a half years since that citywide law was put in place, and four and a half years since that data request was filed with your Department, and still the New York City Department of Health still has not released any of that birth and death index information to the public. Instead, your meager open data offerings on the city portal include things like the list of local farmer's markets, and results of the latest youth surveys. Meanwhile, one of your Department's most consistent sources of revenue is the sale of copies of vital records to families and researchers, but you won't even give us the basic index to what you hold.

Finally, to close on a personal note, I am a proud fifth-generation New Yorker, although I presently live in exile in California. All eight of my great-grandparents are New Yorkers; five of them were born in the city and the other three immigrated through Ellis Island and settled here. About 95% of my research is concentrated here in the city, and all the records I need to use in my research are here. And it is thanks to decades of experience with the stubborn intransigence of New York City government agencies like this Department that I even founded Reclaim The Records in 2015 in the first place. Had New York City not been such a thoroughly miserable place for genealogists to deal with, I might never have sued the city multiple times and released over twenty million records.

I hope you will take seriously what is being said to you here today. I assure you that we are all taking it extremely seriously and will be following your actions closely. Thank you for your time.

Members of the Commission, Thank you for allowing public comments on this important issue. My name is Joshua Taylor and I am the President of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. As the oldest – and largest – genealogical organization in the state of New York, we strive to discover, share, and preserve the stories of all New York families. We represent thousands of members and constituents across the United States and serve millions of individuals who have a connection to New York City in their ancestral past.

We applaud the Commission's desire to hear from genealogical organizations and those impacted by the proposed access limitations to New York City's birth and death records.

Simply stated, genealogical research and discovering family history requires access to public records. Birth and death records are core materials used by genealogists for research. They are often the only records that provide precise information relating to parentage, places and dates of birth and death, cause of death, and information critical to establishing evidence to advance our research. In essence, these records show crucial links for our work.

The proposed limitations would greatly impede open access to these public materials for millions of individuals searching for their connection to New York City. We believe that the Proposed Regulations Are Not Aligned with Current Practices.

The 2011 Revision of the Model Vital Statistics Act, on which the proposed restrictions are based, has not found mainstream support. To date, only one state (Oklahoma) has put the proposed restrictions in place. Multiple states have allowed greater levels of access to vital records:

- The Commonwealth of Virginia opens death records after 25 years
- In Pennsylvania death records are open in 50 years.
- Michigan offers free digitized death records through the Michigan State Archives through 1952.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services released final regulations on protected health information and privacy in September 2013. These processes permit the release of information about a deceased individual in 50 years

We also believe that the leaders of the National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems (NAPHSIS) are considering revising the proposed periods for the Model State Vital Statistics Act and encourage members of the Commission to open a dialogue with NAPHSIS in the course of making this decision.

Further, access to Birth and Death Records for genealogical research is NOT A Leading Cause of Identity Theft

Genealogists themselves share the same fears of identity theft and privacy concerns. We have been victims of major data breaches from Yahoo, Target, Home Depot, Anthem, and most recently Equifax.

In recent years, news outlets have reported the theft of millions of identities, which makes access to verified information – particularly in the course of deaths – even more vital. Proper implementation of death indexes would prevent identity theft.

There is no evidence that states who adopted more moderate open records policies have experienced higher levels of identity theft. Instead, identity theft has centered on commercial companies, such as Equifax, not through genealogical research.

The record restrictions would directly impede those seeking to trace immigrants to New York City during the 20th and 21st century. They are members of New York City's diverse communities – including those of Puerto Rican, Vietnamese, Chinese, Korean, and other backgrounds - who do not have these essential resources to trace and document their families. In addition, those who celebrate and recognize their ancestors through lineage organizations (including those who recognize settlers from the Dutch period, the American Revolution, and other entities) would be unable to gather the documentation needed to complete applications. These barriers to understanding and preserving New York City's past – across its diverse and long history – would be devastating.

We request that the Commission consider the following alternative to provide access to these necessary genealogical materials:

- Access to Birth Records after 105 years or with proof of death. Only a small percentage of the population are expected to live beyond this period.
- Access to Death Records after 50 years.

- Access to Death Indexes after 25 years.

To identify theft, we also propose that the Commission considering providing early access to death records to known members of the genealogical community (perhaps, even those who are identified members of a New York-based genealogical, lineage, or historical organization). These materials could include:

- Access to New York City Death Records after 25 years.
- Access to informational certificates

The creation of an “informational certificate” that would provide a non-certified copy of information from a record, without the record itself being able to be used to substantiate identity.

The use of these records goes beyond genealogical research. Information relating to causes of death and patterns of genetic diseases is crucial to understanding one’s family health history. There are numerous cases in which understanding a family’s extended health history can be essential to treatment and prevent of genetically inherited diseases.

Finally, we believe that further limitations in the transfers of records to the NYC Municipal Archives threatens the preservation of these important records.

As an organization, we exist to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York’s families. Without open access to public records, and the proper conservation and preservation of these materials, the potential to lose these documents remains high.

We strongly encourage the Department of Health to work in close conjunction with the New York City Municipal Archives to ensure safe and timely transfers of New York City's birth and death records.

Modern technology offers resources to ensure proper preservation, organization, and dissemination of vital records for New York City. We strongly encourage the commission to consider the safety and protection of these public records in the course of their decision-making. In short, these are, by law, public records, and therefore should be preserved and accessible to the public.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a comment on this important matter.

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

*New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132*

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are critical and essential for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.*
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.*
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).*

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited

information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

<YOUR NAME AND SIGNATURE>

<YOUR CITY AND STATE>

GAIL DOLAN

Gail Dolan
W. Babylon, N.Y.

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

10707 Shady Summer Drive
Columbia, MD 21044
October 19, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

While I currently live in Maryland, I was born and grew up in New York. My ancestors and relatives lived in New York. I have been researching my family history for approximately fifteen years and frequently request and pay for records from New York City, including from the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. I have also supported the work of Reclaim the Records, whose efforts have successfully released thousands of important vital records in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records. As a senior citizen, I would not live long enough to receive most vital records under your proposed restrictions.

As a potential victim of identity theft through several recent data breaches, I understand privacy concerns. But it appears that most identity theft occurs with living persons (such as myself). Taking such drastic action to cut off access to records as you propose does little to reduce identity theft while hurting innocent people such as myself who want and need to learn more about their ancestors and family.

I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

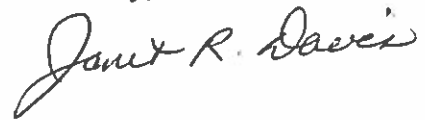
- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

I also ask that you consider the development and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Janet R. Davis". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Janet R. Davis
Columbia, Maryland

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

I am writing today to provide my comments to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene regarding the proposed changes to access birth and death records.

As a genealogist, timely access to these records are **critical and essential** for my research. The proposed restrictions on when birth and death records would become available for public access would create an unnecessary hindrance for myself and millions of others seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

Like many, my genealogical pursuits involve multiple records from numerous repositories. My intention is to discover information about my ancestors and understand their place within a larger social and historical context. I ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years

(providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Providing paying members of a state-based genealogical organization has seen a tremendous success in states like Connecticut, and access to the limited information from the death index would allow a genealogist key information to identify particular records necessary for research.

Further, I ask that you consider developing and implementation of an informational copy of birth and death records, which would provide important details for genealogical and historical research in a format not suitable for proving identity. Also, items related to an individual's cause of death can be extremely important to those tracing and understanding their medical history, relating to those with genetically inherited diseases.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Shirley Kern
3840 South Park Avenue
Apt. #1 Front 1 & R
Blasdell, New York 14219



October 23, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Gotham Center, 42-09 28th street, CN31

Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Office of the Secretary

RE: Amendment to Provisions of Article 207 of New York City Health Code Regarding Proposed Transfer Schedule of Birth and Death Records to DORIS

I am writing this letter in consultation with our Chief Genealogical Officer, David Rencher, to inform you that FamilySearch International is very concerned about the proposed changes for access to birth and death records as proposed by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Ellis Island estimates over 40% of current US citizens can trace their ancestry to someone who came into this country through the ports in New York City. Therefore, many of our patrons rely on your data to understand who their ancestors were.

Potential identity thieves do not gather PII information by gathering copies of birth and death records from local courthouses, but rather by stealing access to large electronic databases as we have seen in recent hacks of data from Target, Lowes, Equifax, and the Federal Government.

In fact, some PII fraud could be eliminated by providing broader access to death records. For example, it would be very difficult to impersonate a deceased person if all of their information was available and easily accessible to ensure no one was trying to use the information illegally.

Genealogy is more than just a hobby, it is also a vital tool for many to understand their personal health risks as they understand the genetic factors in their family history for specific diseases. Several types of cancer, heart disorders, and Tay-Sachs disease (to which I recently lost a nephew) run in families, and knowledge of which can be helpful in determining a person's lifestyle choices. Since 2004, the Surgeon General and the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services have publicized the importance of knowing a family's health history extending to third degree relatives. Genealogists need access to the full death record, including cause of death, for grand aunts and uncles and great-grand aunts and uncles, to determine which branch of a family carries a genetic disease.

New York City can create informational copies of birth or death records, which cannot be used for any other purposes than family history research. Reasonable timelines for access can be created which still enables access to the records. We support guidelines which have been recommended by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and supported by other organizations such as the Records Preservation and Access Committee of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, the National Genealogy Society, and the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies as follows, as noted:

- Birth records accessible after 75 years if death can be verified, and after 105 years if no death date is known.

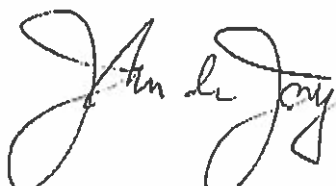
A service provided by
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

50 E. North Temple St., Salt Lake City, UT 84150-0005
Phone: 801 240 1000 | www.FamilySearch.org

- Death records access after 50 years, or after 25 years to registered members of a genealogy society, or professionally credentialed genealogists.
- Access to the death records index after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Please keep access to these records available within the timelines noted above.

Thank you,



John de Jong, AG®*

North America Field Relations Manager

FamilySearch International

Email: jdejong@familysearch.org

FamilySearch International is the largest genealogy organization in the world. Millions of people use FamilySearch records, resources, and services to learn more about their family history. To help in this great pursuit, FamilySearch has been actively gathering, preserving, and sharing genealogical records worldwide for over 100 years. FamilySearch is a nonprofit organization sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Patrons may access FamilySearch services and resources free online at FamilySearch.org or through over 4,600 family history centers in 132 countries, including the main Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah.

https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/FamilySearch_International

*The ICAPGENSM service mark, and the Accredited Genealogist® and AG® certification marks are the sole properties of the International Commission for the Accreditation of Professional Genealogists. Permission to use granted upon successful completion of a proctored competency examination. All rights reserved.

October 18, 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th Street, 14th Floor, CN31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOHMH

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members, Office of the Secretary

I am writing to inform the New York City Department of Health and Mental of a presumably unconsidered, detrimental side effect of the proposed changes to New York City vital records access; specifically, the hampering of efforts to identify American servicemen still unaccounted for from past conflicts (primarily WWII and the Korean War, but also WWI and Southeast Asia).

I'm a professional genealogist who assists the U.S. Army with its repatriation initiative, an important component of our country's "no man left behind" commitment. It is our obligation and privilege to honor the sacrifice of each soldier and to do our best to bring some manner of peace to his family.

To date, I have researched 1,274 soldiers for the Army. I offer this figure to reassure you that I'm qualified to speak on this matter, but at the same time, wish to emphasize that *every single soldier* is critical.

Each soldier has loved ones – some combination of a widow, children, siblings, nieces, nephews, and cousins – who have been waiting decades to learn what has become of him (because of the historical nature, all but one of my cases have been male, and with the rare exception of soldiers who served in Vietnam, all parents are deceased).

For each serviceman, I must find his primary and secondary next of kin, three relatives who share his mitochondrial DNA, and one his Y-DNA. In short, it is necessary to research at least his immediate family, and often his extended one.

The term "vital records" is fitting as New York City records have been vital to this undertaking, particularly because the U.S. Army and New York City share something in common: the strong presence of immigrants. Due to this mutual heritage, it's possible – even probable – that every individual involved in this decision has memories of at least one foreign-born parent, grandparent, or great-grandparent, as well as relatives who served in our nation's military.

For this same reason, though I handle cases for soldiers across the country, New York City records have always played an outsized role in their resolution. Many concern soldiers born and raised in the five boroughs, but even when that's not so, I often find myself consulting NYC records to learn more of their parents and extended family.

Whether a soldier hails from or was born to immigrants from Ireland, Sweden, Jamaica, Ukraine, Italy, the Philippines, and numerous other countries or even American territories, I can safely assume I will be turning to New York City records. For example, I cannot recall a single case for a Puerto Rican soldier that did not entail the use of NYC vital records.

Other localities and agencies have made more recent records conveniently available with no unfortunate repercussions. Cook County, Illinois (Chicago), for instance, has for a number of years provided online access (<http://www.cookcountygenealogy.com/>) to birth certificates of 75+ years, marriage certificates of 50+ years, and death certificates of 20+ years. Moreover, in doing so, it has generated a low-maintenance income source for the county.

As to assertions that the availability of records facilitates fraud, it should be noted that easy access to death records does the opposite. If government agencies, credit bureaus, and other entities can readily confirm a death, they can avoid the trap of doing business with those attempting to claim the identity of deceased individuals. Perhaps this is a factor in why Chicago has only a 20-year restriction on such records.

Regarding the proposed 125-year restriction for birth certificates, the very fact that I find no parents alive for *any* WWII and Korean War soldiers (mostly born in the 1920s and 1930s) makes it clear that those whose privacy would be protected by such a prolonged period are long deceased.

In closing, I am writing to implore those who will be making this decision to consider this unintentional but very real consequence of the proposed restrictions. These soldiers made the ultimate sacrifice for the United States, and many of them were New York City natives and/or had New York City roots. Please do not hinder efforts to identify and honor them.

Respectfully,



Megan Smolenyak

Professional Genealogist

MeganSmolenyak.com



Irish Family History Forum, Inc.

PO Box 67, Plainview, NY 11803-0067 / ifhf.org

19 October 2017

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center
42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

Received by
DOH/ivi

RE: Access to Public Vital Records

OCT 24 2017

Dear Commission Members,

Office of the Secretary

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Irish Family History Forum, I would like to express our objections to your recently proposed rules about access to public birth and death records in New York City.

It is believed that 40 million Americans claim to have Irish ancestry. Many of these ancestors emigrated from Ireland at the time of, or in the aftermath of, the Famine of the 1840s, and a huge percentage of them lived at some time in New York City. Their stories are not always easy to unearth, particularly because most Irish census records from the 1800s no longer exist.

For close to three decades, the IFHF has worked to discover and preserve the stories of people with Irish ancestry, particularly New York Irish ancestry. We assist our members in researching their ancestors so that they might discover and preserve their family history for themselves and for their descendants.

Access to vital records is critical to our work, and so the proposed restrictions would create a hardship for our members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask the commission to consider the following guidelines for access to public records:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.

- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years if the person seeking the record is a registered member of a genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

In addition to their genealogical research, many people require access to vital records in order to compile a family medical history and learn about any genetically inherited diseases.

In light of the preceding, may we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which would not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers?

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Michael Carragher
President
Irish Family History Forum, Inc.

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Gotham Center, 42-09 28th Street, CN 31
Long Island City, NY 11101-4132

RE: Proposed Guidelines for Access to Public Vital Records

Dear Commission Members,

We, as members of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society community, strongly object to the proposed rules regarding access to public birth and death records of New York City.

Our organization was founded in 1869, and since that time has worked to discover, share, and preserve the stories of New York families. Our work stretches across the United States—and in fact the entire world—as we tell the stories of millions of immigrants who passed through New York as well as the families who have made New York their permanent home.

Access to these original materials are **critical and essential** for our work. The proposed restrictions would create an excessive interference for myself and my fellow members seeking to trace their families within New York City's vital records.

We ask that the commission consider the following guidelines for access to public records, namely:

- Access to birth records after 75 years (if the individual's death can be verified) or 105 years if no death date is verified.
- Access to death records after 50 years; or after 25 years to registered members of a New York genealogical society.
- Access to the index to death records after 25 years (providing the name, date of death, place of death, date of birth, and burial/cremation information).

Beyond genealogical research, many of our peers and colleagues require access to these records when tracing medical histories within their family—specifically those related to genetically inherited diseases. Access to these records is essential for those seeking to understand and treat medical conditions. Therefore, we ask that you consider creating an informational copy of birth and death records, which could not prove identity for financial and other transactions, but would instead provide the information necessary for researchers.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincere regards,

Marcia Case, RN of Tarrytown, New York (email: marciacase@me.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:48

Verified IP: 70.214.98.166 EUID: 8418a42e85

Sandra Geier, of Fredericksburg, Virginia (email: sandyclothier4@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:49

Verified IP: 96.247.207.145 EUID: a3e283dfad

Debra Greene of Lake Carmel, New York (email: failte52@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 17:32

Verified IP: 67.189.200.169 EUID: 4c10ff112d

Sandra M. Hewlett, CG of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania (email: shewlett@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 13:58

Verified IP: 98.114.96.157 EUID: 5b65eb33c7

Richard Moiel, MD of Houston, texas (email: rmoiel@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 18:21

Verified IP: 76.31.202.49 EUID: d3d8f6d6a8

C. Catherine Swett, Esq of Bronx, New York (email: cchsesq@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 18:51

Verified IP: 74.88.202.158 EUID: 1794038e5f

Maris (Minkler) Keller of Columbus, Ohio (email: marismk@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:08

Verified IP: 99.99.182.147 EUID: 611d83a8e8

Sherry (Turner) O'Neill of Niceville, Florida (email: sherry_oneill2000@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 18:28

Verified IP: 68.1.63.5 EUID: f661fa31b5

Catherine Abate of Colorado Springs, Colorado (email: caabate1@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 13:51

Verified IP: 66.162.97.194 EUID: ee84fb950f

Laura Abbott of Vienna, Virginia (email: la.music@usa.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:46

Verified IP: 108.45.72.220 EUID: 2adbddad02

Kaitlin Abbott of Provo, Utah (email: kaitlin.abbott@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 19:15

Verified IP: 66.219.235.240 EUID: 5d59f218f3

Mary Abel of Brooklyn, New York (email: omabelo@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 19:52

Verified IP: 104.162.94.166 EUID: 1ef62c690a

Cheryl Abernathy of Fredericksburg, Ohio (email: cheryl@thepastlane.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:49

Verified IP: 71.213.30.5 EUID: 4ca30e05ff

Susan Abernathy of Gainesville, Georgia (email: susan_bob@bellsouth.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:12

Verified IP: 45.27.74.221 EUID: e967bb4ba7

Valerie Abernethy of Vacaville, California (email: val917@pacbell.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:28

Verified IP: 76.220.66.104 EUID: 9488eb6024

Marilyn C. Aborn of Waltham, Massachusetts (email: operaholic@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:58

Verified IP: 98.118.88.143 EUID: b91fe23483

susan abrams of sacramento, California (email: susana2242@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:33

Verified IP: 75.53.170.51 EUID: 1d46a7878f

mary ackerman of hubbard lake, michigan (email: ackmary4@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:49

Verified IP: 97.92.55.106 EUID: ed8c80f896

Steven Adair of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: troyadair@fastmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 22:09

Verified IP: 174.23.153.139 EUID: e3d3c2988f

Golden Adams of New York City, New York (email: nedlog44@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:40

Verified IP: 70.214.97.72 EUID: b57547f045

Claire Adams of Chelmsford, Massachusetts (email: sealdog@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 21:15

Verified IP: 70.20.26.72 EUID: c8b8e515e3

Samantha Adams of Logan, Utah (email: samantha.adams017@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 20:33

Verified IP: 209.213.47.93 EUID: 39ec433e89

Suzanne Adams of Orem, Utah (email: suzanne.adams@familysearch.org)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 23:59

Verified IP: 162.246.103.11 EUID: 53a1cfb0ce

Christina Adams of Toronto, Ontario, Canada (email: tinadenisadams@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:28

Verified IP: 99.229.246.238 EUID: 3b128c273f

Linda Adams of Indianapolis, Indiana (email: ladamscps@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:31

Verified IP: 208.70.40.2 EUID: acbe541448

Jessica Adamsbaum of Old Bridge, New Jersey (email: jadamsbaum@outlook.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:51

Verified IP: 24.47.131.231 EUID: becdc050e8

Connie Adamson of Blanchard, Oklahoma (email: conada919@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:11
Verified IP: 70.215.212.105 EUID: f8614a831b

Bruce Addison of New York, New York (email: baddison@nyc.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 9:50
Verified IP: 199.253.244.2 EUID: 675056b095

Joyce Adinolfi of Manchester, New Jersey (email: genjadin@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:37
Verified IP: 69.120.243.252 EUID: 6e473fe69c

Bonnie Adler of Silver Spring, Maryland (email: bonzcrystall@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:30
Verified IP: 66.102.8.61 EUID: a5a9793fef

Stefanie Adler of Albany, New York (email: stefabeth@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:01
Verified IP: 108.44.23.20 EUID: f7417627c5

New York Adoption Equality of Albany, New York (email: newyorkstateequality@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 18:46
Verified IP: 74.88.202.158 EUID: f765307bf0

Gwen Adrian of Boerne, Texas (email: gwensadrian@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 12:12
Verified IP: 38.103.214.2 EUID: 1ae539dc46

DENNIS AHEARN of EASTVILLE, Virginia (email: DENMARA@OUTDRS.NET)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 11:15
Verified IP: 204.237.226.5 EUID: 58a52aaedd

SUSAN AIGNER of Kent, Washington (email: susanaigner@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 21:09
Verified IP: 67.171.20.219 EUID: def00e553a

Lauri Alaimo of Lexington, South Carolina (email: lauri.alaimo@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:23
Verified IP: 174.193.131.95 EUID: 2c9017149d

Patricia Alaux- Arakawa of Nantucket, Massachusetts (email: jda001@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:07
Verified IP: 24.218.14.24 EUID: 73295e1571

John Albertini of Charleston, Maine (email: johna@mainestream.us)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:42
Verified IP: 199.21.179.229 EUID: 55f648bfcf

Joyce Albinson of Somerdale, New Jersey (email: jba719@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:35

Verified IP: 73.196.42.93 EUID: 7b132af5c6

Jonathan Alcantara of Bethpage, New York (email: jalcantara@btinternet.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:18

Verified IP: 86.158.189.85 EUID: 8792479482

James Alcauskas of Manchester, New Hampshire (email: jimalcauskas@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:56

Verified IP: 76.118.174.38 EUID: cc6ebcbf8d

Scott Alcock of St Louis, Missouri (email: scott@slua.org)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:41

Verified IP: 24.217.101.51 EUID: 4248b6a0eb

Michael Alessandro of Houston, Texas (email: habatchi@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:04

Verified IP: 98.194.16.128 EUID: 6a086d21db

Janet Alexander of Portland, Maine (email: 445ray@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:47

Verified IP: 216.195.163.157 EUID: 111938d730

Sian Alexander of Cardiff, Wales, UK (email: hiraethuancestry@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 19:49

Verified IP: 87.114.209.67 EUID: 47166344dd

Meli Alexander of Los Angeles, California (email: melidianealexander@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 14:04

Verified IP: 185.89.216.238 EUID: 0b926a441f

Andrea Alexopoulos of Shirley, New York (email: greekish919@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:07

Verified IP: 172.58.201.95 EUID: 33ad7c06e5

FRANCINE ALFANO of CARY, North Carolina (email: franalfano@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 19:45

Verified IP: 70.231.19.34 EUID: 9d9ac98b30

Dan Aliotta of Staten island, New York (email: danaliotta@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 9:40

Verified IP: 128.228.101.75 EUID: e1715ef73c

Jan Allen of Agoura Hills, California (email: janmallen@att.net)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 15:49

Verified IP: 99.51.144.163 EUID: 67b6aa0bc6

SANDRA ALLEN of MOYOCK, North Carolina (email: searlwyn@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:01

Verified IP: 184.3.209.86 EUID: 3fde0c8b31

Michael Allen of Florence, Oregon (email: mikepatallen@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 0:36

Verified IP: 174.224.3.42 EUID: 2af7585dd6

Rebecca Allen of ACton, Massachusetts (email: rla@seanet.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:23

Verified IP: 100.0.28.46 EUID: e2bc95e510

Madge Allen of new york, New York (email: madge_allen@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 17:46

Verified IP: 68.129.232.88 EUID: 5bffba18ef

Lynsie Allen of Provo, Utah (email: awesomelynsie@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 15:21

Verified IP: 173.10.25.182 EUID: 740af5bde7

Marcia Alley of San Antonio, Texas (email: mga8000@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:51

Verified IP: 24.28.152.154 EUID: b5f2d5a198

Nolan Altman of Oceanside, New York (email: nta@pipeline.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 15:31

Verified IP: 108.46.213.115 EUID: 705263ba97

Deirdre Alton of Springfield, Massachusetts (email: vtlaw1995@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 6:43

Verified IP: 71.235.244.101 EUID: 48770fe42f

Ann Amadori of Redmond, Oregon (email: AMADORI@NETZERO.NET)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:52

Verified IP: 67.204.129.254 EUID: ba99495f98

David Ambrogio of San Lorenzo, California (email: davenslz@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:50

Verified IP: 67.170.228.229 EUID: 2fd7e8da29

Leona Amerman of San Diego, California (email: rebelamerman@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:04

Verified IP: 99.184.255.81 EUID: 50a46f3167

Kathryn Amiel of Cedarhurst, New York (email: proudnonaof3@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:13

Verified IP: 108.6.59.63 EUID: 8d66adecff

Moriah Amit of Brooklyn, New York (email: moriah.amit@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 10:47

Verified IP: 67.111.179.98 EUID: 2037f2f91b

Barbara Andersen of Brooksville, Florida (email: WooWoMom@tampabay.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 16:24

Verified IP: 72.184.223.238 EUID: a2a686dc63

Corinne Anderson of Asheville, North Carolina (email: cocoanash@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:47

Verified IP: 66.249.88.23 EUID: f1a638dbb7

Susan Anderson of SAN GABRIEL, California (email: kandsander@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:11

Verified IP: 76.243.136.103 EUID: eb9adf638a

Kelley Anderson of Sarasota, Florida (email: kellisland2000@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:42

Verified IP: 47.205.152.20 EUID: 917ba6b078

Pam Anderson of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania (email: pandersoncogen@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:16

Verified IP: 97.119.247.149 EUID: e3f1ebb8eb

Deborah Anderson of Shoreline, Washington (email: deb_a_anderson@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:01

Verified IP: 24.19.51.43 EUID: c03b0ca353

Pam Anderson of Beecher City, Illinois (email: pjna07@consolidated.net)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 7:40

Verified IP: 135.26.202.60 EUID: 573aa34839

David Anderson of Sarasota, Florida (email: hokie6t4@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 17:03

Verified IP: 47.205.152.20 EUID: 0e0c7c8444

Lorraine Anderson of Ridge, New York (email: owal51@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 23:14

Verified IP: 24.189.229.134 EUID: 0ff949eb40

Darlene Anderson of Lebanon, Indiana (email: lineagefinder@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 9:15

Verified IP: 66.103.106.236 EUID: a9da4a91dd

Vincent Andreozzi of Cortlandt Manor, New York (email: vanceromance@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:59

Verified IP: 198.8.0.98 EUID: 474934cda5

Barbara Andrews of La Canada, California (email: bda350@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 8:08

Verified IP: 65.242.64.66 EUID: b26cd7ecba

Dynda Andrews of Westhampton, New York (email: dynalan@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:24

Verified IP: 69.119.255.180 EUID: c5b9a08694

Mary Cannell Andrews of Alexandria, Virginia (email: mca663@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:44

Verified IP: 72.209.228.191 EUID: 64a654f978

Raymond Andrews of Loudonville, New York (email: rayandrews@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:56

Verified IP: 108.44.43.34 EUID: 98448d5f79

Deborah Annex of Scarsdale, New York (email: debannex@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:51

Verified IP: 72.89.58.55 EUID: 6402f45d37

Cate Antil of Westminster, Colorado (email: utena42@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 13:25

Verified IP: 76.25.193.120 EUID: 65a9bf2751

Diana Apetz of Stuart, Florida (email: diaramag@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:33

Verified IP: 184.89.237.66 EUID: ef26bd95bc

Sally Appenzellar of Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts (email: tappenzellar@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:35

Verified IP: 71.234.134.41 EUID: 22bd8b9529

Dianne Apter of Syracuse, New York (email: dsapter@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:31

Verified IP: 184.153.229.70 EUID: dd62966286

Nancy Archdekin of Omaha, Nebraska (email: archde.omaha@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 23:52

Verified IP: 174.74.4.27 EUID: 1c530e483c

Kelly Ardoin of Bogart, Georgia (email: kellyardoin@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:21

Verified IP: 23.113.21.157 EUID: b54756798c

Maureen Armentrout of Woodland Hills, California (email: marmalade018@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 19:31

Verified IP: 70.211.129.214 EUID: d43b687881

Ann Armoza of Oakdale, New York (email: aarmoza@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:57

Verified IP: 108.29.6.176 EUID: 0ccb6081d6

Kim Armstrong of Succasunna, New Jersey (email: Karmstr112@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 14:59

Verified IP: 67.80.242.218 EUID: 7e397242e4

Nanette Armstrong of Sedona, Arizona (email: nancearmstrong@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:34

Verified IP: 184.98.101.1 EUID: ceba7cdb7d

Ruth Arney of HAMILTON, Michigan (email: rtarney9@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:02

Verified IP: 74.37.95.173 EUID: 37e1c9f192

Kay Arnold of San Leandro, California (email: arnoldks@pacbell.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:59

Verified IP: 107.202.151.91 EUID: 4228d3758e

Katie Arnold of Roslindale, Massachusetts (email: kate52266@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:08

Verified IP: 174.192.12.183 EUID: 3b61835682

Norbert Aronson of Manchester, Lancashire, England (email: ngaronson@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:44

Verified IP: 95.147.143.228 EUID: 0788ac8da6

Cynthia Arruda of Apollo Beach, Florida (email: cyndeelee2@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 18:51

Verified IP: 47.198.243.13 EUID: 0e198c6e81

John Arsenault of Middletown Springs, Vermont (email: jea@vermontel.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:43

Verified IP: 209.134.42.143 EUID: 44f9a4bb6d

Ann Arsenault of North Andover, MA, Massachusetts (email: agreggie@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:54

Verified IP: 73.119.89.144 EUID: 4df5c12bd1

Linda Artis of Dublin, Ohio (email: lartis@mac.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 1:55

Verified IP: 75.188.51.200 EUID: 46084c8d24

Karen Ash of Boise, Idaho (email: karen.ash7055@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:41

Verified IP: 75.174.100.132 EUID: 6f58a31ece

Tuesday Ashley of Clarkston, Washington (email: tuesday@centurylink.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 22:45

Verified IP: 184.97.93.45 EUID: 3906c3ad22

Patricia Ashley of Dickinson, North Dakota (email: pashley@ndsupernet.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:54

Verified IP: 162.213.20.130 EUID: 04ce1add55

Lorelei Ashner of Elgin, Illinois (email: lashner@wowway.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:41

Verified IP: 69.47.82.122 EUID: eabe9bf736

Maureen Ashton-Schwartz of Port Charlotte, Florida (email: maureenspoons51@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 15:04

Verified IP: 71.208.153.208 EUID: 5b8f504edc

Jacqueline Askew of San Diego, California (email: jacque.askew@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:34

Verified IP: 174.65.139.238 EUID: eb035492d7

Kathryn Aspden of Reisterstown, Maryland (email: kaspden1@jhu.edu)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 14:16

Verified IP: 71.121.196.199 EUID: 9295eec678

Margaret Assip of Great River, New York (email: corkyorky1@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:54

Verified IP: 69.118.178.190 EUID: c967e04677

Pamela Astin of Lakeland, Florida (email: sthrnchck13@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:54

Verified IP: 47.198.35.47 EUID: dbb690a3d9

Sharon Atkins of Prescott Valley, Arizona (email: ssatkins@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 21:18

Verified IP: 24.117.137.193 EUID: 903f89939e

Michol Atwater of Montverde, Florida (email: micholatwater@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 20:20

Verified IP: 74.209.21.85 EUID: d832cbc511

Mary Atwell of Greenwich, Connecticut (email: sharonatwellct@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 14:46

Verified IP: 47.18.80.102 EUID: 58391808ff

Virginia Audet of Brighton, Massachusetts (email: gaudet@minlib.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:20

Verified IP: 209.6.175.150 EUID: 4736a97779

Adrienne Auerbach of New York, New York (email: auerfamily1@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:07
Verified IP: 98.221.5.191 EUID: 55d7d938d4

Paul Auerbach of Sharon, Massachusetts (email: pauerb3022@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:02
Verified IP: 98.118.23.183 EUID: f93b528d40

nancy augustowski of cortlandt manor, New York (email: nancya@yorktownny.org)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 11:12
Verified IP: 96.56.32.98 EUID: d2bd962bb1

Laura Austan of Brattleboro, Vermont (email: austanspace@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 12:12
Verified IP: 73.167.89.164 EUID: 50a8ae8456

Alex Auty of Durham, New Hampshire (email: alexauty@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:02
Verified IP: 73.100.34.158 EUID: 3ea3180ac3

Nanette Averett of Springville, Utah (email: nanetteaja@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 18:26
Verified IP: 73.20.62.89 EUID: 81d306353e

Robert Avner of Flushing, New York (email: robertavner@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:26
Verified IP: 107.77.225.7 EUID: 6af7196e06

Richard Allen Avner of Champaign, Illinois (email: aavner@illinois.edu)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:30
Verified IP: 99.65.209.192 EUID: 36b498886a

Holly Azevedo of Bridgewater, Connecticut (email: hazevedo@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:10
Verified IP: 24.151.108.191 EUID: 8c1c9e4607

Jim Baadshaug of Rockaway, New Jersey (email: jebaad@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:46
Verified IP: 74.105.119.178 EUID: 11c48d6b88

Cynthia Babb of Saugerties, New York (email: cynbabb@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 5:56
Verified IP: 70.209.135.206 EUID: eae345ce01

Lynn Baden of Anaheim, California (email: lynn@bostonbaden.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:15
Verified IP: 205.155.143.50 EUID: 8351283f2f

Jillian Badger of Pleasant Grove, Utah (email: Strawberry.mentos@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:03
Verified IP: 97.117.62.84 EUID: 7ef6d9fdda

Kelley Badgerow of Kingsley, Iowa (email: kkbgenealogy@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:16
Verified IP: 45.52.249.217 EUID: 64db54aebd

Barbara Badome of Massapequa Park, New York (email: weluvcarib@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 3:43
Verified IP: 108.29.28.3 EUID: 2b831a0abd

Janine Baer of El Cerrito, California (email: naturenurture@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:23
Verified IP: 73.93.60.166 EUID: f4dfa085d9

Jill Baggs of Ogden, Utah (email: JILLBAGGS@GMAIL.COM)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:56
Verified IP: 66.43.26.1 EUID: 73a2dd3df5

Valerie Baginski of STONE MOUNTAIN, Georgia (email: valeriebaginski@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:06
Verified IP: 75.27.232.11 EUID: dab36942fb

Carly Bagley of Provo, Utah (email: carly.bagley2012@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:19
Verified IP: 76.8.197.115 EUID: a64daab0ed

Andre Bagley of Tooele, Utah (email: abagley@pricegen.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:31
Verified IP: 173.10.28.186 EUID: ad48f13fd7

Tanya Bagley of Providence, Utah (email: tanbag2@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 13:08
Verified IP: 67.169.254.90 EUID: 5590a2a2fe

April Bailey of Cabot, Arkansas (email: april@thomasengineering2000.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:43
Verified IP: 71.238.156.54 EUID: e6195e122e

Debra Bailey Trail of Monroe, Washington (email: dlb56@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:58
Verified IP: 24.22.170.135 EUID: bc49ee5bcc

Judith Baillargeon of Niagara Falls, New York (email: jabaiil@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 7:53
Verified IP: 109.156.14.97 EUID: 88d131ff8c

Rebecca Bain of Syracuse, New York (email: rjbain332@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:46

Verified IP: 72.90.68.3 EUID: 09a1389966

Pamela bainbridge Bainbridge of Princeton Junction, New Jersey (email: pamela.bainbridge@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 7:50

Verified IP: 98.110.32.34 EUID: 6df7c7e44d

Elizabeth Baker of Delafield, Wisconsin (email: elizabeth.l.baker@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 10:50

Verified IP: 168.215.57.130 EUID: 5ecc2fbac4

Cindy Baker of BOLIVAR, New York (email: msbakerdozen@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 1:46

Verified IP: 75.107.132.216 EUID: e08f233c7f

Laurie Baker of Dunn Loring, Virginia (email: lbaker56@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:12

Verified IP: 98.163.80.34 EUID: ae54d578be

Elaine Baker of Fresh Meadows, New York (email: wvlady777@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:23

Verified IP: 72.89.29.151 EUID: 615e58434a

Bryan Baker of Fresh Meadows, New York (email: bakersnl@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:25

Verified IP: 72.89.29.151 EUID: 3ad1ae2670

Barbara Baker of Layton, Utah (email: bakerclan6@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 1:33

Verified IP: 207.135.150.15 EUID: 3f19e17659

Jennifer Baldwin of Fort Collins, Colorado (email: ancestralbreezes@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 11:24

Verified IP: 67.173.228.40 EUID: 59a833fe62

Frank Baldwin of Evanston, Illinois (email: fcbaldwin@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:05

Verified IP: 69.3.223.51 EUID: ac742da5e6

Arlene Baldwin of Niwot, Colorado (email: aglbaldwin@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 19:51

Verified IP: 107.77.197.139 EUID: 8d6ec6a1f5

Elizabeth Ballard of Muncie, Indiana (email: elizabethv4@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 1:05

Verified IP: 68.51.33.16 EUID: ca52eee422

Laura Balluff of Saint Louis, Missouri (email: laura-b@swbell.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:48

Verified IP: 108.68.133.130 EUID: b7031eb164

Jacqui Bally of Sylmar, California (email: crapforjax@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:09

Verified IP: 76.168.8.241 EUID: 1e491d5f4f

Carolyn Banda of San Mateo, California (email: cpb@bandawest.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:18

Verified IP: 76.14.63.110 EUID: db1a4dd58e

Nicholas Bannister of Gloucester, Gloucestershire, England (email: nick@tecum.demon.co.uk)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 14:52

Verified IP: 83.104.131.7 EUID: f9373511ce

Barbara Baraw of Stowe, Vermont (email: ec.barbara@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:17

Verified IP: 71.161.109.214 EUID: 10034549b4

Clare Barbadillo of Garden City, New York (email: penquins4ever@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:15

Verified IP: 24.184.69.252 EUID: 1fd7578858

Deborah Barber of Astoria, New York (email: 60decibels@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:43

Verified IP: 207.38.167.251 EUID: a4b56fd03e

George Barber of St. Louis, Missouri (email: geoandroz@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 8:56

Verified IP: 172.9.149.19 EUID: 529ae51bcf

Juanita A Barbera of Hayward, California (email: jbar1229@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 8:17

Verified IP: 85.252.254.142 EUID: 59f6a1f33a

Beatrice Bard of Maumee, Ohio (email: beabard@email.toast.net)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:37

Verified IP: 72.240.138.215 EUID: ad3c4cfabf

Margaret Bardes of Linden, New Jersey (email: mb4life@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 8:55

Verified IP: 69.141.85.201 EUID: 2a22d756de

Karen Barker of Matawan, New Jersey (email: klbarker1@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 21:12

Verified IP: 50.245.19.17 EUID: af30675067

Jacqueline Barker of Orem, Utah (email: bubblegr18@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 12:04

Verified IP: 128.187.116.31 EUID: c43b87cf2c

Katy Barnes of Saratoga Springs, Utah (email: kbarnes@legacytree.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:02

Verified IP: 170.72.60.214 EUID: 2a3d982ffe

Linda J Barnes of Toms River, New Jersey (email: grafinthree@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 13:35

Verified IP: 73.193.224.149 EUID: e0dea38768

Charles Barnes of Toms River, New Jersey (email: charles.barnes@fema.dhs.gov)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 14:32

Verified IP: 216.81.94.69 EUID: cc259ffb43

Margaret Barnes of Australia, Australia (email: barnes.margaret@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/8/2017 1:38

Verified IP: 101.176.177.37 EUID: b523cfdc00

Cynthia Barnhart of Sherman, Texas (email: cbarnhart50@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 14:06

Verified IP: 174.126.101.178 EUID: 1ef6cabafa

Kathleen Baron of West Seneca, New York (email: katmbaron@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:48

Verified IP: 108.17.8.109 EUID: dd626e8f2f

Jean Barone of Savannah, Georgia (email: jeanmtdb@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 19:08

Verified IP: 73.182.86.5 EUID: 1bede6ec2e

Joanna Barouch of East Brunswick, New Jersey (email: joanna.barouch@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:59

Verified IP: 70.192.72.221 EUID: 26dd7997d4

John Barr of Indianapolis, Indiana (email: jbarr76@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:58

Verified IP: 68.58.31.134 EUID: fae62c519a

Elisa Barr of Huntington, New York (email: elisa@erlitz.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 0:07

Verified IP: 73.140.19.97 EUID: 1456f46c1f

Stephanie Barrett of Albany, New York (email: barrettstef@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 22:41

Verified IP: 107.77.226.37 EUID: 047210ecb9

Melissa Barrett of Washington, District of Columbia (email: mlb707@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 12:15

Verified IP: 108.18.45.232 EUID: 5699467581

David Barrett of Billerica, Massachusetts (email: DLB102983@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:19

Verified IP: 73.60.150.100 EUID: 554d54c2a6

Nancy Barringer of Groton, Massachusetts (email: barringer.nan@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:48

Verified IP: 75.135.120.242 EUID: 47b21d8a7f

Sophie Barron of Brooklyn, New York (email: sbarron@brandenburger-davis.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:28

Verified IP: 70.214.73.208 EUID: ed6621af75

Ann Barry of Rego Park, New York (email: abarry@pipeline.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:51

Verified IP: 76.15.212.38 EUID: 0d1c6ef8f5

Thomas Bartholow of Maplewood, Missouri (email: toba@att.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:21

Verified IP: 108.193.24.152 EUID: 1ae7dab336

Mary Bartkowski of Albany, New York (email: mlapetalb@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:29

Verified IP: 67.248.94.52 EUID: f55956a28b

Valerie Bartlett of Waldwick, New Jersey (email: val@mythtech.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:28

Verified IP: 67.84.184.126 EUID: 28db2592b8

Ronald Bartlett of Glendale, Arizona (email: rbartlett4@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 12:44

Verified IP: 70.190.38.26 EUID: 7dafad21a9

Catherine Bartoli of Greenwich, Connecticut (email: cathy06807@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:32

Verified IP: 74.108.22.197 EUID: 6c12e5b3df

Annamarie Bartone of Brooklyn, New York (email: atbartone625@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:28

Verified IP: 96.224.88.100 EUID: 8e09e71e99

Patricia Basch of Ledyard, Connecticut (email: songgirl18@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:03

Verified IP: 71.232.207.175 EUID: 14eb7a4941

Jeri Bascom of Santaquin, Utah (email: jsbascom@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 13:38

Verified IP: 174.23.55.239 EUID: 21ed46860d

Margaret Baseden of Wilmington, Delaware (email: pbaseden@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 19:47

Verified IP: 100.14.222.23 EUID: 067178f9c7

Dave Bash of Little Rock, Arkansas (email: gendave@att.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 18:09

Verified IP: 99.64.178.154 EUID: 70d2a57184

Patricia Bastianelli of Churchville, Maryland (email: italoandpatty@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:04

Verified IP: 73.173.26.198 EUID: 87ac12edf6

Bonnie Battaglia of Placerville, California (email: bonnie.battaglia@eldoradolibrary.org)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:01

Verified IP: 199.19.248.212 EUID: 3886c539a2

Cecelia Baty of Overland Park, Kansas (email: batyfamily@me.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:22

Verified IP: 76.92.201.21 EUID: 05f3259463

Dorothy Baugh of Port Charlotte, Florida (email: dharris122@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:35

Verified IP: 74.4.90.116 EUID: ae3c0e4bf1

richard baum of New York, New York (email: rxbaum@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 15:54

Verified IP: 74.108.31.245 EUID: 30d9ba61f7

Laura Baumeister of Gratis, Ohio (email: leb320@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:22

Verified IP: 174.103.136.88 EUID: 15ac0fac76

Elizabeth Baumwell of Poinciana, Florida (email: newfylady@cfl.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 15:01

Verified IP: 50.88.115.147 EUID: dd5ca2225f

Jeanne Bayer of West Islip, New York (email: baygene85@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/8/2017 14:12

Verified IP: 68.132.118.56 EUID: d996462c3b

Sarah Bayer of Merrick, New York (email: sebayer@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/8/2017 14:29

Verified IP: 107.77.202.110 EUID: 30bd7f325f

Thomas Bayer of Rye, New York (email: tbayer@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/8/2017 16:50

Verified IP: 69.112.74.195 EUID: 6c9c6f97df

Jackson Bayer of Mamaroneck, New York (email: jacksonrocks@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 12:40

Verified IP: 208.54.37.241 EUID: d44f15369a

Ernest Bayer of Chappaqua, New York (email: chapp150@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 21:22

Verified IP: 98.113.158.66 EUID: e2dad15120

Jonathan Wright Bayless of Lindon, Utah (email: bayless@fiber.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:39

Verified IP: 216.83.132.155 EUID: 2f4345ba59

Evelyn Bayna of San Diego, California (email: ebayna51@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:44

Verified IP: 107.77.208.113 EUID: f789145b43

Richard Beagle of Cheektowaga, New York (email: riven37@roadrunner.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 10:45

Verified IP: 72.228.185.84 EUID: 06d8ae09a2

Cynthia Beahan of Staatsburg, New York (email: jc033086@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:18

Verified IP: 50.48.62.88 EUID: d029e8e3b7

Tina Beard of Oswego, Illinois (email: tinabeaird@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 14:22

Verified IP: 198.0.241.189 EUID: 1e6462c8fd

Francis Beaver of Geneva, Illinois (email: beaver48@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:41

Verified IP: 108.66.48.194 EUID: 5c3ae3e6f8

Daniel Beck of Tampa, Florida (email: daniel.beck3983@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 18:51

Verified IP: 97.96.3.85 EUID: 799ac1d810

Edward Becker of Flushing, New York (email: barq6h@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:46

Verified IP: 207.38.183.82 EUID: 741403048b

Judith Beckman of Providence, Rhode Island (email: judy@designlab.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:29

Verified IP: 96.253.29.201 EUID: 6f8716e92d

Paula Beckner of Merritt Island, Florida (email: pjbeckner@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:03

Verified IP: 50.88.79.140 EUID: 5ac42fde07

Gail Beckwith-Ecker of Poughkeepsie, New York (email: gabeckwith@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:05

Verified IP: 173.62.88.13 EUID: e9246ad4e3

Katie Bednark of Brooklyn, New York (email: bednark_nyc@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 14:37

Verified IP: 74.108.27.144 EUID: e01c2fc9e8

Jackie Bedwell of Boulder, Colorado (email: flatironsg@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:37

Verified IP: 67.176.37.63 EUID: 41fc2ef1c1

Rose Beebee of Antioch, California (email: rsbeebee@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 0:56

Verified IP: 71.204.155.15 EUID: 96c1f4eddb

Virginia Lopez Begg of Andover, Massachusetts (email: vlbcfb@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:51

Verified IP: 24.147.212.128 EUID: 6b36272457

Juliet Beier of Princeton, New Jersey (email: jjbeier@ix.netcom.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 10:49

Verified IP: 96.248.86.156 EUID: 8a164fe7db

Victoria Belanger of Brooklyn, New York (email: victoriabelanger@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 19:55

Verified IP: 68.173.237.106 EUID: edc227988d

Wendy Belcourt of Kansas City, Missouri (email: frankiebaci@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 0:30

Verified IP: 136.33.94.52 EUID: fc65f3a699

Pamela M Belden of Palatka, Florida (email: pbelden6@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 11:54

Verified IP: 66.102.8.53 EUID: e05cc3f2e2

Dawn Belgrod of Boca raton, Florida (email: dawnbelgrod@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 20:02

Verified IP: 170.250.41.90 EUID: 73bfdc46fe

Alexis Belknap of Royal Oak, Michigan (email: lexieb60@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 15:22

Verified IP: 162.233.92.140 EUID: 739a49d51e

Lynda Bell of Hilliard, Ohio (email: lbell@columbus.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:40

Verified IP: 71.79.247.5 EUID: d0976743bb

Leslie Bell of Glenside, Pennsylvania (email: m77llw@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:09

Verified IP: 72.94.153.8 EUID: a48e68c747

Doris Bell of Conway, Arkansas (email: genbell@conwaycorp.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:16

Verified IP: 24.144.63.186 EUID: b2d5d87cd0

harry bell of old bethpage, New York (email: hbell11804@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 21:51

Verified IP: 69.120.155.166 EUID: 8fe6631287

Roberta Bell of Long Beach, California (email: xprtrvl@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:38

Verified IP: 97.93.34.17 EUID: 862700da43

Alicia Bell of St. Albans, New York (email: aliciabell@mail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:01

Verified IP: 172.72.108.231 EUID: dd9c9ff2cf

Bette Bellefeuille of Laveen, Arizona (email: 2bbellefeuille@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:02

Verified IP: 70.190.73.215 EUID: eb34892332

Jeffrey Beller of Wimauma, Florida (email: jdbstamp@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 18:55

Verified IP: 97.106.230.4 EUID: e75e57499e

Elizabeth Bello of Massapequa Park, New York (email: emb629@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 12:12

Verified IP: 67.86.212.200 EUID: 165ae0b7d9

Roberta Belulovich of New York, New York (email: book-list@usa.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:15

Verified IP: 71.125.20.11 EUID: abe5bfb180

Bonnie Belza of Phoenix, Arizona (email: bonnie.belza@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 0:22

Verified IP: 72.195.234.164 EUID: b66ef4dfb9

Janet Bend of Sycamore, Illinois (email: genejan@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 22:26

Verified IP: 98.223.154.36 EUID: e431b7bf8e

Diane BENDER of Washington Grove, Maryland (email: exeline@alumni.gwu.edu)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:47

Verified IP: 73.212.58.54 EUID: 4d43e1d08c

Lorraine Benedict of Falkville, Alabama (email: benedictlorrie@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 21:05

Verified IP: 72.168.177.71 EUID: 8765216b47

Joyce Ben-Ezra of Hollywood, Florida (email: ikejoyceben@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:39

Verified IP: 108.250.148.76 EUID: cf9a2bcecd

Christina Benitan of New York City, New York (email: cbenitan@nyc.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 10:01

Verified IP: 172.58.184.112 EUID: 0f04d9ede1

Benjamin R Bennett of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: ben@findmypast.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:56

Verified IP: 76.27.90.69 EUID: b2ad0de3df

Seamus Bennett of Newtownabbey, Ireland (email: seaben@ntlworld.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 12:16

Verified IP: 81.107.124.221 EUID: 795768dcf8

Lisa Bennett of Inverness, Florida (email: lisabennett328@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 21:47

Verified IP: 68.200.79.113 EUID: fa25cd85fa

Yvonne Bennett of Middletown, New Jersey (email: myjunk29@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 19:19

Verified IP: 100.35.157.98 EUID: 8e7af1497a

Judy Bennett-Keating of Annandale, New Jersey (email: bennettkea@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:04

Verified IP: 98.221.205.33 EUID: 9b14e7256e

Cyndy Bensema of Phoenix, Arizona (email: cyndyloub@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 1:24

Verified IP: 174.19.218.8 EUID: 20c451b240

Alice Benson of Rhinebeck, New York (email: jenedababy@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:32

Verified IP: 50.48.51.153 EUID: 79b8592325

Gail Benson of Richland, New Jersey (email: vae48@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 8:21

Verified IP: 69.141.239.126 EUID: c0bc6f395a

Kama Bentley of Summerville, South Carolina (email: 2kamabentley@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:43

Verified IP: 98.25.64.196 EUID: cc5c0b9d98

Susanne Bentley of Alabama, New York (email: sun4set4@bellsouth.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 8:29

Verified IP: 66.161.105.237 EUID: 0073b416bb

Jane Berenbeim of New York, New York (email: janeberenbeim@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:20

Verified IP: 108.54.52.230 EUID: d7b928ecb6

Dawn Beresford of Cranford, New Jersey (email: prhs1978@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 7:36

Verified IP: 107.77.224.145 EUID: f8559db993

Suzanne Berger of Phoenix, Arizona (email: momof2inaz@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 16:35

Verified IP: 70.190.177.252 EUID: 82c1479a06

Barbara Bergfelder of Park Ridge, New Jersey (email: barbkat2@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 9:51

Verified IP: 68.196.31.125 EUID: e82d3f15e1

Denise Bergquist of Princeton, Minnesota (email: denise.bergquist@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:17

Verified IP: 184.63.117.184 EUID: 3fc5e186be

Janet Berish of Greencastle, Indiana (email: jmbervt@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 15:00

Verified IP: 107.77.207.235 EUID: 66ba9cf059

Roberta Berkowitz of Skokie, Illinois (email: berkowitzb@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:16

Verified IP: 104.179.112.28 EUID: e2e0a5eb9f

Cara Berkowitz of Manhattan, New York (email: cara.berkowitz@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:04

Verified IP: 66.108.225.84 EUID: ab5d0890cd

Patricia Berlinghoff of Boonton, New Jersey 07005 (email: pberlingho@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:57

Verified IP: 100.35.1.227 EUID: d66abc44f0

Roberta Berman of San Diego, California (email: rbrta@twc.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:03

Verified IP: 75.80.57.243 EUID: af60cd47bf

Carol Bern-Kabbel of Bayville, New Jersey (email: lotus45tiye@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 20:33

Verified IP: 71.172.217.205 EUID: 27e2529662

Rachel Bernstein of New York, New York (email: rachelhellerbernstein@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 19:26

Verified IP: 79.181.195.243 EUID: f1667b0ec6

Adina Bernstein of Brooklyn, New York (email: di12381@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:55

Verified IP: 24.191.9.242 EUID: 1d1c73d5fe

Annette Bertola of Morristown, New Jersey (email: annettebertola@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 0:29

Verified IP: 73.57.216.206 EUID: 344394c77e

Pamela Berven of Golden Valley, Minnesota (email: pberven@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 0:50

Verified IP: 73.62.254.139 EUID: 194472ca72

Jacqueline Berzins of Carlsbad, California (email: jlberz@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:18

Verified IP: 76.220.5.15 EUID: 3a921b292d

Jay Bettinger of Provo, Utah (email: jaybett@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 16:08

Verified IP: 128.187.116.8 EUID: 353e1de2a3

Crystal Beutler of Salt lake city, Utah (email: crystalbeutler@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:50

Verified IP: 66.43.26.1 EUID: 7fc8b12da9

Danielle Bevacqua of Dallas, Texas (email: daniellesrewards@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:47

Verified IP: 76.182.209.17 EUID: 22310408cd

Michele Bewley of Amherst, New York (email: mrbewley@buffalo.edu)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:08

Verified IP: 128.205.181.122 EUID: af4c3eb65a

Elizabeth Beyus of Amston, Connecticut (email: mizliz1113@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 17:21

Verified IP: 65.75.36.17 EUID: f903815b9c

Joyce Biby of Seal Beach, California (email: jlbiby@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:42

Verified IP: 172.115.19.75 EUID: 798a319731

Stanton Biddle of New York, New York (email: sbiddle@nyc.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 12:59

Verified IP: 72.69.212.130 EUID: 5e58593b65

Suzanne Bielstein of San Antonio, Texas (email: sqbiels@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 15:39

Verified IP: 38.128.128.93 EUID: 879d8fa5e9

Mary Bieri of Imlay City, Michigan (email: bieriranch@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:54

Verified IP: 107.77.218.186 EUID: 71223549ea

PETER BIERTZER-WARSHAWSKY of NEW YORK, New York (email: PETER_BIERTZER@YAHOO.COM)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 13:39

Verified IP: 108.30.223.4 EUID: 29d005b542

Anne Billingsley of Grove City, Ohio (email: nitewind522@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 0:17

Verified IP: 174.105.72.150 EUID: 9e1cda72c1

Francine Billotti of Beverly Hills, California (email: freefrancine@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 0:08

Verified IP: 108.214.87.72 EUID: 649b1d04e8

Theresa Billow-Supple of Columbia, Maryland (email: tabgdn@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:28

Verified IP: 73.213.34.69 EUID: 596f80bd4d

Connie Billy of Mountainside, New Jersey (email: BConnie101@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 5:00

Verified IP: 69.142.133.155 EUID: c13344d3a3

Marie Bingham of New York, New York (email: mbingham@bhsusa.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:19

Verified IP: 64.195.224.254 EUID: 3b2fe1cad4

Taunya Bingham of Layton, Utah (email: T_bingham1@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 15:59

Verified IP: 75.169.37.136 EUID: 7e7a11770d

Brittany Bishaw of Springville, Utah (email: brittbishaw@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:18

Verified IP: 75.169.7.104 EUID: 09feaf0027

SYDNEY BJORK of PROVO, Utah (email: sydneybjork@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:38
Verified IP: 128.187.116.2 EUID: b154eb16a2

Kathryn Smith Black of Acton, Massachusetts (email: ksb832@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 18:40
Verified IP: 173.48.109.60 EUID: b359ceef5d

Susen Black-Bryant of Union, Washington (email: beattyblacktree@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:33
Verified IP: 206.214.51.120 EUID: 4ba8faf14b

Nicholas Blackford of London, United Kingdom (email: nick.blackford@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 5:54
Verified IP: 194.247.75.2 EUID: eb6c8fd86b

Melissa Blackman of Kansas City, Kansas (email: roseladym@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 9:11
Verified IP: 136.32.26.153 EUID: 959b4c7b39

Kenneth E. Blackwell of Williamsville, New York (email: kenblackwell78@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 16:01
Verified IP: 98.118.158.129 EUID: ce73dab343

Bev Blair of Dayton, Ohio (email: bablair101@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 19:53
Verified IP: 65.26.158.63 EUID: f984c83189

Diane Blair of Cranston, Rhode Island (email: bsaintjay@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:42
Verified IP: 108.34.164.7 EUID: fca6eb78e0

Janet Blake of East Brunswick, New Jersey (email: jannetjeb@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 21:58
Verified IP: 96.242.84.124 EUID: f1d3ab1ff2

Wayne Blanchard of Bellows Falls, Vermont (email: vtwayne22@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:59
Verified IP: 71.233.41.187 EUID: 1c36b13c19

Emanuel Blanco of Jerusalem, Israel (email: workpub@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:53
Verified IP: 37.26.146.137 EUID: 5fe67d3486

Polly Blank of Pensacola, Florida (email: blank@harborside.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 2:37
Verified IP: 98.162.160.48 EUID: a22320d7e3

Gail Blankenau of Lincoln, Nebraska (email: gblankenau@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 11:11
Verified IP: 97.98.153.135 EUID: fe2b836e8c

Deborah Blankenberg of Lodi, California (email: dtb.commerce@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:32
Verified IP: 67.182.71.199 EUID: c7b563488d

Kristi Blankenship of Springfield, Illinois (email: klynn9269@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:27
Verified IP: 23.25.13.165 EUID: b3eba04469

Eva Blanket of Sydney, NSW Australia (email: eva.b@bigpond.net.au)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 6:29
Verified IP: 121.218.190.142 EUID: acc26929df

Barbara Blass of Crofton, Maryland (email: bbllass@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:33
Verified IP: 71.179.10.250 EUID: 4f1ecdf28b

Debra Blatt of Commack, New York (email: debrablatt@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 22:20
Verified IP: 96.232.193.75 EUID: f4435bf7cb

Robert Blauvelt of Denver, Colorado (email: robblauvelt@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 20:39
Verified IP: 174.51.238.154 EUID: ce467f37d2

Karrie Blees of North Saint Paul, Minnesota (email: familyhistory@blees.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 11:13
Verified IP: 174.20.27.11 EUID: 7114afac53

Deborah Blevins of Highland, Indiana (email: blevdeb@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:29
Verified IP: 73.51.223.216 EUID: fc40afc4b2

Edward Blitz of Palm Coast, Florida (email: eblitz@cfl.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 14:40
Verified IP: 97.101.34.236 EUID: 906f2795d3

jean block of massillon, Ohio (email: jbretired@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:49
Verified IP: 174.63.148.43 EUID: 86e45ace31

Allan Bloomberg of Las Vegas, Nevada (email: ambloomberg@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 22:24
Verified IP: 68.105.183.158 EUID: 7de52ba61f

Doreen Bloomer of Kearny, New Jersey (email: ancfamtree@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 20:44
Verified IP: 174.57.158.130 EUID: a74e4dc12a

Catherine Bloomquist of Shorewood, Minnesota (email: catebloomquist@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:37
Verified IP: 97.127.106.115 EUID: 9c29760793

Robert Blot of Hilton Head, South Carolina (email: bob.blot44@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 23:17
Verified IP: 173.93.179.27 EUID: 0345cbab72

Derek Blount of Royal Oak, Michigan (email: djblount@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:28
Verified IP: 204.52.135.138 EUID: b7f41b5aab

Gigi Blount of Greenville, North Carolina (email: gigitranstypist@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:00
Verified IP: 166.182.83.145 EUID: 0a87dbaa0e

Jerry Bluestein of Los Angeles, California (email: jerryblue@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 18:56
Verified IP: 47.156.155.170 EUID: 3f1637910f

Mary Blume of Sydney, Australia, Victoria (email: mary.blume26@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:54
Verified IP: 110.22.130.115 EUID: aba4036578

Evelyn Blumenau of Penn Yan, New York (email: lynnblumenau@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:11
Verified IP: 45.46.242.68 EUID: 3a8a89d3dc

Bonnie Boberg of Gambrills, Maryland (email: bonnieb7941@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:32
Verified IP: 100.16.154.39 EUID: 301b2ce497

Barbara Bodden of Hawthorne, New Jersey (email: bbodden@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 15:13
Verified IP: 63.241.111.230 EUID: 29b7a0a959

Barbara Bodden of Glendale, California (email: barbarabodden@sprintmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:38
Verified IP: 99.2.209.156 EUID: fba0aeb075

Richard Boedicker of Auburn, New York (email: rboedicker@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:18
Verified IP: 67.242.37.38 EUID: b39963d654

Kerry Boehm of Port Richey, Florida (email: onlykerryiknow@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 6:51
Verified IP: 47.197.161.2 EUID: 917ba62fd1

R.W. Boehm of Longmont, Colorado (email: rwboehm@lpcnextlight.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:17
Verified IP: 24.178.171.210 EUID: fad9977755

jill boettcher of federal way, WA - Washington (email: enjboettcher@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 4:25
Verified IP: 73.42.148.96 EUID: 7dcade038f

Karis Bogle of Bowling Green, Kentucky (email: sweetpeabogle@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 8:49
Verified IP: 66.249.88.29 EUID: c94b13122e

Stephanie Bogusch of Olathe, Kansas (email: Cedarbear43@att.net)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 14:16
Verified IP: 136.61.156.126 EUID: d623bfcec3

cathy Bohnak of San Antonio, texas (email: cathyb2@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 21:13
Verified IP: 24.26.241.46 EUID: 2e7841e101

Pam Boiros of Newton, Massachusetts (email: pamelajb_2000@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 0:48
Verified IP: 24.120.53.74 EUID: 4f3ad39b61

Mari Anne Intogna Bolton of Birmingham, Alabama (email: m.annebolton@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 12:13
Verified IP: 24.196.19.7 EUID: 630ec42b7c

Lane Bolton of Lake Worth, Florida (email: beachlane@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 21:37
Verified IP: 73.56.145.202 EUID: a1062cb3f5

Margaret Bonar of Dublin, Ireland (email: mmbonar@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 9:11
Verified IP: 66.249.88.21 EUID: 2271408eec

Tracey Bonaro of Clifton park, New York (email: janda729@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:19
Verified IP: 100.4.140.37 EUID: f06f45aa76

Julia Bondy of Hillsdale, New Jersey (email: jgbondy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 10:49
Verified IP: 74.105.131.15 EUID: ccff8c1c11

Robert Bongiovi of El Segundo, California (email: rob@bongiovi.us)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 12:25
Verified IP: 108.70.154.105 EUID: 48f1bfeac7

Janet Bonica of New York, New York (email: bonicj@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:56
Verified IP: 173.56.55.179 EUID: 65aad89444

Terry Bonnevie of Sussex, Canada (email: trilin@rogers.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 16:23
Verified IP: 99.251.33.166 EUID: 021a0a7f71

Margaret Bonney of San Juan Capistrano, California (email: mabonney@ix.netcom.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:39
Verified IP: 68.4.20.174 EUID: 327b730cde

Charla Boodry of Carlsbad, California (email: fcboodry@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:43
Verified IP: 66.27.99.153 EUID: accbeb4773

Elaine Booth of Saint George, Utah (email: elaine33@beyondbb.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 10:59
Verified IP: 74.211.21.96 EUID: c1271b6583

JAMES BOOTH of WESTTOWN, New York (email: JBOOTH75@OPTONLINE.NET)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:00
Verified IP: 69.112.253.210 EUID: 9dacb2f8d1

Beverly Bord of Floral Park, New York (email: beverlybord@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:29
Verified IP: 142.255.25.243 EUID: dc6a33ed7b

Marla Boren of Williamsburg, Virginia (email: marla.boren17@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:01
Verified IP: 68.0.20.174 EUID: c171ce6e3d

NICHOLAS BOTTICELLI of FREDERICKSBURG, Virginia (email: teckat99@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 9:19
Verified IP: 72.86.43.250 EUID: 332c80a5e2

Nathalie Bouilliez of APO, AE (email: nathab@skynet.be)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 12:56
Verified IP: 91.181.13.74 EUID: a63728b231

Victoria Boutilier of Brooklyn, New York (email: egosumvicki@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 20:53
Verified IP: 108.21.84.90 EUID: 7e7da47217

Patricia Boutilier of Brooklyn, New York (email: ptfhtb@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 18:18
Verified IP: 74.65.198.69 EUID: bfc463353b

Leslie Bouvier of Candler, North Carolina (email: luv.ncmts@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:59
Verified IP: 68.119.195.222 EUID: 274a30ad57

Fawn Bowden of Riverside, Iowa (email: fawnda10@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:48
Verified IP: 71.30.211.209 EUID: f22eb08ecd

James Bowden of Bluffton, South Carolina (email: JBowden432@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 7:03
Verified IP: 206.74.64.239 EUID: 914810638d

Lori Bowman-Hoyt of Burien, Washington (email: lori.bowman-hoyt@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 20:52
Verified IP: 73.118.129.48 EUID: 7fd254c21d

Natalie Boyack of Provo, Utah (email: natalie_boyack@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 15:53
Verified IP: 66.219.235.240 EUID: 2885044dcb

Mary Boyce of Lenora, Kansas (email: mlboyce@ruraltel.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:23
Verified IP: 64.250.54.222 EUID: 255a804a82

Leola H Boyd of Lefors, Texas (email: msarge4@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 0:39
Verified IP: 209.40.164.149 EUID: 582d3b2b26

Brooks Boye of San Antonio, Texas (email: bboye100@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 15:36
Verified IP: 96.8.237.77 EUID: d2b82006be

Susan Boyle of Little Rock, Arkansas (email: susanb1996@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:56
Verified IP: 76.241.40.28 EUID: 219f7b365d

Paula Boys of CLOVER, South Carolina (email: cleo.levi672@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:36
Verified IP: 67.197.245.107 EUID: 41a8fa0b1f

Ellen Braaf of NANUET, New York (email: braafe61@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 23:44
Verified IP: 68.129.89.232 EUID: cb2910ef64

Carol Bradford of Syracuse, New York (email: carol_bradford@me.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:56
Verified IP: 184.153.228.170 EUID: 9eec7f1ec6

Madeleine Bradley of Dublin, Ireland (email: madbrad3@eircom.net)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 13:41
Verified IP: 86.40.16.47 EUID: 7ff4e50b47

Marianne Ellis Bradley of Clearwater, Florida (email: bradley@tampabay.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 17:49
Verified IP: 96.59.62.195 EUID: be4fd4e4f7

Loretta Bradley of New York, New York (email: nyclore@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 12:56
Verified IP: 71.75.2.57 EUID: c63c260399

Diane C Bradley of Palm Bay, Florida (email: dbradley65@cfl.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:34
Verified IP: 67.8.139.248 EUID: 6e2e9ae482

thomas brady of st helena isl, South Carolina (email: tombradyinsc@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:57
Verified IP: 73.131.144.63 EUID: 4df07337d6

Michael Brady of Blackrock, Ireland (email: michaeljbrady@eircom.net)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 12:38
Verified IP: 89.100.16.61 EUID: a72490366c

Gladys Brandstoettner of Palisde, Colorado (email: oettner@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:24
Verified IP: 69.144.185.241 EUID: 8a19d09504

Gladys Brandstoettner of Palisade, Colorado (email: gladandwalt@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:02
Verified IP: 69.144.185.241 EUID: e37416fe27

Marian Brannen of Alpharetta, Georgia (email: maribethq45@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:13
Verified IP: 24.99.89.80 EUID: 9acf3549b7

Miriam Brantley of Gilbert, Arizona (email: miribrantley@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 0:26
Verified IP: 75.172.134.251 EUID: 014435adea

Joseph Bratspis of Ivyland, Pennsylvania (email: joe@bratspis.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:30
Verified IP: 71.225.236.92 EUID: 72feadb032

Cheryl Braverman of Huntington Beach, California (email: braverude@socal.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 14:58
Verified IP: 198.72.145.40 EUID: 0a9995161b

Debra Braverman of New York, New York (email: debraverman@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:33
Verified IP: 209.122.235.11 EUID: 4e3fc7fb3c

Cyndy Bray of Newman, California (email: cyndybray@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:54
Verified IP: 73.12.165.30 EUID: a3e4d27685

Denise Bray of Castro Valley, California (email: hiitsdenise@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 18:06
Verified IP: 24.4.191.93 EUID: 95bfa4cf40

Suzanne Brayer of Scottsdale, Arizona (email: sybrayer@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:46
Verified IP: 24.251.222.189 EUID: 5b24e691ff

Barbara Brazington of Nine Mile Falls, Washington (email: bbrazington@icchouse.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:58
Verified IP: 67.185.82.46 EUID: 6e1161cd79

Paul Breit of Tinley Park, Illinois (email: p.breit@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:30
Verified IP: 99.16.134.38 EUID: 4433d134b6

Ronald Brenner of Knoxville, Tennessee (email: ronbrenner44@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:46
Verified IP: 71.236.57.140 EUID: 6579dad200

Pamela Brett of Berkeley, California (email: pambrett@pacbell.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 12:40
Verified IP: 99.45.174.146 EUID: 3636da6b16

Lucia Brewer of Ann Arbor, Michigan (email: lfbrewer@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:43
Verified IP: 70.194.20.194 EUID: b4c551008b

mary bridges of amherst, New York (email: mbridges@sweethomeschools.org)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:26
Verified IP: 168.169.25.3 EUID: 3a222ba2cf

Agnes Brien of Frankford, Delaware (email: agnesbrien@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:05
Verified IP: 74.109.44.190 EUID: cb5a2df524

Janet Brigham of Auburn, California (email: jzbrands@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:35
Verified IP: 104.220.59.135 EUID: b47eeef285

Pamela Bringham of Dublin, California (email: pambca@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:37
Verified IP: 73.252.157.23 EUID: 49d58d2145

David Brill of Cherry Hill, New Jersey (email: brilldr1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 22:40
Verified IP: 69.248.241.117 EUID: 0ba62a3e00

Sandra Brimhall of West Jordan, Utah (email: brimclan@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 16:15
Verified IP: 63.230.18.16 EUID: e3ae8e701c

Christine Brinnier of Saugerties, New York (email: cbrinnier@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:57
Verified IP: 67.243.87.166 EUID: 52594427d2

Lindsay Briscoe of Albuquerque, New Mexico (email: briscoe.lindsay@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 15:13
Verified IP: 174.237.1.97 EUID: 585801654f

Jeffrey Briskman of Brooklyn, New York (email: haimkele@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 19:41
Verified IP: 138.5.55.9 EUID: ce799d512c

Kristin Britanik of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (email: kristin.britanik@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:03
Verified IP: 71.60.18.163 EUID: 2b7a9e969d

Allison Britting of Milford, Connecticut (email: brittial4260@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:57
Verified IP: 32.210.195.40 EUID: f502464a01

Billie Brock of Sterling, Virginia (email: billie.brock18@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:42
Verified IP: 173.79.123.10 EUID: e964cc6dde

Pamela Brock of Flushing, New York (email: pbrock1@nyc.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 21:37
Verified IP: 69.204.227.137 EUID: f3be458042

Donna Brock of Toano, Virginia (email: donnalynn829@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:45
Verified IP: 70.160.120.122 EUID: 12e14e5171

Barbara Brockett of Wilmington, Delaware (email: bhbrockett313@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:00
Verified IP: 128.4.34.181 EUID: 3fc72c3cbf

Lauren Brockman of Millstone Twp, New Jersey (email: labrockman@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:07
Verified IP: 96.242.225.5 EUID: b64f55f555

Ann Brody of Port Jefferson, New York (email: annbrody@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 14:42
Verified IP: 173.68.210.214 EUID: 42af6ebcd1

Larry Brody of Long Beach, New York (email: larrybrody@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 21:59
Verified IP: 68.237.136.30 EUID: 774a447f94

Afina Broekman of Fair Lawn, New Jersey (email: afinab73@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 8:36
Verified IP: 74.102.15.122 EUID: 43554fa8a7

Elizabeth Brokop of St. John, Indiana (email: kinfindrb@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:26
Verified IP: 73.246.70.107 EUID: c224625be5

william bronk of East Greenbush, New York (email: bbronk@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:22
Verified IP: 100.4.144.92 EUID: fafd2cd820

Shalom Bronstein of Jerusalem, Israel (email: syгаа@netvision.net.il)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 0:23
Verified IP: 46.117.113.36 EUID: 9c5ec0ddfb

Kevin Brook of Danbury, Connecticut (email: kbrook@pi.pair.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:38
Verified IP: 107.77.226.181 EUID: d1b113a162

Jonathan Brooker of London, England (email: jonbrooker006@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:44
Verified IP: 94.197.120.108 EUID: f955b22a79

Karen Brooks of Brooklyn, New York (email: brookskarenl@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 20:38
Verified IP: 76.4.118.1 EUID: ad44d83ac6

Joan C Brooks of Stony Point, New York (email: jcbrooks@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:50
Verified IP: 47.20.160.125 EUID: bed59682be

Carlton Brooks of Mesa, Arizona (email: carltonb@mymispoche.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:07
Verified IP: 209.234.253.198 EUID: 1fcc1236aa

Sandra Brown of Prescott, Arizona (email: free02092beme@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 21:54
Verified IP: 75.171.53.208 EUID: b2592b0709

Dolores Brown of Rancho Cucamonga, California (email: deebledek@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:05
Verified IP: 71.84.212.190 EUID: 33d5d4144c

Edward W. Brown of Harwich, Massachusetts (email: eddyb@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 20:22
Verified IP: 73.17.119.232 EUID: 6f76134bde

Carolyn Brown of Lake City, Florida (email: weRhappy@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 7:32
Verified IP: 73.148.222.5 EUID: 4f4b75b4df

Sarah Brown of Bow, New Hampshire (email: sbb22@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:07
Verified IP: 24.218.46.174 EUID: 9abbe4093b

Lisa Brown of Eastchester, New York (email: bobshare@ix.netcom.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 20:15
Verified IP: 172.56.35.57 EUID: c8a2542837

Elizabeth Brown of Chehalis, Washington (email: somehowconnectd@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:16
Verified IP: 73.140.116.61 EUID: ae9ca21105

edith brownbryant of bronx, New York (email: hcc8002@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:06
Verified IP: 74.88.65.167 EUID: c2592b8e25

EA Browne of Venice, Florida (email: edybun@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:26
Verified IP: 73.255.137.138 EUID: dd131c847c

Michael Brownell of Alexandria, Virginia (email: mdbrownell2010@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:19
Verified IP: 107.77.204.92 EUID: b4be138795

Cindy Browning of Jacksboro, Texas (email: brownca62@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:05
Verified IP: 104.152.156.220 EUID: a21cbbce81

Elizabeth Bruce of Kenmore, New York (email: highpocket6@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:56
Verified IP: 76.180.136.231 EUID: 3b318a0f5b

Anton W Bruchhauser of Franklin Square, New York (email: abruchha@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:51
Verified IP: 155.178.180.11 EUID: 097869035e

O. William Bruins of Middleton, Wisconsin (email: wmbruins@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:04
Verified IP: 75.100.87.89 EUID: 46bc44c166

Debra Bruns of Montgomery, Illinois (email: myfamilytrees@ymail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 1:23
Verified IP: 71.239.161.72 EUID: 64b5bd8a1b

charles brussels of La Coste, Texas (email: cbbrussell@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:11
Verified IP: 99.52.73.241 EUID: 6ba9f0d301

Karen Bryant of Mobile, Alabama (email: Paris7045@outlook.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:21
Verified IP: 104.129.24.253 EUID: 6535926ad4

Donald Bryant of Grand Rapids, Michigan (email: bryant@wellswooster.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 6:14
Verified IP: 184.175.133.194 EUID: 5d50f7f2a4

Kathleen Bryce of Arcadia, Florida (email: brycej@embarqmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 8:08
Verified IP: 71.54.5.61 EUID: 7983be6581

Virginia Bryson of Provo, Utah (email: vcbryson@mac.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 14:12
Verified IP: 45.56.13.8 EUID: c41954c73d

Helene Brzezinski of Harrison Township, Michigan (email: ha.breeze@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 19:57
Verified IP: 68.60.116.27 EUID: 4e34e6839e

Joyce Buccino Fabiano of West Cape May, New Jersey (email: joyfab@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:40
Verified IP: 73.150.210.91 EUID: bb5db35986

Donald Buchwald of Los Angeles, California (email: buchwald@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:25
Verified IP: 104.174.149.144 EUID: 475f269197

Patricia Buckley of Rocky River, Ohio (email: marzie@me.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 16:15
Verified IP: 12.168.85.147 EUID: 6bc8a61b0e

Rosanna Buckmister of Mesa, Arizona (email: nona2k17@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:19
Verified IP: 72.208.255.52 EUID: 8d48e51a1c

Pamela Buddy-D'Ambrosio of Rye Brook, New York (email: pam.buddydambrosio@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:53
Verified IP: 166.109.0.172 EUID: 833192cd9a

Amy Bull of London, London (email: abull@findmypast.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 4:26
Verified IP: 194.247.75.2 EUID: e8839e400d

Vicki Bullard of Smithtown, New York (email: bullardvicki@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 23:57
Verified IP: 108.46.138.229 EUID: 8c1791f69b

Carla Bullers of Brockway, Pennsylvania (email: cmbullers@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 19:00
Verified IP: 174.204.18.215 EUID: 1a3887db9c

Jeffrey Bunce of Medfield, Massachusetts (email: jhbunce@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:26
Verified IP: 73.38.247.252 EUID: ed004fc12d

Jean Bunt of Longview, Texas (email: buntjean@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:32
Verified IP: 206.255.47.188 EUID: d04cbe2aa1

Sharon Bunter of Willetton, Western Aistralia (email: sbunter@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 6:57
Verified IP: 144.136.134.85 EUID: d30318de6e

Dorothy Burdick of Littleton, Colorado (email: djb4dar@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:25
Verified IP: 174.51.211.103 EUID: 7ee23115a7

Susan Burdick of Sahuarita, Arizona (email: besusan97@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:48
Verified IP: 68.2.72.184 EUID: 72e74743f4

Anita Burdzel of Bar Harbor, Maine (email: aburdzel@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 19:40
Verified IP: 76.179.173.235 EUID: e40d34f4cc

Anna Burford of Saint Petersburg, Florida (email: annab737@outlook.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 20:14
Verified IP: 72.185.116.195 EUID: 30231220c7

D Burger of Atlanta, Georgia (email: ddhburger@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 15:31
Verified IP: 99.104.38.17 EUID: 8bfc01ab17

Janet Burhart of Staten island, New York (email: janetburhart@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:05
Verified IP: 67.250.212.78 EUID: c0f654c7fb

Ann Burke of Celbridge, Kildare, Ireland (email: simmonstownhouse@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 8:11
Verified IP: 86.45.121.205 EUID: edf6679bd6

Rose Burke of Dracut, Massachusetts (email: thesisterhood@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 9:00
Verified IP: 24.34.163.78 EUID: 282664c339

Pen Burke of Telford, Pennsylvania (email: eileenburke@rocketmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:30
Verified IP: 71.246.28.61 EUID: 8aa06ca8ed

Sara Burns of Duluth, Georgia (email: saraburns70@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:33
Verified IP: 172.6.221.55 EUID: d5c74cc3b4

Jane Burr of DeLand, Florida (email: janechuck2@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:58
Verified IP: 99.176.31.0 EUID: ab4985559f

Michael Burstein of Brookline, Massachusetts (email: TMMBurstein@mabfan.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:25
Verified IP: 24.218.218.23 EUID: c601ef9651

Diane Burstein of Hillsborough, New Jersey (email: dowup22222@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 13:04
Verified IP: 69.136.98.89 EUID: a29928dd87

Mary Butash of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania (email: marybutash@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 21:24
Verified IP: 68.80.84.252 EUID: ae0a02d2e2

Frances Butler of Brooklyn, New York (email: butlerfjv@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 23:56
Verified IP: 74.72.186.250 EUID: 57b22f4cc1

GEORGE BUTLER of PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania (email: thambar@att.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:28
Verified IP: 108.16.214.121 EUID: 86ac852d40

Kim Butt of Visalia, California (email: genmamablue@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 13:13
Verified IP: 73.220.146.194 EUID: fdf28ba3a4

Debra Butterfield of Commack, New York (email: debs95@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 16:50
Verified IP: 71.251.29.178 EUID: 8e87b90998

Karen Buxton of Setauket, New York (email: buxtonkh@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 2:03
Verified IP: 148.75.192.155 EUID: 271209600b

Janet Byrd of Newton, North Carolina (email: janetjbyrd@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 15:08
Verified IP: 75.140.167.69 EUID: ccdc2872db

Madeleine Byrne of Wading River, New York (email: pb108529@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:16
Verified IP: 69.119.49.139 EUID: dfb5a16f38

Mary Byrne of Sherman Oaks, California (email: mary.byrne2818@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:52
Verified IP: 204.108.108.254 EUID: 5daa909782

Edward Byrne of Portmarnock, Ireland (email: nedbyrne50@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 15:51
Verified IP: 109.255.228.227 EUID: cac3da8812

Melinde Byrne of Bedford, New Hampshire (email: melinde@bu.edu)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:19
Verified IP: 24.62.216.72 EUID: d9240d8416

Ann Byrnes of Virginia Beach, Virginia (email: DNACConnection2017@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:51
Verified IP: 68.131.65.88 EUID: 2334dff7b6

Lesley Cafarelli of Minneapolis, Minnesota (email: lcafarel@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:49
Verified IP: 68.46.83.86 EUID: 7a19f9aaf2

Ed Calabrese of Milford, Pennsylvania (email: eddiec729@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 18:13
Verified IP: 75.97.65.216 EUID: 876e7fb7ce

Estelle Calfe of Barnet, United Kingdom (email: estellecalfe@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 3:56
Verified IP: 194.247.75.2 EUID: d88791dd02

Heather Calfee of Odessa, Missouri (email: heatherjcalfee@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 7:51
Verified IP: 69.243.250.252 EUID: 2b0a3a451f

Phoebe Call of Foxboro, Massachusetts (email: calldr44@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 13:27
Verified IP: 73.143.16.199 EUID: b6c664db37

Patti Call of Pleasant Grove, Utah (email: patticall@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 18:38
Verified IP: 174.52.89.253 EUID: dc0d5f21c1

Vicki Callahan of Farmingdale, New York (email: vsGPC@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 11:33
Verified IP: 24.186.113.35 EUID: 2cf6f67e43

Alexander Calzareth of Long Island City, New York (email: alcaLz@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 13:27
Verified IP: 207.38.207.207 EUID: 29c83c53d0

Mary Cameron of Cos Cob, Connecticut (email: mjgc@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 18:33
Verified IP: 74.108.22.219 EUID: e2ddba973a

sandra campanelli of Greenlawn, New York (email: ssfowler55@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 15:55
Verified IP: 98.113.18.74 EUID: 2006b8e47a

gail Campbell of Matthews, North Carolina (email: gncampbell@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:07
Verified IP: 71.75.207.179 EUID: dcf167b47

Mary I Campbell of Albuquerque, New Mexico (email: scotia8@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:34
Verified IP: 67.0.21.239 EUID: 7b2098ddc1

Ben Campbell of Washington, District of Columbia (email: ben.i.campbell@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 4:57
Verified IP: 138.220.17.90 EUID: 8e1577a57b

Robert Campbell of Washington, District of Columbia (email: robertandmary3@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:03
Verified IP: 100.15.198.13 EUID: 092d00dec1

Larry Campbell of Gulfport, Mississippi (email: cavedweller_09@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 23:57
Verified IP: 108.228.174.26 EUID: 65a932b9de

Deborah Campbell of Panama City, Florida (email: dprattcamp@bellsouth.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 14:41
Verified IP: 74.248.51.250 EUID: 32e2eecefa

Eva Canaday of Torrington, Wyoming (email: emcanaday@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:42
Verified IP: 24.143.27.161 EUID: e2886b6c72

Elayne Candiotte of Bethpage, New York (email: ecandi25@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 14:09
Verified IP: 174.44.25.116 EUID: b8343bae95

Daniel R Cannella of Hixson, Tennessee (email: dannyc1943@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 7:59
Verified IP: 68.53.205.242 EUID: 2f12eb98ea

Linda Cantor of New York, New York (email: shopperlc@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 15:34
Verified IP: 65.78.23.61 EUID: 384ddd24fc

Kristin Cantrell of Dallas, Texas (email: KristinECantrell@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:44
Verified IP: 65.170.41.5 EUID: ed1af229a2

Marie Cape of Roseville, California (email: capefamily4@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:24
Verified IP: 173.255.132.122 EUID: 6a21e333a9

Judith Caplan of Long Beach, New York (email: judith27@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 21:40
Verified IP: 24.146.235.248 EUID: 3359aa9b59

Paul J Capobianco Jr. of Brooklyn, New York (email: paulcapo@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 21:03
Verified IP: 108.21.84.90 EUID: 18dfcc2088

Paul J. Capobianco Sr. of Brooklyn, New York (email: sinfulseven@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 21:25
Verified IP: 108.21.84.90 EUID: 7d6f830463

Lisa Caputo of Gilbertsville, Pennsylvania (email: jlcaputo93@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:38
Verified IP: 71.230.219.93 EUID: 25375d9547

Lisa Caputo of Gilbertsville, Pennsylvania (email: ozcaputo@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:25
Verified IP: 71.230.219.93 EUID: f62fafedcc

Carol Caraccia of Ypsilanti, Michigan (email: ccaraccia@att.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 9:48
Verified IP: 162.195.166.215 EUID: 0a2601d4cd

Christine Caraher of Bohemia, New York (email: labor74@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:21
Verified IP: 69.127.33.97 EUID: 1a38384908

Gloria Carbaugh of Longmont, Colorado (email: glrcrbgh15@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:36
Verified IP: 161.97.226.189 EUID: f028d90335

Claudia Carboni of Eastchester, New York (email: kevinwatsonesq@juno.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 21:14
Verified IP: 68.198.90.93 EUID: 4ac01ee4ce

James Carcary of Mississauga, Ontario, Canada (email: james@carcary.ca)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 15:39
Verified IP: 173.33.235.71 EUID: 18d3d6ade3

Cathy Cardillo of Manorville, New York (email: cathycardillo@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:29
Verified IP: 68.194.138.174 EUID: 98a9eb7344

Denise Carey of South bend, Indiana (email: louiecarey57@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 4:28
Verified IP: 99.203.1.134 EUID: b841ada010

Renee Carl of Washington, District of Columbia (email: rkcarl@easterneuropeanmutt.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:52
Verified IP: 73.163.174.141 EUID: c956dd65f5

james carlevatti of rochester, New York (email: jcarleva57@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 17:37
Verified IP: 47.205.127.203 EUID: 591accac3e

Mary W. Carlson of Bellport, New York (email: mawcarls@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 19:00
Verified IP: 96.56.168.43 EUID: 13c316bba0

Susan Carlson of Castile, New York (email: interpretercarlson@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:59
Verified IP: 70.195.139.105 EUID: 292ed5c5e8

Leslie Carney of Tucson, Arizona (email: lcarney2@Q.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 21:59
Verified IP: 174.238.12.47 EUID: 5aec05e69f

Jay Carollo of Marshalltown, Iowa (email: jaybird8100@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:02
Verified IP: 166.181.81.235 EUID: 8ff9d8248b

Michael Carozza of New York, New York (email: mike20471@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 11:58
Verified IP: 142.255.54.195 EUID: 8e22cb4a93

Amy Carpenter of Provo, Utah (email: amycarpenter820@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 11:15
Verified IP: 45.56.49.37 EUID: 87c4b3e99a

Christine Carrara of Hillsborough, New Jersey (email: christinecarrara@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 19:49
Verified IP: 70.192.73.23 EUID: a82f4dc914

Leonre Carrier of Highland, Utah (email: lcarrier6jk@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 11:36
Verified IP: 73.228.103.27 EUID: 46c453765a

Laura Carroll of Attleboro, Massachusetts (email: luluisme3@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 22:10
Verified IP: 174.199.33.147 EUID: 98f6a2a39f

Laura Carroll of Henderson, Nevada (email: fees@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 22:13
Verified IP: 72.193.200.83 EUID: 0d5a84ee58

thomas carroll of plant city, Florida (email: dawnlightsmile@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:55
Verified IP: 70.127.58.112 EUID: e28feecf1b

Beverly Carroll of Jackson Heights, New York (email: carrollb77@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:58
Verified IP: 107.77.224.201 EUID: b45a90bbe7

Carole Carroll of New York, New York (email: carole@windmillcapital.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 21:45
Verified IP: 70.60.77.186 EUID: 31b62dc7bc

Mary Ellen Carroll of Orland Park, Illinois (email: mecarroll19@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 9:17
Verified IP: 73.246.192.216 EUID: 47befb80a9

Linda Carruthers of Olympia, Washington (email: househunter101@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 22:40
Verified IP: 73.157.26.103 EUID: 8c486c3306

Kerstin Carson of New York, New York (email: kerstin.d.carson@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 7:16
Verified IP: 68.174.237.210 EUID: 00197ec1cc

Thelma Carter of Prattville, Alabama (email: tcarter8975821@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:51
Verified IP: 98.89.81.229 EUID: 06d10a6558

Kathleen Carter of Tucson, Arizona (email: kathleen.carter@me.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:19
Verified IP: 69.254.200.233 EUID: 07de71f5f5

Mary Carter of Dubuque, Iowa (email: qisc60@mchsi.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 21:29
Verified IP: 173.29.223.171 EUID: 6be3ee3611

Teresa Carter of East Hartford, Connecticut (email: tntcarter@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 20:49
Verified IP: 32.209.98.54 EUID: 1ec169685b

Rebecca Carver of Ann Arbor, Michigan (email: rebeccac2@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:43
Verified IP: 68.42.72.127 EUID: b941c9bbb0

Marlene Case of Foxboro, Wisconsin (email: casebratpack@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:53
Verified IP: 69.179.15.112 EUID: dfd4601fca

Sharon Casey of Farmington Hills, Michigan (email: scasey@mi.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 9:57
Verified IP: 97.70.158.219 EUID: 42154c185a

Rhonda Casey of Dexter, Michigan (email: caseyrhonda83@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:45
Verified IP: 96.61.194.62 EUID: 7c6b9dd5fb

Veronica Casey of Scarsdale, New York (email: nora8pat@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:58
Verified IP: 67.86.1.50 EUID: ea3960a26e

Maureen Casey-Neems of West Hartford, Connecticut (email: mcneems@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:41
Verified IP: 32.214.1.48 EUID: 30fe062fc4

Joyce Casper of Metropolis, Illinois (email: caspja@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 22:01
Verified IP: 50.45.12.233 EUID: e79294120d

Virginia Cassady of Dover, Ohio (email: cassadyvirginia@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:51
Verified IP: 76.189.231.131 EUID: 0c65e71cd3

Michael Cassara of New York, New York (email: michael@digiroots.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:05
Verified IP: 64.134.160.83 EUID: df85a22671

Rich Cassidy of Somers, New York (email: rrmcd@att.net)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 15:46
Verified IP: 67.189.180.58 EUID: 2fa7813cdd

Marilyn Cassidy of Provo, Utah (email: marilyn.cassidy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 16:05
Verified IP: 45.56.12.210 EUID: da2f5a3c5d

Kevin Cassidy of Omaha, Nebraska (email: greengenes1@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 23:39
Verified IP: 68.107.236.159 EUID: a07662d95e

Theresa Casteel of Fairfax, Virginia (email: casteel@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:18
Verified IP: 70.168.135.195 EUID: ee1b62df1d

James Castellan of Rose Valley, Pennsylvania (email: james.castellan@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:58
Verified IP: 108.36.153.134 EUID: 50230cc63f

Kenneth Castle of Tucson, Arizona (email: starfire56@mindspring.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:46
Verified IP: 67.1.224.110 EUID: a2daf4383d

Ann Caswell of Rochester, New York (email: acaswell@rochester.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 23:41
Verified IP: 98.10.197.24 EUID: 6.37E+87

Joy Catania of Casper, Wyoming (email: flakesnshards@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:10
Verified IP: 69.145.78.176 EUID: 3a1870bdcd

hazel catania of melbourne, Florida (email: hcatania@cfl.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:43
Verified IP: 71.47.213.162 EUID: 7d6f21c3e4

Rorey Cathcart of Charleston, South Carolina (email: president@fgs.org)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 21:09
Verified IP: 73.131.95.188 EUID: 317b8be847

Idalee Cathcart of Dallas, Texas (email: chaichoc@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 6:11
Verified IP: 184.21.72.18 EUID: d4f88bea83

Nancy Caton of Oakland, California (email: necaton@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 11:29
Verified IP: 107.208.13.71 EUID: 7fcc825b2e

Lynn Cattrysse of Mounds view, Minnesota (email: lcattrysse@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 8:41
Verified IP: 107.77.207.171 EUID: c1812b1b54

Juneann Caughey of Brooklyn, New York (email: jcravi@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:57
Verified IP: 104.137.122.184 EUID: 77d55bddb7

Anna Caulfield of Edgewater, Florida (email: acaulfield182@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:32
Verified IP: 99.13.249.111 EUID: 09c724dd0e

Roberta Cavano of Rome, New York (email: rcavano@mac.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:23
Verified IP: 67.242.56.151 EUID: b08eb3fd2a

MaryEllen Cecil of New Bedford, Massachusetts (email: maryellenc74@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:49
Verified IP: 173.162.151.69 EUID: df0d56a140

Erin Ceddia of Burlington, Massachusetts (email: erin.ceddia@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 18:37
Verified IP: 146.115.94.238 EUID: 06206cc079

Dimas Celleri of Winter Springs, Florida (email: dimax.cell@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 10:41
Verified IP: 184.91.254.41 EUID: bb0cfc48af

Joy Cera of Phoenix, Arizona (email: joycera@ymail.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 7:02
Verified IP: 208.86.124.154 EUID: 8ef2a522ca

Doreen Cercone of Struthers, Ohio (email: booklady153@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 9:15
Verified IP: 69.112.26.26 EUID: 5191478176

Geraldine Cernicky of Saint James City, Florida (email: jerrycernicky@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:52
Verified IP: 184.7.87.219 EUID: eaf60673c2

Anthony Chakurian of Roseville, California (email: tchakurian@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:15
Verified IP: 216.93.194.56 EUID: 9b3c61adb8

Jean Chamberlain of West Dennis, Massachusetts (email: jeanwkc@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:31
Verified IP: 66.31.184.62 EUID: 5751263181

Traci Chamberlain of Stevens Point, Wisconsin (email: littlem267@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:12
Verified IP: 71.89.18.79 EUID: c4c68cb4f5

Laura Chambers of Valley Village, California (email: laurachambers@me.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 18:31
Verified IP: 66.87.65.84 EUID: 2fd75f68c2

Arnold Chamove of San Francisco, California, 94108 (email: ArnoldChamove@Ynnovate.co.NZ)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:18
Verified IP: 121.79.199.58 EUID: 9ff71847ee

Charlotte Champenois of Provo, Utah (email: charlottenoelle@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 1:43
Verified IP: 45.56.9.67 EUID: 0a335e1a21

Marcus Chan of Brooklyn, New York (email: mchan9270@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 23:28
Verified IP: 108.41.229.33 EUID: 31c6096c00

Vicky Chapman of London, United Kingdom (email: VCHAPMAN@FINDMYPAST.COM)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 5:06
Verified IP: 194.247.75.2 EUID: 895f59e49b

Sherry Chapman of Coventry, Connecticut (email: Sherry@1StopGenealogy.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:32
Verified IP: 75.134.239.88 EUID: 7f86b30873

Ronald Chapnick of Kirtland, Ohio (email: ronchap@roadrunner.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 21:38
Verified IP: 184.56.61.19 EUID: 225f317077

Molly Charboneau of Sunnyside, New York (email: mollyscanopy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 11:09
Verified IP: 64.95.43.10 EUID: 6566f9ce91

William Charles of San Antonio, Texas (email: wmchas54@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:35
Verified IP: 70.121.137.127 EUID: ee93b1bbff

Biz Chase of Weymouth, Massachusetts (email: verify1@themayflowersociety.org)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 9:53
Verified IP: 98.110.196.172 EUID: c8582c0178

Debra Chase of Des Moines, Iowa (email: diseminger59@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:16
Verified IP: 174.217.17.18 EUID: f184c83b7f

Kirill Chashchin of New York, New York (email: kir@rusgenproject.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:28
Verified IP: 31.173.86.250 EUID: 5ece87cdf4

Susan Checkman of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (email: phillysuz@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:35
Verified IP: 96.245.96.155 EUID: b4feb64fb2

E Samantha Cheng of Silver Spring, Maryland (email: e.samantha.cheng@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:57
Verified IP: 129.2.181.97 EUID: e506a1fe3e

Kathleen Chenoweth of Solomons, Maryland (email: chenowethk@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:58
Verified IP: 76.100.63.127 EUID: cf16b75ce3

Rayna Chervitz of St. Louis, Missouri (email: rchervitz@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:35
Verified IP: 75.54.55.78 EUID: 3fcb6a6833

Harriet Chesi of Kerrville, Texas (email: harrietc2010@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 21:23
Verified IP: 72.172.28.190 EUID: d6a70c67f1

Pat CHILDERS of Konawa, Oklahoma (email: r-p-childers@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:00
Verified IP: 162.192.238.22 EUID: c504b34e02

Amy Chin of New York City, New York (email: chinowitz10001@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:12
Verified IP: 216.220.98.11 EUID: de59e187b7

Alan Chin of New York, New York (email: AlanSChin@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:10
Verified IP: 172.58.184.186 EUID: dcf51f116b

dolores chirco of ridge, New York (email: rdc7@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:15
Verified IP: 68.195.32.146 EUID: 1a4cdb4d2f

Ronald Chmiel of Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania (email: rchimiel@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 23:11
Verified IP: 174.59.106.85 EUID: 87b097ef1a

Robyn Choate of Windermere, Florida (email: tmchoate@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:42
Verified IP: 184.89.158.254 EUID: cc5b30a554

Natalie Chohey of El Dorado Hills, California (email: nacho628@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 0:50
Verified IP: 67.161.185.51 EUID: e8806203a9

Nancy chouteau of Cincinnati, Ohio (email: nachouteau@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:06
Verified IP: 66.161.193.115 EUID: 35f01668d0

Robin Chowanec of Phoenix, Arizona (email: azchows@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:34
Verified IP: 174.238.9.26 EUID: 7b66670eb7

Evan Christensen of Lehi, Utah (email: evangchr@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:49
Verified IP: 66.43.26.1 EUID: 0fdc09ba57

Di Christensen of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia (email: fauna6@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 1:57
Verified IP: 66.102.8.52 EUID: 22eba377aa

Sarah Christiansen of Georgetown, Texas (email: sarah_1_christiansen@alumni.ucr.edu)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:35
Verified IP: 204.52.135.161 EUID: 95c39d99f5

MaryAnn Christianson of Delano, Minnesota (email: machris1946@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:39
Verified IP: 104.240.85.136 EUID: 803d7c82dd

Patricia Christie of Lebanon, New Jersey (email: christiegroup@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:10
Verified IP: 73.248.104.163 EUID: 46c81633e2

Bruce Christopher of Hoffman Estates, Illinois (email: bruce@bwchristopher.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 1:58
Verified IP: 24.15.252.124 EUID: abffd5c02d

Sabrina Christopherson of Provo, Utah (email: funsabrina92@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 15:11
Verified IP: 107.77.245.9 EUID: 149f8a5f45

Vickie Chupurdia of Forest Lake, Minnesota (email: vchupurdia@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 8:33
Verified IP: 174.20.25.179 EUID: b608d31ecf

George Church of Smithtown, New York (email: gchurch@netss.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 13:08
Verified IP: 67.81.195.122 EUID: d4b063c066

Catherine Church of Smithtown, New York (email: catherinechurch@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 13:10
Verified IP: 67.81.195.122 EUID: 1481a8d8ed

Joan Chyko of Cedarburg, Wisconsin (email: jmchyko1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 8:39
Verified IP: 24.211.7.159 EUID: 6fe85415c3

Cynthia Cialini of Egg Harbor Township, New Jersey (email: irishmoon@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:36
Verified IP: 73.215.92.207 EUID: ea9cdf8b2

Margaret Cicalese of Chesterfield, New Jersey (email: megan208022@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 15:33
Verified IP: 73.226.139.60 EUID: 5122ec9fff

Therese Cichlar of Lombard, Illinois (email: cactus9309@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 14:08
Verified IP: 98.226.249.225 EUID: 4aa7abfda7

John Cienki of Coupeville, Washington (email: cienkrodd@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 15:55
Verified IP: 24.16.203.246 EUID: ad3d8ce60d

Monica Cipnic of New York, New York (email: MCipnic@rcn.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 0:18
Verified IP: 209.122.228.48 EUID: b4e1a16245

Emily Citraro of Brisbane, California (email: emily.citraro@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 19:24
Verified IP: 69.38.208.196 EUID: 82b939ba10

Robert Clancy of BALLSTON SPA, New York (email: clancspa@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:00
Verified IP: 24.149.49.57 EUID: 8a463ae85c

Bob Clancy of New York, New York (email: bclancy@frontier.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 11:24
Verified IP: 45.53.214.53 EUID: d70121eb5d

Carol Clapham of New York, New York (email: carolclapham@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 14:21
Verified IP: 96.227.193.85 EUID: cd3428c53c

Robert Clark of Gilbert, Arizona (email: azbobby3720@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:57
Verified IP: 24.56.44.88 EUID: 272158dec2

Christine Clark of Brooklyn, New York (email: bklynpiney@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 10:56
Verified IP: 70.214.82.32 EUID: 4047219d1b

Gloria Clark of Phoenix, Arizona (email: gclark858@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:02
Verified IP: 174.17.219.64 EUID: e00cfa9582

Lauren Clark of Delhi, New York (email: clarklauren247@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 9:02
Verified IP: 204.14.59.151 EUID: bdb4202b25

Janet Clark of Westborough, Massachusetts (email: janclark1216@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:52
Verified IP: 173.48.192.230 EUID: b6a8032996

Cynthia Clark of North Plainfield, New Jersey (email: g6girlnj@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:59
Verified IP: 73.87.156.53 EUID: 523c36e931

Richard Clark of Melrose, Massachusetts (email: rich.clark@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:39
Verified IP: 73.159.165.32 EUID: 502a727fe2

Lynn Clark of Contoocook, New Hampshire (email: rubylynn862@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:48
Verified IP: 69.21.50.155 EUID: 7266d1b65b

Marilyn Clark of Chehalis, Washington (email: ukulelemarilyn@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:09
Verified IP: 174.21.40.85 EUID: b4ee71ecb7

D Clarke of Dublin, Ireland (email: wild_geese@eircom.net)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 12:05
Verified IP: 80.111.241.71 EUID: 105cd20e81

Rebecca Clarke of North Billerica, Massachusetts (email: pogoclarke@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:16
Verified IP: 73.60.169.1 EUID: ab5c81d4d8

Carol Clarke of Mt Dora, Florida (email: carol0331@cfl.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:25
Verified IP: 72.238.240.248 EUID: a8c2a840bb

Stephan Clarke of Rochester, New York (email: sclarke@rochester.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 11:26
Verified IP: 172.101.185.169 EUID: f269b34091

Helen Clayton of Mesa, Arizona (email: helencltn0@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 3:14
Verified IP: 68.3.208.20 EUID: 350053cf7d

Janice Clear of Brooklyn, New York (email: janice.clear@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:51
Verified IP: 24.126.27.238 EUID: ba5a47d884

Donna Cleary of Pine, Arizona (email: jndcleary2002@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:50
Verified IP: 24.121.142.83 EUID: 820c43f2a7

Carol Clemens of Hilton Head, South Carolina (email: cclemens318@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:58
Verified IP: 76.182.169.197 EUID: e2357718c1

Charels Clemens of Groveville, New Jersey (email: cclem3rd@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:35
Verified IP: 24.190.187.152 EUID: 368b874203

Joanne Clements of Plano, Texas (email: joanneltc@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 21:16
Verified IP: 76.187.199.90 EUID: 4fdf2fad97

Sally Clements of Tonawanda, New York (email: Sallbone@roadrunner.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:39
Verified IP: 76.180.146.202 EUID: a0b9b3e5f4

Patricia Clements of Norwalk, Connecticut (email: Patricia.Clements@raveis.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:38
Verified IP: 69.122.152.181 EUID: c99a761af5

Kevin Click of Dallas, Texas (email: kclick@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 20:15
Verified IP: 108.90.81.4 EUID: 67ddab98bf

Carol Climer of Champaign, Illinois (email: climer16@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:23
Verified IP: 66.102.8.49 EUID: fa4536c1e0

Donna Cline of Concord, North Carolina (email: dwc401@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 21:36
Verified IP: 71.30.79.209 EUID: 3d63c97e30

Mildred Clough of Redwood City, California (email: mildredclough@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:51
Verified IP: 107.130.96.224 EUID: 5ad5008c49

Peter Clough of Pound Ridge, New York (email: pnclough@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 23:05
Verified IP: 74.89.134.48 EUID: f9d4f517a7

Rsndel M Cobb of Stafford Springs, Connecticut (email: rmottcobb@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 22:35
Verified IP: 68.9.158.4 EUID: 7880aae2d5

Margaret Coburn of East Dennis, Massachusetts (email: cobparker@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:08
Verified IP: 73.149.109.223 EUID: 769ee86f87

Mary Cody-Kenney of MANCHESTER, Massachusetts (email: mck0502@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 10:00
Verified IP: 24.91.154.92 EUID: d3a57db325

Janice Coffey of New York, New York (email: jcoffeynyc@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 20:09
Verified IP: 207.237.104.16 EUID: fa02fe7f84

Wendy Coffey of Staten island, New York (email: blondnitemare@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:09
Verified IP: 100.37.28.27 EUID: ccba9569f2

Teresa Coffman of Madison, Wisconsin (email: teresa-c@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 16:26
Verified IP: 47.35.148.123 EUID: c751217937

Evelyn Cohen of Deerfield Beach, Florida (email: evocohen@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:53
Verified IP: 73.46.126.248 EUID: 216302674f

Jonathan Cohen of Irvine, California (email: jkcohen@pobox.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:22
Verified IP: 98.164.252.139 EUID: 59e26bfec

Virginia Cohen of Brooklyn, New York (email: vbc@i-2000.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:01
Verified IP: 184.152.71.151 EUID: 79d5532e6c

Peter Cohen of Laurelton, New York (email: peeves85537@outlook.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 20:23
Verified IP: 73.15.239.1 EUID: 90791fd9ac

Chaim Cohen of Brooklyn, New York (email: Chaim@unlimitedclaims.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 12:46
Verified IP: 71.190.248.185 EUID: 7050fb2e37

Judith Cohen of Waldorf, Maryland (email: judyc1999@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 11:27
Verified IP: 100.15.2.42 EUID: c289afa5b1

S Cohen of Syracuse, New York (email: swc1307@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:09
Verified IP: 67.242.4.216 EUID: 583eadcb2c

Allison Cohen of New York, New York (email: allisonc99@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 20:29
Verified IP: 69.203.24.216 EUID: 5c9c80364f

Joel Cohn of Honolulu, Hawaii (email: cohn@hawaii.edu)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 7:04
Verified IP: 209.6.135.41 EUID: c88d28155f

Stuart Cohn of Silver Spring, Maryland (email: stuart8@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:20
Verified IP: 96.231.137.40 EUID: 64cf1bb90c

Bennett Cohon of Los Angeles, California (email: bennett@cohon.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 15:19
Verified IP: 47.140.183.122 EUID: 9637e1f281

Janice Coil of Farmington, Utah (email: genevoices@q.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 19:32
Verified IP: 65.130.93.149 EUID: 1899d7393f

James M Coil of Farmington, Utah (email: mtnlit@q.com)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 12:16
Verified IP: 65.130.93.149 EUID: 741ec1bdb8

Lili Coiro of Warwick, New York (email: libo@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:32
Verified IP: 148.74.82.43 EUID: b02f91df43

Cathleen Cole of Ulster Park, New York (email: wildfireny1@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:58
Verified IP: 69.206.145.55 EUID: 7408e2b6ef

Janace Cole of Niwot, Colorado (email: janace@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:27
Verified IP: 67.176.58.246 EUID: ada8c4652c

Carolyn Cole of New York, New York (email: thecolegroup@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 20:41
Verified IP: 173.77.25.124 EUID: 4a58d81244

Mary Coleman of Houston, Texas (email: coleman.mh@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:04
Verified IP: 66.102.6.31 EUID: 6ad812f5ed

Marlene F Coleman of Seabrook, South Carolina (email: shoppingsc86@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:04
Verified IP: 207.5.6.48 EUID: 053e126ba7

Beverley Collart of Mount Vernon, Washington (email: bcollart@wavecable.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:49
Verified IP: 172.92.225.59 EUID: 53eea7a1ff

Linda Collier of Carlsbad, California (email: genlinc1949@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:35
Verified IP: 76.176.182.140 EUID: 434aa362f3

Marcella Collier-Pingarolo of Chester, New Jersey (email: marci.pingarolo.fhs@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:27
Verified IP: 70.192.72.214 EUID: 0a785db17f

Kathryn Collins of Quincy, Massachusetts (email: kathryncoll@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 0:48
Verified IP: 174.192.22.54 EUID: 0588236d18

Nancy Collins of Pinehurst, North Carolina (email: collins.nancy41@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:34
Verified IP: 75.178.41.39 EUID: 3b9ecb9175

Tracy Collins of Seal Beach, California (email: collinstmc@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:00
Verified IP: 172.251.93.195 EUID: f22802d84b

Alice Collins of Setauket, New York (email: alicejunec@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:18
Verified IP: 170.250.180.110 EUID: 48e7afa9ad

Robin Collins of Tallahassee, Florida (email: robin760genealogy@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:19
Verified IP: 71.220.245.57 EUID: 3fbe97144c

helen collins of storrs, Connecticut (email: hjcollins216@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:11
Verified IP: 24.177.249.169 EUID: 602db38746

Lindsay Colton of Dunedin, Florida (email: lindsaycolton@me.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:33
Verified IP: 97.106.128.97 EUID: e4b84b16cc

Janice Colvin of South Cairo, New York (email: AJOWO16@GMAIL.COM)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:42
Verified IP: 24.105.195.169 EUID: 2ecfb524e6

Harriet Colvin of South Cairo, New York (email: hecolvin16@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:44
Verified IP: 24.105.195.169 EUID: b9fa059738

J. M. Comcowich of Honolulu, Hawaii (email: comco@hawaii.edu)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:16
Verified IP: 74.76.153.159 EUID: 7b835296ab

EMMA COMPTON of Lakeland, Florida (email: ecompton2004@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 17:10
Verified IP: 47.198.55.135 EUID: a1f3bd5c77

Rachel Conatser of Las Vegas, Nevada (email: rlconatser@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 14:34
Verified IP: 199.189.116.68 EUID: 2a8105479e

David Condit of Warrenton, Virginia (email: conditd@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:41
Verified IP: 73.99.24.45 EUID: 8458dc32ba

Barbara Congdon of Wenatchee, Washington (email: bbcongdon@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 12:30
Verified IP: 173.209.166.149 EUID: f7e150ffbf

Brian Douglas Conley of Brooklyn, New York (email: bdouglasconley@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:55
Verified IP: 69.119.152.95 EUID: 324d5eb80b

Marion Connell of Washington, District of Columbia (email: mfconnell@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 10:45
Verified IP: 100.15.207.68 EUID: 4b6c4af48d

Sharon Connelly of Fairfield, Connecticut (email: eetrade@snet.net)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 3:59
Verified IP: 32.218.45.186 EUID: fabc491dc0

Christine Connelly of Brattleboro, Vermont (email: c624c@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 15:15
Verified IP: 73.234.96.202 EUID: d854f21b16

AILEEN CONNOLLY of NEWRY, CO DOWN, Northern Ireland (email: aileenconnolly@hotmail.co.uk)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 4:48
Verified IP: 151.227.136.200 EUID: 436f0b958f

Sharon Connor of SAN DIEGO, California (email: sharonconnor@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:08
Verified IP: 99.91.158.193 EUID: deb8859535

Laura Conrad of Ballston Spa, New York (email: lconrad122@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 15:32
Verified IP: 24.194.212.229 EUID: 87da32ebe8

Terri Cook of New York, New York (email: teecup27@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 11:29
Verified IP: 173.56.55.173 EUID: 51d2f3d9ee

Pamela Cook of Waldorf, Maryland (email: pamelamohrcook@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:28
Verified IP: 38.100.26.38 EUID: 9b2cdee605

Karen Cook of Bridgeport, New York (email: cook4650@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:30
Verified IP: 108.183.196.18 EUID: 2ca0a04d4a

Christine Cook of Plymouth, Massachusetts (email: Chrisec1@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 7:43
Verified IP: 98.110.196.172 EUID: 1746750c9e

Elaine M Cook of Whitefish, Montana (email: ecook1360@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:44
Verified IP: 184.166.55.142 EUID: 76bd63089a

Lillian Cooke of Toms River, New Jersey (email: lcookie00@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 21:38
Verified IP: 71.59.115.204 EUID: fedb1cae9e

Geoffrey Cooker of Shabbona, Illinois (email: geoffrc@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:38
Verified IP: 104.235.53.14 EUID: 5b0cb98b55

David J Cooper of Ipswich, Suffolk, United Kingdom (email: davidcooper@cantab.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 2:36
Verified IP: 51.7.189.242 EUID: 13335875f4

Jay Cooper of New York, New York (email: cooperjay4@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 12:40
Verified IP: 108.14.87.98 EUID: f20be13c47

David Cooper of Warners, New York (email: dcooper9@twcnny.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 22:21
Verified IP: 45.47.2.189 EUID: e791004c16

Linda Cooper of Dallas, Texas (email: lpcooper@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 0:18
Verified IP: 74.64.106.225 EUID: 5d239c42de

Kitty Cooper of Lakeside, California (email: kitty@kittycooper.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 15:47
Verified IP: 72.192.149.26 EUID: a8fbc77a1b

Todd Copeland of Rouleau, SK (email: t.copes@sasktel.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 1:06
Verified IP: 207.47.193.77 EUID: d7c433b887

Mary Anne Corasaniti of Fayetteville, New York (email: macorasan@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 14:28
Verified IP: 71.176.111.55 EUID: 6f7bd1e378

Karin Corbeil of Salem, formerly born and raised New York City, South Carolina (email: karincorbeil@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 11:24
Verified IP: 97.89.137.17 EUID: 321c2088ac

Roberta Corbin of Molalla, Oregon (email: corbinmobb@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 18:51
Verified IP: 69.5.111.136 EUID: 9265de54e3

Dawn Corcoran of Qualicum Beach, British Columbia, Canada (email: dawncorcoran@live.ca)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 10:28
Verified IP: 24.69.90.181 EUID: 207134af47

PATRICIA CORDES of Jacksonville, Florida (email: pcordes3@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 12:33
Verified IP: 162.225.164.227 EUID: 461b4f65c4

James H Corey of Norwich, New York (email: james.corey913@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 18:47
Verified IP: 172.78.133.163 EUID: f2bc7d01ca

Marguerite Corey-Sullivan of Glendale, California (email: satlcat@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 14:50
Verified IP: 162.239.86.243 EUID: dbcbf5257f

Patricia Corfman of Saline, Michigan (email: patcorf@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:55
Verified IP: 12.192.182.202 EUID: 1bca3bf424

Kenneth Cornell of Owego, New York (email: malynda42@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:57
Verified IP: 67.246.149.87 EUID: 737874c018

Joanne Corney of Dallas, Texas (email: jscorney@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:44
Verified IP: 47.186.49.122 EUID: 70f4a89154

kelly corrales of Lake Worth, Florida (email: klynn10566@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:53
Verified IP: 73.204.90.45 EUID: d73486c1a4

Joy Cortes of Sierra Vista, Arizona (email: cortesja@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 2:44
Verified IP: 24.251.202.189 EUID: 43ec73e868

Gerard Cortinez of New York, New York (email: gicdjc@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 11:37
Verified IP: 69.22.226.83 EUID: 5bc7434b81

Linda Corwin-Graber of Creston, Illinois (email: lleecg@icloud.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 20:31
Verified IP: 73.211.127.196 EUID: 4672d8e4c7

Lynette Coryell of Cedar Rapids, Iowa (email: lynettejcoryell@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 11:41
Verified IP: 207.191.199.138 EUID: d8f631d8b1

Ellen Cosgrove of New Rochelle, New York (email: joellenwho@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 18:15
Verified IP: 67.80.10.239 EUID: 4ee407fe54

Lauren Costanzo of La Vernia, Texas (email: lcostanzo412@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 16:11
Verified IP: 206.109.108.217 EUID: 164099c915

William Cotgreave of SMITHTOWN, New York (email: billcot@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:43
Verified IP: 68.198.149.150 EUID: 7bf40ed07a

Christine Cotton of Montross, Virginia (email: kristinecotton@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:07

Verified IP: 74.214.54.253 EUID: 5b8452979e

Marcia Courtney of Boise, Idaho (email: mctnygenealogy@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 19:33

Verified IP: 75.167.135.250 EUID: bfa3ab8aa6

Karen Courtney of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada (email: belsora@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:30

Verified IP: 75.157.171.101 EUID: 043886308e

Catherine Cowell of Easley, South Carolina (email: cathycowell@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 16:31

Verified IP: 47.35.219.182 EUID: b0a708b0c0

Marsha Cowen Hosfeld of Rockford, Illinois (email: mahosfeld@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 9:55

Verified IP: 98.220.27.139 EUID: 6809e2ca7a

Ramona Cowling of Ann Arbor, Michigan (email: rcowling@att.net)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 9:33

Verified IP: 69.136.137.19 EUID: e1dfd62e82

Julie Cox of Warrenton, Virginia (email: scoxfamily@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 11:57

Verified IP: 71.63.100.107 EUID: 151fb7d105

Candace Cox of Mosheim, Tennessee (email: candycox4@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:41

Verified IP: 73.121.234.253 EUID: 3d69b89313

Tasia Cox of Bronx, New York (email: tasiathegenealogist@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 21:35

Verified IP: 173.77.128.162 EUID: 1c33c6e6ff

Wendy Coyle of NY, New York (email: wendycoyle.sf@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:58

Verified IP: 174.199.22.234 EUID: deec6c4e0a

Jerry Crabtree of Llano, Texas (email: crabtree207@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:06

Verified IP: 47.183.145.118 EUID: a8d5e84062

Tyrone Craft of West Palm Beach, Florida (email: tyronecraft669@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 23:06

Verified IP: 73.84.98.7 EUID: a6b648ce1e

Felicia Craggs of Marina Del Rey, California (email: fgcraggs@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 10:40

Verified IP: 107.77.231.153 EUID: 0685db9b88

Jill Crandell of Provo, Utah (email: jill_crandell@byu.edu)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:10

Verified IP: 107.188.145.117 EUID: 53ca509dfd

Joseph Cranna of Carolina Shores, North Carolina (email: jcranna@atmc.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:04

Verified IP: 70.35.176.68 EUID: de436a6fa1

David Benn Crawford of Las Vegas, Nevada (email: dbcrawfd@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:54

Verified IP: 69.12.70.121 EUID: 8a9e58e832

Anita Crawley of Olney, Maryland (email: amellis@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:44

Verified IP: 73.135.82.37 EUID: dd0e6b87f2

Lisa-Dawn Crawley of Kanata, Ontario, Canada (email: LDCRAWLEY@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:56

Verified IP: 99.246.9.244 EUID: 0f970f2e50

DARCY CRICKARD of CHEEKTOWAGA, New York (email: decrickard@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 15:49

Verified IP: 172.101.77.63 EUID: 3a58c46b9e

Patricia Crispo of New Milford, Connecticut (email: plcrispo97@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:02

Verified IP: 71.83.49.202 EUID: 2b3fa83f3f

Melonie Crnich of Bountiful, Utah (email: melcrnich@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 7:43

Verified IP: 92.242.230.104 EUID: 5f2c9c40d3

Tracy Crocker of Minneapolis, Minnesota (email: t.a.crocker@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:16

Verified IP: 107.4.216.184 EUID: da58b50247

Alan Crockett of Ponca City, Oklahoma (email: arcnjc@cableone.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:59

Verified IP: 24.117.6.251 EUID: e668f2e752

Christopher Crosby of Folsom, California (email: christophercrosby@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 16:20

Verified IP: 67.159.146.83 EUID: 2f6da13e99

Denise Cross of Berlin, Massachusetts (email: crossd4@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 8:48

Verified IP: 134.241.39.254 EUID: e348dcf5b6

MP Crowder of Chicago, Illinois (email: dudleyinop@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:21

Verified IP: 108.255.28.210 EUID: 4e3217634f

Mary Crowley of Ann Arbor, Michigan (email: mlccrowley7@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 22:17

Verified IP: 73.144.56.58 EUID: ddc6d9e86d

Francine Crowley of Pepperell, Massachusetts (email: fcrowley.research@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 7:28

Verified IP: 68.184.17.71 EUID: bfcf6c1396

Mike Crowther of Provo, Utah (email: macrowther7@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 10:57

Verified IP: 174.208.11.31 EUID: 0cc8966138

Noreen Croxford of Forest, Lambton Shores, Ontario, Canada (email: npc@execulink.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 11:24

Verified IP: 69.63.41.251 EUID: 3f7ee63c3a

Doris Cruickshank of Dayton, Oregon (email: dcruickshank@spessart.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:21

Verified IP: 69.168.118.18 EUID: 88d91aacd0

Rick Crume of Glyndon, Minnesota (email: rick@onelibrary.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:05

Verified IP: 70.40.36.23 EUID: 86cbd2c1c1

Cynthia Cruz of Topeka, Kansas (email: clcruz32153@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:16

Verified IP: 24.255.184.191 EUID: 83f008ce2e

Sandy Crystall of Bow, New Hampshire (email: sjc.planning@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:40

Verified IP: 174.192.11.123 EUID: 5e9f662acd

Michele Cubell of Chapel Hill, North Carolina (email: michgc@gmx.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:07

Verified IP: 24.211.142.221 EUID: 92d34cbe4a

Kerri Culhane of Fort Edward, New York (email: culhaneblack@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:25

Verified IP: 70.214.69.161 EUID: 1a1024cd8b

Niall Cullen of Dublin, Ireland (email: ncullen@findmypast.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 3:37

Verified IP: 83.71.23.115 EUID: 512e8ccea6

Melinda Culpon of Magnolia, Texas (email: mculpon@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 11:02

Verified IP: 98.196.186.133 EUID: 43d42502fc

Jodi Cunningham of Trivoli, Illinois (email: hueygirl691@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:06

Verified IP: 99.203.14.234 EUID: 4b2c38a8a4

Mary L Cunningham of St Petersburg, Florida (email: marylouise@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 20:00

Verified IP: 97.96.76.242 EUID: 88843ee4ce

Sharon Curry of Tioga, West virginia (email: scurry7777@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:36

Verified IP: 67.142.96.168 EUID: 0b423ca58e

Sean Curry of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (email: del1889@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:44

Verified IP: 71.225.70.210 EUID: 207252f0b0

Barbara Curtis of Edmonds, Washington (email: drbgc@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 23:47

Verified IP: 67.160.7.73 EUID: 79bd3e2ed6

Ida Cuthbertson of San Antonio, Texas (email: ircuth1@att.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:26

Verified IP: 99.111.164.221 EUID: 5b3194e73b

Margaret Cutino of Washington, District of Columbia (email: cutpel@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 9:51

Verified IP: 71.191.6.4 EUID: dd73d24664

norman cutshall of Salem, Oregon (email: ncutshall@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:51

Verified IP: 174.224.1.112 EUID: 1d9e765be7

Martha Dâ€™Arbanville of Lakewood, New Jersey (email: bilmar25@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 20:50

Verified IP: 69.116.74.25 EUID: f6527abf5f

Maida Dacher of Sherman Oaks, California (email: Mdacher@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:22

Verified IP: 76.230.243.114 EUID: aad5e7d82d

Stanley Dacher of GREAT NECK, New York (email: sdacher@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:37
Verified IP: 24.228.102.55 EUID: 11d9690ca5

Eva Dahlberg of JÄnköping, Sweden (email: evad.genealogy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 14:15
Verified IP: 194.71.214.11 EUID: 1882c59be9

Paula Dahlgren of Alpine, Utah (email: dahlgrenss2@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:08
Verified IP: 24.11.35.149 EUID: ee2a502295

Jane Dahlstrom of Sweet, Idaho (email: janedahlstrom@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 11:36
Verified IP: 142.0.219.71 EUID: 7c9eaecb8b

Deidra Dain of Winchester, Virginia (email: dqubed54@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:11
Verified IP: 73.171.78.67 EUID: 5935b05971

cindra dale of monroeville, Pennsylvania (email: cindrald@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:38
Verified IP: 108.32.85.174 EUID: 67b6121686

Robert Dale of Dallas, Texas (email: rjdale0@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:40
Verified IP: 173.239.232.94 EUID: 71adf0da3e

Valerie D'Alessio of Riverhead, New York (email: valyried@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 21:45
Verified IP: 4.31.27.193 EUID: 8b29cd16a8

Robert D'Alessio of Riverhead, New York (email: productive1@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 11:50
Verified IP: 4.31.27.193 EUID: 9b62bd79ee

Carol Dallas of Fullerton, California (email: ninebobs@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:56
Verified IP: 71.145.232.185 EUID: 8afa92f9ae

Antoin Dalton of Dublin, Ireland (email: adaltun@eircom.net)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 11:27
Verified IP: 46.7.251.163 EUID: f5a01251d3

Sharon Daly of Amherst, New York (email: sdaly@buffalo.edu)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:25
Verified IP: 104.228.158.106 EUID: 1f1bce9c5f

Gerald Daly of Denver, Victoria (email: dalyhistory@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 5:41

Verified IP: 59.101.245.141 EUID: 9ca704ff3c

Carmelita D'Amato of Palm Coast, Florida (email: cdamato1949@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:22

Verified IP: 97.101.38.3 EUID: 2455d4e580

Suzanne Danet of Glen Head, New York (email: sdanet@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:14

Verified IP: 108.6.60.49 EUID: 68f2c3ff66

Carolyn J Danford of Orangevale, California (email: carolynjdanford@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 22:08

Verified IP: 108.201.80.144 EUID: 23c53e72ec

Karen Daniel of Albuquerque, New Mexico (email: kdangene@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:44

Verified IP: 174.50.92.60 EUID: 78ccbf435f

Desiree Daniels of CLOVER, South Carolina (email: DesireeD12345@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 12:41

Verified IP: 24.172.83.26 EUID: edc4625a02

Kim Danielsen of Yuma, Arizona (email: rmagickd@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 0:55

Verified IP: 76.178.61.97 EUID: b83507b364

Joseph Danvers of Binghamton, New York (email: josephdanvers1@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:17

Verified IP: 66.87.125.13 EUID: 230f11309f

Belinda Dapice of Concord, Massachusetts (email: bbdapice@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:45

Verified IP: 172.110.61.196 EUID: 6a56b8444d

Luana Darby of West Jordan, Utah (email: luanadarby@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:48

Verified IP: 170.72.12.28 EUID: 9d91abf49f

Mary Ellen Darling of Clifton Springs, New York (email: maryellendarling@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 10:52

Verified IP: 68.70.49.23 EUID: 32ed16eb36

Laura Darrell of New York, New York (email: lauraedarrell@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 20:35

Verified IP: 142.105.28.223 EUID: faba24b284

Gerald Daub of Pottsville, Pennsylvania (email: gdaub1947@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:04

Verified IP: 66.102.8.142 EUID: 681d406a02

Daradean Davanzo of Guilderland, New York (email: daridavanzo@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 19:38

Verified IP: 100.4.227.223 EUID: d475de5600

Cheryl Cramer Davenport of Minneapolis, Minnesota (email: c2daven@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:39

Verified IP: 75.168.167.234 EUID: 35aa5d0817

Daun Davids of Rochester, Minnesota (email: daundavids@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 18:12

Verified IP: 96.42.87.98 EUID: 32b0f0c190

Junel Davidsen of Salinas, California (email: genietreas@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 11:50

Verified IP: 67.164.79.191 EUID: bb6c0705c0

Nancy Davidson of Ann Arbor, Michigan (email: shaynedavidson@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:58

Verified IP: 68.46.171.230 EUID: ca28d00e82

Arlene Davidson of Falmouth, Michigan (email: rjd39stude@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 19:28

Verified IP: 174.125.90.74 EUID: 5487459c17

Karen Davies of Gales Ferry, Connecticut (email: karendavies812@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 22:14

Verified IP: 73.253.149.49 EUID: b4a220e5ac

Judith Davis of Huntington, New York (email: jdavis4727@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:19

Verified IP: 68.194.157.181 EUID: 7f92015801

Cheryl Davis of St. Louis, Missouri (email: cheryld68@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:32

Verified IP: 75.130.212.241 EUID: 4edada038a

Sharon Davis of Scottsdale, Arizona (email: legmdavis@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:58

Verified IP: 98.168.35.143 EUID: 58608480ee

Jennifer Davis of Keller, Texas (email: jdavis003@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:48

Verified IP: 66.190.108.41 EUID: f458e1e21f

Lori Davis of Chester, New Hampshire (email: loridavis72@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:47
Verified IP: 73.249.245.13 EUID: 6bf6738946

MaryLou Davis of San Antonio, Texas (email: mldavis43@att.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 21:24
Verified IP: 64.148.248.138 EUID: 9ce9c037ec

Katherine Davis of Barefoot Bay, Florida (email: mtkath4@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 11:31
Verified IP: 99.95.50.152 EUID: 7767728dbe

Janet Davis of Columbia, Maryland (email: gen4jd@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 15:53
Verified IP: 173.69.190.82 EUID: 89559ea0eb

Howland S. Davis II of Akron, Ohio (email: howlanddavisii@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:11
Verified IP: 76.189.56.121 EUID: 18c5c3fa51

Christine Dawson of Auburn, Massachusetts (email: christined1@prodigy.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:54
Verified IP: 24.177.59.119 EUID: c0251d0ac6

Helen Day of Richmond Hill, New York (email: hday525@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 23:09
Verified IP: 71.167.114.193 EUID: 6d91667858

Sarah Day of West valley city, Utah (email: sarah.day29@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 13:03
Verified IP: 75.162.238.172 EUID: 7399f3db35

Alyssa De Arman of West Valley City, Utah (email: alyssa.dearman12@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 19:25
Verified IP: 45.56.21.197 EUID: c82b59de52

Genevieve De Haan of Sutton, Massachusetts (email: d_ginny@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 7:48
Verified IP: 71.10.246.70 EUID: ed64a7b0f9

Victoria De Koster of New Rochelle, New York (email: vdek19@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:58
Verified IP: 107.77.226.138 EUID: 6643c6d07e

Kathleen de la Rocha of Saratoga, California (email: kathleen_delarocha@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:42
Verified IP: 75.0.177.34 EUID: c87e62d10d

Alexandra de Luise of Flushing, New York (email: alexad818@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 15:16

Verified IP: 149.4.124.52 EUID: 7f7e53a05b

Barbara de Mare of Englewood, New Jersey (email: barbarademare@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:07

Verified IP: 72.76.250.91 EUID: f3366a770c

Paul De Voe of New York, New York (email: padevoe@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 1:35

Verified IP: 67.243.137.43 EUID: 036d3618da

Vic de Wysocki of Hockessin, Delaware (email: vdewysocki@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:41

Verified IP: 96.245.219.120 EUID: 842666971b

Vic de Wysocki of Hockessin, Delaware (email: vbond0071@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:52

Verified IP: 96.245.219.120 EUID: b0b46bfc9f

Margaret E. DeAcetis of Port Washington, New York (email: med_11050@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 8:48

Verified IP: 69.124.213.12 EUID: 48d527ee1f

Patrick Deady of Fort Wayne, Indiana (email: padidi142@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:54

Verified IP: 184.18.40.179 EUID: 10958377be

Nancy DeAeth of Fairplay, Colorado (email: nommader@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 9:38

Verified IP: 184.21.93.7 EUID: 26586aac3c

Floyd W Deal of Memphis, Tennessee (email: dealfw16@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:18

Verified IP: 73.2.176.179 EUID: 6e8086c894

Samara Dean of Marriottsville, Maryland (email: endeering2@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:21

Verified IP: 173.69.135.161 EUID: ad0dcfa703

Anne Dean of Covington, Virginia (email: AnieDoodle@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 8:21

Verified IP: 204.111.68.253 EUID: b0e92f9313

Charlene Dean of Frederick, Maryland (email: md5240@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 18:55

Verified IP: 73.250.48.45 EUID: df063de531

Deanna DeAntoni of Douglas City, California (email: ddeantoni@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:01
Verified IP: 198.189.124.237 EUID: 3fe180ae93

Dawn DeBarros of Gaithersburg, Maryland (email: ddebarros@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 2:24
Verified IP: 100.15.254.126 EUID: d495a05eb5

Terese Deboo of Memphis, Tennessee (email: tdeboo@mac.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:52
Verified IP: 75.65.48.129 EUID: 414ee6cc81

Bonny DeCastro of Schuylerville, New York (email: BonnyKDe@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 20:12
Verified IP: 208.71.253.96 EUID: e74f018ddf

Nancy Decker of Greenlawn, New York (email: nancydec@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:42
Verified IP: 24.47.193.254 EUID: 8bd4df810a

Audra deFalco of Flushing, New York (email: audra@getitaliancitizenship.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 9:35
Verified IP: 104.162.30.115 EUID: b7d5d14f8b

Robert Degnen of Woodside, New York (email: r.f.degnen@att.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:05
Verified IP: 173.52.156.187 EUID: 61656299dd

Laura DeGrazia of Wantagh, New York (email: degrazia@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 22:30
Verified IP: 65.175.131.142 EUID: 7fa3d6eddb

Teresa Dehnel-Snavely of Concordia, Kansas (email: theconmom@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 1:21
Verified IP: 199.0.195.169 EUID: 87df852c2b

Marsha Dekker of Holland, Michigan (email: marsha.dekker@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 8:39
Verified IP: 99.18.100.226 EUID: dc86e2a3c4

Diane Del Priore of Staten Island, New York (email: dhdelpriore@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 8:05
Verified IP: 74.101.128.66 EUID: 03f34b78ae

Thomas Delaney of Rockport, Massachusetts (email: tjdelaney1940@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 11:29
Verified IP: 73.218.193.208 EUID: b0f04812ea

Carokyn DeLay of ATLANTIC, Iowa (email: cdelay_68164@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 18:29
Verified IP: 173.18.251.190 EUID: 4fc82fb119

Mary Alice Dell of Santa Maria, California (email: madel35@gvtc.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:47
Verified IP: 73.170.142.121 EUID: 8f6f3a5bd0

Geraldine Dellenback of Jackson, Wyoming (email: 1776dine@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:27
Verified IP: 184.167.20.128 EUID: 2ce98b14e3

Diane Dellicker of Blairstown, New Jersey (email: dfd55@ptd.net)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 18:40
Verified IP: 24.238.40.3 EUID: ffe9b8c35d

Carol DeLuca of Huntley, Illinois (email: cadeluca75@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 18:02
Verified IP: 24.1.138.61 EUID: 8d66217d29

Susan DeLucca of Fort Edward, New York (email: delucahome@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 15:09
Verified IP: 67.240.111.182 EUID: cca6389d9b

Caroline DeMar of San Diego, California (email: demarcs@writeme.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:28
Verified IP: 75.80.44.150 EUID: f23ce9496f

Patricia DEMSKY of HOT SPRINGS VILLAGE, Arkansas (email:
PATDEMSKY@YAHOO.COM)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 23:14
Verified IP: 107.199.101.175 EUID: 5dd5078a3e

DEB Dennewitz of Hudson, Ohio (email: DLD313@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 12:49
Verified IP: 65.25.43.142 EUID: 3b4523a30b

Jessica Denning of Sacramento, California (email: jessica@denningfamily.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:15
Verified IP: 162.237.20.9 EUID: ea26df508e

Beverly Dennis of Leander, Texas (email: msde140@bellsouth.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:04
Verified IP: 99.107.128.185 EUID: 8ee93099cf

Marsha Dennis of New York, New York (email: marbobdenn@nyc.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 18:14

Verified IP: 68.174.113.235 EUID: 0e5efae6b9

william depietro of greenfield, Massachusetts (email: billdepietro@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 11:25

Verified IP: 71.235.166.121 EUID: 60a98523c1

Peter DePippo of E. Patchogue, New York (email: pdepippo1@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:46

Verified IP: 67.85.123.49 EUID: 32b36a1e38

Brahna Derr of San Diego, California (email: brahna.derr@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 2:19

Verified IP: 70.95.137.43 EUID: e01f4034a3

Nancy Desmond of Murrieta, California (email: ndesmond1@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 12:30

Verified IP: 108.185.44.254 EUID: 7b09235d39

Kathy DesRosiers of Castle Rock, Colorado (email: kathydesrosiers@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 13:36

Verified IP: 24.9.185.73 EUID: ee9c02140b

Pamela DeTommaso of Fort Wayne, Indiana (email: pdetommaso@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:06

Verified IP: 68.44.15.40 EUID: b16a7f6703

Lynn DeTrano of Baldwin, New York (email: lynde126@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 4:47

Verified IP: 98.116.249.125 EUID: 64009fa41a

Blanche Deutsch of Bonita Springs, Florida (email: mrsD203@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:54

Verified IP: 76.101.94.215 EUID: f6ac21323f

Betty Devine of Wilmington, Delaware (email: donndevine@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 14:44

Verified IP: 68.84.122.210 EUID: 46bbb86dc1

Carolyn DeWolfe of Hampden Sydney, Virginia (email: carolyndewolfe5@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:27

Verified IP: 184.6.4.209 EUID: 0099acc2b6

Marilyn Dexter of Green Valley, Arizona (email: mtdexter@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:45

Verified IP: 70.176.159.63 EUID: 4b45636824

Kim Di Maggio of Lake View Terrace, California (email: kdimaggio222@Gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 18:44

Verified IP: 76.168.14.155 EUID: 9c2fcc8fd1

Nikki Diaz of Lynbrook, New York (email: kahluamoonlight@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 16:07

Verified IP: 70.214.119.203 EUID: 344452b46a

Anne DiBernardo of Fairport, New York (email: adiberna@rochester.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 20:54

Verified IP: 72.225.6.110 EUID: 60f939f4b5

Jacqueline Dick of Royal Oak, Michigan (email: jackie.dick@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 9:41

Verified IP: 99.111.150.44 EUID: 932bdac6f5

Lynette Dick of Lakewood, Colorado (email: lkd41654@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 21:43

Verified IP: 71.56.205.147 EUID: ea0c778572

Susan Dick of Tucson, Arizona (email: susanjd@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:02

Verified IP: 67.1.213.228 EUID: fbb58025eb

Shaney Dickson of Rexburg, Idaho (email: pinkgoddess101@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 19:51

Verified IP: 205.185.96.185 EUID: f97638ce7e

Michla Dien of New York, New York (email: mjdien@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 21:39

Verified IP: 184.153.66.25 EUID: aec8c81cd5

Elsie P Dietzmann of Melbourne, Florida (email: Becrafty@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:05

Verified IP: 162.225.6.57 EUID: 45e7969d8a

Dorothy Dill of Clermont, Florida (email: dottyjdill@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 16:00

Verified IP: 209.42.39.176 EUID: 20d7ac511f

Joanne DiLorenzo of Pearl River, New York (email: jodilorenzo@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 12:20

Verified IP: 69.112.187.244 EUID: 2b6248949d

Josephine Dimiceli of Fort Lee, New Jersey (email: jojodimiceli@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 8:06

Verified IP: 66.102.8.53 EUID: 6c373bdb1c

Leslie Dimmling of Garden City, New York (email: billlesd@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 13:25

Verified IP: 24.185.100.251 EUID: 67e4e54a08

Barbara DiMunno of Middletown, New York (email: barbdimunno@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:59

Verified IP: 67.243.111.78 EUID: 597f9c59aa

Mary Ann DiNapoli of Brooklyn, New York (email: chesling12@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 15:41

Verified IP: 72.89.63.227 EUID: 72b2242838

Dawn Dinegan of Oxford, Wisconsin (email: hsprings@maqs.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:33

Verified IP: 66.206.52.226 EUID: 50bd6a98c7

Nicholas Dinka of Mountain Lakes, New Jersey (email: ndinka27@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 12:20

Verified IP: 69.112.35.144 EUID: a5022a8a20

Christine Dinsmore of Saugerties, New York (email: chdinsmore@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 0:22

Verified IP: 162.220.220.137 EUID: e864baaa18

Susan Dion of Paxton, Massachusetts (email: sewd410@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:12

Verified IP: 66.189.63.160 EUID: 7e7c3f7991

Carol Disciullo of Medford, Massachusetts (email: cdisciullo@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:00

Verified IP: 73.61.229.10 EUID: 282a852eb7

Joseph Ditta of Brooklyn, New York (email: joseph.ditta@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:05

Verified IP: 67.85.251.56 EUID: 62fd016afa

Jim Dittmeier of Bardstown, Kentucky (email: exchief341@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:41

Verified IP: 12.171.247.69 EUID: d6473cbdb1

Linda Dittrich of Watertown, New York (email: lindadittrich31@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 18:13

Verified IP: 69.201.50.151 EUID: 06890de750

Charlene Doan of Tomball, Texas (email: chardoan@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:07

Verified IP: 45.27.217.78 EUID: 6d0bca806c

Susan Dobbs of Bluffton, South Carolina (email: sdobbs2000@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:36

Verified IP: 75.189.65.166 EUID: a2c51e7252

Ellen Dobos of Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin (email: emackison@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:13

Verified IP: 97.91.69.159 EUID: 426c6dab79

Pamela Dodson of Rancho Cucamonga, CA, California (email: pldmom47@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 16:02

Verified IP: 71.84.213.11 EUID: 92f805c805

David doe of Toronto, Ontario, Canada (email: davey.gravey@sympatico.ca)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 12:09

Verified IP: 142.114.142.186 EUID: ac8e12db4b

William Doering Jr. of Port Jefferson Station, New York (email: wldoeringjr@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 8:36

Verified IP: 24.191.39.188 EUID: 965f322341

JEFFREY DOERNER of san diego, California (email: jeffd575@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:02

Verified IP: 75.25.160.40 EUID: 5158a54994

Eileen Doherty of Whitestone, New York (email: epdesq@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 20:46

Verified IP: 108.30.31.137 EUID: 503de6ce9c

Lawrence Dolan of Cincinnati, Ohio (email: larrygenealogy@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 10:36

Verified IP: 65.189.17.29 EUID: 2e7f99806f

Margaret Domber of Kinnelon, New Jersey (email: peggydomber@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 12:08

Verified IP: 24.45.174.21 EUID: 1c05e0a6e7

Daniel Donatacci of Bronx, New York (email: danidonatacci@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/8/2017 11:39

Verified IP: 67.83.165.136 EUID: 1ffb914ba1

Margaret Donnelly of Kendallville, Indiana (email: anndonnelly48@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:46

Verified IP: 173.16.138.224 EUID: 6fa7bd45ef

Debra Donnelly of Fairfax, Virginia (email: dfd1925@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 18:41

Verified IP: 74.96.89.2 EUID: ab6f037043

Jennifet D'Onofrio of Brooklyn, New York (email: jnylyn95@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:41

Verified IP: 100.2.234.123 EUID: 1de295528b

Brian Donovan of Dublin, Ireland (email: brian.donovan@findmypast.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 4:14

Verified IP: 83.71.23.115 EUID: 9bc763f71c

Georgiana Dorr of Richmond Hill, New York (email: famhuntr21@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 16:22

Verified IP: 107.77.202.153 EUID: b9d42f8128

Kymerly Dorsey of Gilbert, Arizona (email: familyhistorysleuth@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:32

Verified IP: 70.176.223.144 EUID: 2e4e177ae5

Brittani Dorsey of Gilbert, Arizona (email: movin12006@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:45

Verified IP: 70.176.223.144 EUID: f54366108f

Lise Doss of Austin, Texas (email: thoreau@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:30

Verified IP: 173.244.48.102 EUID: ed4ddd6c1e

Barbara Dottino of Norwood, New Jersey (email: momdotts@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 15:48

Verified IP: 108.35.36.247 EUID: d29ae37ea5

Barbara Dougherty of Seaford, New York (email: badsmc@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:45

Verified IP: 47.16.120.154 EUID: f339dbdefe

Marion Douglas of Garden Grove, California (email: lefti@ix.netcom.com)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 15:53

Verified IP: 24.136.80.51 EUID: 66ef82debc

Christine Douglas of Goodyear, Arizona (email: ccalleen@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:24

Verified IP: 98.168.40.244 EUID: 64b48d1c37

Arthur Doumaux of Charleston, West Virginia (email: doumaux@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:39

Verified IP: 75.108.97.164 EUID: c94446a193

Rosalyn Dowling of Locust Grove, Virginia (email: Apdd058@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 9:03

Verified IP: 71.62.139.56 EUID: d528265c48

Shelbie Drake of Layton, Utah (email: shelbiedrake67@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 16:13

Verified IP: 66.219.235.240 EUID: e76a5de6d3

Michael Draper of Brasher Falls, New York (email: mdrapes18@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 21:16

Verified IP: 69.201.22.48 EUID: c09bcf04f0

Evelyn Drapkin of Nanuet, New York (email: evknits2@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:04

Verified IP: 74.88.243.175 EUID: 4eb87776a4

Dorothy Dreher of Black Creek, Wisconsin (email: dreherd@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 19:49

Verified IP: 196.52.39.12 EUID: 45efa9672a

Stewart Driller of New York, New York (email: sdriller@nyc.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 14:03

Verified IP: 98.14.73.228 EUID: 5cc31dbc94

John Driscoll of Darien, Connecticut (email: driscoll@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 8:31

Verified IP: 104.246.124.7 EUID: 56aca1bba5

Joanne Driscoll of Darien, Connecticut (email: mapman@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:42

Verified IP: 104.246.124.7 EUID: 97e01b0fd7

Launa Droscher of Ogden, Utah (email: launadro@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:23

Verified IP: 24.10.247.154 EUID: 7b23331214

Mary Drye of Old Town, Florida (email: marydrye_1999@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 23:36

Verified IP: 174.227.130.17 EUID: c0c75fb087

Lawrence Dube of Baltimore, Maryland (email: ledube10@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:59

Verified IP: 73.86.186.69 EUID: fd5ee5fbd6

Heather Dubnick of Beverly, Massachusetts (email: hdubnick@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:16

Verified IP: 73.219.16.212 EUID: 154a0261d1

Luz DuBois of Cornwall, New York (email: LDuBois3@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 1:44

Verified IP: 69.206.174.154 EUID: a783ae7136

Stan ton Dubow of Millville, Delaware (DE) (email: szbow32@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:07

Verified IP: 73.124.35.193 EUID: d10ded5798

Suzanne Ducas of Laval, Quebec, Canada (email: suzan.ducas@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:37

Verified IP: 24.202.147.144 EUID: 9963250ad9

Sharon Duckman of Boynton Beach, Florida (email: daisyduk@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:42

Verified IP: 76.109.65.253 EUID: 7a0961eb9d

Andrea M Duclos of Grantsville, Utah (email: andie.duclos@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:51

Verified IP: 63.248.205.102 EUID: 009360d3f7

Margot Dudewicz of Fort Riley, Kansas (email: margotmdudewicz@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:04

Verified IP: 74.204.130.137 EUID: 03f4179a2f

M Dudley of BOULDER, Colorado (email: mkdudley@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 15:16

Verified IP: 69.2.149.188 EUID: b275830586

Kathryn Duello of Columbia, Missouri (email: kaeinmo@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:36

Verified IP: 173.202.225.244 EUID: 5120b6b61f

Yasan Duerr of Foss, Oklahoma (email: yuduerr63@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:44

Verified IP: 107.77.199.157 EUID: 68042df197

Skip Duett of Clifton Park, New York (email: skip.duett@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:25

Verified IP: 70.195.9.162 EUID: 677d4bbed2

Leona Duffey of Westland, Michigan (email: rduffey@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 13:09

Verified IP: 73.161.56.191 EUID: c63fc34a1e

Cathy Duffin of Sandy, Utah (email: cathy.duffin@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 0:13

Verified IP: 67.177.42.4 EUID: d74f7d5015

Denise Duffy of Miami, Florida (email: dkaduffy@bellsouth.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:28

Verified IP: 99.120.16.218 EUID: cee5a762af

Frances Dumas of Penn Yan, New York (email: frandumas@roadrunner.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:15

Verified IP: 45.46.228.35 EUID: 492a8a24b4

ANN DUNCAN of ALBANY, California (email: tashiera701@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 21:17

Verified IP: 24.130.24.152 EUID: 0cd2bfbfbb

Robert Dunfield of Centreville, Virginia (email: missingbranch@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 13:04

Verified IP: 98.163.89.156 EUID: aefe329408

Leslee Dunlap of Mineral, Washington (email: lesleed@minerallake.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:23

Verified IP: 207.118.12.128 EUID: 6dd3452853

Kathy Dunn of Greensboro, North Carolina (email: kdpd7984@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 6:31

Verified IP: 173.94.170.20 EUID: 4cf7be809e

Philomena Dunn of White Plains, New York (email: philodunn@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 16:57

Verified IP: 199.97.121.99 EUID: ae2e4fb9a0

William Dunn of Falls Church, Virginia (email: joedunn4360@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:13

Verified IP: 74.96.246.60 EUID: ff19af2d94

Rebecca Dunning of Union City, Tennessee (email: dunnareb@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:15

Verified IP: 75.130.66.226 EUID: 771b9ba605

Margaret Dunscomb of Southbury, Connecticut (email: margueritedunscomb@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 13:15

Verified IP: 71.88.40.122 EUID: e3b180b6e8

Joan Dunseath of Mechanicville, New York (email: jomaev7@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 12:32

Verified IP: 74.70.154.114 EUID: 69014fe5b2

Andi Durbin of Englewood, Colorado (email: mackandi@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 21:32

Verified IP: 71.229.183.156 EUID: 63fdf240e7

Jeanne Durney of Venice, Florida (email: jeannedurney@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 10:28

Verified IP: 47.200.93.209 EUID: 58161cb646

Brian DuRoss of Pinckney, Michigan (email: bjduross@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 9:45

Verified IP: 24.247.92.16 EUID: 59bbd47135

Miranda Duval of Mission Viejo, California (email: missmandy@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 23:43

Verified IP: 174.67.209.29 EUID: 0d23c45190

Patricia Dwyer of Wayne, Pennsylvania (email: patricia.okeefe.dwyer@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 20:52

Verified IP: 74.109.16.49 EUID: 6427a4aef2

Mary Dzurichko of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (email: marydzu@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 19:07

Verified IP: 70.198.198.5 EUID: 2e95ca58d1

Shirley Eads of Cincinnati, Ohio (email: jefshirl2@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:55

Verified IP: 74.215.162.141 EUID: 73915d2916

Annie Eagan of Chicago, Illinois (email: 2cvlady@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:22

Verified IP: 23.227.198.61 EUID: b4417ba1dd

Kate Eakman of Gresham, Oregon (email: keakman@legacytree.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 9:25

Verified IP: 50.43.50.42 EUID: 56ef2096ac

Stephanie Early of Salt Lake city, Utah (email: smearly02@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:19

Verified IP: 24.10.158.57 EUID: 7c6da07f12

Sharon Ebers of Osage Beach, Missouri (email: sherje26@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:05

Verified IP: 66.102.8.140 EUID: 99f0ffa752

Teresa Eckford of Roberts Creek, British Columbia, Canada (email: fhtess65@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 0:36

Verified IP: 206.116.214.19 EUID: 94002f6e37

Ruth Edney of San Antonio, Texas (email: rap@satx.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:08

Verified IP: 72.177.231.84 EUID: de421dcb4f

Jerry Edwards of Iowa City, Iowa (email: jerryedwards@mchsi.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 8:34

Verified IP: 129.255.1.139 EUID: e0c0cd203c

Melody Edwards of Terrell, Texas (email: bud43@truevine.net)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 11:11

Verified IP: 12.189.45.138 EUID: b72dd06434

George Edwards of Glen Iris, Australia (email: georgeed@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 22:02

Verified IP: 59.167.119.32 EUID: a97f9622a7

Tricia Edwards of Newport News, Virginia (email: triciaguyedwards@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:17

Verified IP: 68.131.19.171 EUID: d03510f2a0

Bill Effle of South Gate, California (email: effbg@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 5:27

Verified IP: 108.226.42.73 EUID: 027ca33567

Patrick Egan of Roswell, Georgia (email: pfeganjr@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 18:05

Verified IP: 73.207.234.193 EUID: 7b7bba9373

Mary Egan of Cumming, Georgia (email: mjegn@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:48

Verified IP: 108.231.192.248 EUID: 8e138f1499

DENNIS EGER of WEST BABYLON, New York (email: demgdennis@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 13:55

Verified IP: 69.116.234.224 EUID: af0455550e

Eileen Eide of Hamilton Square, New Jersey (email: ete45@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:07

Verified IP: 24.185.203.217 EUID: 030c31c42d

Marc Eiseman of Floral Park, New York (email: marceiseman@me.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 8:29

Verified IP: 75.140.39.18 EUID: b85ce0d385

Frank Eisinger of Saint James, New York (email: feising2@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 21:20

Verified IP: 24.190.7.120 EUID: f80f2913e5

Carol Ekdahl of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: cdekdahl@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:56

Verified IP: 97.126.140.33 EUID: 2a4342085b

Paul Elder of Clifton, New Jersey (email: paul.elder@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:06

Verified IP: 192.93.163.93 EUID: 284180a564

Diana Elder of Highland, Utah (email: delder999@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:25

Verified IP: 67.166.68.92 EUID: 50e6424b59

Greg Elias of Cape Coral, Florida (email: eliasseangreg@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 22:57

Verified IP: 73.107.168.112 EUID: 4fdb7f3761

Elliott Elledge of Oceanside, California (email: elledge@juno.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 23:07

Verified IP: 68.6.180.253 EUID: 7428d62643

Susan M. Ellerbee of Yukon, Oklahoma (email: sellerbee@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 20:51

Verified IP: 68.12.247.66 EUID: e57472ef27

DeAnn Ellingson of Highland, Utah (email: dpellingson@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 21:56

Verified IP: 98.202.112.150 EUID: 661d5b9fd8

DONNA ELLIOTT of philadelphia, Pennsylvania (email: DME1224@AOL.COM)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:43

Verified IP: 100.34.5.211 EUID: 52d8b59003

Kathleen Ellis of Brooklyn bb, New York (email: ktote@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 9:32

Verified IP: 74.101.115.117 EUID: a6327205d1

David Ellis of Natick, Massachusetts (email: djemkitso@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 11:48

Verified IP: 173.48.203.187 EUID: 4cfd2890a0

Margaret Ellis of Parker, Colorado (email: tattoogranny76@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:12

Verified IP: 174.16.122.92 EUID: 238598b344

Arleen Craig Ellis of Vacaville, California (email: Arlce1@pacbell.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:39

Verified IP: 73.93.99.85 EUID: 8fd8938d50

Barbara Ellman of Secaucus, New Jersey (email: ellmanb@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 9:29

Verified IP: 24.0.212.145 EUID: ed2623b695

Eric Ellman of North Bethesda, Maryland (email: eellman@outlook.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 21:35

Verified IP: 100.15.84.114 EUID: fa2f130307

Lynne Elmer of Lafayette, New York (email: lelmer1@twcnny.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 18:30

Verified IP: 24.59.92.136 EUID: c168b5d367

Marlene Elster of Irvine, California (email: m_elster@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 15:00

Verified IP: 70.181.115.140 EUID: 7e862f11b6

Robert Elston of new Middletown, Ohio (email: datayq1@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:27

Verified IP: 98.219.154.68 EUID: 00b888c0cf

Melanie Elwood of Rexburg, Idaho (email: melaniesawyer95@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 20:17

Verified IP: 205.185.96.185 EUID: 670b2ecd19

James Cook Embree Jr of New York, New York (email: jamesembreejr@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 15:46

Verified IP: 174.227.14.205 EUID: 3de181aefd

Rhonda Emerson of Monroe, Michigan (email: racemom1984@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:27

Verified IP: 24.127.91.179 EUID: b8730ba1e4

Howard B. Emory of Bloomingdale, Illinois (email: hemory@csc.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:36

Verified IP: 140.101.84.2 EUID: f1e8bdb538

Ron Emrich of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (email: ron@ronemrich.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 8:39

Verified IP: 73.188.249.200 EUID: 50fdd3e583

Noel Emswiler of Bartlett, Tennessee (email: noelnick@me.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 14:31

Verified IP: 75.64.43.107 EUID: 2e8c5c4840

Gail Enault of Mount Prospect, Illinois (email: gail@enaults.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:38

Verified IP: 24.13.45.235 EUID: a5923f4faa

Roger Engels of Fredericksburg, Virginia (email: atacama@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:10

Verified IP: 98.118.240.250 EUID: 96fef826e

Alexa Engerson of Brooklyn, New York (email: sengerson7@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:03

Verified IP: 172.56.35.157 EUID: 7ab41d5a00

Natalie Engle of Orange Park, Florida (email: natdabrat@bellsouth.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:21

Verified IP: 108.64.66.53 EUID: 972b08478c

Constance Engle of Hendersonville, North Carolina (email: connie_engle@alumni.Brown.edu)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 21:32

Verified IP: 104.63.169.96 EUID: 4da3728c1d

Linda Enright of Massapequa, New York (email: llasa511@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/8/2017 15:36

Verified IP: 24.185.135.178 EUID: 2ec4e6ec9c

Lucy Enright of New York, New York (email: lucyjohn4@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 18:35

Verified IP: 108.54.194.248 EUID: ee56748049

Michelle Entrop of Celina, Texas (email: mentrop@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 20:54

Verified IP: 47.222.52.222 EUID: f8075d56ce

Zoe Eppley of King George, Virginia (email: zeppley@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:16

Verified IP: 162.223.181.140 EUID: ec7638cee8

Edna Epps of Fresno, California (email: dave-edna@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:37

Verified IP: 76.114.48.202 EUID: 3398043d10

Emilie Epstein of Jericho, New York (email: em43rich@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:42

Verified IP: 108.6.224.58 EUID: 4b4882c86b

Marsha Epstein of Los Angeles, California (email: marsha.epstein@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 0:22

Verified IP: 47.157.89.159 EUID: af47c069bc

Linda Epstein of Stuart, Florida (email: lse001@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 14:41

Verified IP: 174.48.55.182 EUID: 4e0d962644

Jeff Epstein of Middletown, Connecticut (email: arc38813+nyfh@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:20

Verified IP: 129.133.180.9 EUID: 41e702a1ba

Eric Erdheim of North Bethesda, Maryland (email: ricerdheim@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:46

Verified IP: 71.206.15.157 EUID: 9f00385278

Patricia Erickson of Stewartstown, Pennsylvania (email: schiftie@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 5:39

Verified IP: 209.213.172.214 EUID: eb3df51105

Pamela Erickson of Modesto, California (email: famscribe@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:12
Verified IP: 174.222.11.157 EUID: cedd6ccb85

Suzanne Erlanger of Brooklyn, New York (email: maerlag@post.tau.ac.il)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 15:07
Verified IP: 77.127.21.151 EUID: 8411d11c80

Marc Erlitz of Mercer Island, Washington (email: mderlitz@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:40
Verified IP: 73.140.19.97 EUID: aa6b1a93a5

Brenna Ernst of Provo, Utah (email: byubren12@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 13:48
Verified IP: 66.205.218.128 EUID: db82b3a4a0

Denise Errico of Falls Church, Virginia (email: bklynborn1257@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 12:34
Verified IP: 66.249.88.20 EUID: e30c2f9b28

Cheryl Eshenbaugh of Calera, Alabama (email: 52leema@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 14:58
Verified IP: 172.58.144.9 EUID: b853db7447

Donna Eskwitt of Palm Desert, California (email: donnaeskwitt@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 17:59
Verified IP: 206.171.92.165 EUID: 0860557d79

Elisa Espiritu of Bronx, New York (email: elisa.espiritu@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:33
Verified IP: 144.121.98.250 EUID: efe69106df

Joseph Esposito of Carmel, New York (email: jesposito_776@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:25
Verified IP: 67.189.136.121 EUID: dfb9ba674e

Harvey Estes of Durham, North Carolina (email: eestes@nc.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:28
Verified IP: 107.15.226.204 EUID: 1dad336138

Steven Eustis of Essex Junction, Vermont (email: eustis1970@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:47
Verified IP: 129.42.208.184 EUID: 731df1f92c

Georgia Evans of The Villages, Florida (email: georgiaeva@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 7:40

Verified IP: 24.181.210.208 EUID: e445e56bc2

Alan Evantash of Wilmington, Delaware (email: aevantash@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 14:09

Verified IP: 73.165.215.221 EUID: 9a92d6c4cc

Joe Everett of Mapleton, Utah (email: jeverett@familysearch.org)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 10:51

Verified IP: 166.70.173.122 EUID: 6451a91b21

Karen Everill of Riverton, Utah (email: kareneverill@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:42

Verified IP: 73.228.119.17 EUID: c78d0edeee

Daniel Ewencyk of Paris, France (email: de.ewencyk@free.fr)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 5:55

Verified IP: 82.224.236.158 EUID: 257468e887

Frances Ewing of Albuquerque, New Mexico (email: fewing31@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:31

Verified IP: 73.26.2.227 EUID: bb711b0a4f

Marcia Eyberse of Vero Beach, Florida (email: meyberse@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 2:13

Verified IP: 68.94.149.228 EUID: 72f46c6131

Patricia Ezell of San Antonio, Texas (email: pezell@satx.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:09

Verified IP: 24.243.49.94 EUID: 9aa4398117

c f of WASHINGTON, Michigan (email: bitothisbitothat@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 7:33

Verified IP: 76.112.21.36 EUID: 5d3168ffaa

Lisa Fabian of Wayne, New Jersey (email: drfldmom@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 10:29

Verified IP: 69.126.212.240 EUID: e1a3f001a7

Barbara B. Fadel of Amherst, New York (email: fadelgenealogy@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:09

Verified IP: 98.118.154.74 EUID: 497e8643a5

Jeanette Faehner of Montville, New Jersey (email: jaydeef@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:43

Verified IP: 24.185.87.21 EUID: 73929ac18a

Abagael Fagan of Garden City, New York (email: ajmcfagan@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 11:41

Verified IP: 70.214.78.252 EUID: 02947ae0c9

June Fairhurst Fay of Garden City, New York (email: fayhead@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 19:51

Verified IP: 24.188.141.24 EUID: a783e9acac

Deborah Falik of New York, New York (email: dsfalik@juno.com)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 1:13

Verified IP: 69.86.92.7 EUID: dad98c4c27

Robin Falke of Avon Lake, Ohio (email: rofalke@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 1:13

Verified IP: 66.102.6.29 EUID: 12d6f9d7e9

ann marie fallon of Chappaqua, New York (email: chapp405@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 12:19

Verified IP: 98.113.158.66 EUID: a21cf54f7c

Robert Fanning of Tucson, Arizona (email: rhfanni@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:12

Verified IP: 73.24.188.22 EUID: 10f8e37133

Candace Fant of Aurora, Oregon (email: fantfam@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:26

Verified IP: 76.14.219.211 EUID: cf2d3f505f

Kendra Fardella of Danville, California (email: kendrafardella@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:36

Verified IP: 73.71.247.135 EUID: 204fd0420f

kelly farey of london, london (email: kellyfarey@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 5:13

Verified IP: 92.40.249.54 EUID: 775aa4e3b1

robert farley of shirley, New York (email: farl37@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 9:57

Verified IP: 47.18.248.29 EUID: dd3ac88d06

Adrienne Farley-Wilson of Irasburg, Vermont (email: micpaint.wilson@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:20

Verified IP: 184.20.201.153 EUID: bf95ede491

colleen farrell of Buffalo grove, Illinois (email: cfarrell_333@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 23:50

Verified IP: 73.44.118.124 EUID: 928f2be401

Paul Farrell of Spring Lake, New Jersey (email: rodeo@bytheshore.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:37

Verified IP: 108.58.189.242 EUID: 661f5c4cc3

Gloria Farrell of St charles, Illinois (email: glofarrell@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 10:53

Verified IP: 75.27.117.221 EUID: 30044e9997

George Paul Farris of Washington, District of Columbia (email: FarrisGP@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:18

Verified IP: 108.31.86.235 EUID: a2f69d0dfa

Kathleen Farrow of Olney, Maryland (email: Kathleencf@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 20:39

Verified IP: 108.28.72.125 EUID: aa3930e72c

Julie Fatta of Gloucester, Massachusetts (email: nummy222@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 0:01

Verified IP: 75.68.80.194 EUID: 203fd7f6ae

Colleen Fay of White Plains, New York (email: f18235@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:09

Verified IP: 64.251.40.244 EUID: caac47af6c

Sharon Fearnow of El Paso, Texas (email: sefearnow@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 22:27

Verified IP: 104.180.182.165 EUID: bf5edcc437

Becky Feaster of The Woodlands, Texas (email: so_fun_73@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:44

Verified IP: 73.166.26.156 EUID: 2dcae98c6b

Mark Feder of Berlin, New York (email: silvrspn@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:47

Verified IP: 69.195.59.47 EUID: 7b9e739e2f

Madeline Feder of Miami, Florida (email: madeleine@the-beach.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 11:05

Verified IP: 73.46.140.174 EUID: a37c038d5c

Rosemary Feeney of Andover, Massachusetts (email: rfeeney001@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 21:27

Verified IP: 72.74.51.234 EUID: f2f7fb8672

Sander Feinberg of Gresham, Oregon (email: sanderfeinberg@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:54

Verified IP: 50.39.127.243 EUID: ada780a22e

Julie Feingold of Janesville, Wisconsin (email: jjf442@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:55

Verified IP: 68.185.100.49 EUID: 4934a9d85a

Florence Feldman-Wood of Andover, Massachusetts (email: ffwspin@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 17:30

Verified IP: 72.74.42.64 EUID: f18689a9c9

Kathy Feraudo of Flemington, New Jersey (email: kathyferaudo@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 12:13

Verified IP: 98.221.231.77 EUID: cf9911d065

Christine Ferdinand of Middleton, Wisconsin (email: christine.ferdinand@magd.ox.ac.uk)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 16:04

Verified IP: 130.132.173.229 EUID: 5f7c4178f4

Halie Ferguson of Tucson, Arizona (email: halielouise01@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 11:23

Verified IP: 68.227.255.79 EUID: 46a9d2b992

Rebecca Ferguson of Lakewood Ranch, Florida (email: grameeferguson@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 12:25

Verified IP: 70.127.68.200 EUID: 83b954fab7

Sylvia Ferguson of West Valley City, Utah (email: fergusonsj@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 18:17

Verified IP: 216.49.181.128 EUID: efd5ccef60

Dolores Ferguson of Hamburg, New York (email: dolores_ferg@juno.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:54

Verified IP: 107.77.226.155 EUID: 623f113027

Melanie Ferguson of Granite Bay, California (email: Melanieferguson@surewest.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:06

Verified IP: 216.93.201.59 EUID: 5248f1646c

Mary Ferm of Bainbridge Island, Washington (email: mmferm@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 22:48

Verified IP: 66.102.8.56 EUID: acd75f3307

Nadine Ferrero of Hopkinton, New Hampshire (email: ndf1918@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:03

Verified IP: 64.35.203.137 EUID: b5971ad084

Alec Ferretti of Bellmore, New York (email: al13fe26@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 17:30

Verified IP: 216.165.95.148 EUID: f81b6f7c68

Richard Ferris of Gloucester, Virginia (email: rick.ferris@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 13:16

Verified IP: 68.10.2.125 EUID: d5196aeebf

Barbara Ferry of Dublin, Georgia (email: momdcr@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:13

Verified IP: 71.91.106.232 EUID: 78c5525f09

Anthony Festa of Martinsville, New Jersey (email: tonyf23@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:11

Verified IP: 67.85.227.90 EUID: 9c65151f03

Brenda Feuer of Tamarac, Florida (email: bcfeuer@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 22:13

Verified IP: 139.138.15.160 EUID: 4f70f8bce7

Rebecca Feuerstein of New York, New York (email: rebeccaefinfo@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 20:00

Verified IP: 70.214.118.223 EUID: e5e679905d

Suzanne Fialkoff of North Potomac, Maryland (email: suzannef@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:15

Verified IP: 69.138.242.25 EUID: fe8334d9e1

Joseph Fibel of New Rochelle, New York (email: jfibel@joefibel.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 22:23

Verified IP: 69.119.105.215 EUID: aefe863148

Kathleen Ficeto of Rocky Point, New York (email: jomatry@netscape.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:15

Verified IP: 68.196.195.107 EUID: 80f1bcda95

David Fiedler of Rescue, California (email: davidfiedler@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 16:41

Verified IP: 73.220.150.101 EUID: fa38e213c2

Shirley Fields of Indianapolis, Indiana (email: richison@me.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 6:53

Verified IP: 99.188.32.45 EUID: 143c6b6775

Kimberly Fields of Provo, Utah (email: kaw229@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 11:38

Verified IP: 45.56.31.238 EUID: e6313c763e

Charlene Filipiak of Lake Havasu City, Arizona (email: cmfilipiak@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 19:04

Verified IP: 24.121.5.107 EUID: 97f3c0e969

Nicole Filippelli of Old Bridge, New Jersey (email: nmfilippelli@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 14:36

Verified IP: 192.149.72.241 EUID: 909f9c77e0

Vera Finberg of Fairfax, Virginia (email: vera.finberg@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:04

Verified IP: 100.36.146.158 EUID: 84319b9be6

Cecilia Finch of Hugo, Oklahoma (email: c.f@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 13:09

Verified IP: 108.225.44.22 EUID: d19e734ba2

Beth Finch McCarthy of Northborough, Massachusetts (email: bethfmcc@bfmresearch.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 7:52

Verified IP: 108.20.182.29 EUID: 860be3533a

Joanne Fineberg of Columbia, South Carolina (email: zffamilytree1@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:27

Verified IP: 24.168.193.176 EUID: 1fc1aac116

Simon Finer of London, London (email: sfiner@findmypast.com)

Signed on: 10/8/2017 4:25

Verified IP: 151.230.109.8 EUID: 389b35e146

Martha Finfrock of Land o Lakes, Florida (email: mfinfrock@tampabay.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:30

Verified IP: 65.35.139.105 EUID: 1b40215843

Lisa Ann Finger of Ridgewood, New York (email: lafinger@ix.netcom.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 19:03

Verified IP: 24.104.226.10 EUID: 60086e5eab

Sarah Fingerlos of Albuquerque, New Mexico (email: jimssarah@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 23:27

Verified IP: 73.242.216.181 EUID: 0271939ec9

Howard Fink of Acton, Massachusetts (email: genKnowHow@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:56

Verified IP: 72.74.65.113 EUID: 044755861c

Marlene Finkelstein of Manalapan, New Jersey (email: m51marlene@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 0:58

Verified IP: 68.192.76.169 EUID: 54d35081a5

Bruce Finlayson of Seattle, Washington (email: bafinlayson@mindspring.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:02

Verified IP: 73.53.58.216 EUID: b27c7f4906

M. Beth Finley of Jasper, Georgia (email: mbfinley@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:30

Verified IP: 107.77.233.163 EUID: ef92930d2c

Michelle Finn of Salem, New Hampshire (email: mfinn126@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:33

Verified IP: 71.234.26.216 EUID: 6b321cb009

Brian Finnegan of Granada Hills, California (email: brianfinnegan01@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 20:09

Verified IP: 47.157.130.42 EUID: 63859d527f

Richard Fipphen of New York, New York (email: richard.fipphen@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:27

Verified IP: 68.132.233.49 EUID: 2f217dfef5

Constance Firestine of Ray Township, Michigan (email: ourfamilypastNpresent@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:18

Verified IP: 76.112.21.36 EUID: 70aa6b902a

Tim Firkowski of Henniker, New Hampshire (email: tim@thegenealogyassistant.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 6:18

Verified IP: 66.222.57.165 EUID: ee05522b11

Linda Fischer of Manchester, New Jersey (email: Sassylaw44@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:11

Verified IP: 67.205.251.171 EUID: 8114e2cb4a

Anne Fischer of New York, New York (email: ahfischer1@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 5:29

Verified IP: 50.233.57.49 EUID: c0afe22d14

William Fischer of Bayonne, New Jersey (email: wtfischer9@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:53

Verified IP: 65.51.88.210 EUID: 235c184ac2

Bree Fisher of McKinney, Texas (email: lethaldziek@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 1:28

Verified IP: 76.182.236.229 EUID: d51f71b02b

Greta Fisher of South Bend, Indiana (email: fisherg46@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:25

Verified IP: 72.2.158.99 EUID: a411ae791a

Lynne Fisher of Oak Park, Illinois (email: lafgen@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:39

Verified IP: 24.14.89.235 EUID: e0ba1635d0

Karin Fisher-Golton of Richmond, California (email: karin@manycycles.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 19:19

Verified IP: 24.130.24.153 EUID: a04f13266e

Kathleen Fisk of Smyrna, Georgia (email: katheegenealogy@outlook.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:45

Verified IP: 108.246.24.27 EUID: c73434993e

Cathleen Fitzgerald of Knoxville, Tennessee (email: cf@webmgr.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:42

Verified IP: 107.196.85.183 EUID: 725ed268f3

Jo Ann Fitzgerald of Maybrook, New York (email: joannfitz1997@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 22:41

Verified IP: 210.84.31.153 EUID: 6543ccf764

William D. Fitzmorris of Maitland, Ontario, Canada (email: wfitzmorris@cogeco.ca)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 18:57

Verified IP: 67.193.88.99 EUID: 80e94af297

K B Fitzmorris of Clifton Park, New York (email: kathfitzmorris@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 3:04

Verified IP: 142.105.133.109 EUID: d5fd44b84d

Angela Fitzpatrick of Maspeth, New York (email: sept1380@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 18:17

Verified IP: 98.113.67.128 EUID: 04b5144cf4

William Fitzpatrick of Southport, North Carolina (email: billsfamilysearch@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:10

Verified IP: 174.106.213.131 EUID: 419af24175

Karen Flaherty of Williamstown, New Jersey (email: opal@glasscutter.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:45

Verified IP: 173.61.79.254 EUID: 6132817a98

Barbara J. Flaherty-Carchedi of Burlington, Connecticut (email: bflahertycarchedi@mac.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:45

Verified IP: 71.234.119.234 EUID: af0bfacf72

Patricia Flanagan of Welshpool, Powys (email: patricia.pantyffridd@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 9:55

Verified IP: 37.19.28.184 EUID: 06130c999d

Richard James Flechsenhaar III of Albion, New York (email: rjflechsenhaar3@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:58

Verified IP: 69.207.83.87 EUID: 26ed375f29

Barbara Fleming of Lunenburg, Massachusetts (email: barb01462@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 8:04

Verified IP: 71.174.10.244 EUID: 404fa0c75a

Carol Flesher of Oxnard, California (email: ptiptrof@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 22:03

Verified IP: 172.251.110.212 EUID: 0a0c9ff9f4

England Fletcher-Reyes of York, Pennsylvania (email: EnglandFletcher@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:41

Verified IP: 174.55.22.32 EUID: d0bb1a08b4

Courtney Flood of Brooklyn, New York (email: courtneyflood@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 22:08

Verified IP: 100.2.120.253 EUID: 1691dc02b3

Maura Flood of Dublin, Ireland (email: magzerflood@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 7:41

Verified IP: 176.12.107.139 EUID: e8089480fa

Dorothy Flores of Truro, Iowa (email: doflores@netins.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 8:27

Verified IP: 208.126.68.163 EUID: e15d89bf8d

Anthony Flounders of Springfield, Pennsylvania (email: anthony@theflounders.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:24

Verified IP: 72.92.39.209 EUID: b0b4ec6dca

Mary Thiele Fobian of Pacific Grove, California (email: maryfobian@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:09

Verified IP: 73.92.55.33 EUID: 7a35bdaf90

Holly Fogle of New York, New York (email: fogleh@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 19:53

Verified IP: 107.77.226.65 EUID: b54895c720

Lee Folino of Saint Marys, Georgia (email: davelee3@mwt.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 18:51

Verified IP: 207.190.99.44 EUID: 3a0105cd61

Colette Folliard of Riley, Michigan (email: nana2931@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 5:57

Verified IP: 50.105.106.204 EUID: 2aa35ed56b

Kira Foltz of Thousand Oaks, California (email: StvnDrfLvr@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 10:27

Verified IP: 76.89.162.208 EUID: 971502d902

Bruce Fonoroff of Potomac, Maryland (email: fonoroff@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:55

Verified IP: 73.133.230.23 EUID: 275f7f70d6

Carolyn Ford of Fort Myers, Florida (email: cfordgen2004@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:47

Verified IP: 71.208.206.227 EUID: e03185826c

Gail Ford of Clayton, Delaware (email: auntbunny84@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:27

Verified IP: 73.134.217.104 EUID: e4f24a89a1

Judith Forman of Los Angeles, California (email: je4man@roadrunner.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 19:33

Verified IP: 104.35.81.209 EUID: 547f23376c

Joan Forman of Redondo Beach, California (email: joanforman@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 20:09

Verified IP: 69.3.135.49 EUID: 2872f33900

Karen Fornes of Manalapan, New Jersey (email: karenfornes@icloud.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 14:40

Verified IP: 67.86.146.134 EUID: 5711d13f8b

Margaret Fortier of Medford, Massachusetts (email: mrf@ourchateau.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 18:53

Verified IP: 173.48.179.138 EUID: 20e9396ecf

Jeanette Foster of Lakewood Ranch, Florida (email: jfos@fosterswebsite.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 20:01

Verified IP: 65.35.19.246 EUID: 8278e61ffd

Ellie Foster of Flagstaff, Arizona (email: ejfoster@centurylink.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:06

Verified IP: 71.223.112.68 EUID: de108d0f04

Barbara Foster of Westborough,, Massachusetts (email: bfoster119@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 19:07

Verified IP: 96.252.12.56 EUID: 1d856d3d99

mark foster of Manteo, North Carolina (email: 4july1946@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 10:22

Verified IP: 71.53.113.23 EUID: 57102dd1f9

Darren Foster of Saranac Lake, New York (email: errandwithdarren@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:21

Verified IP: 142.105.245.73 EUID: 9c10d6042f

Katheline Foti of Selden, New York (email: mrskath117@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 22:15

Verified IP: 209.140.41.187 EUID: 9ddc34a02d

William Fox of Wichita, Kansas (email: foxy4401@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/8/2017 11:14

Verified IP: 68.103.80.213 EUID: 1e204b3af1

Ann Fox of Los Angeles, California (email: ntn@ca.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 0:35

Verified IP: 107.195.46.91 EUID: beec34e4211

Roberta Fox of Orlando, Florida (email: robertajfox@att.net)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 16:02

Verified IP: 99.61.8.209 EUID: dbcb34dc7f

Ginger France of Bettendorf, Iowa (email: gefrance@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:20

Verified IP: 50.82.124.80 EUID: 405ff44a2f

Sean Frances of Van Nuys, California (email: sean.frances@mac.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 17:24

Verified IP: 24.24.152.83 EUID: 02a0780071

Judy Francesconi of Chelmsford, Massachusetts (email: judyfran85@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:23

Verified IP: 72.93.110.145 EUID: ac2a2981a2

Laurie Francis of St. Anthony, Idaho (email: searchgen@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 22:59

Verified IP: 192.150.154.191 EUID: 2acb65f141

Sharon Francis of Folsom, California (email: sfrancis001@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:52

Verified IP: 107.138.88.232 EUID: c8bed3709a

Elizabeth Francis of Chester, New York (email: thebbie1@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:53

Verified IP: 50.49.176.155 EUID: 3f74714390

Pat Francisco of Ramona, California (email: patfrancisco@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:44

Verified IP: 72.197.232.119 EUID: 4bde9ccf79

Diana Franco of Huntington Woods, Michigan (email: genedelf@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:13

Verified IP: 99.103.208.108 EUID: 7fa10fea45

Emily Frandsen of San Diego, California (email: embily@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 20:26

Verified IP: 70.95.188.236 EUID: 5f5d452cd7

Jeremy Frankel of Folsom, California (email: jfrankel@lmi.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:43

Verified IP: 75.53.84.195 EUID: 509f3d8f9a

Alison Franks of Albuquerque, New Mexico (email: agfranks@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:53

Verified IP: 73.98.47.170 EUID: 565997f179

K Fransted of Mt Pleasant, Michigan (email: kdfransted@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:39

Verified IP: 47.33.197.147 EUID: 3c47d23eaf

Peter Franzese of North Babylon, New York (email: masscom4ever@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 20:30

Verified IP: 69.123.238.193 EUID: da54266956

L J Fraser of Bellingham, Washington (email: gaiatrek@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:56

Verified IP: 98.232.49.14 EUID: a6cc1a36a9

Jonathan Frayne of Devon, England (email: jonfrayne@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:30

Verified IP: 86.168.126.221 EUID: 551821cfff

H Freedman of Nashua, New Hampshire (email: hlfnh100@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:26

Verified IP: 71.181.28.213 EUID: 9990fff0d2

Josh Freeling of Harrisburg, North Carolina (email: pil0t@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 14:16

Verified IP: 173.92.58.162 EUID: 800ccda05

David Freeman of Henrico, Virginia (email: blakefreeman49@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 15:36

Verified IP: 66.102.8.54 EUID: 1aaccdec03

Karen Freeman of Salem, Oregon (email: kez2kef@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:15

Verified IP: 107.77.213.227 EUID: dcbd6c721b

Alberta Joy Freidus-Flagg of Honolulu, Hawaii (email: ajf@hawaii.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 3:10

Verified IP: 98.151.86.22 EUID: 8034fd9856

david Freitag of NAPLES, Florida (email: freir@freir.us)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 18:48

Verified IP: 98.208.150.110 EUID: a3b8510022

Kathi Freudenheim of Buffalo, New York (email: kef51@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:39

Verified IP: 104.228.166.121 EUID: 7272cb2143

Luanne Frey of Racine, Wisconsin (email: luanne.frey@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:42

Verified IP: 75.86.89.251 EUID: d63c2410cf

Patricia Frey of Nokomis, Florida (email: simplyaok@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 8:05

Verified IP: 47.201.48.200 EUID: dec4e3a16e

Burton Fried of Aberdeen, New Jersey (email: aberdeennj@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:37

Verified IP: 144.81.85.10 EUID: 15b3273b5a

Alex Friedlander of Shohola, Pennsylvania (email: aefgen@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 13:31

Verified IP: 70.44.27.4 EUID: b20380e8be

Robert J. Friedman of Brooklyn, New York (email: rjf@stepstothevast.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:52

Verified IP: 100.38.242.214 EUID: 3dd31d0c8f

Robert Friedman of New York, New York (email: inwood@pipeline.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:54

Verified IP: 100.38.242.214 EUID: 473b0a91ad

Barbara Friis of OKATIE, South Carolina (email: bjfriis@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:46

Verified IP: 64.20.138.126 EUID: 7ca2c5db7b

Patrick Frischmuth of Boise, Idaho (email: frischmu91@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:22

Verified IP: 66.102.6.6 EUID: 4b39f46140

EllenMarie T. Fritz of Grand Haven, Michigan (email: ellensbaskets@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:55

Verified IP: 97.91.38.78 EUID: 17c91e1536

Marshall Fritz of Wheaton, Maryland (email: marshfritz@att.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:31

Verified IP: 96.231.42.119 EUID: 9b810c5b6b

Daniel FROEHLICH of Corvallis, Oregon (email: defro@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/8/2017 21:24

Verified IP: 67.189.58.76 EUID: a664005eb2

Kelly Frost of Apple Valley, Minnesota (email: kellyefrost@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:28

Verified IP: 74.44.208.9 EUID: f98d38b0a5

Judith Frost of New York, New York (email: frostjjaa@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 13:28

Verified IP: 72.229.55.193 EUID: d309dd04a9

T. Elizabeth Fulkerson of Odessa, Missouri (email: margarita.girl@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 7:53

Verified IP: 69.243.250.252 EUID: 8038cdcbc7

Bonnie Fuller of Meridian, Idaho (email: bjfbjf1983@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:40

Verified IP: 174.208.38.240 EUID: 8ee7697440

Karen Fullerton of Clarkdale, Arizona (email: kfullerton28@q.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 15:03

Verified IP: 63.230.198.159 EUID: 817c87c23b

Renee Furgeson of American Fork, Utah (email: r.furgeson06@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 12:49

Verified IP: 71.195.236.162 EUID: 8110ed749f

Paula Furick of Woodinville, Washington (email: pkfurick@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 0:14

Verified IP: 50.125.165.203 EUID: cd5ea74bb8

SEAN FURNISS of Reston, Virginia (email: sean.furniss@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:41

Verified IP: 108.31.106.203 EUID: ff708816c8

Diana Fyfe of Tampa, Florida (email: dianafyfe@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:09

Verified IP: 47.196.150.220 EUID: 7599d5e966

JE Gabriele of NYC,, New York (email: jegabriele@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:08

Verified IP: 70.214.115.178 EUID: 4470171915

Donna Gabusi of Smithtown, New York (email: donnagabusiartist@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:28

Verified IP: 68.196.187.222 EUID: 02bd766ad4

Marianne Gaertner of Rio Vista, California (email: mariannegaertner@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:46

Verified IP: 38.80.138.53 EUID: 5218316375

Asa Gage of Woodstock, Georgia (email: asakgage@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:26

Verified IP: 108.192.156.29 EUID: 0d9a45a6ad

Barbara F Gage of Columbia, Kentucky (email: bg@duo-county.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:42

Verified IP: 64.250.71.117 EUID: f67b621922

Margaret Gagliardi of Macon, North Carolina (email: megsgeneo@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 18:03

Verified IP: 67.238.191.13 EUID: 61148f23db

Bonnie Gagnon of Highland, California (email: bgagnon2005@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:46

Verified IP: 45.51.196.154 EUID: 3b6ef70d77

Kathleen Gaige of Altamont, New York (email: greencatquilter@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:27

Verified IP: 100.4.227.129 EUID: f7c45f5f56

Gillian Gail of Farmingdale, New York (email: Gillian.Gail.90@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 12:37

Verified IP: 47.16.116.243 EUID: 9e2329f759

Barry Gaines of Albuquerque, New Mexico (email: bfgaines@unm.edu)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:59

Verified IP: 67.0.227.251 EUID: f4b384ac49

Madeline Galbraith of Maspeth, New York (email: madgalb@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:37

Verified IP: 173.68.229.164 EUID: b973d9d94d

Sabrina Gale of Albuquerque, New Mexico (email: gale698@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 13:19

Verified IP: 76.8.197.115 EUID: f591897f67

Joan Gallaer of New York, New York (email: jgallaer1@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:12

Verified IP: 74.101.33.15 EUID: 315a970a8b

GREGORY GALLAGHER of Poughkeepsie, New York (email: ggalla62@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 1:14

Verified IP: 173.62.62.138 EUID: a9835fcac2

Anne Gallagher of Sarver, Pennsylvania (email: agq123@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:24

Verified IP: 67.20.248.149 EUID: fab74afd5f

Marie Gallagher of Dublin, Ireland (email: mardorgal@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 16:45

Verified IP: 213.233.132.151 EUID: 7e170bbd37

Linda Galley of Placerville, California (email: gmagalley41@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 16:39

Verified IP: 38.133.104.227 EUID: 31bd33d061

Thomas Galloway of Keene, New Hampshire (email: thomasontm@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 8:26

Verified IP: 146.135.20.124 EUID: b3d5aa4a95

Nora Galvin of Bridgeport, Connecticut (email: auntlizzie@snet.net)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 18:16

Verified IP: 32.218.123.245 EUID: 5f9bc0a04d

Grace Galvin of Montvale, New Jersey (email: gracegalvin@mac.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 9:57

Verified IP: 24.47.99.216 EUID: d0a11950ca

Kathi Galvin of Sound Beach, New York (email: saltsun99@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:06

Verified IP: 69.122.109.54 EUID: cb621effa2

Tracy Gamboe of Ypsilanti, Michigan (email: gamboe85@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 5:09

Verified IP: 68.34.75.197 EUID: 514a5e130e

gail gannotti of huntington, new york (email: ggan97@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 23:32

Verified IP: 100.38.235.51 EUID: 420baa3adf

Gary GANS of Marlton, New Jersey (email: rabbigans@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 0:19

Verified IP: 73.178.167.33 EUID: d12fb0955d

Sandra Gantz of Commack, New York (email: sandyg903@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:14

Verified IP: 67.84.144.212 EUID: 79b51a28ce

Emily Garber of Phoenix, Arizona (email: emilyhgarber@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:20

Verified IP: 12.190.179.162 EUID: e2f24aff71

Carol Ann Garcia of San Antonio, Texas (email: cag1347@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 9:44

Verified IP: 104.15.36.39 EUID: a9a9b360d1

Marissa Gardner of West Jordan, Utah (email: russiangenealogy@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 9:57

Verified IP: 73.131.243.247 EUID: 145a45eb3c

Carole Gardner of Santa Fe, New Mexico (email: carolegardner690@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:17

Verified IP: 76.18.70.209 EUID: 58340f29ee

Matthew Gardner of Massapequa, New York (email: mattcpa@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:32

Verified IP: 108.58.65.226 EUID: cb0ad153b3

Mark W. Gardner of WEST VALLEY CITY, Utah (email: genealogyman@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 11:38

Verified IP: 216.49.181.254 EUID: f231e60e23

Sue Gardner of Lincoln, Nebraska (email: kc0mwl@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:48

Verified IP: 98.16.209.97 EUID: 2000692419

Suzanne Gargiulo of River Vale, New Jersey (email: sgargiulo24@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:44

Verified IP: 69.122.209.250 EUID: 75c58746d5

Dan Garnitz of Hagerstown, Maryland (email: dangar46@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:36

Verified IP: 24.153.113.172 EUID: 4341992486

Barbara Garrard of Gaithersburg, Maryland (email: bformisc@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 20:59

Verified IP: 69.140.186.153 EUID: df1148233e

Tara Garrard of Tropic, Utah (email: tjgarrard@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 16:15

Verified IP: 66.219.236.161 EUID: f3302a3b0b

Phyllis Garratt of Novato, California (email: pgarratt@gessert.us)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:18

Verified IP: 50.225.72.162 EUID: bd7fee1cbf

James Garrett of San Antonio, Texas (email: james-garrett@att.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:53

Verified IP: 172.124.67.92 EUID: c864731305

Arnold Garson of Sioux Falls, South Dakota (email: ahgarson@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:41

Verified IP: 140.186.183.183 EUID: fe4ec5def8

Gregory Gaskin of Wyandotte, Michigan (email: opus652@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:15

Verified IP: 50.225.111.131 EUID: 70480c95f5

Jack Gatewood of Fair Oaks Ranch, Texas (email: pintukayu@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:46

Verified IP: 96.8.181.248 EUID: fa96e2d4d7

Vartika Gaur of London, London (email: gaurvartika@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 4:30

Verified IP: 194.247.75.2 EUID: e2bbbc845c

David Gauthier of Canoga Park, California (email: acornmoto@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 1:01

Verified IP: 76.170.143.69 EUID: 75c47b3d02

Glenn Gawkowski of Colchester, Connecticut (email: gdgmemos@snet.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:11

Verified IP: 76.23.147.180 EUID: 7db23d7862

Helen Gbala of Itasca, Illinois (email: gbalah@cod.edu)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 16:14

Verified IP: 192.203.137.208 EUID: ddd796f6cb

Samuel Gelfand of Lewiston, New York (email: samat773@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 12:48

Verified IP: 74.77.160.135 EUID: ebd0ac3261

Sherrie Gemza of Reisterstown, Maryland (email: sherriedgemza@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 21:44

Verified IP: 100.16.140.227 EUID: a63f9ea758

Patricia Genadio of Jeffersonville, Vermont (email: larz@pshift.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:58

Verified IP: 70.20.47.66 EUID: 348fee6108

Jacqueline Genia of White plains, New York (email: jigenia@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:03

Verified IP: 32.215.204.202 EUID: 07aa1b3aa2

G. M. Genovese of Haddon Township, New Jersey (email: geno.mcgo@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:45

Verified IP: 73.150.121.181 EUID: 14fd783b8e

Julia George of New Braunfels, Texas (email: fnjg@gvtc.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:00

Verified IP: 96.8.209.241 EUID: b68476bc61

Adriana Gerard of Chicago, Illinois (email: abgerard@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:20

Verified IP: 69.253.121.205 EUID: dcea1a67d2

Janet Gerla of Grand Forks, North Dakota (email: janeteg@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 9:29

Verified IP: 24.220.101.158 EUID: ab52ef4996

Jason Gersh of Newtown, Pennsylvania (email: jason.gersh@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 21:53

Verified IP: 71.224.73.60 EUID: 9de4d20894

Denni Ann Gershaw-Smith of Tucson, Arizona (email: dagershaw@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 20:00

Verified IP: 70.190.27.67 EUID: 26727b9b3e

Howard Gershen of Potomac, Maryland (email: rockfalls3@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:37

Verified IP: 72.66.106.208 EUID: 0f933a3277

Donna Gerstenmaier of Randolph, Vermont (email: donna.gerstenmaier@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 11:49

Verified IP: 73.114.106.203 EUID: 58c08c38c7

Arlene Gertsch of Midway, Utah (email: agertsch@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:02

Verified IP: 67.161.219.89 EUID: 332faaa35b

Noel Gessner of Washington, District of Columbia (email: n.gessner@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:59

Verified IP: 108.31.157.60 EUID: 8e5ea1159f

MICHELLE L GETTLESON of West Bloomfield, Michigan (email: teachermid@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:11

Verified IP: 76.227.188.185 EUID: f60cda3e44

Gail Getzendaner of Columbia, Missouri (email: getzendanerg@health.missouri.edu)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 18:06

Verified IP: 161.130.99.16 EUID: f9c3a49b36

Zainab Ghani of Miramar, Florida (email: WShareef@bellsouth.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:52

Verified IP: 98.203.82.86 EUID: a2645f84e9

Diane Giannini of Bentonville, Arkansas (email: ancestrysleuths@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:34

Verified IP: 98.180.207.27 EUID: a99b63dc6b

Connie Gibbons of Price, Utah (email: ctgibby43@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 11:06

Verified IP: 162.245.41.194 EUID: ce94c42b17

Patsy Gibbs of Port St Lucie, Florida (email: patgibbs@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:13

Verified IP: 73.84.10.34 EUID: 34c24f2758

Sandy Giden of North Plainfield, New Jersey (email: sgiden246@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:24

Verified IP: 70.21.182.106 EUID: a4f2bce1aa

Janice Gifford of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin (email: jgifford2@wi.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 13:24

Verified IP: 174.102.152.233 EUID: 5f19b96b32

Leslie Gifford of Monroe Township, New Jersey (email: lgifford@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:58

Verified IP: 66.111.114.3 EUID: 4c8de40b18

Regina Gigl of San Diego, California (email: gigljr@pacbell.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:13

Verified IP: 76.252.229.233 EUID: 86ca14341d

Michael Gilberg of Granite Springs, New York (email: michael.gilberg@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:25

Verified IP: 192.150.116.222 EUID: 36bac1a551

Austin Gilbert of Nanaimo, BC, British Columbia, Canada (email: gilb11@telus.net)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 19:37

Verified IP: 207.81.98.26 EUID: c73f4dafd6

Lois Gilbert of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (email: lmgilbert2@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:16

Verified IP: 107.207.41.225 EUID: 5e32c8df11

Jay Gilbert of HASTINGS ON HUDSON, New York (email: jaygilbe@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:02

Verified IP: 69.116.54.85 EUID: cac7b7755e

Donald Gilbert of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (email: ddgsr1@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:41

Verified IP: 107.207.41.225 EUID: 1cf0c36571

SuZanne Gilbride of Cypress, Texas (email: gilbride@entouch.net)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 11:16

Verified IP: 72.46.201.111 EUID: a0696e8759

Faye Gilbwr of Mequon, Wisconsin (email: fddddd@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 13:18

Verified IP: 107.77.208.35 EUID: 3ba79f81a3

Lisa Giles of Bainbridge Island, Washington (email: lisa@bosia.org)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:27

Verified IP: 64.146.142.194 EUID: be94f1cf1b

Cheryl Giles of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: cherig4@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:07

Verified IP: 73.20.127.94 EUID: b4b398f2ec

Raymond Gill of Brooklyn, New York (email: rayraygc2@me.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:42

Verified IP: 173.68.16.28 EUID: 847b2c8818

Paula Gillespey of Joplin, Missouri (email: pgillespey@joplinpubliclibrary.org)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:57

Verified IP: 150.199.200.34 EUID: 6c1d9851dd

Joyce Gillett of West Jordan, Utah (email: 4allmyancestors@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 3:37

Verified IP: 73.11.127.171 EUID: 52f7c37dc1

Willene Gillies of South Lyon, Michigan (email: Willeneg624@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:31

Verified IP: 107.201.76.129 EUID: 4bd2f13940

Mary & Allen Gilmore of Elbridge, New York (email: mgilmor@twcny.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:07

Verified IP: 67.249.246.96 EUID: 8448c359a2

Carla Ginnis of Seattle, Washington (email: cginnis@kcls.org)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:32

Verified IP: 67.100.127.117 EUID: 1c012c9d71

Florence Ginter of Alva, Florida (email: flosingalong@embarqmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:33

Verified IP: 71.52.177.67 EUID: 55f368642e

george Ginter of Alva, Florida (email: sing_joyfully@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:07

Verified IP: 71.52.177.67 EUID: 49fa6e2ee6

Janet Giovannetti of Oceanside, California (email: janetgio@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 15:10

Verified IP: 72.197.6.170 EUID: 1ea9a6d2cc

Dancy Girot of Boulder Creek, California (email: girot@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 12:46

Verified IP: 162.251.185.174 EUID: e74220cabe

Amy Giroux of Orlando, Florida (email: agiroux@nyfamilyhistory.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 18:49

Verified IP: 50.89.193.94 EUID: 54677163a0

Annie Gitlitz of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (email: annieross0525@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 19:42

Verified IP: 71.199.115.185 EUID: 919ea96a04

Howard Glad of Farmington, Minnesota (email: heglad@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 9:34

Verified IP: 97.91.107.118 EUID: c1c370a82c

Marita GLadson of Fullerton, California (email: maritagladson@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:45

Verified IP: 172.90.39.93 EUID: e2f91c3c1d

Barbara Glassel of Madison, Wisconsin (email: bglassel@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:13

Verified IP: 107.204.183.83 EUID: 830ae3156e

Donald Glessner of San Antonio, Texas (email: don4415666@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 11:45

Verified IP: 172.127.184.49 EUID: 477d763b4f

Melissa Gluck of Woodhaven, New York (email: mrgluck38@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 20:42

Verified IP: 69.203.2.248 EUID: aedee3aa36

Jacki Gluck of Henderson, Nevada (email: j.d.gluck@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 11:31

Verified IP: 72.193.113.73 EUID: fd0ba65fd9

yvette Gluck of Reston, Virginia (email: yvettegluck@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:32

Verified IP: 72.66.80.92 EUID: c21fb52b82

judith glueck of Stillwater, New Jersey (email: judyng420@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:14

Verified IP: 71.53.2.89 EUID: f3373fcbdc

Brendan Glynn of Rockaway Park, New York (email: bmglynn8@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 20:22

Verified IP: 173.68.170.207 EUID: 902dbb298b

Lela Goar of Burnet, Texas (email: goarl.207a@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 21:37

Verified IP: 172.242.73.156 EUID: 51fe47cbe7

Judith Gobeille of Ridley Park, Pennsylvania (email: sneakersox@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:45

Verified IP: 174.201.5.65 EUID: fb5d8b4f0d

Heather Goebel of Phoenix, Arizona (email: hlgoebel@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 13:22

Verified IP: 98.176.222.195 EUID: 8a4097300d

Jerry Goggel of Vacaville, California (email: gocio@sonic.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 12:01

Verified IP: 50.0.99.104 EUID: 28e7dbeca6

Carole Gohman of Buford, Georgia (email: carolelynne43@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 14:41

Verified IP: 73.54.216.173 EUID: e4052a8a0b

Alexandra Goldberg of Oak Park, Michigan (email: batami1@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:20

Verified IP: 107.200.146.0 EUID: 00e84cce1c

Barry Goldberg of Rockville Centre, New York (email: bdgmr@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:34

Verified IP: 100.38.148.170 EUID: b52b18059c

Nancy Goldberg of Los Angeles, California (email: nancygoldberg05@ca.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 18:40

Verified IP: 76.94.192.130 EUID: b86d60c222

zyppora goldberg of horsham, Pennsylvania (email: tktrtr@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 19:16

Verified IP: 100.34.91.202 EUID: 483a8be9cd

Arthur Goldberger of Las Vegas, Nevada (email: goldbeal@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 11:21

Verified IP: 68.229.47.70 EUID: 7c7eae0a1c

Stacey Goldberger of Locust Valley, New York (email: staceygoldberger@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 21:25

Verified IP: 108.27.211.15 EUID: 1eb90e2696

Frederick Golden of Newark, New Jersey (email: FrederickG925@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 21:26

Verified IP: 172.58.233.164 EUID: 44de8af041

Miaka Golden of Phoenix, Arizona (email: golden.miaka@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 1:27

Verified IP: 66.249.88.31 EUID: 9f4b039486

Lori Goldman of Granite Bay, California (email: egoldman@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 0:58

Verified IP: 174.222.2.37 EUID: da6591dfb0

Amy Goldman of Fresh Meadows, New York (email: dazalby@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:10

Verified IP: 104.162.136.178 EUID: bedc9d3194

Sandi Goldsmith of Johns Creek, Georgia (email: sand3410@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 3:03

Verified IP: 71.59.14.23 EUID: 719432e5cc

Susan Goldsmith of Piedmont, California (email: jcwsmsg@sprintmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:20

Verified IP: 73.158.33.81 EUID: e2f99a36cb

MARK GOLDSMITH of TEANECK, New Jersey (email: THEGOLDSMITHS@OPTONLINE.NET)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 7:54

Verified IP: 68.195.7.188 EUID: 6db40e03dd

Louise Goldstein of Madison, Wisconsin (email: lgoldstein@tds.net)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 22:21

Verified IP: 184.60.36.207 EUID: 34523422eb

Michael Goldstein of North Babylon, New York (email: mbg241@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:44

Verified IP: 24.188.151.131 EUID: 1256313560

David Gollinger of Massena, New York (email: supg59@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 12:34

Verified IP: 108.214.253.208 EUID: 0e2acd7e2c

Dorothy Golz of Long Beach, California (email: dgolz@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:00

Verified IP: 75.142.116.97 EUID: dac1536df0

Aaron Goodwin of New York, New York (email: aarongoodwin@mac.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 17:47

Verified IP: 74.64.125.226 EUID: 878c5fa653

Sandra Goodwin of Cherry Valley, Massachusetts (email: mygenbones@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:43
Verified IP: 68.184.46.8 EUID: 44365bc3cf

Eva Goodwin of Saratoga Springs, New York (email: edwgoodwin@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 0:54
Verified IP: 76.218.102.229 EUID: fc5908fe62

Beth Gopman of Crescent City, Florida (email: bethgop@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 0:30
Verified IP: 38.100.21.85 EUID: 87bb279118

Gail R Gordon of West Islip, New York (email: ggordone@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 11:51
Verified IP: 69.116.94.215 EUID: d0b14b561f

Margaret Gordon of Farmingdale, New York (email: marg00@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:50
Verified IP: 63.143.200.21 EUID: e94d6c399c

Ava Gorkin of East Meadow, New York (email: avagorkin@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 17:51
Verified IP: 64.233.172.183 EUID: f006d8a469

Ann Gorman of Iowa City, Iowa (email: lawrence-gorman@uiowa.edu)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:57
Verified IP: 97.127.179.81 EUID: 9f13ddc106

Sharon Gorohoff of Vacaville, California (email: smgorohoff@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:34
Verified IP: 107.197.77.132 EUID: f9530e336c

Gloria Gosdin of Bergheim, Texas (email: glasgow57@gvvc.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:14
Verified IP: 38.128.140.153 EUID: 1e39cdcde0

Gerald Goss of North Billerica, Massachusetts (email: gerrygoss@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:03
Verified IP: 73.60.146.3 EUID: 45f76dcf96

Marilyn Gotkin of Baldwin, New York (email: gotkinm@ncc.edu)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:01
Verified IP: 70.214.74.16 EUID: 609e58d1f9

Ellen Gottfried of Plainview, New York (email: ellen@gottfried.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:15
Verified IP: 98.113.8.119 EUID: f3b00188d7

Barbara Gottlieb of New York,, New York (email: bgamadeus@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:25
Verified IP: 108.41.135.115 EUID: bf1c82be1b

Julie Goucher of Teignmouth, Devon, England (email: julie.goucher@one-name.org)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 16:06
Verified IP: 2.127.58.239 EUID: d2ac3963dc

Susan Gould of Tennessee Ridge, Tennessee (email: sgould@peoplestel.net)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 9:56
Verified IP: 12.153.205.107 EUID: 77c00fb312

Joni Gould of Lander, Wyoming (email: gouldjs2026@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 12:59
Verified IP: 63.155.70.96 EUID: 958e6350f9

Jessica Gourley of Provo, Utah (email: jessica.gourley93@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 18:08
Verified IP: 107.188.147.119 EUID: 0e6f8d0196

Patricia Governara of Staten Island, New York (email: patgov53@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:25
Verified IP: 173.68.110.47 EUID: ae1b667042

Vanessa Grace of Port Chester, New York (email: vgrace@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:16
Verified IP: 96.56.61.210 EUID: 11b43f38fe

John Graham of Orlando, Florida (email: jgraham@rocketmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 6:09
Verified IP: 99.95.50.172 EUID: ed3f9e1588

Jeffrey Grahn of Somers, New York (email: jmg256@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 18:13
Verified IP: 67.189.206.10 EUID: 1fa82fd6aa

TRACY GRAHN of SOMERS, New York (email: KMMJ118@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 21:23
Verified IP: 67.189.206.10 EUID: 96ee00223c

Renee Grahn of Castle Rock, Colorado (email: mrenee2719@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 20:37
Verified IP: 24.9.190.50 EUID: 5d6ec9718d

Jane Gramlich of Akron, Ohio (email: jdgramlich@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:16
Verified IP: 66.213.33.202 EUID: 53443968a8

Eve Granick of Westborough, Massachusetts (email: ewgran@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:55
Verified IP: 68.114.93.60 EUID: 3f12c184a3

Mary Lou Gravatt of Brick, New Jersey (email: mgravatt@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:50
Verified IP: 73.215.81.169 EUID: 5eef48ffe0

Noreen Gray of Purmela, Texas (email: noreengray@ymail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:50
Verified IP: 70.61.23.50 EUID: 1209916109

JamesI Gray of Nashville, Indiana (email: jgray1241@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:14
Verified IP: 99.127.252.65 EUID: a289f7ffd9

Lee Ann Gray of Marmora, New Jersey (email: lahouseman@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:49
Verified IP: 73.112.87.20 EUID: 4e3fdbae81

Karen Gray of Derry, New Hampshire (email: kgrayink@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 11:06
Verified IP: 71.168.69.71 EUID: ef49b31ed8

Jennifer Gray of Trumansburg, New York (email: jgray@htva.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:57
Verified IP: 173.45.187.68 EUID: 0bc792fa13

Jackie Graziano of Elmsford, New York (email: jmg4@westchestergov.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:21
Verified IP: 163.151.2.10 EUID: 436b0fa8ab

Ada Green of New York, New York (email: adagreen@att.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 4:53
Verified IP: 107.18.106.58 EUID: 1b091d27d9

Marianne Green of LaCygne, Kansas (email: jackiekingpsp@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:25
Verified IP: 64.250.59.90 EUID: aa319cdd36

Marcia Green of Cumberland, Rhode Island (email: mholmesgreen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:21
Verified IP: 108.34.178.156 EUID: 6d0b524600

Shannon Green of Greenwich, Connecticut (email: shangreen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:00
Verified IP: 74.108.22.132 EUID: 7063c260f9

Sarah Greenberg of Shelton, Connecticut (email: sacredsisters1977@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:31
Verified IP: 68.197.119.110 EUID: 11dff30466

Allen Greenberg of New York, New York (email: AllenGreenberg@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 10:34
Verified IP: 38.117.243.253 EUID: 57b799121a

Andrew Greene of Newton, Massachusetts (email: andrew.nygb@greenhouse.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:57
Verified IP: 192.147.118.254 EUID: fd9eaa45d9

Edna Greene of Floral Park, New York (email: edna@greenhouse.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:14
Verified IP: 142.255.26.132 EUID: fe9bc35d91

Amanda Greene of Short Hills, New Jersey (email: atgreene38@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 6:36
Verified IP: 72.79.57.100 EUID: dd553e3440

Lori Greenhalgh of Modesto, California (email: loriloveday.tlc@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 2:24
Verified IP: 76.228.27.198 EUID: c40aa124c3

Jana Greenhalgh of Lehi, Utah (email: jana.greenhalgh@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 14:13
Verified IP: 63.248.229.29 EUID: 121cc50b73

Deborah Greenlee of Arlington, Texas (email: daveg@airmail.net)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 14:09
Verified IP: 104.189.188.131 EUID: 85f6c34701

Christine Gregg of Largo, Florida (email: cmgregg1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 9:51
Verified IP: 65.35.29.254 EUID: 7a44514294

Betty Gregg of Yarnell, Arizona (email: bettyjg7388@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 20:50
Verified IP: 174.238.128.142 EUID: cf8ec4046e

Jessica Greku of Staten Island, New York (email: jessica.greku@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 10:03
Verified IP: 150.210.231.27 EUID: 3fdbfe7137

Dennis and Margaret Gresko of Lynchburg, Virginia (email: dm1123@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 19:24
Verified IP: 108.57.121.179 EUID: 13ff0683b1

Karen Griffin of Kingston, New York (email: keg522@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:40
Verified IP: 24.161.58.120 EUID: 4a4429117f

Marilee Griffin of Aurora, Ohio (email: mandg19744@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:10
Verified IP: 98.21.220.153 EUID: 6137e51754

Susan Griffith of Torrance, California (email: sushie@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:49
Verified IP: 47.150.102.117 EUID: 23b3aa0b57

Carolyn Griffith of Wilmington, Delaware (email: cgriffith58@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 14:26
Verified IP: 69.137.131.227 EUID: f15d247012

Jennifer Griffith of Provo, Utah (email: jengriffith96@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 17:02
Verified IP: 76.8.197.110 EUID: a1fdef261e

Stephen Griffiths of New Albany, Ohio (email: scg117@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:46
Verified IP: 104.6.249.94 EUID: eb054c6635

Dee Grimsrud of Madison, Wisconsin (email: winorsk@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:00
Verified IP: 24.240.73.9 EUID: d608b99305

Michelle Gross of Fayetteville, North Carolina (email: mgross@cumberland.lib.nc.us)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:11
Verified IP: 198.85.192.200 EUID: d0383cebe2

Karen A. Grosse Grosse of Chantilly, Virginia (email: kgrosse@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:38
Verified IP: 68.100.248.134 EUID: 348b22612e

Anita Grossman of Berkeley, California (email: asg1947@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 20:42
Verified IP: 108.65.1.169 EUID: 713be880e1

Suzanne Groth of Mercerville, New Jersey (email: spikegr@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 12:32
Verified IP: 24.190.184.42 EUID: 80de33ba40

Robert Grove of Ocean Township, New Jersey (email: rgrove42@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:30
Verified IP: 148.74.138.111 EUID: cd006a72a4

Donnalynn Grunewald of Calgary, Alberta, Canada (email: musicbydl@telus.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:09
Verified IP: 23.17.86.197 EUID: f77daa5fab

Ann Guaglione of Commack, New York (email: Liirish@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 21:00
Verified IP: 69.115.19.246 EUID: bb68bd1264

Anthony Guddo of Deptford, New Jersey (email: aguddo1@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 13:02
Verified IP: 172.58.185.140 EUID: d1fa2fe5ef

Teresa Guidice of Bronx, New York (email: teenyc81@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 12:25
Verified IP: 66.87.117.143 EUID: b984f20b22

Marilyn Guinn of Hawley, Pennsylvania (email: magieg@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:09
Verified IP: 24.102.165.4 EUID: 38a62657d4

Ann Gulbransen of Wadsworth, Ohio (email: ann.gulbransen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 7:19
Verified IP: 24.165.176.102 EUID: b637b358c5

Robert Gumlaw of Wrentham, Massachusetts (email: halfacadian@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:09
Verified IP: 107.77.223.157 EUID: 41bb29c55a

Sandi Gunderson of Paramus, New Jersey (email: sandig615@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 20:59
Verified IP: 96.242.41.108 EUID: 6984a3292d

Laura Gurnee of Clemmons, North Carolina (email: lmgurnee@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 14:29
Verified IP: 66.87.132.103 EUID: 414c8f2340

Debbie Gurtler of North Salt Lake, Utah (email: dsgurtler@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 12:31
Verified IP: 67.163.90.93 EUID: 7d82355c4f

Melanie Gustin of Bridgewater, Connecticut (email: mgustin13@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:43
Verified IP: 32.211.126.172 EUID: ee629cab85

Fern Gutman of Commack, New York (email: fernresearch@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 14:42
Verified IP: 47.18.159.73 EUID: e70ee5134f

Steven Guy of Watertown, New York (email: stevenguy@mac.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:08
Verified IP: 70.209.138.166 EUID: d0cc113a82

Dorothy Gyurko of Tucson, Arizona (email: dgyurko@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 13:21
Verified IP: 70.190.150.23 EUID: e91c3a44c4

Margaret Haas of Huntington, New York (email: mhaas2348@optimum.net)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 15:49
Verified IP: 174.44.34.36 EUID: cf3ab8e1ec

Griffith Haber of Nashville, Tennessee (email: gbhaber@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 8:18
Verified IP: 76.122.196.213 EUID: 759d43c731

Diane Haberstroh of oakdale, New York (email: dhaberst@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:18
Verified IP: 67.85.131.72 EUID: 85cd57b3b9

Janine Hackett of San Tan Valley, Arizona (email: jan.hackett65@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:07
Verified IP: 98.177.170.135 EUID: ec5ffeed45

Karin Hadden of West Bloomfield, Michigan (email: karinj2004@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:35
Verified IP: 68.40.41.246 EUID: e698abe1d1

Debbie Hadley of Jackson, New Jersey (email: debbie@bringoutyerdead.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 17:10
Verified IP: 72.88.183.140 EUID: 8791f81d9c

Andrea Hadley of Holt, Michigan (email: andrea_mosher09@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 22:17
Verified IP: 98.250.153.134 EUID: 0b1c42944f

Evelyne Haendel of Toronto, Canada (email: evelynhaendel@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:45
Verified IP: 99.254.171.42 EUID: ca22d3321a

Julia Hafen of Provo, Utah (email: hafenjulia@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 21:29
Verified IP: 66.219.236.172 EUID: 6567177ae6

Erica Hahn of Monrovia, California (email: ericalishahn@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:04
Verified IP: 216.165.253.102 EUID: 2ac8160d5c

Stephen Haines of Alameda, California (email: mrshaines@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:02
Verified IP: 98.210.25.182 EUID: 3cd8951118

Diane L Hakam of Holbrook, New York (email: thehun1@juno.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:39
Verified IP: 69.123.147.198 EUID: 6bee2895d9

Janine EdmÃ©e Hakim of Coventryville, New York (email: agoldcrow@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:29
Verified IP: 75.100.212.91 EUID: becddede6f

Kim Hakitt of Snoqualmie, Washington (email: khaskitt@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:22
Verified IP: 66.102.8.60 EUID: bdaf4af33b

Kellie Hale of Afton, Wyoming (email: kellrae@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:37
Verified IP: 216.128.229.172 EUID: 95366d5fbf

Lorelei Halfhide of Concordia, Kansas (email: slhalfhide@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 22:41
Verified IP: 199.0.195.200 EUID: de4b4449b9

Debbie Hall of Arundel, Maine (email: dahall656@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 21:50
Verified IP: 74.75.134.155 EUID: 64733eca7f

Pamela Hall of Simply Valley, California (email: pamela.hall50@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:27
Verified IP: 172.112.6.139 EUID: 1f88ddca94

Tammy Hallstein of Powhatan, Virginia (email: tammystein@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:14
Verified IP: 71.246.151.177 EUID: 561802739e

Richard Halsey of Rochester, New York (email: halsey1@frontiernet.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:03
Verified IP: 50.108.167.211 EUID: 9b72bbfb38

Dawn Halvorsen of Williamsville, New York (email: dferg17@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:54
Verified IP: 68.133.10.237 EUID: 3334f3e864

L. Hamblin of Cobourg, Ontario, Canada (email: lhamblin@golden.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 0:34
Verified IP: 216.59.250.136 EUID: c7bf3ddb5e

Lynn Hamel of Rancho Murieta, California (email: lhamel@ranchomurieta.org)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 15:55
Verified IP: 68.70.234.139 EUID: 9e269fd8d1

Susan Hamill of Flushing , New York City, New York (email: suehamill83@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 16:22
Verified IP: 98.113.207.188 EUID: 7f86484e28

Susan Hamill of Flushing, New York (email: souplinks@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 19:52
Verified IP: 98.113.207.188 EUID: c287e93504

Beverly Hamilton of Georgetown, Texas (email: gramybev@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:37
Verified IP: 47.221.140.28 EUID: a1a839a7e5

Patricia Hamilton of Brighton, United Kingdom (email: pathamilton@rocketmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:30
Verified IP: 147.147.146.136 EUID: a538feaf5a

Claire Hamilton of Schenectady, New York (email: hamilton.cm32@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 22:03
Verified IP: 74.76.111.157 EUID: 5b64572879

Cassandra Hamilton of Apopka, Florida (email: divaCassandra1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 20:01
Verified IP: 173.239.225.197 EUID: 17c64d7773

Laura Hamilton of Poughkeepsie, New York (email: lorih@hickey-finn.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 8:58
Verified IP: 96.233.194.28 EUID: 4d14e3db76

Judy Hampton of Corpus Christi, Texas (email: judyhampton2@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 22:33
Verified IP: 99.111.139.105 EUID: ad4be06fb9

James Hamren of South Salem, New York (email: hamren@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 23:21
Verified IP: 24.190.84.129 EUID: db2258821b

Elizabeth Handler of Needham, Massachusetts (email: elizhandler@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 20:08
Verified IP: 108.20.184.72 EUID: dc4449b0b3

Teri Hanke of Highlands Ranch, Colorado (email: teri213@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 21:10
Verified IP: 107.77.196.40 EUID: e0959fcb2a

Mary Hannah of Beverly Hills, Michigan (email: ajax5864@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:53
Verified IP: 69.14.31.103 EUID: aa3891c2b8

bill hannan of litchfield, Minnesota (email: whannan@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 22:58
Verified IP: 173.22.169.151 EUID: f2160dbabe

Margaret Hannan of Malverne, New York (email: pegcrohan@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:40
Verified IP: 108.30.100.75 EUID: f096c75647

PETER HANNAWAY of GOSPORT, Hampshire, England (email: peterhannaway@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 7:34
Verified IP: 151.230.177.224 EUID: c10ba13d12

Nancy Hansen of Cortland, New York (email: nancyh122140@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:42
Verified IP: 67.249.226.111 EUID: 65161d4985

Dale Hansen of New York City, New York (email: dalewhansen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:25
Verified IP: 70.214.119.74 EUID: 3f0ec5a9a9

Elizabeth Hansen of Coral Springs, Florida (email: betsy@igdc.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:07
Verified IP: 24.233.181.133 EUID: be1ca577c2

Paula Hansen of Sandy, Utah (email: pauladhansen@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:15
Verified IP: 65.130.193.172 EUID: d49dd34054

Claudia Hansen of Chula Vista, California (email: cjh367@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 16:22
Verified IP: 68.7.153.22 EUID: c6220efab9

Deborah Hansen-Ching of Rio Vista, California (email: dehansenching@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 1:58
Verified IP: 50.126.134.253 EUID: 75a0b83bbb

Stacie Hansen-Leier of Valley City, North Dakota (email: stacieleier@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:37
Verified IP: 174.219.10.57 EUID: f953b18a6f

Louise Hanson of Redding, California (email: lhan5101o@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 19:14
Verified IP: 47.32.134.97 EUID: 53d06223f0

Kristine Hanson of Sayville, New York (email: kris105@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:50
Verified IP: 69.126.146.96 EUID: 4141a90170

Wendy Happek of Branchburg, New Jersey (email: wendyhappek@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 13:42
Verified IP: 100.35.199.105 EUID: 97c3a6e55f

sheryl harawitz of new york, New York (email: sherylnyc@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 8:57
Verified IP: 67.100.107.31 EUID: ac28665f66

Denise Hardnack of Turnersville, New Jersey (email: peaceweb@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 23:30
Verified IP: 73.226.228.242 EUID: 61c0abca53

Jeanne Hargis of Chesapeake, Virginia (email: jbhar90@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:33
Verified IP: 70.161.139.30 EUID: 826a991e96

John Harland of Hockessin, Delaware (email: joe_harland@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:35
Verified IP: 104.129.194.76 EUID: e05b291ddf

Lisa Harley of Dana Point, California (email: LisaHBskt@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:59
Verified IP: 68.5.164.58 EUID: 139471ba1f

Cyndi Harlin of Fort Wayne, Indiana (email: cyndi@aremyrootsshowing.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:43
Verified IP: 73.102.174.125 EUID: 1fac1b3cee

John Harold of Kalispell, Montana (email: j2harold@centurylink.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:18
Verified IP: 98.125.198.229 EUID: e4a0fc08b2

Elizabeth Harper of Provo, Utah (email: elizabeth.j.harper@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 11:06
Verified IP: 128.187.116.5 EUID: c816a60639

Rhonda Harrell of Gainesville, Florida (email: rhondafhc@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 23:36
Verified IP: 72.196.118.111 EUID: b4ede42118

Anna Harrington of Sarnia, Ontario, Canada (email: acharring@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:12
Verified IP: 72.39.164.119 EUID: c70c305eae

Walter Michael Harris of Seattle, Washington (email: wmichaelharris@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:03
Verified IP: 162.220.104.95 EUID: c00e6d9664

Stephen Harris of Berkeley, California (email: wizard848@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:24
Verified IP: 24.23.241.18 EUID: ecdfb4a5d0

SUE HARRIS of OAK, California (email: sh153161@icloud.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 19:03
Verified IP: 99.51.145.15 EUID: 880930b32d

Sue Harris of Nashville, Tennessee (email: recordrowpro@hushmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 2:14
Verified IP: 99.5.95.56 EUID: 24aa8ad8e5

Amy Harris of Durham, North Carolina (email: harri063@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 8:53
Verified IP: 152.16.191.250 EUID: 2e553ff793

Meagan Harrison of Toms River, New Jersey (email: meaganeharrison@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 13:51
Verified IP: 209.212.21.182 EUID: d8a67ea6bf

Lisa Harrison of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina (email: family.search.harrison@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 9:09
Verified IP: 66.153.141.105 EUID: 5c2c8178e7

Robbintina Harrison of Tellico Plains, Tennessee (email: robbintina@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:42
Verified IP: 69.131.161.128 EUID: d2a93d6c62

Lauren Harrison of Brooklyn, New York (email: lpwaxman@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 13:07
Verified IP: 50.74.47.170 EUID: 13708e3fb2

Theo Harsham of Palm desert, California (email: theo-gealog@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:24
Verified IP: 67.49.13.171 EUID: e2f9d69987

Melissa Harshman of Bristow, Virginia (email: melissa.harshman@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:10
Verified IP: 69.138.223.179 EUID: f1679b78fc

Mary Hart of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (email: mary@computingworkshop.org)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:32
Verified IP: 107.77.226.189 EUID: 9022e5fd09

Susan Hart of Beltsville, Maryland (email: susanvenable@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:03
Verified IP: 71.178.160.225 EUID: 5efc3b89c2

Mary T Hart of Bridgeport, New York (email: mhart710@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:54
Verified IP: 67.249.200.238 EUID: bfb83aff4

Caryn Hartglass of Forest Hills, New York (email: caryn@carynhartglass.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 1:38
Verified IP: 76.126.6.92 EUID: 82e7b62bdf

William Hartlage of Louisville, Kentucky (email: hartlagehistory@twc.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:19
Verified IP: 74.130.32.124 EUID: 3c1fd542b3

William Hartman of San Diego, California (email: billhartman701@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:36
Verified IP: 70.95.147.243 EUID: a51271ccd4

Kay Hartrick of Boulder, Colorado (email: kayhartrick@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:42
Verified IP: 67.41.221.228 EUID: c974593ef7

Teresa Hartung of Bridgeport, New York (email: teresahartung@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:50
Verified IP: 45.47.120.35 EUID: 01f21dd9fb

Stephen Hartwell of North Reading, Massachusetts (email: shartwell5@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:25
Verified IP: 173.76.239.5 EUID: 8c4f79150a

Eileen Harvey of Orland Ark, Illinois (email: eachh@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:25
Verified IP: 73.211.125.80 EUID: 73cb4533c7

Hal Harwell of Boerne, Texas (email: hharwell@gvtc.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 11:14
Verified IP: 96.8.131.108 EUID: f67f5310a5

Sylvia Hasenkopf of Cairo, New York (email: esisylvia@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:46
Verified IP: 108.44.22.18 EUID: 7203466e9b

Lindsay Hasken of Savoy, Illinois (email: rlhasken@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 22:25
Verified IP: 98.212.84.103 EUID: d01af6283b

Kelly Haslam of Fitchburg, Wisconsin (email: kelly.haslam@haslamgenealogy.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 9:14
Verified IP: 99.62.238.37 EUID: b86af79b91

CINDY HATCH of MORGAN, Utah (email: cindyjhatch@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 11:16
Verified IP: 107.77.231.131 EUID: 5b32f2bd6c

sylvia hatcher of corydon, Indiana (email: sylvia.hatcher@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:32
Verified IP: 74.137.45.79 EUID: da41626385

RoseAnn Hatfield of Milford, Connecticut (email: r.hatfield@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 16:26
Verified IP: 107.77.225.84 EUID: 6bdaedc99b

Gayle Hathorne of Shawnee, Kansas (email: gaylegenehathorne@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 21:28
Verified IP: 98.156.65.249 EUID: e94fded455

Barbara A Hattenback White of Boulder, Colorado (email: earth.allies@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:51
Verified IP: 107.77.199.101 EUID: 2872d6d97b

Linda Hauck of Staten Island, New York (email: linda@tottenvillehistory.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 7:12
Verified IP: 104.244.132.48 EUID: 847d380323

Marie Hausch of Taylor, Michigan (email: deehausch@wowway.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:20
Verified IP: 69.14.101.66 EUID: 8a145ee2e6

Patricia DeMar Hauver of Carmel, New York (email: patricia.demar.hauver@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:52
Verified IP: 96.250.206.70 EUID: ab385f4ab5

robert hauver of carmel, New York (email: bnphvr@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:03
Verified IP: 64.64.117.80 EUID: c3ef8bc59d

Dana Havel of Atlanta, Georgia (email: dehavel@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:46
Verified IP: 76.97.172.155 EUID: 9.38E+13

Iris Hawkins of Denver, Colorado (email: edghill3@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 23:55
Verified IP: 75.171.166.97 EUID: 67144c75f1

Ellen Hawkins of Coventry, Rhode Island (email: ellen917@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 11:23
Verified IP: 107.77.226.20 EUID: c12f0e399e

Nancy Hawkinson of Hudson, Wisconsin (email: nancy@TheHawkinsons.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:26
Verified IP: 192.253.202.134 EUID: a22378154e

Robin Hawks of Churchville, Maryland (email: jrckkhawks@aim.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:01
Verified IP: 167.102.25.197 EUID: 01f177fd86

William Hayden of Brunswick, Maine (email: billhayden1@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:24
Verified IP: 72.65.112.249 EUID: 8fef0f7791

Susan Hayes of Avondale, Arizona (email: shayes4316@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 23:35
Verified IP: 98.168.40.66 EUID: 67651d8086

Philip Hayes of Monroe, Connecticut (email: phil@hayesfamily.us)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:59
Verified IP: 174.199.31.80 EUID: adbe0bd061

Dan Hazard of Huntington Beach, California (email: danmh999@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:51
Verified IP: 47.146.220.29 EUID: b48286fd4a

Dianne Head of Danville, Virginia (email: diannekhead@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 0:10
Verified IP: 184.5.137.215 EUID: 52ca0f8e55

Ellen Healy of Mount Arlington, New Jersey (email: ebh1776@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:26
Verified IP: 68.197.38.253 EUID: a77270c55a

Eamon Healy of Dublin 1, Ireland (email: eamonhealy@live.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 2:16
Verified IP: 80.241.78.210 EUID: a3c4c1c0f8

moira healy of Dublin, Ireland (email: moirahealy1@eircom.net)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 6:57
Verified IP: 37.228.240.207 EUID: 32af691144

Thomas Healy of West Seneca, New York (email: healy41@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 19:27
Verified IP: 108.17.3.204 EUID: 3d924af785

Norma Zabriskie Heaton of Hagerstown, Maryland (email: ndzheaton@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:26
Verified IP: 108.8.5.17 EUID: 83067a8427

Lynn Heck of Norwood, New Jersey (email: lahunted1@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 13:01
Verified IP: 108.35.22.118 EUID: 1052a7e2a5

Laura Hedgecock of Farmington Hills, Michigan (email: hedgemeister@Yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:48
Verified IP: 97.70.97.232 EUID: 2f38724cf1

Paul Hefti of Sacramento, California (email: phefti@brandenburger-davis.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:08
Verified IP: 50.245.176.85 EUID: cc0a46e5c3

Stanley Heigert of Valrico, Florida (email: sdheigert@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 19:34
Verified IP: 173.169.118.57 EUID: 95a0b49511

Robert Heimann of Littleton, Colorado (email: robradix1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 4:16
Verified IP: 62.116.34.84 EUID: a19e4d35f0

Elizabeth Heise of Brownsville, Texas (email: elizabeth.heise@me.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 16:32
Verified IP: 67.207.8.53 EUID: 2146e17b3c

Gary Heitman of Cliffside Park, New Jersey (email: gheitman@nj.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:45
Verified IP: 68.198.176.134 EUID: 6eb1c112fa

Sherri Heitner of NY, New York (email: shuli10024@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:03
Verified IP: 70.214.102.24 EUID: 8200a8a610

Mary Lynn Hejjaj of San Antonio, Texas (email: mhejjaj@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:55
Verified IP: 162.206.61.29 EUID: cc189241ee

Susan Helber of Nutley, New Jersey (email: ukspectre5367@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:51
Verified IP: 173.63.183.122 EUID: 7cf99e9144

Pam Helfrich of Fort Wayne, Indiana (email: Plhelfrich@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 7:32
Verified IP: 184.18.201.49 EUID: 0d4bd66597

Ann Hellman of Charleston, South Carolina (email: annmhell65@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:55
Verified IP: 71.226.99.238 EUID: 2f25327123

Jane Hemenway of New York, New York (email: elizabethjanehemeway@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 14:03
Verified IP: 74.72.208.27 EUID: 9cfe855e5c

Aubrey Hemingway of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: ancestorconnector@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:42
Verified IP: 66.60.102.82 EUID: 68c21e8e99

Dawn Henning of Newfane, New York (email: dmhenning@roadrunner.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:54
Verified IP: 74.77.221.224 EUID: 1c0708798b

James Henderson of New York, New York (email: jfhny@mac.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 10:05
Verified IP: 72.229.51.178 EUID: fe3eee73b0

Fiona Henderson of New York, New York (email: jfhny@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:14
Verified IP: 107.77.226.196 EUID: 5acdb77520

Harold Henderson of La Porte, Indiana (email: librarytraveler@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:29
Verified IP: 172.78.59.43 EUID: b393ea2339

Katherine Hendren of Huntington Beach, California (email: avalon68.kh@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 23:11
Verified IP: 47.146.238.182 EUID: cbd19ae87b

Pamla Hendrickson of Plentywood, Montana (email: pam56gen@nemont.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:44
Verified IP: 199.190.61.53 EUID: 25f88c4591

James Hendrickson of Rochester, New York (email: jhendricks2@frontiernet.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:21
Verified IP: 66.67.16.227 EUID: 1bacede829

Ella Hendrix of El Paso, Texas (email: ehendrix1@elp.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 3:50
Verified IP: 72.183.246.111 EUID: ef7b332560

Marilyn Henley of Missouri City, Texas (email: marilyn@ahenley.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 22:56
Verified IP: 96.8.193.56 EUID: 9616cb54d2

Sharon Henn of Davis, California (email: nyroots@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 16:29
Verified IP: 98.208.56.64 EUID: 28a5c7e11d

Lynn Henn of Rochester, Minnesota (email: henn.lynn@icloud.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:22
Verified IP: 66.188.202.194 EUID: f6cf86669a

Susan Hennefield of Little Neck, New York (email: shennefield1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 6:54
Verified IP: 96.232.245.218 EUID: a6cd933444

John Henning of Houston, Texas (email: tuta_23@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:03
Verified IP: 50.58.204.98 EUID: 5c27651739

Martha Henry of Fairfax, Virginia (email: m.a.henrystl@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:06
Verified IP: 100.36.137.109 EUID: e5bd4d432d

Lynn Henry of Floral Park, New York (email: lynnahenry@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 19:32
Verified IP: 68.194.186.74 EUID: 714f0f9cdb

Caroline Hensel of New York, New York (email: henselcontiguglia@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 9:57
Verified IP: 72.200.151.249 EUID: 492c62acc8

Robbin Rochelle Henson of Talent, Oregon (email: robbingirl57@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 22:31
Verified IP: 96.41.151.229 EUID: 6917448356

Carol Heppner of Marlton, New Jersey (email: cmheppner@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 8:31
Verified IP: 66.87.81.210 EUID: 100425fd12

Raymond Herbst of Mahopac, New York (email: Rayh251@Comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:54
Verified IP: 67.189.166.148 EUID: dcff79f114

Debbie Herburg of Riverton, Utah (email: dherburg@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 21:31
Verified IP: 216.49.181.128 EUID: 342c8ec522

William Hermans of Hudson, New Hampshire (email: shopping@lakeside-enterprises.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:52
Verified IP: 98.229.192.4 EUID: 5084f99d01

Ann O'Neill Herrera of West Covina, California (email: spiritoflife@charter.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:29
Verified IP: 71.80.176.220 EUID: c0178c6da0

linda herriman of poughkeepsie, New York (email: wileytri@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 11:38
Verified IP: 148.74.187.110 EUID: 513540f962

Sue Herrington of Sutton-In-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire (email: sue.herrington9@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 14:21
Verified IP: 188.221.73.108 EUID: ce2cb4f59c

David Herszenon of New York, New York (email: dshersze@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 18:12
Verified IP: 172.58.225.175 EUID: b31d636639

Pamela Herty of Folsom, Louisiana (email: pherty@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 16:38
Verified IP: 172.81.68.130 EUID: f803c63e7c

Marlene Hertz of Kailua, Hawaii (email: marhertz@hawaii.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:06
Verified IP: 24.25.242.188 EUID: 630aabb785

Lin Herz of Palm Bay, Florida (email: lin32905@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 17:33
Verified IP: 50.89.228.180 EUID: 8dcfc393a9

Helen Herzer of Boston, Massachusetts (email: herzer46lewis@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 23:44
Verified IP: 24.147.69.30 EUID: 6a11afc93a

Joyce Herzog of Clinton Township, Michigan (email: joyce.herzog@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:12
Verified IP: 75.118.251.1 EUID: a94688291e

Lilian Heselton of Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada (email: lhess@shaw.ca)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:17
Verified IP: 24.80.14.40 EUID: 0a6bafda2e

John C. Hess of Apalachin, New York (email: johnhess80@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:01
Verified IP: 67.251.121.182 EUID: 2e7fa0a7ab

Karen Hettervik of Lodi, California (email: khettervik@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 19:56
Verified IP: 64.233.172.183 EUID: b2098b0ef1

Kathleen Heydens of Front Royal, Virginia (email: k.montague_heydens@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:00
Verified IP: 71.63.19.60 EUID: cc80eab192

Megan Heyl of Holland, Michigan (email: HuntingDownHistory@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:28
Verified IP: 75.129.6.85 EUID: 3ea7e3f71

Bonnie L Hicks of Hernando, Florida (email: blh4272@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 12:52
Verified IP: 70.127.186.160 EUID: dfc69a665a

Virginia Higgins of Weldon Spring, Missouri (email: Higgins@milemarker15.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 23:35
Verified IP: 68.184.244.42 EUID: 3f5c72af1f

Wesley Higgins of Cape Coral, Florida (email: higgins@alumni.ufl.edu)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:20
Verified IP: 73.107.168.81 EUID: ee7f6d419f

Aaron Hill of Seattle, Washington (email: hillaj@outlook.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 21:51
Verified IP: 66.212.65.6 EUID: 03f4399f6b

Kathleen Hill of San Jose, California (email: KathyHill63@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:56
Verified IP: 73.223.63.133 EUID: 4a9450e40b

Bette Hill of Ludington, Michigan (email: bettehill@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 17:27
Verified IP: 71.81.110.222 EUID: 326dccc0b4

Duncan Hill of Greenwich, Connecticut (email: dbhill@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:09
Verified IP: 69.122.140.154 EUID: 25be67c157

Lawrence Hill of Williamston, Michigan (email: wrenmt@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 11:21
Verified IP: 70.210.109.37 EUID: 1c07f65f41

Nancy Hill of Great River, New York (email: kenanhill37@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 16:09
Verified IP: 71.190.175.148 EUID: 82f55d02f1

Sally Hill of New York, New York (email: shillny@icloud.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 8:33
Verified IP: 104.162.226.105 EUID: 4f2ee84b77

Charliece Hillery of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: charliece@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:21
Verified IP: 66.60.102.82 EUID: 41b5b54135

Mary Hillman of Burbank, California (email: mary@storymind.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 2:24
Verified IP: 97.93.125.232 EUID: 6b31145087

Virginia Hillman of New York, New York (email: vmhillman@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 15:22
Verified IP: 70.214.80.110 EUID: 481c00a7d8

Tina Hills of Dublin, Ireland (email: tinasusanamy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:13
Verified IP: 95.44.171.120 EUID: 4575304464

Katie Hilton of Provo, Utah (email: kthltn7@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 0:12
Verified IP: 66.102.8.53 EUID: dfa7920042

Joni Hindman of Iowa City, Iowa (email: jhindman@mchsi.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:53
Verified IP: 50.206.204.8 EUID: c51c905180

donald hirschhorn of monroe township, New Jersey (email: sdh2381@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 20:11
Verified IP: 73.160.42.29 EUID: 3446175766

Robert Hites of Buda, Texas (email: rhites@att.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 15:17
Verified IP: 70.158.100.139 EUID: c49ff99917

Charlotte M. Hix Hix of Wolfeboro, New Hampshire (email: cmhix@metrocast.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:31
Verified IP: 98.116.240.50 EUID: 3373130a01

Linda I Hixson of Ludington, Michigan (email: lhchameleon@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 18:32
Verified IP: 70.194.24.206 EUID: 41f3a91b52

Jack Hoadley of McLean, Virginia (email: jhoadley@erols.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:25
Verified IP: 68.100.9.145 EUID: 24f82019eb

Douglas Hoch of Brooklyn, New York (email: dhoch13@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:46
Verified IP: 70.214.105.133 EUID: 8b7b1ef6fa

Ted Hochstadt of Falls Church, Virginia (email: tedbh@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:34
Verified IP: 96.255.179.118 EUID: 6040c2b036

Patricia Hodge of Alpharetta, Georgia (email: phodge111@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 6:58
Verified IP: 76.97.177.14 EUID: fb94ff143f

Winifred Hodges of Nahant, Massachusetts (email: wbmac@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:29
Verified IP: 100.0.214.232 EUID: f9314a49f0

Sharon Hodges of Alexandria, Virginia (email: shodges782@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:21
Verified IP: 67.143.53.65 EUID: 94198e654b

Leopold Hoenig of New York, New York (email: hoenig453@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 23:58
Verified IP: 24.215.245.86 EUID: 9f8205f56d

Christine Hoff of Bay Shore, New York (email: chof65@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 22:47
Verified IP: 74.89.16.216 EUID: 966700d956

Christine Hoffman of Rollingbay, Washington (email: fndngczns@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:17
Verified IP: 63.228.106.129 EUID: de480c00db

Michael Hoffman of Borehamwood, Hertsfordshire, England (email: mikh25@waitrose.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 7:08
Verified IP: 51.6.96.170 EUID: 919d6eae95

Emily Hoffman of Provo, Utah (email: goldengrams@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 18:26
Verified IP: 107.188.131.182 EUID: 50d8f1b938

Henry J. Hoffman Jr. of Marana, Arizona (email: henryjhoffman@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:46
Verified IP: 162.204.142.6 EUID: 0b21ee73d8

Barbara Hofmann of Detroit, Michigan (email: hofmannbj@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:11
Verified IP: 68.49.88.41 EUID: 9b7cfb142f

Dennis Hogan of Pittsford, New York (email: dennishogan2001@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 22:01
Verified IP: 66.66.126.175 EUID: efd5994d19

Peggy Hohenstein of Houston, Texas (email: cateach@att.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:58
Verified IP: 108.210.216.27 EUID: 4c5b380098

Diane Holden of Pownal, Maine (email: mkdianeholden@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 10:55
Verified IP: 72.224.205.239 EUID: f7ad60ef6e

Deborah Holden of Clemmons, North Carolina (email: holdengenealogy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:00
Verified IP: 71.71.40.65 EUID: eb906be5d2

Nancy Holder of Hot Springs Village, Arkansas (email: nholder373@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:47
Verified IP: 70.247.243.179 EUID: 693d3633c9

Anne Holdridge of Westfield, Vermont (email: annepatrice12@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 18:16
Verified IP: 174.199.16.162 EUID: 9989489406

Michael Holland of Altadena, California (email: michael.holland@lacity.org)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:49
Verified IP: 161.149.63.239 EUID: 87a87f63e9

Pamela Holland of Swampscott, Massachusetts (email: pamela.holland@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:55
Verified IP: 108.26.241.66 EUID: 4787fc4542

Eileen Holland of Westbury, New York (email: hollande@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:36
Verified IP: 47.20.178.206 EUID: 0a48eef151

Debby Holland of Torrington, Connecticut (email: beehivegenealogist@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:23
Verified IP: 68.192.138.245 EUID: 5e1cbdf0e0

Judy Holle of Columbus, Ohio (email: judyholle@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:36
Verified IP: 75.118.81.75 EUID: 08d1d7c041

Nancy Holler of Auburn, Maine (email: nanholler@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:35
Verified IP: 24.198.81.195 EUID: 9bdd0c857d

Debora Hollingsworth of Lebanon, Ohio (email: dhollingsworth77.dh@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 22:03
Verified IP: 72.168.128.84 EUID: 26afc22e23

Wayne Holly of Pekin, Illinois (email: wayne.holly@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:27
Verified IP: 104.200.153.111 EUID: 1e82d8e87a

Laura Holman of Brooklyn, New York (email: msblesst@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 16:00
Verified IP: 67.245.44.58 EUID: a0068da10e

Belle Holman of Lincolnwood, Illinois (email: belleholman@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:01
Verified IP: 73.210.182.50 EUID: c7bf15a7f1

Barbara Holmes of San Antonio, Texas (email: bholmes1108@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:04
Verified IP: 108.73.49.215 EUID: 773b9aa14f

JoAnne Holmes of Islip, New York (email: gioiabella@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 22:46
Verified IP: 204.52.135.181 EUID: 7d9dfec00

Beverly M Holt of Bullhead City, Arizona (email: holtgray@frontier.com)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 19:23
Verified IP: 24.121.158.178 EUID: ca6c5e6614

Jodi Hom of Phoenix, Arizona (email: fivehoms@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:04
Verified IP: 98.167.201.124 EUID: 5542e0337a

Joyce Homan of Mineral Point, Pennsylvania (email: Joyce.E.Homan@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:39
Verified IP: 65.116.160.2 EUID: d99cbdb63a

Catherine Homoly of Parkville, Missouri (email: chomoly@homoly.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:08
Verified IP: 66.102.6.21 EUID: 802af0fa18

vicky hones of auckland, New Zealand (email: patia@slingshot.co.nz)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:46
Verified IP: 203.97.192.58 EUID: 9ca4c5bf39

Debi Hoos-Lemke of Wayne, Michigan (email: dlhoos@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:14
Verified IP: 12.31.129.94 EUID: 609c2a307d

Kathleen Hoover of Morgantown, West Virginia (email: khoover@wvu.edu)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 0:46
Verified IP: 98.236.95.32 EUID: b65359bff8

Jeanette Hopkins of Portland, Oregon (email: hop54along@me.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:03
Verified IP: 172.56.42.19 EUID: 7acb9a8a8d

Anna Hopkins-Arnold of Durango, Colorado (email: ahopkinsarnold@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 1:07
Verified IP: 69.144.246.206 EUID: 7909782d90

Barb Horan of Woodbine, New Jersey (email: barbjmh@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:26
Verified IP: 108.11.52.51 EUID: 376d31b71e

William G. Horder of Seattle, Washington (email: biscante@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 3:04
Verified IP: 207.32.160.126 EUID: 044202d5ff

Catherine Horn of NEW ROCHELLE, New York (email: 26cathy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 17:48
Verified IP: 69.115.118.202 EUID: bda764b9ac

Stacy Horn of New York, New York (email: horn@echonyc.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 8:58
Verified IP: 72.229.108.236 EUID: dce1ccf734

Toni Hornbaker of Grand Rapids, Michigan (email: Thornbaker@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 18:34
Verified IP: 99.62.251.66 EUID: cd14f4e5ac

Jo Anne Horne of San Antonio, Texas (email: gjlibrarian@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:07
Verified IP: 70.123.214.53 EUID: 11d6f7ec72

Candi Horner of Lorain, Ohio (email: candi_gulas@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:23
Verified IP: 107.9.134.19 EUID: 6fb92faf32

Karen Horn-Jansen of Broadalbin, New York (email: khornjansen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 14:27
Verified IP: 24.194.134.111 EUID: 07d835ccc3

Gene Hornsby of Dover, Massachusetts (email: gene.hornsby@outlook.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:02
Verified IP: 108.7.207.114 EUID: 4e70190b42

Daniel Horowitz of Edison, New Jersey (email: daniel@genealogy.org.il)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 7:45
Verified IP: 109.67.67.87 EUID: 9d5a4ba400

Amity Horowitz of Arlington, Virginia (email: amityhorowitz@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:36
Verified IP: 72.83.51.54 EUID: 211bad415c

Roberta Horton of Grand Rapids, Michigan (email: bobbhort@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:12
Verified IP: 76.112.72.255 EUID: f0ecb27307

Ann Horton of Queensbury, New York (email: Achoo5x@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 12:39
Verified IP: 67.248.214.97 EUID: b699d2fb6d

Eileen Horton of North bellmore, New York (email: oldybtgoody@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 13:36
Verified IP: 172.56.35.13 EUID: 43997b2445

Deborah Hoskins of Ringoes, New Jersey (email: hoskinsdbj@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 20:56
Verified IP: 76.117.93.232 EUID: ddbb0299be

Lynn Hotchkiss of Canyon, Texas (email: texassunshine47@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:08
Verified IP: 99.70.233.32 EUID: b59af2a8ed

Christine Hough of Valparaiso, Indiana (email: chough@pcpls.org)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:05
Verified IP: 165.139.43.50 EUID: 10248007ed

Peggy Houghtaling of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania (email: plhoughtaling@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 7:24
Verified IP: 73.165.158.224 EUID: 44e25f7c25

Donald Houk of Tokyo, Japan (email: houk.don@jp.kline.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 8:04
Verified IP: 210.188.70.74 EUID: 6149a743f0

Evva Housley of Pocatello, Idaho (email: echousley@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:17
Verified IP: 66.102.6.2 EUID: 14e77e0be3

Eric Howard of Florence, Massachusetts (email: ehwd@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:04
Verified IP: 174.199.16.13 EUID: 74843e0411

Carl Howard of Boulder, Colorado (email: cjhome44@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:04
Verified IP: 75.171.129.124 EUID: a91ba3153a

Susan Howard of Santa Fe, New Mexico (email: susanhoward@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:56
Verified IP: 75.161.88.72 EUID: 385eb4b5be

Lenore Howe of Canterbury, New Hampshire (email: lenore.howe@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 6:23
Verified IP: 66.249.88.61 EUID: 95e34e34f3

Andy Howell of Gainesville, Florida (email: hojogenealogy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:15
Verified IP: 24.170.205.55 EUID: 3a51d8d275

Loretta Hower of Overland Park, Kansas (email: uncaretta@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 8:32
Verified IP: 64.136.215.5 EUID: 9dba1a2936

Jeremy Hoy of London, London (email: jhoy@findmypast.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 4:35
Verified IP: 194.247.75.2 EUID: fc15b32d25

Sharon Hoyt of Saratoga, California (email: meadowoak@sonic.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:08
Verified IP: 162.229.186.190 EUID: 71b447e422

Geraldine Hubbard of Brooklyn, New York (email: noirseven@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:13
Verified IP: 158.222.169.53 EUID: 753292e5e6

Wendy Hubbard of Oxford, Florida (email: wtpoohtoo@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:52
Verified IP: 73.91.1.78 EUID: ea5cfd2de0

Randall Hube of Rochester, New York (email: rrrh7254@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:12
Verified IP: 50.48.202.168 EUID: 9ecc2f7f8c

Leslie Hubenthal of New Castle, Pennsylvania (email: Leshubee@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:28
Verified IP: 73.154.51.140 EUID: 0c92ace36c

Donna Huddleston of Columbia, South Carolina (email: tcandkk@sc.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:24
Verified IP: 172.74.198.151 EUID: 3467db1aa0

Linda Huffaker of Rockford, Michigan (email: chickencentral2@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 6:22
Verified IP: 68.60.194.104 EUID: f27341a981

caryl Hughan of Millbrae, California (email: educaryl@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:36
Verified IP: 65.153.131.218 EUID: 1100a5e3bb

Nancy Hughes of Charleston, Tennessee (email: 20bucky14@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 16:20
Verified IP: 98.68.129.222 EUID: 54b7ed7070

James Hughes of Bronx, New York (email: jamesp1@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:40
Verified IP: 100.37.150.230 EUID: ae1f895651

Nancy Hughes of Los Altos Hills, California (email: nancyhughes63@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:32
Verified IP: 108.28.92.12 EUID: 4f0891dd36

Sandra Hull of Minneapolis, Minnesota (email: marketingmaestrominneapolis@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 22:28
Verified IP: 174.53.155.60 EUID: 1acf60e42b

Kristen Humphrey of Middletown, New Jersey (email: kristenh41@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 18:04
Verified IP: 108.50.224.77 EUID: 0f100ddb3d

Richard Hungerford of Omaha, Nebraska (email: rwhomaha@centurylink.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:38
Verified IP: 97.119.31.143 EUID: 6d67878c5b

Janice Hunold of Hackettstown, New Jersey (email: drjph1@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:33
Verified IP: 24.0.64.131 EUID: 7e06d8423a

Christina Hunt of Charlotte, North Carolina (email: chrisnina@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 13:18
Verified IP: 174.194.31.173 EUID: dca16dde5e

Judith Hunt of POUGHKEEPSIE, New York (email: jemhunt@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 20:26
Verified IP: 67.82.158.82 EUID: 072e7cbb99

Joan Hunter of Eugene, Oregon (email: joanahunt@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:00
Verified IP: 67.171.211.200 EUID: bd72d25b6b

Lisa Ferrand Hunter of Victor, Idaho (email: lis.ferrand@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:37
Verified IP: 216.128.233.142 EUID: b2a7e9c1ee

Sherry Huntington of Lincoln Park, Michigan (email: GENEGAL26@YAHOO.COM)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:48
Verified IP: 99.129.94.208 EUID: dc7fe676a3

MiklÅ³s Hunyady of 9700, Hungary (email: hunyady9205@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 21:34
Verified IP: 37.191.21.159 EUID: 9f62e16cfa

John Husack of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (email: johnshusack@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 2:27
Verified IP: 74.109.233.67 EUID: 4a92436299

Alan Huse of Princeton, New Jersey (email: ahuse2008@curry.edu)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 14:14
Verified IP: 66.102.6.31 EUID: 65e7288006

Thomas Hutchings of Fort Wayne, Indiana (email: tsn_saltydog@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:49
Verified IP: 70.198.66.147 EUID: b67b6973b9

Len Hutton of Bristol, England (email: len@casariollen.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 6:49
Verified IP: 185.113.42.176 EUID: 643da1efa7

Emily Hutton-Hughes of Hamilton, New York (email: ehutton@colgate.edu)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 12:46
Verified IP: 74.67.218.147 EUID: 386b41630a

Thomas H. Hutzelman of Erie, Pennsylvania (email: flextom@roadrunner.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 11:32
Verified IP: 24.210.98.14 EUID: ffbf7b84c6

Marge Iannuzzo of Maynard, Massachusetts (email: miann46@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 22:43
Verified IP: 100.0.30.218 EUID: ad55234870

Jeanne Icolari of Fishkill, New York (email: jicolari@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:03
Verified IP: 24.194.30.1 EUID: 391e0be67d

Malikah Ikhlas of Jamaica, New York (email: malikah.i@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 2:29
Verified IP: 68.173.244.170 EUID: 0e0d4fcad7

BARBARA ILLNER of PACIFIC PALISADES, California (email: WBARR18136@AOL.COM)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 13:01
Verified IP: 172.248.44.142 EUID: dc042c8cad

Barbra Imberman of N Miami Beach, Florida (email: barbraleoroots@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:34
Verified IP: 73.205.35.165 EUID: 5ee100427d

Jacquelyn Imbrogno of Franklin, New Jersey (email: imagine10940@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 19:03
Verified IP: 24.238.48.55 EUID: 0ad9dea5fb

Marilyn Ingalls of Vero Beach, Florida (email: miniquilts@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:37
Verified IP: 108.218.129.150 EUID: 48fa524bb1

Connie Insko of Dunedin, Florida (email: connielinsco@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 1:44
Verified IP: 96.59.253.247 EUID: 7089f3d95a

Gideon Intrater of SUNNYVALE, California (email: gintrater@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 21:55
Verified IP: 207.158.137.2 EUID: 6a60548257

Doris Ippolito of Lancaster, New york (email: dippolit24@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:50
Verified IP: 107.77.226.165 EUID: ae550aa88f

Betty Isbell of Chatsworth, California (email: bettyisbell@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:25
Verified IP: 76.170.134.63 EUID: 6f420dc136

Janet Isenberg of Glen Rock, New Jersey (email: jbisenberg@me.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 16:59
Verified IP: 173.2.173.105 EUID: c1d243ab5d

Renee Iseson of New York, New York (email: riseson@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:17
Verified IP: 170.20.11.6 EUID: 70edb88873

Mervyn Israel of Germantown, Tennessee (email: misrael316@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:05
Verified IP: 50.204.117.130 EUID: 7fd4b93729

Raymond Jackson of Bedford, Pennsylvania (email: rjxson@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 5:17
Verified IP: 67.163.207.219 EUID: 70fc3a79bd

Muriel K Jackson of New Braunfels, Texas (email: mkjackson@juno.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:08
Verified IP: 97.105.84.174 EUID: 0e93832e45

Billye Dolores Cleveland Jackson of Louisville, Kentucky (email: billyedjackson@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 9:42
Verified IP: 108.193.160.97 EUID: 2a54604c50

Linda Jacobo of San Diego, California (email: Linda92117@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:03
Verified IP: 99.190.216.148 EUID: 32a19b496c

Ann Jacobs of Norman, Oklahoma (email: abjacobs1@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:11
Verified IP: 68.97.22.215 EUID: e90d70816c

Connie Jacobs of Owego, New York (email: conniej7@frontiernet.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:25
Verified IP: 50.108.221.161 EUID: b54cf90b41

Richard Jacobs of Owego, New York (email: cj34578@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:29
Verified IP: 50.108.221.161 EUID: df8cd25350

Pamela Jacobs of Brooklyn, New York (email: pamelarjacobs@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:44
Verified IP: 67.245.11.188 EUID: 88ed59a831

Sarah Jacobs of New York, New York (email: sj.hand@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:49
Verified IP: 108.27.85.151 EUID: 3480690346

Sue-Ann Jacobson of Belgrade, Montana (email: sueannjac@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 2:14
Verified IP: 63.153.9.73 EUID: 295316787a

Roberta Jaffer of Bedford, Massachusetts (email: robertajaffer@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:19
Verified IP: 100.17.22.146 EUID: b861083cca

Namita Jain of Hauppauge, New York (email: namita.jain@baruchmail.cuny.edu)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 21:33
Verified IP: 207.237.144.27 EUID: b5c57ecb8d

Ginger James of Lincoln, California (email: gejames@surewest.net)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:04
Verified IP: 207.231.94.48 EUID: f1240f840a

Nancy James of Fair Oaks Ranch, Texas (email: dnjamesfor@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 16:34
Verified IP: 96.8.159.223 EUID: ae721ebbe2

ronnie janecka of humble, texas (email: rjanecka@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:43
Verified IP: 73.136.240.50 EUID: 5fbb332d3a

Judy Janes of Ventura, California (email: jonive@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:39
Verified IP: 172.222.171.36 EUID: d03a46dafa

Robert Janice of Falling Waters, West Virginia (email: bobjanice@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 19:58
Verified IP: 24.126.2.25 EUID: bd41971510

Helen Jankowski of Columbia, Missouri (email: hjankow@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 22:16
Verified IP: 184.157.33.149 EUID: dd41ac24b2

Marny Janson of New Paltz, New York (email: mljanson1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:27
Verified IP: 67.243.13.175 EUID: 75f7d1c198

Barbara Jawor of Livonia, Michigan (email: baba007@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 20:45
Verified IP: 97.70.52.148 EUID: 4b8a9006c1

Sheryl Jeffries of Kokomo, Indiana (email: sheryl.jeffries@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:15
Verified IP: 76.230.75.18 EUID: 9ac6e586e5

Maeve Jennings of London, London (email: maevejennings@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 4:31
Verified IP: 194.247.75.2 EUID: df42a922a4

Henrietta Jenrette of Raleigh, North Carolina (email: rjstarbuck@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 13:49
Verified IP: 65.190.28.12 EUID: 3bf0a693c7

Liane Jensen of San Jose, California (email: liane.s.jensen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:15
Verified IP: 73.202.179.123 EUID: 659add3fe1

Teresa Jenson of Conneaut, Ohio (email: tajenson@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 19:21
Verified IP: 66.61.87.220 EUID: 5e9964645a

Joyce Jepsen of West Haven, Connecticut (email: joyce.jepsen@yale.edu)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:10
Verified IP: 128.36.120.180 EUID: 985444bf46

Connie Jeremiah of Oakton, Virginia (email: dcjeremiah@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:25
Verified IP: 96.231.104.212 EUID: c2e66ce7bc

JoAnne Jessee of Waukesha, Wisconsin (email: joanne.jessee@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:43
Verified IP: 65.30.18.140 EUID: 6e0bff2744

Pamela Jeter of Orangevale, California (email: pjeter24@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 15:26
Verified IP: 166.216.158.13 EUID: 3fbfa3ba68

Troy Jette of Port Orchard, Washington (email: troyjette@fastmail.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 12:30
Verified IP: 24.113.159.230 EUID: 21b85d75e9

Linda Jewett of West Haven, Connecticut (email: lindaj5377@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 12:17
Verified IP: 73.100.109.59 EUID: ecbf741c9b

Joyce Jia of New York, New York (email: joyce.jia@baruchmail.cuny.edu)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 9:31
Verified IP: 150.210.231.27 EUID: 89c8085d8a

Jeanne Jimenez of North Bellmore, New York (email: jmcj757@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:12
Verified IP: 71.167.108.243 EUID: bdf7a6f587

Eden S Joachim of Pomona, New York (email: esjoachim@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:02
Verified IP: 69.124.230.153 EUID: ec336ec869

Susan Johnpeter of Naperville, Illinois (email: suejp55@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 10:53
Verified IP: 23.28.218.66 EUID: 629f3a2000

Barbara Johns of San Antonio, Texas (email: bajohns@grandecom.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:54
Verified IP: 66.90.181.91 EUID: cf278a24a3

Jane Johnsen of Columbus, Ohio (email: johnsen.jane1953@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 0:24
Verified IP: 75.118.162.55 EUID: 9e9ef8523c

Michael Johnson of Fort Lauderdale, Florida (email: mpj333@outlook.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:27
Verified IP: 174.48.218.95 EUID: c8c3581c89

Melinda Johnson of Boca Raton, Florida (email: Mandsj@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:43
Verified IP: 73.125.76.48 EUID: d57316990b

Patricia Johnson of Stanfordville, New York (email: perfectpatty1@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 23:21
Verified IP: 67.81.216.177 EUID: c2851c354e

Robert Johnson of Springfield, Virginia (email: rowijo@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:50
Verified IP: 65.127.125.242 EUID: ebfd5f54a2

Stacy Johnson of Grove City, Ohio (email: bckuplp@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:32
Verified IP: 174.105.69.162 EUID: 4409913824

Barbara Johnson of Mount Vernon, Washington (email: gorhamgen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:35
Verified IP: 66.102.8.41 EUID: 5022d2dfcd

Danielle Johnson of Provo, Utah (email: daniellehjohnson@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:53
Verified IP: 174.52.70.135 EUID: 007689b932

Linda Johnson of Orangevale, California (email: wellston73@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 20:37
Verified IP: 64.30.96.209 EUID: 38192c9b64

Lindell Johnson of Albany, Oregon (email: beavs2@q.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:15
Verified IP: 67.42.182.58 EUID: 2daf40a051

Robin Johnson of Cathedral City, California (email: cometkatt@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:36
Verified IP: 66.74.13.221 EUID: 25ef6e25c6

Linda Johnson of Washington, District of Columbia (email: ljj1@cornell.edu)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 0:48
Verified IP: 71.163.68.254 EUID: 1b3582259f

Sara L. Johnson of Buffalo, New York (email: ghillie2@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 16:30
Verified IP: 72.88.32.36 EUID: fcb29837f2

Sheila Johnson of Milford, Connecticut (email: vershe@vershe.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 11:40
Verified IP: 24.186.142.194 EUID: dba92a12d8

Verity Johnson of Clinton, Utah (email: verityjohnson94@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 2:16
Verified IP: 172.58.33.206 EUID: 146f8dd6e5

Anne Johnson of Potsdam, New York (email: annehj3@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:28
Verified IP: 67.241.90.165 EUID: ef8d0c8635

Lorraine Johnson of Camarillo, California (email: lej9999@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:07
Verified IP: 47.144.40.222 EUID: 2e5500552a

Frances Johnson Feldmann of Hoboken, New Jersey (email: fjohnsonfeldmann099@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 9:43
Verified IP: 70.214.67.139 EUID: cef18613c1

Anne Johnston of Weston, Vermont (email: ajohns2015@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 16:16
Verified IP: 107.3.123.110 EUID: 94468588ed

Kathryn Johnston of Bothell, Washington (email: katej15@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:48
Verified IP: 71.227.206.23 EUID: be346a4fac

Deborah Johnston of Alexandria, Virginia (email: deb80917@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 21:46
Verified IP: 64.118.100.22 EUID: f93526d50b

Diane Johnston of Rochester Hills, Michigan (email: djohnston3333@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 23:10
Verified IP: 96.27.12.70 EUID: 4d984e01d1

Linda Johnston of Centerville, Utah (email: johnstonlnl@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 12:01
Verified IP: 162.246.101.78 EUID: f4cba93a4f

Mallory Joie of Tuckahoe, New York (email: mainzetta6@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 12:30
Verified IP: 5.51.53.26 EUID: 0a0911e11c

Deborah Jones of Phoenix, Arizona (email: djones13220@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 13:39
Verified IP: 68.2.224.254 EUID: 1fa91e11b5

Donna Jones of Apex, North Carolina (email: donnajones4542@att.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:08
Verified IP: 99.127.45.22 EUID: 246f26005b

Thomas Jones of Monroe, New York (email: tom@jonesresearchservices.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 23:38
Verified IP: 97.43.194.23 EUID: 2fb3a89ba7

Gila Jones of San Juan Capistrano, California (email: gilajones247@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 16:51
Verified IP: 68.5.133.192 EUID: 92ddb9836f

Gwen Jones of Caldwell, Idaho (email: cherub55@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 6:08
Verified IP: 75.174.203.27 EUID: 09b5d04f7e

Janet Jones of Hawthorn Woods, Illinois (email: janjanjones@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:42
Verified IP: 104.254.252.50 EUID: 970c3fba08

Ruth Janet Jones of Draper, Utah (email: ruth.jones58@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:20
Verified IP: 67.177.59.204 EUID: 055fd4a514

Mildred Jones of Mountain View, California (email: mej5890@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 15:50
Verified IP: 75.59.238.37 EUID: 0839c3e6aa

Cherry Jones of Alpine, Texas (email: ckjones403@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 13:50
Verified IP: 162.207.212.85 EUID: 961807d24f

Donna Jones of Hobbs, New Mexico (email: mrsdljones3433@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 20:24
Verified IP: 24.236.52.28 EUID: 73b0bd82f7

Donna Jones of Ridgway, Colorado (email: djjohnson48@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:01
Verified IP: 67.6.128.104 EUID: 57016f2233

Karen Jones of Monroe, New York (email: karenmauerjones@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:29
Verified IP: 67.83.207.172 EUID: 016d22198f

Ronald Jones of Summerville, South Carolina (email: elektroshock@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:16
Verified IP: 162.231.188.106 EUID: 00f3a2b358

Linda R Jones of Clarkston, Michigan (email: alljones4@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:01
Verified IP: 98.209.92.220 EUID: 1d1ab54b08

Linda Jones Gibbs of Mamaroneck, New York (email: lmjgibbs@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 2:06
Verified IP: 70.197.67.177 EUID: c0fe5792eb

Henry Z Jones Jr. of San Diego, California (email: hzj3@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:51
Verified IP: 99.13.57.17 EUID: a7d5ca9875

Karly Jordan of Berwyn Heights, Maryland (email: karlyjordan@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 7:14
Verified IP: 108.31.169.41 EUID: 025e4bf9fc

Sherri Jordan of Rio Rancho, New Mexico (email: kyndwun@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 12:22
Verified IP: 71.36.54.102 EUID: f73cbb9139

Allan Jordan of Roslyn, New York (email: aejordan@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 23:20
Verified IP: 24.187.12.140 EUID: 6d1d99b1f5

Mary anne Jordy of Ayer, Massachusetts (email: ma.jordy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 6:30
Verified IP: 66.111.114.30 EUID: d4a3ee66a7

Gail Jorgensen of Flagstaff, Arizona (email: gailjmom@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 0:01
Verified IP: 184.101.138.138 EUID: 9adcd30779

Pearl Joseph of Oro Valley, Arizona (email: pearljo4@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:50
Verified IP: 71.226.123.243 EUID: b44e66242f

Anthony Joseph of Sarasota, Florida (email: tonjoz@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:29
Verified IP: 68.189.186.99 EUID: ff5b7e3724

Nancy Joy of Stony Point, North Carolina (email: nmjoy@bellsouth.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:17
Verified IP: 107.216.184.80 EUID: f9a189e06c

Pearce Joyce of Sebastian, Florida (email: joycepearce@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:25
Verified IP: 66.177.247.176 EUID: ff10e81316

Peggy Jude of Holmes Beach, Florida (email: jude444@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:48
Verified IP: 68.200.244.183 EUID: 2aaf370776

Linda Judge of Inverness, Florida (email: lyndiladync@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:11
Verified IP: 65.32.218.7 EUID: 13987aae2d

kathy julian of adrian, Michigan (email: kathey159@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 9:40
Verified IP: 107.5.86.251 EUID: af0911a72e

Susan Julien of Louisville, Kentucky (email: sajulien4@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:30
Verified IP: 74.134.237.104 EUID: 7b2d1cab2

William Jump of Morgan Hill, California (email: wljump@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:44
Verified IP: 47.35.11.217 EUID: 036305beb9

Curtis Peter Junker of Easton, Pennsylvania (email: moderntradition@rcn.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:34
Verified IP: 64.121.30.74 EUID: 816944b40b

elaine jurumbo of new york, New York (email: jurumbo@pipeline.com)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 12:37
Verified IP: 65.88.88.57 EUID: 88cba93fbc

Debra Kabinier of Green Valley, Arizona (email: kabinier@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 11:01
Verified IP: 68.96.54.156 EUID: bd652a9bf6

Elizabeth Kaegi of Toronto,, Ontario, Canada (email: ekaegi@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:37
Verified IP: 67.71.40.45 EUID: fc152eceba

William Kaelin of Fleming Island, Florida (email: bnbk@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 23:41
Verified IP: 73.224.129.77 EUID: 6faddb378c

Karen Kaftol of Owings Mills, Maryland (email: kkaftol@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 10:43
Verified IP: 174.205.17.153 EUID: 105766dffa

Teresa Kahle of Fort Collins, Colorado (email: teresa@kahle.org)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:30
Verified IP: 23.24.145.233 EUID: 6497008b14

Lonna Kahn of Prairie Village, Kansas (email: lonkon@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:14
Verified IP: 65.26.90.1 EUID: 6e67cce5ad

Kathryn Kahumoku of Anchorage, Alaska (email: kahumokuohana@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:04
Verified IP: 209.112.146.2 EUID: bb71eaa5b4

miriam kairey of eatontown, New Jersey (email: mkairey@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:35
Verified IP: 173.56.226.19 EUID: a816ded34a

John Kaiser of Chatham, New Jersey (email: kaiserjohn@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:39
Verified IP: 100.8.118.115 EUID: ae759426f6

Mona Kambol of Chicago, Illinois (email: mkam57@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:06
Verified IP: 107.134.84.105 EUID: 8ca66a14da

Marsha Kamish of Katy, Texas (email: mgkamish@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:17
Verified IP: 73.6.153.53 EUID: 80c219c42a

Alan Kania of Parker, Colorado (email: alankania@icloud.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 22:48
Verified IP: 73.34.34.86 EUID: 9ff62b6c43

David Kanter of Lexington, Massachusetts (email: david@kanters.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:27
Verified IP: 209.6.123.229 EUID: ae9a282d93

Douglas Kanz of West Columbia, Texas (email: doug6916@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:07
Verified IP: 192.24.116.123 EUID: 64769480d0

Jeff Kaplan of Marlboro, New Jersey (email: jeff.kaplan@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:56
Verified IP: 72.90.217.51 EUID: be30807bf9

Oren Kaplan of Kiryat Bialik, Israel (email: kaplanoren@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:53
Verified IP: 89.237.64.243 EUID: 2bf0208483

Lee Kaplan of Phoenix, Arizona (email: Leonalee16@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:35
Verified IP: 98.165.164.218 EUID: ca1aff54c6

Allan Karan of White Plains, New York (email: akaran1@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:21
Verified IP: 12.70.103.105 EUID: 5881aac77b

Lynn Karcich of Ashburn, Virginia (email: lakny@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 18:20
Verified IP: 70.106.226.200 EUID: 30ac9c8acc

Richard Karl of Shirley, New York (email: rick2814@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:22
Verified IP: 47.18.204.202 EUID: 3e2b7004d9

Mark Kashani of New York, New York (email: mark.kashani@baruchmail.cuny.edu)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 21:43
Verified IP: 207.237.144.29 EUID: f6df82d3aa

Aimee Kass of Prospect Park, New Jersey (email: aimeebk20@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 20:21
Verified IP: 108.5.105.131 EUID: 54fe83419c

Lori Kastan of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (email: lorikastan@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 8:39
Verified IP: 71.112.159.20 EUID: b5d6ee42c9

Steven Katcher of New City, New York (email: mqmmqa@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:02
Verified IP: 98.101.68.4 EUID: a84fd00f2e

Leonard Katz of Great neck, New York (email: leonardk4@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:40
Verified IP: 96.246.211.42 EUID: 2d0234b6e0

Norman Katz of Monroe Township, New Jersey (email: normk12065@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 16:31
Verified IP: 24.0.50.65 EUID: 745715a3a1

Laura C. Katz of Great Barrington, Massachusetts (email: laurackatz@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 13:07
Verified IP: 66.102.8.56 EUID: 859f5a56ee

j katz of hartsdale, New York (email: katzsensei@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 9:49
Verified IP: 72.89.128.105 EUID: c75a4a9393

Dr. Sidney Katzen of Belfast, Northern Ireland, UK (email: sidney.katzen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:12
Verified IP: 146.199.180.149 EUID: 80b4718b21

Susan Kaufman of Katy, Texas (email: kaufmansusan@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 12:00
Verified IP: 207.126.210.245 EUID: 5901f7505a

Barbara Kaufman of Mt. Vernon, New York (email: babsk311@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 21:42
Verified IP: 66.249.88.20 EUID: 126b2dc23d

Lynne Kaufman of Miami, Florida (email: becominglynne@icloud.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:17
Verified IP: 98.249.165.148 EUID: 362df823ab

Barbara A Kaufmann of Williamsburg, Virginia (email: bwkgene12@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 22:49
Verified IP: 98.164.56.14 EUID: aecac1f8c9

Carolyn Kauten of Milwaukee, Wisconsin (email: gfcarijo@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 16:20
Verified IP: 75.86.8.143 EUID: 9c334e35ef

Brian Kaye of Piedmont, California (email: brkaye@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 0:33
Verified IP: 67.188.183.51 EUID: 0a0228bde9

Judeth Kaylor of Falls church, Virginia (email: kaylorj@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 13:14
Verified IP: 107.77.202.203 EUID: 1ec5ab8f92

Joan Firth Kaysen of Nipomo, California (email: joanfirthk@mindspring.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:11
Verified IP: 47.142.216.181 EUID: 85ad99add9

Arthur Kealy of Fernandina beach, Florida (email: aakealy@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 8:47
Verified IP: 108.64.70.77 EUID: 0433d0eb56

Maryellen Keane of East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania (email: maryellenkeane@netscape.net)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 11:05
Verified IP: 216.49.43.43 EUID: 18cbc0656f

Helen Keating of San Diego, California (email: hlkeating@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 1:19
Verified IP: 75.25.162.181 EUID: 9c66762b7d

Debra Keehne of Los Angeles, California (email: dkeehne53@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:54
Verified IP: 204.128.192.32 EUID: 51adea40e8

Jessica Keeler of Sandy, Utah (email: jessicatodsutton@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 11:55
Verified IP: 24.10.145.43 EUID: b36bd330eb

Aubrey Keeler of Provo, Utah (email: remington.steele33@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 12:15
Verified IP: 45.56.57.190 EUID: ddc44ae44f

Linda Keet Tillinghast of Allendale, New Jersey (email: Tekeet@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 9:02
Verified IP: 67.84.184.182 EUID: 1ac8a812fc

Leanne Keetley of Kincheloe, Michigan (email: leekeetley72@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:37
Verified IP: 71.81.98.158 EUID: 817a10f66d

Claire Kegerise of Wilmington, Delaware (email: ckegerise@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 16:15
Verified IP: 108.16.115.177 EUID: c7cac09531

Jeffrey Keifling of Cincinnati, Ohio (email: jeff@keifling.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:24
Verified IP: 72.49.8.141 EUID: cc91582b79

Salina Keller of Sierra Vista, Arizona (email: salinakeller@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:19
Verified IP: 72.222.226.6 EUID: 196a95c671

Laurie Keller of East Grinstead, England (email: laukel@mail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:49
Verified IP: 79.68.218.213 EUID: 31d551258d

Teresa Kellett of Rochester, New York (email: tkellett1@rochester.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 21:56
Verified IP: 67.244.138.41 EUID: 42ea4d1329

Teresa Kelley of Dale City, Virginia (email: takelley@erols.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 9:00
Verified IP: 69.137.159.18 EUID: e975d92b1c

Noel Kelly of Walpole, Massachusetts (email: noelbkelly51@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 15:00
Verified IP: 96.230.63.215 EUID: b351b6dda6

Lori Kelman of Gaithersburg, Maryland (email: Lori.Kelman@montgomerycollege.edu)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 6:58
Verified IP: 173.79.19.252 EUID: 908a7b2995

Andrew Kemp of Cranbourne West, Victoria (email: kemp.andrew@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 0:47
Verified IP: 120.148.88.98 EUID: da0b5e65aa

Faith Kencel of Hamburg, New York (email: jkencel@roadrunner.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:30
Verified IP: 72.228.143.76 EUID: ed5cf63169

Karen Kennedy of Saddle Brook, New Jersey (email: karenann@early.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:02
Verified IP: 73.29.181.46 EUID: a22e590964

Joseph Kennedy of Madison, New Jersey (email: josephrkennedy@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:51
Verified IP: 173.70.85.146 EUID: 1c234257b0

Cynthia Kennedy of Devine, Texas (email: Shebbear@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 22:21
Verified IP: 162.205.231.231 EUID: b82a7c7f5d

Linda Kennedy of Simsbury, Connecticut (email: llkennedy07@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 8:41
Verified IP: 73.253.2.164 EUID: e6f300b651

Earl Kennedy of Holland, Michigan (email: ewcbkennedy@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:29
Verified IP: 209.140.196.167 EUID: f9ae0cf365

Kenneth Kennedy of Arlington, Virginia (email: dcemail06@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 18:16
Verified IP: 73.86.174.221 EUID: 5b4fae58d7

Patrick Kennedy of Troy, Ohio (email: clankennedy@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:22
Verified IP: 24.145.217.55 EUID: b228c55b33

Janyne Kenworthy of Vero Beach, Florida (email: janyne.kenworthy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 9:32
Verified IP: 50.196.81.97 EUID: 8737f2e78e

Robert Kenyon of Stamford, Connecticut (email: POKN38@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 17:29
Verified IP: 173.3.81.29 EUID: 5403445436

Pete Kenyon of Stamford, Connecticut (email: PeteKenyon38@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 16:01
Verified IP: 173.3.81.29 EUID: ce2ad168e0

Ed Keough of Essex, Vermont (email: hinter8066@mypacks.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:27
Verified IP: 75.69.26.133 EUID: 72286aa023

Michael Kern of Cinnaminson, New Jersey (email: makern@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:41
Verified IP: 170.212.0.67 EUID: 8cd8dc7bec

Michele Kerr of Carmel, Indiana (email: mdkerr84@Gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:44
Verified IP: 76.219.155.115 EUID: 2762714842

Ann Kerr of Newtownabbey, Northern Ireland (email: a.kerr22730@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:46
Verified IP: 94.3.81.247 EUID: c1112f7f4a

Cheryl Kerschner of Denver, Indiana (email: ckersch@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:16
Verified IP: 184.1.117.109 EUID: 4bf2315fc8

Joy Kestenbaum of New York, New York (email: jkestenb@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 15:26
Verified IP: 66.108.159.51 EUID: bac001d9bc

Joan Browning Ketterma of Carmel, Indiana (email: jketter76@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:49
Verified IP: 50.90.74.200 EUID: 6e9e2cfda4

Marian Kettlewell of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada (email: kettlewell82@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:13
Verified IP: 70.64.213.34 EUID: 4564d147e0

Sharon Keys of Scottsdale, Arizona (email: skkeys@bellsouth.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:54
Verified IP: 68.3.23.134 EUID: 3bfe9d0e2a

Wendy Keys of Mesquite, Nevada (email: bistromail-genealogy@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:04
Verified IP: 216.155.217.216 EUID: eece6543e0

Carol Kharivala of New Hyde Park, New York (email: brandi_clerk2@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 15:30
Verified IP: 173.68.173.140 EUID: 53dece4bf4

Clark Kidder of Janesville, Wisconsin (email: cokidder@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 9:36
Verified IP: 71.82.246.180 EUID: e93b7680fa

Barbara Kiersh of Jacksonville, Florida (email: barkie@bellsouth.net)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 15:15
Verified IP: 108.65.162.57 EUID: dea49eb09a

Rebecca Kimber of Grantsville, Utah (email: rk.233@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 20:39
Verified IP: 75.169.150.90 EUID: 8797bbe5dc

Elbrun Kimmelman of New York, New York (email: elbrunkimmelman@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:19
Verified IP: 108.41.12.104 EUID: 9b25f7d191

Lisa Kindrick of Albuquerque, New Mexico (email: lkindrick@cabq.gov)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:06
Verified IP: 143.120.100.16 EUID: d439fc2e17

Jean King of Huntington Station, New York (email: jkingny@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:46
Verified IP: 173.2.212.163 EUID: ec7c5312ee

Carlsa King of Syracuse, New York (email: cking72@twcny.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 21:42
Verified IP: 74.79.138.59 EUID: 708ab65a34

Charlene King of Summerville, South Carolina (email: charleneking@homesc.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:10
Verified IP: 206.74.239.115 EUID: 66732bb0cb

Elizabeth King of Wilton, New York (email: cookkin@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:31
Verified IP: 24.194.248.120 EUID: f6c5f1311b

Jessica Kinghorn of Provo, Utah (email: kingjess0224@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 14:15
Verified IP: 76.8.197.91 EUID: 486724704a

Dan Kinsey of Austin, Texas (email: dannyroyal@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 23:48
Verified IP: 172.10.40.194 EUID: cd5366441d

Marcia Kirk of Springfield Gardens, New York (email: herbertkirk@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:15
Verified IP: 100.12.231.124 EUID: 6d4b76b738

Susan Kirk Ryan of Wilmington, Delaware (email: kirkryan302@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 17:27
Verified IP: 69.139.69.62 EUID: 6093f40d2e

Elizabeth Kirkemo of Aurora, Colorado (email: betsey.kirkemo@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:46
Verified IP: 50.198.201.58 EUID: 959723e853

Bill Kirnan of Walden, New York (email: wkirnan@frontiernet.net)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 12:03
Verified IP: 50.49.180.18 EUID: 655733176

Veronica Kirnan of Walden, New York (email: vkirnan@icloud.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:38
Verified IP: 50.49.180.18 EUID: 82ec3d834e

Maurice Kitces of Great Falls, Virginia (email: family@kitces.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:54
Verified IP: 74.96.221.22 EUID: dbd59144c7

Joanne Kitz of RIDGE, New York (email: joankites@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 15:30
Verified IP: 24.189.226.63 EUID: 88dbaed07b

Leonard Kivett of Flower Mound, Texas (email: kivsinkc@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:03
Verified IP: 47.185.174.45 EUID: b0059f01d4

Janice Klass of Camarillo, California (email: janiceklass@roadrunner.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:57
Verified IP: 104.34.166.76 EUID: 1d2c00666a

Ruth Klein of Houston, Texas (email: Mezzoishere@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 18:46
Verified IP: 68.76.146.25 EUID: fc1eb38ce8

faith klein of Annandale, Virginia (email: fklein3@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:52
Verified IP: 173.66.149.127 EUID: 180ce72caa

Jessie Klein of Acton, Massachusetts (email: kleinj414@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:51
Verified IP: 72.74.37.60 EUID: 3c8dc7ca91

Terri Kleinschmidt of Ann Arbor, Michigan (email: terrikleinschmidt@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:51
Verified IP: 68.40.121.143 EUID: 7b1998d5d1

Leah Klocek of Centennial, Colorado (email: leahaklocek@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 0:26
Verified IP: 73.3.163.50 EUID: 95906a712d

Linda Klocker of Belmont, North Carolina (email: ledk48@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:29
Verified IP: 104.139.40.218 EUID: 64144748fe

Susan Kluger of Harvest, Alabama (email: su11pau49@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 18:18
Verified IP: 108.81.185.3 EUID: 90971ace3f

Claire Kluskens of Alexandria, Virginia (email: birdlady2011@icloud.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:48
Verified IP: 96.231.212.26 EUID: 0c2c6e5256

Veronica Knapp of Peekskill, New York (email: knappny@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 12:36
Verified IP: 69.126.250.28 EUID: 0fdf67a17c

Robert Knapp of Peekskill, New York (email: rdk801@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 13:13
Verified IP: 69.126.250.28 EUID: 174e0440eb

Danelle Knapp of East Windsor, New Jersey (email: danelleknapp@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:41
Verified IP: 71.168.155.121 EUID: 8265fbb134

Carolyn Knauer of Spring Hill, Florida (email: cknauer2@tampabay.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:32
Verified IP: 173.170.147.20 EUID: 711ca91634

Gary Knecht of Oakland, California (email: knechtgary@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:19
Verified IP: 96.90.215.14 EUID: f52278838c

Stephanie Knight of Springboro, Ohio (email: knightfamilytree@roadrunner.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:27
Verified IP: 98.29.122.118 EUID: 5058e82c7c

Elizabeth W Knowlton of Atlanta, Georgia (email: knowltonew@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 7:14
Verified IP: 209.179.120.182 EUID: a27fc18441

Samuel Knowlton of Austin, Texas (email: sam@iamsam.org)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:04
Verified IP: 45.31.180.115 EUID: d8e8d08076

Catherine Knutson of Lehi, Utah (email: catherineknutson@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 11:22
Verified IP: 69.169.131.115 EUID: 98eb8f1848

Reginald Kober of Calgary, Alberta, Canada (email: intrepid@telusplanet.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:58
Verified IP: 50.93.106.216 EUID: 0c9346a093

Teresa Koch-Bostic of Mineola, New York (email: kochbostic@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 3:40
Verified IP: 67.83.115.114 EUID: 9443b0a8d7

Susan Kochmann of Massapequa Park, New York (email: mamask@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:12
Verified IP: 74.90.124.9 EUID: 0f741f96c5

Donna Koeppel of The Villages, Florida (email: dakoepps@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:56
Verified IP: 99.65.102.44 EUID: 291189beb2

Nancy Koester of Eden, New York (email: ngktrees@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:49
Verified IP: 70.195.128.20 EUID: d4fedcaaab

Jacob KOFF of Napa, California (email: jacobkoff@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:38
Verified IP: 67.174.238.73 EUID: 5abac688e2

Bonnie Kohler of Wellington, Florida (email: kohlerbj@bellsouth.net)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 10:03
Verified IP: 99.90.162.141 EUID: c0ba6d67d4

Jean Kohlhoff of Rancho Cordova, California (email: jeaniek44@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 3:49
Verified IP: 73.151.66.45 EUID: 1360139d84

JL Kohlmeyer of Los Angeles, California (email: kohlmejl@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:12
Verified IP: 45.48.116.216 EUID: f0750d4d01

Ernst Kohlstruk of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania (email: ernie56k@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:49
Verified IP: 108.15.254.104 EUID: 8c1df30af0

Rabbi Neil Kominsky of BROOKLINE, Massachusetts (email: nkominsky@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 20:53
Verified IP: 24.91.119.177 EUID: 30c6b92eaa

Richard Komita of Franklin, New York (email: rkom253@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 9:30
Verified IP: 172.77.11.179 EUID: 066b1e9969

Rhonda Konig of Blasdell, New York (email: rhonda.konig@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:55
Verified IP: 70.195.144.45 EUID: 74bd927d7d

Jeanne Koniuszy of Mesa, Arizona (email: tkoniuszy@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 20:19
Verified IP: 72.223.114.41 EUID: 8bdd8bae5a

Karen Konrath of Trenton, New Jersey (email: mrskx4@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 19:24
Verified IP: 174.200.12.173 EUID: e533b57a10

Lorraine Korn of NY, New York (email: lorrainekorn@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:56
Verified IP: 96.250.93.143 EUID: fa42f1bbeb

Thomas Koselka of Westland, Michigan (email: tom.koselka@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:05
Verified IP: 24.127.169.29 EUID: 6ae89c8f8e

mary e kotas of syracuse, New York (email: mkotas12@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 18:22
Verified IP: 104.229.79.42 EUID: 41da1a5ec3

Nancy Kotz of Kensington, Maryland (email: nancyckotz@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:09
Verified IP: 108.56.145.13 EUID: 74fe619206

Maureen Kowal of East Greenwich, Rhode Island (email: kowalm6@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:54
Verified IP: 68.0.204.121 EUID: 7711193a18

Janet Kowall of National Harbor, Maryland (email: janet.kowall@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:32
Verified IP: 173.79.86.74 EUID: c910c45d76

Bart J Kowallis of Provo, Utah (email: bkowallis@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 12:07
Verified IP: 128.187.112.3 EUID: 8c2e632f08

Mary Kozak of Freehold, New Jersey (email: marysunnyside@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:49
Verified IP: 74.105.97.91 EUID: 624c40c12b

Jeannine P Kozen of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania (email: chip9251@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:44
Verified IP: 174.55.94.47 EUID: 7793df732b

Mary Kozy of Kent, Washington (email: genmail@marykozy.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:06
Verified IP: 216.206.111.75 EUID: 59cd3f1c3a

Paula Kraemer of Smyrna, Georgia (email: paulakrae1551@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:53
Verified IP: 108.203.210.39 EUID: 6074ebdeb7

Joanne Krajeski of Los Angeles, California (email: crazyjobblue@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:39
Verified IP: 82.69.154.54 EUID: 3fa7639728

Steven Krakauer of Basking Ridge, New Jersey (email: shopkrak@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 12:52
Verified IP: 47.17.99.175 EUID: 23740219c7

Sondra Van Scoy Krastins of Memphis, Tennessee (email: skrastins@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 13:16
Verified IP: 75.66.97.41 EUID: d5e347ca43

Deborah Krautheim of Greenwich, Connecticut (email: drkrautheim@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:45
Verified IP: 69.122.136.141 EUID: 9607d0c7a9

Ross Kremisdorf of Cambria, California (email: rnr99@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:49
Verified IP: 97.84.81.63 EUID: 689237ea2b

Keeley Kriskey of Darien, Connecticut (email: keeley.kriskey@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 22:31
Verified IP: 75.99.246.46 EUID: d0aa912eb7

Patricia Kruger of Charleston, South Carolina (email: pekruger@prodigy.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:33
Verified IP: 174.56.129.249 EUID: 832384885f

Barbara Kruger of Commack, New York (email: barbara@audiologist1.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 20:28
Verified IP: 69.126.167.254 EUID: e0537a1bb3

Rebecca Krupp of Lincoln Park, New Jersey (email: rsnkrupp@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:11
Verified IP: 100.1.145.104 EUID: 75f8f42f6c

Kayla Kuhn of Ashland, Virginia (email: fille.de.nature@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 2:31
Verified IP: 73.216.91.7 EUID: 1a629f2ac5

Carol Kuhns of Alexandria, Virginia (email: cmkexchange@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:42
Verified IP: 66.102.8.40 EUID: d64b129ed6

Robert Kumins of Providence, Rhode Island (email: rkum2@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 12:09
Verified IP: 68.9.183.58 EUID: 7239f457ca

Stephen Kunmann of Midlothian, Virginia (email: steve.knnn@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:07
Verified IP: 100.7.92.54 EUID: 3e9ab9968f

Frederick Kuntz of Rockville Centre, New York (email: fkuntz7575@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 13:35
Verified IP: 108.41.190.107 EUID: c9bfab06dc

Lauren Kuntzman of Paris, Ohio (email: lauren.kuntzman@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 18:06
Verified IP: 72.2.158.99 EUID: 63e9d0d704

Ruth Kurschner of Voorhees, New Jersey (email: ruthkur@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 19:18
Verified IP: 73.197.72.61 EUID: 282d7ee17d

Richard Kurshan of Roanoke, Virginia (email: rmkurshan@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 11:09
Verified IP: 24.252.140.36 EUID: 512d28ae30

Corina Kusch of Hillsboro, Oregon (email: corinak@excite.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:09
Verified IP: 24.21.120.140 EUID: a2ec977b81

Carol Kuse of Olathe, Kansas (email: bernie-carol@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:16
Verified IP: 108.232.73.101 EUID: f9f2f7265c

Elizabeth Kutz of Arlington, Texas (email: kutzresearch@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:25
Verified IP: 99.160.8.120 EUID: 5af0300002

Susanne Kuznetsky of West Hills, California (email: stoeckeler@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:05
Verified IP: 104.172.162.58 EUID: 6489306b61

Eva Kwast of Amsterdam, The Netherlands (email: eva.kwast@xs4all.nl)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 5:06
Verified IP: 82.95.116.137 EUID: 290c9bf79c

Meghan L of Long Island, New York (email: zero1starla@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:08
Verified IP: 207.29.158.180 EUID: f688e40db2

Marion La Rooij of Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand (email: mlarooij@xtra.co.nz)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 17:46
Verified IP: 122.58.61.179 EUID: 15f6b63a97

June Lachler of Ocala, Florida (email: junela@embarqmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:20
Verified IP: 71.55.241.234 EUID: d47f94ac9e

Patti Lackner of Portland, Oregon (email: lackner3@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 23:54
Verified IP: 98.232.163.247 EUID: 92c864777b

Michael Lacopo of Granger, Indiana (email: inpowermac@mac.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:21
Verified IP: 99.52.196.95 EUID: 600ebb2d13

Kevin Lacy of Valley Cottage, New York (email: kevinrl@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 7:34
Verified IP: 69.121.153.178 EUID: 2cb0dd45d4

Sharon LaDuke of Lincolnton, North Carolina (email: nyladuke@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:43
Verified IP: 71.80.117.225 EUID: 304bd0e78c

Bruce Lael of Bloomingdale, New Jersey (email: btlael@optimum.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 23:16
Verified IP: 24.46.2.198 EUID: c00f40d715

Anne LaFoley of Denver, Colorado (email: wildorchid@me.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 1:05
Verified IP: 73.78.87.251 EUID: 428af9618f

Barbara Lagow of New York, New York (email: blagow37@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 11:03
Verified IP: 72.229.25.177 EUID: c1bc049aa2

Ellen Lagow-Nettles of New York, New York (email: ellen@artnowmanagement.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 9:57
Verified IP: 129.228.131.48 EUID: 5800a26b85

Michele Lagoy of San Diego, California (email: Micheleonel2002@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 17:30
Verified IP: 68.6.144.35 EUID: ca6ec30301

Joseph A. Lagudi of Oceanside, New York (email: rvcfdh1@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:22
Verified IP: 100.37.89.65 EUID: 7fe1402f1c

Valerie Eichler Lair of Albert Lea, Minnesota (email: valsroots@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:57
Verified IP: 97.91.101.46 EUID: f340708d8f

Mary Lalumiere of Hinesburg, Vermont (email: lalum@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 6:45
Verified IP: 174.62.214.148 EUID: d11735966b

Jeanne LaLuna of Patterson, New York (email: bhersny@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 21:16
Verified IP: 67.189.162.8 EUID: e74172e76a

Ann Lamb of Issaquah, Washington (email: annl7777@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:57
Verified IP: 66.235.12.27 EUID: 1.71E+08

Joyce Lambert of MAHOPAC, New York (email: joyce_48@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 18:01
Verified IP: 72.80.162.200 EUID: 1e443e7d5d

Benjamin Lambertson of Mahtomedi, Minnesota (email: benjamin.lambertson@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:10
Verified IP: 66.87.144.2 EUID: 0a684d8dfc

Joan Land of Merrick, New York (email: joanland234@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 12:44
Verified IP: 108.54.196.218 EUID: 37582a0650

Camar Landau of Ridge, New York (email: camarlandau@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:49
Verified IP: 70.214.79.46 EUID: b2306f4f60

Pamela Landram of Aptos, California (email: plandram@baymoon.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:33
Verified IP: 50.0.72.151 EUID: b9884c135a

Diana Landsman of West Seneca, New York (email: landsmandi@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:00
Verified IP: 71.186.184.18 EUID: fe45e4332c

Marilyn Lane of Roseville, California (email: mlane10@surewest.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:09
Verified IP: 64.113.118.200 EUID: a75ba006f9

Shirley Lang of Westville, New Jersey (NJ) (email: ShirlAnnLang@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:40
Verified IP: 73.196.201.78 EUID: 6517e8bdfc

Eleanor Lange of Manhasset, New York (email: elange1500@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:26
Verified IP: 96.232.170.139 EUID: e8ec93682d

Krysten Lange of Taylor, Michigan (email: krystenlange@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:08
Verified IP: 50.204.200.186 EUID: 867b2a5854

Tamara Langford of Chester le Street, Durham, England (email: nalmat59@yahoo.co.uk)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 3:21
Verified IP: 213.122.220.193 EUID: e575e49fb0

James Lannin of The Villages, Florida (email: jimlannin@jimlannin.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:53
Verified IP: 206.128.226.220 EUID: ed2608bc1e

Harold Lansing of Albany, New York (email: skeeterlan@nycap.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:33
Verified IP: 74.76.54.140 EUID: 63026f663d

Matthew Lantry of Arlington, Virginia (email: mlantry@american.edu)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:08
Verified IP: 147.9.2.225 EUID: af3f05396f

Joanne Laposa of Fairfax, Virginia (email: afjl30@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 22:20
Verified IP: 65.35.145.207 EUID: 0091b1d181

Emily Larcher of Jackson Heights, New York (email: emilylarcher43@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 22:32
Verified IP: 69.201.155.63 EUID: 2af0c04200

Erica Largey of Kaysville, Utah (email: eeka24@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:31
Verified IP: 63.248.76.86 EUID: b61c7a340e

Noel Larkin of Dublin, Ireland (email: noel.e.larkin@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 10:02
Verified IP: 93.107.218.203 EUID: 30c61bcd24

Richard Larkin of Vienna, Virginia (email: dlarkinmolier@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:32
Verified IP: 108.28.125.234 EUID: 315a0ed6bc

Amber Larsen of Farr West, Utah (email: mokisa1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:00
Verified IP: 172.58.32.78 EUID: 71109ffda4

Jessie Larson of Mesa, Arizona (email: jessie10@larson-house.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 15:30
Verified IP: 72.201.4.81 EUID: 4cb4e6e490

Jonathan LaSalle of Marlborough, Massachusetts (email: jonathan.lasalle63@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 20:44
Verified IP: 174.192.21.72 EUID: fb5d36e872

Linda Laskowski-Ponzo of Albrightsville, Pennsylvania (email: laskowskilinda02@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 8:04
Verified IP: 75.97.100.187 EUID: 30caf0830a

Joan Lastra of Reston, Virginia (email: joanlastra@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 20:56
Verified IP: 72.83.161.2 EUID: cc191aa37e

Jessica Latinovic of Geneva, Illinois (email: jessicarmurray@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 23:46
Verified IP: 73.45.40.195 EUID: 37f3bd7ee8

Kami Latorre of Rawlins, Wyoming (email: kamislatorre@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 19:08
Verified IP: 174.52.251.247 EUID: e137b9bde5

Arlene Laudo of Merrick, New York (email: laudos@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:33
Verified IP: 47.16.98.252 EUID: ea2eec76a4

Michele Lauer-Bader of Huntington, New York (email: michele.lauer.bader@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:02
Verified IP: 174.44.38.144 EUID: 5808d5a746

Cindy Lavalley of Syracuse, New York (email: clavalle2@outlook.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:49
Verified IP: 108.26.30.215 EUID: 1ca8414ee6

Sandra Lavelle of Chippenham, United Kingdom (email: sandralavelle@rocketmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 7:43
Verified IP: 51.6.217.125 EUID: 93cbe42d87

Judith lavezzi of denver, Colorado (email: bldgdiva3@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:46
Verified IP: 71.212.212.46 EUID: 075162c5a2

Mary Lavins of Norwalk, Connecticut (email: mlavins@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 16:52
Verified IP: 69.114.129.226 EUID: 985eb9b4a9

Rita LAVY of CALDWELL, New Jersey (email: rila99@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:52
Verified IP: 173.63.1.144 EUID: 3434257b66

Sharon Lawlor of Dana Point, California (email: slawlor694@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 0:21
Verified IP: 68.5.164.54 EUID: 09a1b0807c

john laws of Edinburgh, Scotland (email: laws@one-name.org)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 6:07
Verified IP: 31.50.227.18 EUID: 960d87a624

Deborah Lawton of Lakewood, New Jersey (email: debdlaw@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 14:21
Verified IP: 24.185.147.160 EUID: 62ec900407

Teven Laxer of Sacramento, California (email: teven.laxer@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 10:56
Verified IP: 108.246.18.179 EUID: ddf2ecafa8

Elizabeth Layton of Norwich, Norfolk (email: layton1950@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 8:43
Verified IP: 87.115.219.53 EUID: 6f99f03a5f

Chaille Lazar of FAir Oaks Ranch, Texas (email: chaille.lazar@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 17:51
Verified IP: 66.69.36.163 EUID: 1d5212fc0f

Herbert Lazerow of San Diego, California (email: lazer@sandiego.edu)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 21:22
Verified IP: 172.8.130.26 EUID: cf2831296e

Carolyn Lea of Crystal Lake, Illinois (email: leacl7@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:06
Verified IP: 73.110.151.81 EUID: 35925c030e

Beverly Leach of Corpus Christi, Texas (email: bleach1217@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:44
Verified IP: 107.77.221.35 EUID: c0d2e6ddac

Barbara Redden Leamer of Fairfax, Virginia (email: dickleam@usa.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:24
Verified IP: 173.66.10.187 EUID: 2a6414e19f

John Leddy of Patchogue, New York (email: jjleddy@mac.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 15:11
Verified IP: 69.124.154.29 EUID: a22272341a

Alexandra Lee of New Orleans, Louisiana (email: alee7457@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:07
Verified IP: 174.70.104.139 EUID: 70d675bd0a

Ann Lee of Syosset, New York (email: aleechoco@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 21:46
Verified IP: 70.214.101.18 EUID: 0cb4bdb5e4

Amanda R. Lee of New York, New York (email: acapesket@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:32
Verified IP: 98.110.196.172 EUID: 171a65e03e

Susan J. Lee of Saddle River, New Jersey (email: waquoit@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:33
Verified IP: 98.110.196.172 EUID: 6a89a8875c

Christopher C. Lee of Old Westbury, New York (email: christopher37@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:35
Verified IP: 98.110.196.172 EUID: 9174cb7ff2

Rosanne Leeson of Palo Alto, California (email: rdleeson@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 16:08
Verified IP: 67.188.227.213 EUID: 5c8f81dd12

Karen Lefkowitz of Monsey, New York (email: nutramom@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:01
Verified IP: 23.30.131.241 EUID: 21e224f9f3

Florence Legge of Warwick, Rhode Island (email: obgirl99@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 7:45
Verified IP: 72.192.47.47 EUID: f233bfa5aa

Kathleen Lehey of New York, New York (email: kathleenlehey@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 17:44
Verified IP: 65.78.26.172 EUID: d213375095

Rosemary Lehne of Bartlett, Illinois (email: rose_lehne@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 18:10
Verified IP: 71.201.81.107 EUID: 5eb1565f77

Caryn Leifer of Horsham, Pennsylvania (email: carynleifer@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 16:00
Verified IP: 100.34.91.82 EUID: 45ade3ed44

Jill Leight-Sklar of New York, New York (email: jlsklar@nyc.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 18:25
Verified IP: 107.77.223.225 EUID: 719810fec5

David Leiner of San Jose, California (email: dave@theleiners.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:19
Verified IP: 73.92.100.51 EUID: c360085bb0

David Lemons of Port Washington, New York (email: riverwillow@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 9:10
Verified IP: 96.239.23.75 EUID: d6f4f39b36

Diane Lenk of Brighton, Michigan (email: dflenk@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 19:45
Verified IP: 68.60.148.133 EUID: 4a92b75847

Maureen Lennon of New Windsor, New York (email: maureenl60@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 6:37
Verified IP: 50.49.219.96 EUID: 110de19c04

Arthur Leonard of New York City, New York (email: asleonard@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 16:23
Verified IP: 208.67.210.24 EUID: 6f3f3f14ac

Lisa Lepore of Mendon, Massachusetts (email: lisalepore7@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:03
Verified IP: 96.230.211.137 EUID: 80c6f61df1

Mark Lerch of Denver, New York (email: mhlerch@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:49
Verified IP: 74.115.72.139 EUID: dff09572c5

Marshall Lerner of Princeton Jct, New Jersey (email: mlerner95@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:00
Verified IP: 173.71.123.183 EUID: 1c5642e8be

Dr/ Robert Lerson of Tucsonj, Arizona (email: rletson2@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:18
Verified IP: 68.226.96.112 EUID: a4fd108feb

James Lesch of Scottsville, New York (email: jl847@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:58
Verified IP: 67.240.248.255 EUID: 005b04f89a

Linda A Leschak of Keswick, Ontario, Canada (email: la_leschak@sympatico.ca)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:45
Verified IP: 99.226.66.208 EUID: 5fa8311fff

Gloria Leschen of New York, New York (email: glorialeschen83@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:21
Verified IP: 172.56.22.235 EUID: da101f8d65

Angela Leshak of Amston, Connecticut (email: opheliapickels@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 0:15
Verified IP: 71.235.144.73 EUID: c13b7895c7

Deborah Lesslie of Churchville, New York (email: lesslie88@frontiernet.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:26
Verified IP: 50.49.149.58 EUID: bc12b09bf4

Ronald Lettieri of Hudson, Florida (email: Rlettieri@tampabay.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 8:07
Verified IP: 65.35.144.47 EUID: 652011ab71

Elizabeth C LeVan of San Antonio, Texas (email: genealiz929@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:07
Verified IP: 72.179.132.79 EUID: 0ce9a5a6a6

Sheryl Levin of Voorhees, New Jersey (email: slevin0715@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:19
Verified IP: 73.197.73.140 EUID: c64331a5de

Florence Levin of Woodside, New York (email: joelevin651@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 1:26
Verified IP: 209.150.50.44 EUID: e167fafa72

Suanne Levin Rau of New York, New York (email: s.levinray@me.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 23:07
Verified IP: 24.114.100.69 EUID: 6e0cd77ee4

Jonathan Levine of New York, New York (email: jlevine66@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 14:13
Verified IP: 74.73.36.49 EUID: 2242263077

Michael Levine of Brooklyn, New York (email: MikeLLevine@Verizon.Net)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 22:02
Verified IP: 108.14.193.154 EUID: 1494685338

Dale Levitz of Williamstown, Massachusetts (email: dalphinium@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 14:10
Verified IP: 67.242.199.165 EUID: 104746aa98

Jeffrey Levy of Brooklyn, New York (email: jeffrey@cyberfreeway.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:59
Verified IP: 72.69.2.30 EUID: 92c47d6f0e

Suzanne Levy of Fairfax, Virginia (email: suzannelevy@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 9:05
Verified IP: 72.209.203.107 EUID: ca69e8e32e

Sheldon Levy of Midland, Michigan (email: samlevy@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:12
Verified IP: 68.188.182.74 EUID: c9e88f56fc

Ann Lewis of Yakima, Washington (email: annlewis@byu.net)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 0:10
Verified IP: 97.94.28.248 EUID: b7143f4dd9

kate lewis of los angeles, California (email: kate_lewis@att.net)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 9:07
Verified IP: 76.90.233.34 EUID: 5fed93dc15

J. James Lewis of New Canaan, Connecticut (email: jjlewis@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:16
Verified IP: 24.228.148.118 EUID: 66e7fff7de

Lynn Lewis of Milford, Delaware (email: lewisly@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 5:22
Verified IP: 73.86.102.96 EUID: b3818a80a0

Karen Lewy of WESTLAKE VILLAGE, California (email: klewy2@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 12:09
Verified IP: 99.51.146.238 EUID: 012b192b64

Kathleen Libbey of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina (email: kathleen@dslrduo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 7:57
Verified IP: 67.212.34.186 EUID: 66417ac0a7

Mary Liber of Hamburg, Pennsylvania (email: mimi522@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:58
Verified IP: 174.55.3.117 EUID: 4f5c726966

Jennifer Liber Raines of Buffalo, New York (email: liberraines@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:06
Verified IP: 68.133.64.46 EUID: f3bf8d1ffd

Deborah Libertiny of Tampa, Florida (email: deblibertiny@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 8:02
Verified IP: 47.200.22.87 EUID: f368239cfe

Dianne Lichtenberg of Tucson, Arizona (email: h081972@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:47
Verified IP: 174.238.1.206 EUID: 4d9298dbec

Avi Lichtenstein of North Bethesda, Maryland (email: avilichtenstein@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 20:40
Verified IP: 108.31.120.131 EUID: 39680ffd59

jane lichtig of bridgewater, New Jersey (email: jlichtig@iconectiv.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 5:30
Verified IP: 63.116.246.196 EUID: 76bbb3a985

Robert Liddell of Ballston Spa, New York (email: ballston.bob@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 9:34
Verified IP: 172.100.197.65 EUID: c3537a55cb

Pat Lidford-Cizdziel of Wellsville, New York (email: pattlc17@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:43
Verified IP: 72.88.121.72 EUID: ed48341459

Barbara Liebeck of East Northport, New York (email: fbjsjcp@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 6:22
Verified IP: 70.214.77.89 EUID: 147af59acd

Jerome Liebowitz of Scarsdale, New York (email: jliebo@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 23:46
Verified IP: 67.82.205.220 EUID: 90f48c170e

Roni Seibel Liebowitz of Scarsdale, New York (email: roni19@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 0:16
Verified IP: 67.82.205.22 EUID: b4d5b7a907

Sita Likuski of Walnut Creek, California (email: sita@likuski.org)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:22
Verified IP: 73.189.209.95 EUID: 27bb8ea8c8

Carolyn Liles of Lampasas, Texas (email: mcliles@wildblue.net)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 15:30
Verified IP: 75.107.127.29 EUID: c6f0800a50

Teresa Limeri of Forest Hills, New York (email: Gemstar15@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 11:20
Verified IP: 70.214.107.11 EUID: 0e3c4de2e2

Josephine Lindell of Portland, Oregon (email: lindelljo@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:24
Verified IP: 76.115.65.214 EUID: d7cb48e56e

Keith Lindholm of Gold River, California (email: keith_lindholm@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:16
Verified IP: 174.238.15.194 EUID: 37abf196a7

Margaret Lindley of Wilmington, Delaware (email: msearslindley@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:58
Verified IP: 73.141.225.10 EUID: a2b420d531

Janet Lindner of Saratoga Springs, New York (email: jwl0902@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:45
Verified IP: 72.224.0.105 EUID: 854a62bccf

Graham Lindsay of Naples, Florida (email: grahamlindsay0122@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 1:46
Verified IP: 45.56.15.206 EUID: 64be975b81

Fran Link of Joliet, Illinois (email: fran3574@att.net)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 9:09
Verified IP: 24.15.156.233 EUID: 1dde9d3f0f

Rosemary Linnan of Bracken Ridge, Queensland (email: nanniljack@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 0:36
Verified IP: 101.165.180.140 EUID: 111d5f77e9

Vivienne Lintott of Tauranga, New Zealand (email: vivlintott@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 16:53
Verified IP: 122.60.162.121 EUID: 62a1120b92

Alana Lipkin of Framingham, Massachusetts (email: alana.lipkin@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:11
Verified IP: 23.226.129.75 EUID: dc94c4095f

Ashley Lish of American Fork, Utah (email: ashleylish5@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:24
Verified IP: 64.72.222.132 EUID: 19e687feb8

Lee Lishner of Las Vegas, Nevada (email: leelishner@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:32
Verified IP: 68.96.196.183 EUID: ccf14ff6e9

Robert Livingston of Ridgefield, Connecticut (email: bobbl42@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:47
Verified IP: 32.216.71.78 EUID: 447fbad94a

Paula Lazor of Amsterdam, New York (email: skitoo51@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:46
Verified IP: 24.194.151.200 EUID: c6cd42f4a9

Marian Lizzi of New York, New York (email: marianlizz@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 16:24
Verified IP: 74.66.5.150 EUID: 6fdbca4997

Micah Lloyd of Rexburg, Idaho (email: micahthephoenix@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 15:29
Verified IP: 38.104.175.210 EUID: 86e4a26806

Merrill Loechner of Bethel, Connecticut (email: merrill.loechner@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:12
Verified IP: 67.189.223.6 EUID: 72f02e85d4

Sue Lofaro of Pleasant Valley, New York (email: suel@hickey-finn.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 9:08
Verified IP: 96.233.194.28 EUID: c5d85d1742

Jonathan Lofgren of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: flatheadlake@email.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:40
Verified IP: 66.43.26.1 EUID: 983d101c06

Arthur Logan of Brooklyn, New York (email: ajlogan625@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:03
Verified IP: 158.222.231.241 EUID: fb448faa7d

Joyce Lohse of Centennial, Colorado (email: joyce@lohseworks.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:18
Verified IP: 67.176.8.33 EUID: 3c4c0e86ca

Shelby Lollis of Honea Path, South Carolina (email: slollis@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:48
Verified IP: 97.89.167.254 EUID: 6e27391b19

MARK LOMAX of PASADENA, California (email: MLOMAX1074@GMAIL.COM)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:35
Verified IP: 75.142.63.84 EUID: 0d3cabd240

Nili London of Lake Worth, Florida (email: nililondon18@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:19
Verified IP: 198.105.85.41 EUID: b032d5eb43

Trina London of Aventura, Florida (email: Rlty4u@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:26
Verified IP: 216.189.190.188 EUID: b5fe820320

Hy London of Montreal, Quebec, Canada (email: hy@systemscanada.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:37
Verified IP: 70.80.22.72 EUID: 5a478a8a01

Marcella Long of Allen, Texas (email: mmlong17@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 14:30
Verified IP: 76.204.214.109 EUID: 92230a4f4e

Deborah Long of Chapel Hill, North Carolina (email: debbietheteacher@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 11:22
Verified IP: 70.130.79.1 EUID: eaad8966da

Lynda Longley of Mays Landing, New Jersey (email: lynlee124@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:35
Verified IP: 73.194.228.98 EUID: f89c6c6e4d

Mary V Lopez of New York, New York (email: mlopez198@nyc.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:00
Verified IP: 68.175.124.9 EUID: c476a630bf

Joyce Lopez Mason of Oneonta, New York (email: fattiman10@outlook.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 7:35
Verified IP: 69.207.216.120 EUID: 8e9101daa1

Kathleen Lorber of Montville, New Jersey (email: klskivt@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:40
Verified IP: 24.185.87.166 EUID: 703633f184

Pat Lorenz of Wantagh, New York (email: cpl82270@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:42
Verified IP: 71.183.208.197 EUID: dcd0af38f4

Patricia Lorenzo of Iselin, New Jersey (email: plorenzo081@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:05
Verified IP: 73.29.138.89 EUID: a2f38cc4f2

Wendy Lott of Yorklyn, Delaware (email: wendy.lott@me.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:28
Verified IP: 108.52.171.207 EUID: 6ad349a0bb

Catherine Loudon of Blue Point, New York (email: cathloudon@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:14
Verified IP: 69.115.121.206 EUID: b80ff31590

John Loughney of Palo Alto, California (email: john.loughney@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 15:36
Verified IP: 134.134.139.74 EUID: ee4d33f90a

Elizabeth Lovaglio of North Massapequa, New York (email: lizlov@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 11:02
Verified IP: 148.74.1.42 EUID: 27ab420de8

Chauncey Love of Minden, Louisiana (email: klove2garden@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:56
Verified IP: 173.217.100.213 EUID: 83ac508ecb

Steven Lovejoy of Sebastopol, California (email: stevelov@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 20:24
Verified IP: 73.15.224.118 EUID: be0621e3aa

Carol Loven of San Antonio, Texas (email: carol.loven@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:48
Verified IP: 172.6.213.251 EUID: 8.18E+17

Barbara Lovitts of Kensington, Maryland (email: blovitts@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:35
Verified IP: 38.104.30.18 EUID: 64725f5b02

Rebecca Lowery of Evanston, Illinois (email: rplowery@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:58
Verified IP: 99.203.15.148 EUID: 4d529a6b4e

Mary Jane Lowitz of Melbourne, Florida (email: jlowitz@cfl.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:33
Verified IP: 71.47.217.56 EUID: 4577cb5f13

cara lowry of brooklyn, New York (email: cara250@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 22:00
Verified IP: 67.86.132.47 EUID: 3536f32b55

Steve Lubetkin of Cherry Hill, New Jersey (email: steve@lmediacos.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 12:14
Verified IP: 71.188.116.183 EUID: e6004c7038

David Lucas of Holden, Massachusetts (email: dblucas@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:20
Verified IP: 75.143.49.7 EUID: 939648e6a6

Kristin Luce of Half Moon Bay, California (email: kелuce2@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 16:37
Verified IP: 65.199.22.130 EUID: 9a426fff74

Julius Luck of Southwest Harbor, Maine (email: whattheluck@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:42
Verified IP: 74.75.119.199 EUID: 10efeb4500

Shannon Luck-Brillhart of Ventura, California (email: shannon@vcnet.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:23
Verified IP: 76.95.49.63 EUID: fc03ee1203

Caroline Ludlow of Maple Springs, New York (email: caroline@mycasarosa.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 15:31
Verified IP: 70.181.126.60 EUID: 8805ddc56e

Evelyn Ludwig of Westbury, New York (email: lqry1@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:26
Verified IP: 69.113.184.100 EUID: 6ed43e6b5d

Lynn Luehrs of Astoria, New York (email: LynnLuehrs@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 13:52
Verified IP: 172.56.35.148 EUID: 6b4fde446c

Rick Luftglass of Brooklyn, New York (email: luftr@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:06
Verified IP: 67.245.245.143 EUID: d7d50c0207

Andrew Luke of Boise, Idaho (email: kiyotaka.a.l@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:45
Verified IP: 76.8.197.76 EUID: aa227c20ce

Pam Luning of Yalaha, Florida (email: catfan1959@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:47
Verified IP: 174.227.135.16 EUID: 0e65a5ac05

L. Lunnon of Brooklyn, New York (email: ymm2011l@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:35
Verified IP: 69.116.81.197 EUID: d3dba8582e

Deborah Luttenberger of Pittsburg, California (email: tomndebby@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 10:36
Verified IP: 71.198.103.152 EUID: 4b822ec63f

Jody Lutter of Cedar Grove, New Jersey (email: jodylutter@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 21:08
Verified IP: 24.191.17.239 EUID: c68f1bcdb3

Patricia Lyke-Townsend of Kalamazoo, Michigan (email: patti1abbi@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:25
Verified IP: 99.89.178.211 EUID: 6a886be5ad

Ruth Lynn of Lexington, Massachusetts (email: lynn33@rcn.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 11:31
Verified IP: 209.6.117.138 EUID: 9526b0fabc

Jennifer Lynn-Goettelmann of Lake Havasu City, Arizona (email: howtilful1620@frontier.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:28
Verified IP: 47.216.56.227 EUID: ea73140e0d

Phyllis Lyons of New Braunfels, Texas (email: polyons@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:31
Verified IP: 69.117.252.102 EUID: 79a6f04848

Michelle Lyons of Kent, Washington (email: lyons.mimimoose@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 13:43
Verified IP: 73.118.199.230 EUID: 1d94fa2247

thomas lysaght of los angeles, California (email: tom_lysaght@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:18
Verified IP: 47.138.238.214 EUID: 5240a503ef

Michael Maben of Bloomington, Indiana (email: michaelmaben@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:00
Verified IP: 129.79.131.142 EUID: 90f9607515

Nancy Mabie of San Antonio, Texas (email: NRMabie@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:58
Verified IP: 75.1.211.192 EUID: 50442bfefd

Leslie Mac Donald of Uncasville, Connecticut (email: macben64@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:04
Verified IP: 174.106.232.121 EUID: 8e9e7f2176

Peg MacBarron of Brockton, Massachusetts (email: pegmacb@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:35
Verified IP: 24.34.5.185 EUID: b8d03a0988

Maggie MacCallum-Dittmeier of Bardstown, Kentucky (email: vnkggrl@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 8:05
Verified IP: 12.171.247.69 EUID: dea271c0d7

Holly MacCammon of Bayside, New York (email: hmaccammon@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 11:21
Verified IP: 173.52.158.103 EUID: cb4f2be31a

Maureen Machan of West Palm Beach, Florida (email: irishprn@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:28
Verified IP: 73.245.15.111 EUID: d868975d4d

Josh Machovsky of North Ogden, Utah (email: joshmachovsky@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 0:01
Verified IP: 71.37.117.47 EUID: 35b8903f19

Nathan Machula of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: nmachula@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 23:19
Verified IP: 67.2.32.112 EUID: ac97f2208f

Patricia Mack of Reno, Nevada (email: pcmack1@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:39
Verified IP: 99.148.181.24 EUID: fd455fb14e

Mimosa Mack of Skowhegan, Maine (email: mimosa.mack@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:47
Verified IP: 71.168.84.60 EUID: ee058af924

Kelvin MacKavanagh of Berlin, New Jersey (email: kelmack@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 20:09
Verified IP: 108.11.58.10 EUID: 6ecc2cc69e

Barbara Mackey of Boston, Massachusetts (email: brmackey17@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 8:57
Verified IP: 73.119.52.80 EUID: ce524604b1

Thomas Mackowiak of Hazel Crest, Illinois (email: ThomasMackowiak@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:48
Verified IP: 73.209.150.192 EUID: 5f1ef96e9c

Richard Macnamara of Randolph, New Jersey (email: rick@rickmacnamara.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 12:27
Verified IP: 70.192.80.198 EUID: ef0a3ba46f

richard macon of bayonne, New Jersey (email: bayway1@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:43
Verified IP: 173.70.68.206 EUID: 0795f7b759

Alison Madden of Barrie, Ontario, Canada (email: glassgal@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:01
Verified IP: 99.233.169.38 EUID: 86bfaa7680

Leslie Maddocks of Niceville, Florida (email: maddocks@ix.netcom.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:41
Verified IP: 98.170.221.83 EUID: bbc4fbc7f9

Lauren Maehrlein of New Milford, New Jersey (email: heirlines@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 9:55
Verified IP: 71.127.220.34 EUID: 601d215e98

Eileen Magnuson of Bainbridge Island, Washington (email: johneileenmagnuson@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:58
Verified IP: 173.160.193.93 EUID: 74e9e790c4

Carol Maguire of St. James, New York (email: cat-m@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:57
Verified IP: 69.112.58.178 EUID: ed6c4b2f3c

Barbara Ann Mahon of Brewster, New York (email: musicbam@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 20:23
Verified IP: 67.189.180.76 EUID: 881a8fd773

Thomas Mahoney of Edina, Minnesota (email: t.j.mahoney@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:50
Verified IP: 75.73.216.123 EUID: 32cf734802

John Mainprize of Roswell, Georgia (email: jmain6@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:06
Verified IP: 99.39.98.158 EUID: 94f5c1c068

Jo Anne Makely of Plymouth, Massachusetts (email: jamakely@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:56
Verified IP: 96.233.122.186 EUID: 5c6394060d

Mary Maki of Fredericksburg, Virginia (email: RayMary153@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 9:08
Verified IP: 70.174.140.88 EUID: f7c3454463

Judy Malbuisson of Port Charlotte, Florida (email: japfoh1550@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 15:41
Verified IP: 71.208.137.41 EUID: 141d76d0eb

Joan Malcolm of Warwick, New York (email: jbmalmcolm7@optimum.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:12
Verified IP: 148.75.140.61 EUID: 104219f5b6

Suzanne Malek of Reno, California (email: suzanne@malekinc.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:40
Verified IP: 24.205.208.78 EUID: 763ce191ec

Suzanne Maley of Vancouver, Washington (email: suzimaley@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 13:37
Verified IP: 67.189.107.55 EUID: a247298ce1

Chaim Malks of Monsey, New York (email: shofet1ny@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 20:25
Verified IP: 100.38.233.103 EUID: e9aec92b59

Linda Mallalieu of Hauppauge, New York (email: lindamallalieu@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 21:55
Verified IP: 24.188.211.112 EUID: def655e1b0

John P. Malone of Commack, New York (email: Irish.jpm@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 19:02
Verified IP: 71.190.198.38 EUID: 449b4c131d

ann manaktala of Newton, Massachusetts (email: anniem6726@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 8:47
Verified IP: 208.87.85.148 EUID: 05d720a6b2

Lynn Mandel of New York, New York (email: extras315@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:08
Verified IP: 67.243.149.69 EUID: 1611bde837

Lynda Mandlawitz of New York, New York (email: lmandlawitz@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 22:20
Verified IP: 74.64.110.108 EUID: 56f06e24c4

Cheryl Mandrackie of Cincinnati, Ohio (email: camandra52@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:58
Verified IP: 208.102.135.231 EUID: 7e93b3dd0a

Charles Manganello of San Antonio, Texas (email: chuck@satexas.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 12:02
Verified IP: 172.127.184.83 EUID: 1c50a6e8ac

Marylou Mangiapane of Locust Valley, New York (email: manviss@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 22:59
Verified IP: 74.108.132.248 EUID: 1f2e7e1f33

Bonnie Mangold of Flat Rock, North Carolina (email: bonnie1man@mac.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:36
Verified IP: 173.246.215.252 EUID: be3b708e2f

Joe Mann of Mount Tabor, New Jersey (email: joe@mannfamily.cc)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 22:16
Verified IP: 98.109.0.10 EUID: 80b1cc900c

Meredeth Mann of st augustine, Florida (email: merryd2012@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:06
Verified IP: 108.225.169.107 EUID: dba42e1ddc

Marvin Mann of St Augustine, Florida (email: imrahil99@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:33
Verified IP: 108.225.169.107 EUID: 7b99d85484

Kathleen Manning of Herndon, Virginia (email: km_genealogy@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 17:34
Verified IP: 108.56.142.220 EUID: 870580952a

Margaret Manning of Queen Creek, Arizona (email: musicmanning@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:03
Verified IP: 107.77.227.41 EUID: 4ad4376fed

MB Mannlein of Tucson, Arizona (email: mbmannlein@alum.rpi.edu)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:57
Verified IP: 73.24.185.154 EUID: 0120e1b254

Sue Mansell of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada (email: susiecanuck@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:20
Verified IP: 174.115.217.251 EUID: e898f793cf

Diana Mansfield of Bronx, New York (email: d.mansfield03@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 10:49
Verified IP: 67.182.196.237 EUID: b5e7c98b48

Tracy Mansfield of Williamsburg, Virginia (email: sdocman@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:24
Verified IP: 70.161.163.125 EUID: 485519557

Christine Manske of Le Sueur, Minnesota (email: rootsdigger@mchsi.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:46
Verified IP: 173.19.15.109 EUID: 8a89972087

Kirsten Manton of Boxford, Massachusetts (email: knmgen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:29
Verified IP: 24.34.157.158 EUID: 879ddb21f0

PL Manzella of Hainesport, New Jersey (email: celticmomoh4@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:37
Verified IP: 209.212.5.67 EUID: 03cebb9c4b

Cheryl Landman Manzo of Fair Oaks Ranch, Texas (email: Chersatx@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 10:03
Verified IP: 77.234.44.170 EUID: 629dc64150

Laura Ma'oz of Beer Sheva, Israel (email: lshultzmaoz@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:46
Verified IP: 84.109.116.252 EUID: 5af584d1b0

Margaret Marable of Midlothian, Virginia (email: midge.marable@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:17
Verified IP: 96.253.105.19 EUID: 4cf6af6909

Loretta Maragni of Staten Island, New York (email: lorettaangela0207@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 14:23
Verified IP: 100.2.184.33 EUID: 9479329df3

Michael Maranda of Ann Arbor, Michigan (email: tropology@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:36
Verified IP: 68.48.246.195 EUID: 6968c72d3d

Sid Marantz of Los Angeles, California (email: sidmarantz@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 12:04
Verified IP: 172.250.53.208 EUID: 4d788ca2b4

Pam Marazzini Hays of San Antonio, Texas (email: pmh334@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:00
Verified IP: 70.117.20.107 EUID: 337f30bcf9

Thomas March of Peachtree City, Georgia (email: marchfam@bellsouth.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:54
Verified IP: 108.236.192.154 EUID: 77ea0d7c15

Adele Marcum of Sandy, Utah (email: GermanGenealogy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 13:54
Verified IP: 70.197.100.160 EUID: d76c5963d0

Ari Marcus of New York, New York (email: ari@arimarcus.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 15:11
Verified IP: 108.14.88.19 EUID: 56180ffb6a

Howard Marder of New York, New York (email: hmarder@ix.netcom.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:00
Verified IP: 69.22.244.73 EUID: db401720f7

Christina Mare of New York, New York (email: crimshare@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 20:37
Verified IP: 24.90.20.185 EUID: e5c43f49a6

Miriam Margolyes of London, London (email: yarrowa@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:11
Verified IP: 138.68.134.43 EUID: 7bd54f40ad

Lisa Marker of Shoreline, Washington (email: lmarkergenmail@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:22
Verified IP: 69.91.239.206 EUID: 0aad177283

Laurie Markham of Granite Bay, California (email: lep.markham@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 14:22
Verified IP: 104.220.10.11 EUID: e86ede325a

Susan Markowitz of Lahaska, Pennsylvania (email: 7puffins@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:01
Verified IP: 67.165.29.183 EUID: 6c5e9a678a

Marlene Markus of Poway, California (email: mjmarkus@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:19
Verified IP: 68.7.52.63 EUID: e92209d1f1

Sharon Marques of Roseville, California (email: sharmarq24@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 14:59
Verified IP: 67.159.147.250 EUID: 42394c10c6

Rebecca Marschall of Los Angeles, California (email: rfenning@mac.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 14:17
Verified IP: 24.24.135.154 EUID: fefbf19065

Kathleen Marsh of Brooksville, Florida (email: kkmarsh@tampabay.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:19
Verified IP: 104.136.236.242 EUID: bab3ac8e16

Gene Marshall of Apache Junction, Arizona (email: Quiltedgm@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 19:36
Verified IP: 173.24.202.97 EUID: b3e25223ec

Virginia Marshall of New York, New York (email: ginny.marshall@att.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:51
Verified IP: 69.86.17.148 EUID: fad4a57ec5

Nancy Martin of Mount Vernon, New York (email: nmm911@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:42
Verified IP: 24.104.206.173 EUID: 0d8eeb4daa

Judith Martin of Santa Maria, California (email: commjet@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:17
Verified IP: 73.223.221.55 EUID: 4aded24bf0

Jenny Martin of Wellington, New Zealand (email: jenmartin945@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 22:06
Verified IP: 121.73.92.226 EUID: e86cc0a7a9

Joseph Martin of Romeoville, Illinois (email: IllinoisGenie@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:05
Verified IP: 209.65.83.70 EUID: 76b935f534

Lee Martin of Greenwich, Ohio (email: equinephile1@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:39
Verified IP: 50.51.83.177 EUID: 90513fd4e9

Deborah Martin of Rockville Centre, New York (email: d.martin6926@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:13
Verified IP: 69.125.162.125 EUID: 4a4b345a11

Virginia Martin of Middletown, Delaware (email: ginnymartin9@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 11:27
Verified IP: 71.185.39.121 EUID: 58603eeb61

Corene Martin of Spooner, Wisconsin (email: apathygirl@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 20:53
Verified IP: 75.121.154.49 EUID: b47861d99d

Bethany Martin of Sunnyside, New York (email: bethanykmartin@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 7:46
Verified IP: 207.237.146.34 EUID: 8344f1e05a

Rebecca Martin of Pleasant Grove, Utah (email: kycujaka4@mac.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 13:05
Verified IP: 66.87.146.238 EUID: aed3323805

Jill Martin of Hamden, Connecticut (email: eicsummer@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:33
Verified IP: 192.152.243.207 EUID: de07ba422e

Elizabeth A. Martinez-Gibson of Charleston, South Carolina (email: cosette.58@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:32
Verified IP: 24.236.92.42 EUID: daab9dcb2c

Helen Martini of Grass Valley, California (email: grmatini@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 19:18
Verified IP: 66.102.8.62 EUID: c21620ed4f

Audrey Martini of Stockbridge, Michigan (email: martini@msu.edu)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 8:48
Verified IP: 207.174.247.87 EUID: fe635db423

Gary Martzolf of Canton, Ohio (email: martzga@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:28
Verified IP: 173.88.196.25 EUID: d2e1c41fa5

Robin Mason of Bedford, Massachusetts (email: RLCWW3@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:37
Verified IP: 73.249.44.175 EUID: 83261bee13

Krista Mason of Greensburg, Pennsylvania (email: kristalconway@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 8:18
Verified IP: 24.3.29.70 EUID: 00e99559ee

susan masser of brooklyn, New York (email: sueraymas@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:50
Verified IP: 173.68.232.20 EUID: a5c7686a91

Jeanne Massey of Salem, New York (email: mview16@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 11:11
Verified IP: 184.20.200.129 EUID: 12d571274b

Paula Matabane of Atlanta, Georgia (email: piwhat18@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:11
Verified IP: 73.106.114.210 EUID: bb78b4aa25

Steven Mather of Rexburg, Idaho (email: smmather89@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 15:34
Verified IP: 192.225.186.1 EUID: 8a19b6819a

Erin Matheson of Tigard, Oregon (email: erinscutecloset@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 14:27
Verified IP: 73.189.140.3 EUID: b60f126975

Barbara Mathews of Lexington, Massachusetts (email: bmathewz@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:59
Verified IP: 24.218.242.139 EUID: 2aed18aa9a

Anna Matthews of Rockville Centre, New York (email: acmatthews@protonmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 15:47
Verified IP: 68.196.66.186 EUID: 2b41c4d622

Lynn Mattingly of McLean, Virginia (email: neptunem@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 11:26
Verified IP: 108.48.67.21 EUID: eb4e2c4916

James Mattis of Southold, New York (email: jrailbud@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 8:20
Verified IP: 24.189.137.23 EUID: c5b8a0c837

Marie Mattson of Brule, Wisconsin (email: mmattson@cheqnet.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:39
Verified IP: 96.47.115.63 EUID: 851950e9eb

Ellen Matuszak of Ithaca, New York (email: ln_tuze@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:20
Verified IP: 173.45.190.244 EUID: ab6d1b7b78

Holly Matzelle of Clermont, Florida (email: holly.matzelle@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:01
Verified IP: 184.89.213.124 EUID: c508e0bc61

Maura Gallagher Maura Gallagher of Brooklyn, New York (email: moegal1222@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 7:26
Verified IP: 24.186.47.235 EUID: 6d2e6c89a1

Carolyn Mawbey of Seattle, Washington (email: cmawbeyc@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 7:55
Verified IP: 206.71.243.2 EUID: 4007ea97af

Jeannette Maxey of Kalamazoo, Michigan (email: jsmaxey1@outlook.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:05
Verified IP: 108.209.16.149 EUID: dc78abe36e

Nancy Maxwell of Grapevine, Texas (email: amethyst777@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 11:34
Verified IP: 173.57.204.136 EUID: 15959376bd

yolanda maya of new rochelle, new york (email: yosoma47@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 20:16
Verified IP: 69.112.74.165 EUID: f971114d34

Harriet Mayer of New York, New York (email: harriet_mayer@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 20:08
Verified IP: 98.7.46.122 EUID: 66c1bdde88

Patricia Mayer of Westwood, New Jersey (email: patiom@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:15
Verified IP: 68.196.27.103 EUID: 8eb79412

Patricia Mayo of Owego, New York (email: 6pattyg@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:33
Verified IP: 67.251.65.67 EUID: 8f76eace3f

Christine Maysonet of Long Beach, New York (email: christine.maysonet@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 1:55
Verified IP: 104.182.55.191 EUID: 9796764e3d

Lora McAdams of Webberville, Michigan (email: loveselvis78@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:32
Verified IP: 35.10.178.194 EUID: 87fc1c8edb

Karen McAlhany of Tualatin, Oregon (email: kmcalhany24@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:34
Verified IP: 99.65.180.224 EUID: 9773453ccd

Jay McAuliffe of Decatur, Georgia (email: jaymca@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 18:59
Verified IP: 73.237.30.24 EUID: e3428b5c7b

Robert McBrayer of Lincoln Park, Michigan (email: rmcbrayer@metroshores.net)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 13:15
Verified IP: 50.4.0.84 EUID: 764b275542

Catherine McBride of Corvallis, Oregon (email: catmac@juno.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 22:12
Verified IP: 98.232.238.12 EUID: 88d43b8ed8

Patti Mccaffrey of Mount Sinai, New York (email: pattimccaffrey14@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:10
Verified IP: 69.117.235.6 EUID: 313aa2dbcb

Thomas Mccarriar of Severn, Maryland (email: tlmcc@cablespeed.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:03
Verified IP: 107.77.202.224 EUID: 2d9a68a127

Candace McCarthy of Dover, Delaware (email: candacelmcc@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 14:40
Verified IP: 8.33.71.14 EUID: 6c71c0f8ab

Edwin McCarthy of reno, Nevada (email: inkblot42@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:28
Verified IP: 208.87.233.201 EUID: bbbcc67f2e

Nathalie McCarthy of APO, AE (email: Nathalieandmike@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 12:59
Verified IP: 91.181.13.74 EUID: dc5862a4a6

Andy McCarthy of Brooklyn, New York (email: andy.mccarthy857@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:37
Verified IP: 65.88.88.160 EUID: fe1777fb20

Beverly McCarty of Vegreville, Alberta, Canada (email: mccartyb@mcsnet.ca)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 7:47
Verified IP: 74.214.155.248 EUID: e769d4a233

Amanda McCarty of Provo, Utah (email: amanda.n.mccarty@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 10:09
Verified IP: 66.219.218.32 EUID: b4a5d73895

Catherine McCausland of San Francisco, California (email: cathylaird@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:52
Verified IP: 107.199.202.41 EUID: b37e0de7a5

Shannon McChesney of Brooklyn, New York (email: samcches@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 13:06
Verified IP: 108.46.254.191 EUID: bf9e72fdf3

Susan McClen of Harwinton, Connecticut (email: susanmcclen@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:25
Verified IP: 32.218.10.147 EUID: 9b3bdd37df

Christine McCloud of Norwalk, Connecticut (email: ckmcccloud@juno.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:36
Verified IP: 107.77.223.142 EUID: 3ffe3afe44

Melanie McComb of Syracuse, New York (email: shamrockgenealogist@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 13:22
Verified IP: 66.249.88.19 EUID: b4fa8ecd34

Linda McConnell of Fairfax, Virginia (email: lkmother@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:50
Verified IP: 174.204.20.124 EUID: ec00c4af6a

Michael McCormick of Sunset, Utah (email: mccormick.mike.w@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 0:42
Verified IP: 73.20.8.91 EUID: efe7f3fd26

Sue McCormick of Columbia, Missouri (email: FrustratedSue@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 21:03
Verified IP: 173.18.69.247 EUID: 60b8e7e5b5

Leonard McCown of Irving, Texas (email: leonard@mccown.org)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:39
Verified IP: 47.188.169.152 EUID: 8c8a949f0b

robert mccooy of PITTSBORO, North Carolina (email: robthereal@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:35
Verified IP: 75.189.135.192 EUID: 633957f2cc

Meg McCracken of Canton, Michigan (email: megmc@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:18
Verified IP: 68.36.76.36 EUID: 5c6bf885a7

Lori Lynn McCulloch of Logan, Utah (email: 2rangersgrdaughter@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 21:52
Verified IP: 73.98.178.82 EUID: 7afe1040c1

Patricia McCullough of Andover, Kansas (email: patmccullough.sustainable@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 13:27
Verified IP: 174.70.183.25 EUID: 67ddd2b3ff

Elizabeth McDevitt of San Francisco, California (email: ermcd@me.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 10:15
Verified IP: 108.208.49.217 EUID: 9eb32655e7

Jeanne McDiarmid of Eagle, Michigan (email: jeanne0431@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 13:32
Verified IP: 70.210.82.180 EUID: 968a995880

Dinah McDonald of Maricopa, Arizona (email: Dinah702@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 20:12
Verified IP: 174.26.90.120 EUID: ab5616c3ba

Emily McDonald of Dundee, Scotland (email: mcdonald.emily@live.co.uk)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 3:28
Verified IP: 92.23.218.185 EUID: c6d471d8af

Michelle McDonald of Dublin, Ireland (email: michelle.mcdonald09@yahoo.ie)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 7:58
Verified IP: 95.45.163.231 EUID: 3559a450f3

Laura McDonald of Jericho, New York (email: ldmlmhc@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 17:27
Verified IP: 98.113.116.16 EUID: 366bdafeac

Pamela McDonald of Walnut Creek, California (email: pamela123d@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:25
Verified IP: 99.100.38.234 EUID: 399f57bfd2

Diane McDonnell of Mineola, New York (email: dpmcdonnell15@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:44
Verified IP: 108.29.2.57 EUID: 5eb9c756c4

Evelyn McElroy of Randolph, Massachusetts (email: mcelroy.jim@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 12:31
Verified IP: 66.30.158.228 EUID: c6a6a9e544

Elizabeth Mcerlean of Sebastian, Florida (email: mc.bette@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 22:03
Verified IP: 73.1.35.254 EUID: 2e973d7016

Leo McFarland of Lincoln, Nebraska (email: mcgenealogist@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 13:46
Verified IP: 129.93.10.159 EUID: 8a9edcf27e

Karen McFarland of Strawberry Plains, Tennessee (email: klm_37871@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 21:15
Verified IP: 76.215.170.128 EUID: 00d4790191

Kathryn McGann of Enfield, Connecticut (email: kathrynmcgann@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:14
Verified IP: 70.172.205.228 EUID: 6c5b56854d

Lorraine McGary of Waterford Works, New Jersey (email: lmcgary51@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 21:24
Verified IP: 71.168.151.111 EUID: 99a67be429

Thomas McGee of Claryville, New York (email: rescuebuftm@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:54
Verified IP: 67.245.182.179 EUID: 5547b85f79

Vicky McGee of Eagle Point, Oregon (email: trolla08rocks@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 12:33
Verified IP: 67.42.12.224 EUID: e437c79e64

Angela McGhie of Laurel, Maryland (email: apmcghie@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 7:27
Verified IP: 100.15.169.47 EUID: c9d7def7ac

Robert McGinley of Glenside, Pennsylvania (email: mcginleyr1@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 7:23
Verified IP: 72.92.37.39 EUID: da4f7eda71

Veronica McGinley of Ellicott City, Maryland (email: vmcginley@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 12:06
Verified IP: 173.67.3.197 EUID: 66b0a80d3e

Jill McGirr of Smithtown, New York (email: jmcgirr@mac.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:16
Verified IP: 108.58.21.182 EUID: f769fa4dd8

Nancy E. McGlynn of Ladson, South Carolina (email: tnt403@sc.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:36
Verified IP: 174.110.175.247 EUID: d4faabade3

John McGovern of Levittown, Pennsylvania (email: mcgovgen@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:14
Verified IP: 108.36.221.112 EUID: 327b6a3426

Leslie McGowan of Summerville, South Carolina (email: klmcg1@knology.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:54
Verified IP: 76.73.235.163 EUID: 4193ebebee

J. McGowan of Calgary, Alberta, Canada (email: Edelveis2@yahoo.ca)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:17
Verified IP: 75.159.136.222 EUID: 497e7ceb21

William McGrath of Clifton Park, New York (email: seamus@nycap.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:15
Verified IP: 74.70.145.174 EUID: 639eeb37fe

Darrell McGraw of Chickamauga, Georgia (email: dmac117@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 13:52
Verified IP: 192.230.241.234 EUID: e60e0514f5

Mary McGreal of Marcellus, New York (email: colleenmcg@windstream.net)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 15:55
Verified IP: 67.140.74.148 EUID: 18bb9f32c2

Jacqueline McGuire of Holtsville, New York (email: hereisjac@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 9:37
Verified IP: 24.45.153.75 EUID: 329b52f69b

Lauren McGuire of Canyon Country, California (email: 2lrmcguire@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:43
Verified IP: 108.185.242.132 EUID: ffcd8ea0b4

Scott McGuirk of Pelham, New York (email: gwpancoast@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 18:21
Verified IP: 47.23.184.76 EUID: 2bf642ed03

Harriet McHenry of Fort Myers, Florida (email: h_mchenry@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 5:49
Verified IP: 208.163.238.167 EUID: 0845ca4e32

Penny McIntire of OREGON, Illinois (email: penny@pennymcintire.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:31
Verified IP: 98.206.173.62 EUID: 4111df1d97

Patricia McIntyre of North Ogden, Utah (email: linked2ancestors@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:15
Verified IP: 174.52.212.88 EUID: be2996d0fa

Mary McKee of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (email: mmckee@dctfh.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 4:37
Verified IP: 5.64.164.153 EUID: ceca33f35a

Karen McKee of Buffalo, New York (email: khm95@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 16:20
Verified IP: 172.101.98.161 EUID: 6715a48d20

Morris McKee of San Antonio, Texas (email: mcmckee41@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 20:41
Verified IP: 173.174.205.19 EUID: 1249b1d51b

Brian McKeon of Levittown, New York (email: bbbmckeon@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 14:21
Verified IP: 68.192.248.64 EUID: 26b4d740eb

Kieran McKernan of London, England (email: km015a9570@blueyonder.co.uk)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 16:26
Verified IP: 82.36.216.191 EUID: 070e91c65e

Theresa McKinnet of Loveland, Ohio (email: mst2u@cinci.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 8:16
Verified IP: 69.133.50.141 EUID: 273ccb77a8

Mark McKinney of San Antonio, Texas (email: mmckinneyshannon@att.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:03
Verified IP: 64.148.240.237 EUID: df96495adb

James McLure of Leicester, United Kingdom (email: jm94@btinternet.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 13:12
Verified IP: 86.132.41.34 EUID: fa78432bc5

Donald McMahon of Williston Park, New York (email: dmcm844236@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:22
Verified IP: 69.119.122.45 EUID: dfb0635c5e

Linda McMeniman of Media, Pennsylvania (email: cape9430@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:14
Verified IP: 100.11.22.174 EUID: cc31dffe6e

Joyce McMillan of MORENO VALLEY, California (email: parrothead.usa@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 11:57
Verified IP: 47.138.207.185 EUID: 65d8f8be9a

Abbie Mcmillen of Harborside, Maine (email: abbiemcmillen@mac.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 20:41
Verified IP: 74.78.47.188 EUID: 3dffffde22d

Victoria McMullin of Durham, North Carolina (email: vmcmullin322@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:10
Verified IP: 24.163.109.187 EUID: c33a432b43

Michele McNabb of Iowa City, Iowa (email: treesleuth@yahoo.dk)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:24
Verified IP: 129.255.1.225 EUID: a47395e381

Michele McNabb of Iowa City, Iowa (email: genboss2@yahoo.dk)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:24
Verified IP: 129.255.1.225 EUID: 23e9362f78

Stacy McNally of SAGINAW, Michigan (email: sgrant4041@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:32
Verified IP: 96.36.30.50 EUID: 5685419c96

James W. McNamara of Long Beach, New York (email: jameswmcnamara@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:30
Verified IP: 96.246.150.6 EUID: 7206fd264a

Susan McNamee of Rochester, New Hampshire (email: smc1225@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:53
Verified IP: 24.233.127.60 EUID: cb315180e9

Sue McNelly of Maricopa, Arizona (email: sue.mcnelly@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 11:16
Verified IP: 208.115.157.58 EUID: 9fbb0ff289

Mary McNulty of Phoenix, Arizona (email: mmcnu44051@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 0:17
Verified IP: 98.165.42.144 EUID: 4fc0516963

Dan McPartland of Stewart Manor, New York (email: DanMcPartland@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 12:59
Verified IP: 71.190.158.201 EUID: 61a2f1d1d5

Anne McPherson of White Plains, New York (email: annaghill@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:37
Verified IP: 38.96.134.130 EUID: cf3a9b70d2

Anita McPherson of San Anselmo, California (email: ancestry@miscelena.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 13:23
Verified IP: 50.201.43.50 EUID: 4132017566

Susan Meates of Knoxville, tennessee (email: scm@bellsouth.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:50
Verified IP: 98.94.245.120 EUID: acec2cd0f8

Rebekah Medina of Sacramento, California (email: rmedina91@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:22
Verified IP: 73.41.187.147 EUID: cdeddc26a9

Denise Meehan of Centerport, New York (email: denise.meehan@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:16
Verified IP: 68.132.48.43 EUID: 3e1eaebe41

Karen Meeker of Provo, Utah (email: meekers@meekers.org)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 21:44
Verified IP: 45.56.52.203 EUID: 55aec50fd

Chaim Meiersdorf of Jerusalem, israel (email: chaim01@netvision.net.il)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 0:14
Verified IP: 46.116.125.189 EUID: efa22aba4b

Sheri Meisel of Takoma Park, Maryland (email: smmeisel@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:09
Verified IP: 71.191.142.132 EUID: 29a0d1180e

Marie Varrelman Melchiori of Lansdowne, Virginia (email: mvmcgrs@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 8:22
Verified IP: 108.11.58.33 EUID: 087c92e671

Scott Melendez-Stewart of Washington, District of Columbia (email: scodezdc@starpower.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:20
Verified IP: 66.44.114.41 EUID: ab37c02738

Jane Melis of Sacramento, California (email: bjmelis@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:50
Verified IP: 73.41.209.6 EUID: 022a779f37

Carolyn Melito of New York City, New York (email: cmelito@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 9:54
Verified IP: 69.114.7.96 EUID: e7dad2fa73

Allen Mellen of New York, New York (email: allenmellen1@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 10:41
Verified IP: 158.222.158.11 EUID: df0e0c2179

Robin Meltzer of Silver Spring, Maryland (email: miller.meltzer@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 18:37
Verified IP: 71.246.251.141 EUID: 1246f99854

Patricia Melvin of Towson, Maryland (email: pmelvin9@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:05
Verified IP: 96.234.144.181 EUID: e93637f317

melissa mendelsohn of charlotte, Vermont (email: zinea@gmavt.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:23
Verified IP: 174.62.215.68 EUID: adfd78d765

Jennifer Mendelsohn of Baltimore, Maryland (email: jennifer@jenmen.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:34
Verified IP: 73.200.61.193 EUID: 5acaac8d55

Shirley Mendelson of Austin, Texas (email: rmendelson@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:28
Verified IP: 72.182.43.69 EUID: ea99b22bbe

Sandra Menders of Morristown, Tennessee (email: smenders@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:56
Verified IP: 12.216.42.78 EUID: 598fe207e4

JoAnn Menzer of Glenville, New York (email: joannmenzer@nycap.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 12:34
Verified IP: 174.192.14.29 EUID: 2e21666a98

Leon Menzer of Dallas, Texas (email: leonmenzer@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:10
Verified IP: 107.203.128.40 EUID: 78275a5e21

Patricia Meravi of Toms River, New Jersey (email: Patriciameravi@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 17:44
Verified IP: 173.54.100.202 EUID: 69fb6b4fc4

Clara Meredith of Elgin, Illinois (email: camae1985@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 7:23
Verified IP: 64.233.172.143 EUID: 35dd09ad07

Karen Merithew of Cobbs Creek, Virginia (email: kathymerithew@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:55
Verified IP: 209.42.141.246 EUID: 3ec1529267

Patricia Merk of San Antonio, Texas (email: plmkbus@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 16:56
Verified IP: 70.121.182.254 EUID: 109c79fb08

Rosemarie Merola of Morris Plains, New Jersey (email: windsor4@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 16:32
Verified IP: 104.148.182.244 EUID: c67f090fc6

Christine Merseal of St. Louis, Missouri (email: christine@stlmerseal.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:12
Verified IP: 209.106.13.199 EUID: 76694ee47e

George Meserole of Norwalk, Connecticut (email: gfmeserole@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:01
Verified IP: 32.211.215.135 EUID: 8632f5ea35

Teresa Messina of Buffalo, New York (email: messt123@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 1:57
Verified IP: 45.46.154.168 EUID: aa54b7a9b2

tracy messing of hartsdale, New York (email: messingtk@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:33
Verified IP: 45.47.128.238 EUID: 2737d7f516

Marianne Meth of San Diego, California (email: asmgmeth@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 11:20
Verified IP: 70.95.103.1 EUID: a0568baf67

Marilyn Metheny of Terra Alta, West Virginia (email: methenytralt@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:55
Verified IP: 50.110.74.204 EUID: 8fde1beca1

Melody Metts of Arlington, Virginia (email: metts2@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:15
Verified IP: 66.87.139.189 EUID: bf4eeffa7b

Barbara Metzger of Queens village, New York (email: bmetz92@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 0:51
Verified IP: 96.246.90.229 EUID: ab9417bfe6

Linda Metzger of North Babylon, New York (email: linda@ligenealogist.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 9:49
Verified IP: 68.132.123.72 EUID: 7b75379658

Patricia Meyer of Louisville, Kentucky (email: kybirder@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:13
Verified IP: 107.210.192.41 EUID: 7a4156ec4b

Linda Meyer of Tigard, Oregon (email: calyankees4@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:59
Verified IP: 73.164.129.236 EUID: 21502e1f25

Scott Meyer of Skokie, Illinois (email: scottemeyer@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:28
Verified IP: 129.105.77.56 EUID: b2ebe9b824

Jill Meyer of Los Angeles, California (email: jillsusan4@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 0:25
Verified IP: 172.113.250.24 EUID: c99dbcafe1

Kory Meyerink of Millcreek, Utah (email: korym@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 20:54
Verified IP: 73.228.117.38 EUID: 8a972f435c

Judith Meyers of Winter Park, Florida (email: hammer.thrower@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 17:11
Verified IP: 24.110.57.18 EUID: 2c620dbdc3

Marilyn Meyers of Pleasant Grove, Utah (email: marilyn-nygb@spamwiz.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 21:31
Verified IP: 73.160.117.10 EUID: a5af8916e0

Diane Michaels of Manchester, New Hampshire (email: diane_0301@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 19:18
Verified IP: 73.119.231.38 EUID: d9e2970e27

Julianne Michaels of San Jose, California (email: juliannefmichaels@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 11:29
Verified IP: 24.5.240.65 EUID: 61252c624d

Tommy Michaels of Williamsburg, Virginia (email: trmichaels@trmichaelscc.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:24
Verified IP: 70.160.250.19 EUID: e9ddcc490d

Julie Michutka of Burlington, Massachusetts (email: jmichutka@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:41
Verified IP: 72.74.159.142 EUID: 3ac8eb1366

Melissa Middleswart of Maryville, Missouri (email: rdamel@suddenlink.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:48
Verified IP: 209.33.107.160 EUID: 2197e74243

Lorraine Mikus of Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania (email: lormik719@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 17:34
Verified IP: 73.52.87.160 EUID: 7f94db0241

Celia Milano of Vero Beach, Florida (email: castellammaredelgolfo@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:22
Verified IP: 99.33.31.30 EUID: 242c6d3930

Celia Milano of Vero Beach, Florida (email: celia.milano@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 7:51
Verified IP: 66.102.6.29 EUID: 86a40974b8

Chester Milburn of Spanish Fork, Utah (email: milburn@milburnonline.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 12:53
Verified IP: 67.199.183.127 EUID: a69c3d05e0

Benjamin Milder of New York, New York (email: bmilder@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 23:17
Verified IP: 74.71.17.109 EUID: 8edec6261e

Nancy Miles of Charlotte, North Carolina (email: uconntiger@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:42
Verified IP: 76.195.204.250 EUID: bd3f90ea0e

Arlene Miles of SAN FRANCISCO, California (email: mom4cats@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:12
Verified IP: 107.133.147.153 EUID: cd6c898e0e

Edward Miller of Saratoga, California (email: ewmiller5611@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 5:31
Verified IP: 172.10.236.61 EUID: 23d4bfd939

Karen Miller of San Diego, California (email: Karenmcg86@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:15
Verified IP: 172.0.129.221 EUID: 7232b3ecde

Michael Miller of New Hyde Park, New York (email: rellimseven@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:17
Verified IP: 24.228.104.173 EUID: 205e4958fb

Rhoda Miller of Babylon, New York (email: rhodamiller104@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:23
Verified IP: 68.192.25.125 EUID: 2ee60851e6

Nicole Wedemeyer Miller of Champaign, Illinois (email: reservationfor5@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 10:32
Verified IP: 76.195.222.21 EUID: 6ecb457450

Nora Miller of Carthage, New York (email: ziata96@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 14:46
Verified IP: 107.77.226.101 EUID: e1a51f2c6e

Pamela Miller of Rockport, Maine (email: essexpl@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 10:54
Verified IP: 67.253.13.164 EUID: 0f69d72ccd

Ellen Miller of Bellevue, Washington (email: milleeb@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 14:04
Verified IP: 24.17.178.94 EUID: 89c587ae93

Ellen Pitts Miller of West Melbourne, Florida (email: epm4377@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 14:34
Verified IP: 68.205.15.149 EUID: deb101875d

Dayton Miller of Lake Oswego, Oregon (email: dlawsonmiller@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:20
Verified IP: 73.25.87.48 EUID: adcec6405d

PHYLLIS MILLER of LANCASTER, Pennsylvania (email: pnmgbc75@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:57
Verified IP: 173.67.165.190 EUID: 61d9f40779

Julie Miller of Broomfield, Colorado (email: jamro@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:25
Verified IP: 73.34.219.29 EUID: bc008f187b

Brian Miller of Toledo, Ohio (email: bsmiller92@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:39
Verified IP: 72.240.39.190 EUID: 5fd034bc72

Cheryl Miller of Toledo, Ohio (email: bncmiller@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 7:37
Verified IP: 134.228.44.19 EUID: 0adccdc01f

Barry B. Miller of Holladay, Utah (email: barrythegreat1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:09
Verified IP: 66.60.102.82 EUID: ae823ff00d

Jennifer Miller of Chillicothe, Missouri (email: JenniferMiller414@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 5:10
Verified IP: 72.35.190.172 EUID: 80ad24a90d

John P.A. Miller-Wilson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (email: jamillerwilson@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:54
Verified IP: 68.82.226.252 EUID: fea65b5d40

Dena Millet of Spanish Fork, Utah (email: wilmadeene@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:16
Verified IP: 76.27.101.34 EUID: 716372ceb1

Barbara Mills of New Philadelphia, Ohio (email: bmmillsbar@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:59
Verified IP: 66.102.8.42 EUID: 40036d7f08

Amanda Mills of Syracuse, Utah (email: littlered21@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 16:44
Verified IP: 134.250.76.146 EUID: 57f3284bf0

Susan Milone of Shamong, New Jersey (email: suemilone@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 0:54
Verified IP: 73.112.149.141 EUID: f10dcbd8c4

Patricia Mims of Rochester, New York (email: Rici@rochester.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:22
Verified IP: 74.69.68.226 EUID: 3c74ba0cb7

Lorraine Minor of Cabin John, Maryland (email: ldgene@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 9:31
Verified IP: 96.255.35.42 EUID: 69af69dadf

Kathleen Mirabella of Pinehurst, North Carolina (email: kathiemir@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:24
Verified IP: 172.74.151.137 EUID: 8b121b173b

Risenary Mirgan of Scranton, Pennsylvania (email: rosemary.morgan@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:20
Verified IP: 174.193.157.149 EUID: 488dac9104

Lori Miroddi of New York, New York (email: miroddi@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:03
Verified IP: 66.65.112.229 EUID: 9d7d609880

Jennifer Mishoe of Sandy, Oregon (email: Jennifermishoe49@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 0:38
Verified IP: 174.224.17.250 EUID: 093235b8be

Anna Marie Mistretta of Brooklyn, New York (email: mapupa@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 8:55
Verified IP: 72.80.79.206 EUID: a1b9ea025e

Pam Mitchell of Pittsfield, Maine (email: pamsmails@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:26
Verified IP: 67.255.226.175 EUID: 3750327229

Donna Mitchell of Holtsville, New York (email: kensgirl162@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 17:59
Verified IP: 71.167.60.183 EUID: 894d963391

David Mitchell of Boston, Massachusetts (email: dm60@mweb.co.za)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 11:49
Verified IP: 197.89.120.203 EUID: ec2e518710

Marsha Mitchell of Farmington, Maine (email: mmitchell@beeline-online.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 10:56
Verified IP: 74.124.133.137 EUID: 8a21f99600

Stacey Mitchell of Corona, California (email: thewickedq01@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 5:33
Verified IP: 142.129.164.65 EUID: 5601dcfcb2

Margaret Ann Mitchell of Wilmington, Delaware (email: mitchma2@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:35
Verified IP: 71.225.79.70 EUID: 3f23d8e51a

Gail Mitchell of Shelton, Connecticut (email: glmitch@snet.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:03
Verified IP: 73.126.7.112 EUID: 33f8ecc927

Ann Mitnick of Los Angeles, California (email: mjmcclu@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 11:06
Verified IP: 47.138.214.206 EUID: 41c32b6438

Lori Mix of Amherst, New Hampshire (email: loriam65@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:42
Verified IP: 73.60.237.72 EUID: acce9029f3

Joan Mize of Hephzibah, Georgia (email: starchat464@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 16:16
Verified IP: 68.209.138.99 EUID: 87d40ec138

Harry Moatz of Potomac, Maryland (email: hamoatzi@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 20:37
Verified IP: 69.138.247.127 EUID: d461ad1d05

David Moberly of St Paul, Minnesota (email: dv.moberly@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:10
Verified IP: 24.118.178.7 EUID: 765ddd3e85

Lesla Mock of Port Jefferson Station, New York (email: lmock621@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:09
Verified IP: 24.45.153.130 EUID: 0f02ad6443

Marc Moebius of New York, New York (email: moebiusmh@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:58
Verified IP: 37.175.156.35 EUID: b4f4904f9a

Janice Moerschel of Spokane, Washington (email: libertybelle76@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 22:23
Verified IP: 67.185.230.199 EUID: eabcac264f

Lois Mohlenbrok of Hauppauge, New York (email: mohlenl@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 19:08
Verified IP: 24.184.4.63 EUID: b43820bdf7

Gary Mokotoff of Stratford, Connecticut (email: gary@mokotoff.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:52
Verified IP: 24.63.122.179 EUID: 40f676d827

Francine Molay of Wenham, Massachusetts (email: molay@nii.net)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 20:15
Verified IP: 96.252.63.100 EUID: 1c2d8c7787

linda molinario of Metairie, Louisiana (email: libraryN@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 12:46
Verified IP: 199.80.74.70 EUID: a34ced6ea6

Diana Mollart of Sacramento, California (email: diana.mollart@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 23:40
Verified IP: 23.114.222.218 EUID: 1e5db14d8c

Abbie Mongie of Provo, Utah (email: amongie@icloud.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 15:55
Verified IP: 66.219.235.240 EUID: 0e7c93d3f7

Mark Monroe of Overland Park, Kansas (email: mamonroe@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 9:51
Verified IP: 75.87.168.134 EUID: 7bb2e488b9

Debra Monsive of Springfield, Oregon (email: tomdebmon@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 11:19
Verified IP: 71.59.194.77 EUID: 691f17f9bf

Carole Montello of Las Vegas, Nevada (email: carmont7@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:48
Verified IP: 70.170.27.230 EUID: c50b5ba9c2

Joann Montgomery of rookhaven, New York (email: sigy79@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:11
Verified IP: 69.119.99.123 EUID: cfabb7549a

Barbara Moon of Providence, Utah (email: bmoon8@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 15:08
Verified IP: 65.130.234.76 EUID: 97df5a9254

Mary Ann Mooney of New York City, New York (email: mmooney17@nyc.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:25
Verified IP: 74.66.250.44 EUID: 63dc5eea11

Tami Mooradian of Latham, New York (email: tparkern@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:59
Verified IP: 67.252.25.153 EUID: d7f771d2a5

Cheryl Moore of Pendleton, Indiana (email: carlm63@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 14:34
Verified IP: 75.112.220.57 EUID: e591fee5ac

Kristen Moore of Schenectady, New York (email: klm@nycap.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:10
Verified IP: 100.4.220.4 EUID: b29ed4454b

Elizabeth Moore of Charlottesville, Virginia (email: lizpowersmoore@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 8:22
Verified IP: 73.147.148.106 EUID: 3.01E+78

Helen Moore of East Meadow, New York (email: clancey@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 8:17
Verified IP: 68.194.16.74 EUID: 8e67926444

Dorothy Moore of Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, England (email: dorothyannmoore@yahoo.co.uk)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 15:34
Verified IP: 81.178.182.142 EUID: 37946e7620

Terry Moore of Daphne, Alabama (email: tlmoore3@bellsouth.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:20
Verified IP: 173.18.118.160 EUID: 72536fe588

Emily Moore of Indianapolis, Indiana (email: eallynm@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:35
Verified IP: 68.45.141.101 EUID: 05279a625b

William Moore of Brockport, New York (email: bill@bill-moore.us)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:02
Verified IP: 67.240.198.141 EUID: e2ca8c8608

James W. Moore of Potomac, Maryland (email: JamesWMooreUNC69@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 7:22
Verified IP: 71.191.129.33 EUID: 4274881a13

Eric Moore of Brevard, North Carolina (email: ebmoore35@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 8:28
Verified IP: 174.195.137.97 EUID: df3cdc342d

Kathleen Moore of Lexington Park, Maryland (email: leeny.moore@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 13:22
Verified IP: 174.204.22.53 EUID: bd8a0292d4

Terry Moore of Raleigh, North Carolina (email: moore.research@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:36
Verified IP: 162.195.204.34 EUID: 8a1f0052d6

Karina Morales of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: karinaemo2007@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:37
Verified IP: 216.49.181.253 EUID: 9820f55d21

Nancy Moran of Port Orange, Florida (email: morannfla@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 2:37
Verified IP: 50.89.211.28 EUID: e914a10681

Susan Moran of Lemon Grove, California (email: zachsgma03@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:32
Verified IP: 72.220.151.219 EUID: dfe636ed6f

Ruth Moran of New York, New York (email: rk328@columbia.edu)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:35
Verified IP: 74.66.140.143 EUID: f0a45dd4b6

Patricia A Mordue of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada (email: pmlandmor@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 9:55
Verified IP: 209.213.235.233 EUID: a83051a34e

Jill Morelli of Seattle, Washington (email: jkmorelli@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 11:27
Verified IP: 24.18.227.117 EUID: 93966ca2dd

Tamara Morgan of Boise, Idaho (email: tamimorgan2@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 10:51
Verified IP: 63.155.37.226 EUID: 5f3775ce87

George G Morgan of Odessa, Florida (email: aha@ahaseminars.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 8:13
Verified IP: 47.198.0.45 EUID: e4846f3a77

Barbara Morgenstern of Shirley, New York (email: barbmorgen007@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:15
Verified IP: 69.125.121.20 EUID: 0f7e0748ec

Bruce Morgenstern of Annapolis, Maryland (email: bjmorgenstern@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:58
Verified IP: 73.163.157.204 EUID: 5482368111

Barbara Morgenstern of Shirley, New York (email: BMorgenstern007@mail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:06
Verified IP: 69.125.121.20 EUID: cbc697c924

Lisa Moriarty of Monroe, New York (email: lmoriarty2016@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 11:27
Verified IP: 148.75.131.154 EUID: 1b1c744431

Gary Morin of Rockville, Maryland (email: GaryMMorin@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 21:16
Verified IP: 165.112.45.34 EUID: 44f32853f4

Lorraine Morin of Rexburg, Idaho (email: lorrobmor@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 12:20
Verified IP: 69.20.160.49 EUID: cd255b1ab6

Raymond Moritz of Roseland, New Jersey (email: ram081851@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:43
Verified IP: 98.221.185.65 EUID: 4ee863163f

Michael Moritz of New York, New York (email: michael.d.moritz@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 12:27
Verified IP: 74.101.141.157 EUID: f4e194ea13

Linda Morlock of Brookfield, Connecticut (email: lmorlock@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:07
Verified IP: 75.134.5.84 EUID: 0bc901df0f

James Morris of NEW YORK, New York (email: jjm200rsd@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:39
Verified IP: 67.247.62.242 EUID: 123a276363

Brian Morris of COCKEYSVILLE, Maryland (email: drmorris@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:57
Verified IP: 73.39.232.151 EUID: 2689d6254a

Catherine Morris of St. Louis, Missouri (email: c3plant.catalog@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:06
Verified IP: 66.190.130.220 EUID: 895805e2a0

Marianne Morrison of LaPorte, Indiana (email: morrisom@frontier.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:27
Verified IP: 172.78.53.122 EUID: 10d6632c2d

Jean Morrison of Cincinnati, Ohio (email: mohuje@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:11
Verified IP: 174.101.146.51 EUID: 9cfb685e4c

Patricia Morrison of Cypress, California (email: patmcypres@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 19:52
Verified IP: 75.16.33.74 EUID: 843088239b

Shawna Morrison of Calgary, Alberta, Canada (email: morrison.shawna@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 22:59
Verified IP: 70.77.160.159 EUID: 99a9a9a06f

Merrilee Morrison-Cotter of Ionia, Michigan (email: killertribblesmom@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 22:13
Verified IP: 97.95.106.127 EUID: 033d3e971d

Patricia Morrow of Maplecrest, New York (email: WindhamTownHistorian@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:37
Verified IP: 24.105.211.142 EUID: 7cfbc6e29c

Kathryn Morrow of Lynnwood, Washington (email: kdotymorrow@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:49
Verified IP: 73.254.232.238 EUID: 4c1f96e18b

Frederick E. Moss of Plano, Texas (email: fmo839@airmail.net)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 6:48
Verified IP: 76.186.127.102 EUID: 5065aa786f

Jean Moss of San Siego, California (email: jmoss1104@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:50
Verified IP: 162.238.128.65 EUID: 5934c62f2f

Chris Moylan of Ewa Beach, Hawaii (email: cvmoylan50@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 17:33
Verified IP: 75.85.27.190 EUID: f547430ecf

Sharon Mugno of Coraopolis, Pennsylvania (email: sbmugno@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:16
Verified IP: 107.77.225.213 EUID: aaca69832a

Susan Muirhead of CHESTER LE STREET, Durham, England (email: suemuirhead@btinternet.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:19
Verified IP: 86.185.159.166 EUID: ffed90df1d

Heather Mull of Portland, Oregon (email: hmull360@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 2:39
Verified IP: 50.38.52.39 EUID: 496db20c2a

Kristina Mullenix of Macon, Georgia (email: kmullenix@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:28
Verified IP: 184.180.234.213 EUID: 12e1abdf23

Wendy Mulligan of Leeds, Utah (email: chaucier0014@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:10
Verified IP: 174.208.21.84 EUID: 406e9f3302

Lisa Mullins of Bowling Green, Ohio (email: lmmoses@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 15:10
Verified IP: 174.102.76.123 EUID: aa3c211cf2

Kathleen Munafo of Attleboro, Massachusetts (email: bkmunafo@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 21:18
Verified IP: 76.118.202.118 EUID: f6add40f3e

Elsie Muniz-Cusack of New Rochelle, New York (email: emunizcusack@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 12:57
Verified IP: 172.56.35.57 EUID: 3d82f87f47

Barry Munowitch of Davis, California (email: bmunowitch@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 21:03
Verified IP: 192.186.140.146 EUID: 105200c604

Robert Murphy of Barre, Vermont (email: rmm.vt@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:06
Verified IP: 141.126.244.150 EUID: 4f093acc25

Helen Murphy of Southbury, Connecticut (email: honeybob173@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:40
Verified IP: 96.32.34.114 EUID: 258fdb14c

Mary Murphy of Sunnyside, New York (email: mary38731@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 7:17
Verified IP: 24.102.122.111 EUID: 18f396b867

William Murphy of BURke, Virginia (email: wjm112@columbia.edu)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:32
Verified IP: 108.51.229.87 EUID: c0cee17502

Barbara Murphy of Hauppauge, New York (email: bmr2864@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:37
Verified IP: 69.112.205.50 EUID: 8e9d62b693

Hattie Murphy of New York City, New York (email: hat1946@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 19:31
Verified IP: 68.174.70.116 EUID: e74623d282

Anna Murphy of Brooklyn, New York (email: amurphy@berkeleycarroll.org)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 9:07
Verified IP: 63.117.33.42 EUID: 2e95448690

Shelley Murphy of Palmyra, Virginia (email: keli1@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:46
Verified IP: 73.31.228.75 EUID: 1409010ed7

Jan Murphy of Berkeley, California (email: packrat74@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:53
Verified IP: 66.102.8.32 EUID: 2034641327

Beth Murray of Arlington, Massachusetts (email: beth.murray.z@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:15
Verified IP: 108.20.150.7 EUID: 795de870cc

Tim Murray of New York City, New York (email: mwbgfamily@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 20:07
Verified IP: 68.191.151.113 EUID: acf42dca4a

Mary Musco of Daytona, Florida (email: grdmabeach@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 19:19
Verified IP: 142.196.1.88 EUID: e1d655a6b8

Marjorie Musil of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania (email: mamusil@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 15:04
Verified IP: 108.16.112.233 EUID: 42c4f833af

Marya Myers of Occidental, California (email: maryamyers@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:47
Verified IP: 172.243.230.41 EUID: 013bff18e7

Ilene Myers of Zimmerman, Minnesota (email: hatladymn@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 0:42
Verified IP: 24.56.168.39 EUID: b2baf07770

Vicki Myers of Santa Rosa, California (email: vmyerspt@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 16:12
Verified IP: 67.164.17.234 EUID: 4bd9705cdb

Anne Myers of Bullard, Texas (email: annemyers@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:41
Verified IP: 184.7.113.87 EUID: 6e0a6d33ce

Laurie Myres of Glendale, California (email: lauriemyres@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:30
Verified IP: 64.233.172.143 EUID: 9303a75ee8

PATRICIA MYSKA of CLARK, New Jersey (email: PMYSKA@COMCAST.NET)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 11:07
Verified IP: 73.215.101.73 EUID: 1.56E+07

Cathy Naborowski of Plymouth, Minnesota (email: cathynaborowski@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 21:34
Verified IP: 97.127.14.14 EUID: bfb49345d5

EILA NACMIAS of BROOKLYN, New York (email: eilamommy1@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:00
Verified IP: 108.6.123.150 EUID: 790f3de3a2

Miriam Nadel of Vienna, Virginia (email: mhnadel@alum.mit.edu)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:26
Verified IP: 130.221.145.5 EUID: 89938df624

Eric Nadler of Briarcliff Manor, New York (email: eric@thenadlers.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:43
Verified IP: 173.3.251.203 EUID: a37cd7e3c0

Katherine Naef of Charlton, Massachusetts (email: katynaef@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 8:10
Verified IP: 68.118.237.232 EUID: a9a5f23073

Sue Naegeli of Rancho Santa Margarita, California (email: swissmiss92688@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:07
Verified IP: 162.199.112.195 EUID: 04220de110

Donna Naismith of Simi Valley, California (email: socaldonnan@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 23:02
Verified IP: 99.153.253.90 EUID: be969e14fb

Charles B. Nam of Tallahassee, Florida (email: charlesbnam@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:26
Verified IP: 67.177.87.254 EUID: a607237377

john Nangle of gorey, Wexford, Ireland (email: johnjrnangle@eircom.net)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 18:40
Verified IP: 51.37.236.103 EUID: 51d9c4c1a5

Angela Napolitano of Concord, Massachusetts (email: napolitano.angelav@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 8:15
Verified IP: 174.192.15.94 EUID: 3c652369f4

Ruth Narancic of Queen Creek, Arizona (email: stew07@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:32
Verified IP: 98.177.219.2 EUID: 65bca39205

Charlotte Naschinski of Darnestown, Maryland (email: cnaschin@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:56
Verified IP: 98.204.100.36 EUID: 2f606aedd1

Elizabeth Nash of New york, New York (email: liznash@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:29
Verified IP: 74.73.185.187 EUID: e4a69619cf

Susan Nash of Mt. Airy, North Carolina (email: SusanWilsonNash@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:00
Verified IP: 70.60.230.162 EUID: 69eff40732

Jesse Nasta of Baltimore, Maryland (email: jnasta@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 13:59
Verified IP: 69.138.232.107 EUID: e955ad4cdf

Sharon Natale of Midland Park, New Jersey (email: sharonelisabeth@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:12
Verified IP: 69.122.211.184 EUID: 95183f8422

Jack Nathanson of Montreal, Quebec, Canada (email: nathanson1947@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 23:56
Verified IP: 98.143.223.140 EUID: 9da0ed8be0

John Nau of Smithtown, New York (email: jnau@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:39
Verified IP: 208.83.170.1 EUID: 51f85a026c

Larry Naukam of Fairport, New York (email: genbook@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 18:11
Verified IP: 66.66.243.29 EUID: c546d8b5f2

Kathleen Naylor of Suffern, New York (email: kathleen.scarlett.ohara@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:34
Verified IP: 69.124.89.230 EUID: 1f6f765572

Carol Nazario of Hightstown, New Jersey (email: piercect@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 10:05
Verified IP: 71.168.150.192 EUID: 3fd8365ff9

Xavier Neal-Carson of New York, New York (email: xavier.f.nealcarson@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 11:05
Verified IP: 137.141.152.178 EUID: ee8515522e

Gerard Neary of Tubbercurry, Sligo, Ireland (email: gerardneary@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 4:03
Verified IP: 89.127.36.72 EUID: c2520b4506

Charlotte Neary of Livonia, Michigan (email: char@neary.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:10
Verified IP: 99.184.244.222 EUID: 668a2d881c

Kathleen Needham of Valley Grande, Alabama (email: kathineedm@me.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:10
Verified IP: 172.223.14.67 EUID: 1b5e5548e3

George Needham of Valley Grande, Alabama (email: kathineedm@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:12
Verified IP: 172.223.14.67 EUID: 92932e8868

Kerry Neely of Royal Palm Beach, Florida (email: kerryjneely@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 21:50
Verified IP: 99.10.170.209 EUID: 7a2df9689e

Regina Negrycz of Lakewood Ranch, Florida (email: genlgist@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:01
Verified IP: 47.200.209.166 EUID: 5234f2d059

Martha Neighbor of Lafayette, California (email: mlneighbor@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:13
Verified IP: 73.170.48.219 EUID: f1075e3c72

Carolyn Nelson of Salmon, Idaho (email: cimmel1313@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:37
Verified IP: 174.208.7.94 EUID: 188e270d98

Lynn Nelson of Dallastown, Pennsylvania (email: LynnNelson104@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 17:10
Verified IP: 73.187.0.28 EUID: e59ab10f5c

Lynne Nelson of Belfast, North Ireland (email: lynne.nelson01@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 7:55
Verified IP: 90.200.76.186 EUID: 518a77086b

Lucia Nelson of Easthampton, Massachusetts (email: loosns1939@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 11:24
Verified IP: 64.233.172.142 EUID: d535ab4853

Kristen Nelson of Tulsa, Oklahoma (email: knelson715@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:16
Verified IP: 68.0.88.122 EUID: abe764ed08

Jodi Nelson of Sandy, Oregon (email: jodinelson@live.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:50
Verified IP: 204.195.32.2 EUID: 152d0ddd3b

Sylvia Nelson of Bainbridge Island, Washington (email: shn1@ix.netcom.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:20
Verified IP: 73.239.61.64 EUID: 936cf72297

Laura Nelson of San Marcos, California (email: traveladdict5900@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 17:02
Verified IP: 76.206.206.105 EUID: ed9e24eb5a

Thomas Nelson of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: tomeddierun@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:41
Verified IP: 73.98.163.100 EUID: 279781531a

Irene Nelson of Billings, Montana (email: toole1183@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 2:44
Verified IP: 97.121.220.38 EUID: 068c91ee1c

Helen Nerska of Peru, New York (email: allenhomestead@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:58
Verified IP: 24.181.186.189 EUID: 91ff9af55d

Sarah Nesnow of Charleston, South Carolina (email: snesnow@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 14:44
Verified IP: 73.131.6.218 EUID: 16fdfa5359

Gerald Nesvold of Pitman, Pennsylvania (email: doc@nesvold.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:06
Verified IP: 174.201.7.172 EUID: 0e7e262ddc

Barbara Neus of Pelham, New York (email: Barlin760@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 5:27
Verified IP: 69.126.180.35 EUID: 3135622a87

Barbara Nevens of ENCINO, California (email: bnevens@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 13:41
Verified IP: 75.79.157.28 EUID: 0b827721b6

Rosemarie Pollock Neville of Tampa, Florida (email: stleolibra@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 21:10
Verified IP: 173.168.30.9 EUID: 0cc375a104

Barbara Newman of North Tonawanda, New York (email: newman1681@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:15
Verified IP: 74.77.42.57 EUID: 552cbc6b8e

Karen Newman of Ashland, Kentucky (email: carynnae@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 15:26
Verified IP: 24.95.176.188 EUID: 465ca1a6ab

Adina Newman of Arlington, Virginia (email: adinacate@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 16:39
Verified IP: 76.26.144.46 EUID: 8a284b4276

Robert Newman of Flower Mound, Texas (email: bobnewman1010@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:12
Verified IP: 47.185.154.12 EUID: ec1ad23b75

Brian Newton of Moulton, Alabama (email: bjnewton@hiwaay.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:04
Verified IP: 131.131.64.210 EUID: 8266359f86

Sarah Newton of Williamsville, New York (email: newtonse01@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 7:38
Verified IP: 69.204.119.254 EUID: b58654b50b

Scott Niblick of Riverview, Florida (email: raynib2002@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 8:52
Verified IP: 47.196.53.42 EUID: 519aae5ece

Nancy Nicholson of Bangor, Maine (email: NancyNicholson12@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:47
Verified IP: 72.224.172.133 EUID: 8922ff70f7

Patricia Nicola of Seattle, Washington (email: btrnicola@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 15:57
Verified IP: 71.217.87.18 EUID: 0996f6d72d

Patricia Nicola of Seattle, Washington (email: phn@familytraces.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:29
Verified IP: 71.217.87.18 EUID: 192e992092

Joanne Niebanck of Valley Cottage, New York (email: jniebanck@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 17:02
Verified IP: 69.115.188.12 EUID: 2e2d59aee5

Patrick Nielsen Hayden of Brooklyn, New York (email: pnh@panix.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:31
Verified IP: 76.8.67.132 EUID: 52bfe53f8e

Donna Nightingale of Vero Beach, Florida (email: donnawalt@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 15:20
Verified IP: 73.245.75.19 EUID: 7105d5563b

Bonnie Nilsen of Apex, North Carolina (email: bonnienilsen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 19:09
Verified IP: 98.122.151.252 EUID: 778ed2255b

Janice Niver of Bluffton, South Carolina (email: jbniver@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:15
Verified IP: 185.89.216.229 EUID: cc8d4762c3

Susan Nixson of Ithaca, New York (email: snixson@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:01
Verified IP: 107.77.224.175 EUID: 0027048f2c

giuseppe nocerino of bronx, new york (email: jgnbx61@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 21:23
Verified IP: 67.85.74.239 EUID: bfbe300f95

Philip Noel of Atascadero, California (email: philipnoel@me.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:05
Verified IP: 97.93.11.254 EUID: e23dd6f7bb

George Nolan of Market Harborough, Leicestershire, England (email: gnolan@findmypast.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 4:11
Verified IP: 86.149.135.117 EUID: d0d7cc647a

Betty Noonan of Lady Lake, Florida (email: liltbet@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 19:53
Verified IP: 76.29.150.210 EUID: c5bc4e7587

Heidi Norcross of New Milford, Connecticut (email: mom2cjemma@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:12
Verified IP: 24.151.111.68 EUID: 96b37eb234

Stephanie Nordlinger of Los Angeles, California (email: nordlingers@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 19:39
Verified IP: 104.32.72.46 EUID: f11831e374

Carol Norman of Jacksonville, Florida (email: crnorman@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:21
Verified IP: 73.104.199.169 EUID: 6ed5e920f5

Peggy Norris of Elmwood Park, New Jersey (email: peggywnorris@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:08
Verified IP: 173.63.166.94 EUID: 68e08be55b

Susan North of Benicia, California (email: susanstree@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 15:16
Verified IP: 24.5.119.120 EUID: 110bb07b6f

Barbara Northrop of Eagle Point, Oregon (email: bnrnorthrop@centurylink.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:33
Verified IP: 67.42.223.22 EUID: be017ac229

Michelle Novak of New York City, New York (email: m@mnd.nyc)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:29
Verified IP: 72.89.243.233 EUID: 7f7be252b9

Kammy Novak of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin (email: them8triark@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 1:17
Verified IP: 66.188.117.109 EUID: e8abf26104

Barbara Novick of Brick, New Jersey (email: revnovick147@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 11:54
Verified IP: 69.142.18.219 EUID: 16b5c22b01

Caren Novick of Rockville, Maryland (email: caren@novickgroup.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:10
Verified IP: 74.92.140.73 EUID: 9eb89acd65

Elizabeth Nowak of Orchard Park, New York (email: eliz.nowak@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 19:56
Verified IP: 68.133.67.211 EUID: 0b660afa3b

Sandy Nozick of Baldwin, New York (email: sbnozick@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 15:15
Verified IP: 73.203.25.122 EUID: 0417630e2e

Druscilla Null of Seabrook, Maryland (email: d.null@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 14:48
Verified IP: 4.28.51.210 EUID: 63e12da476

Maurine Nuttall of Granite Bay, California (email: nuttall@surewest.net)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 12:05
Verified IP: 67.159.136.122 EUID: f541859051

Jerome Nutter of South Ozone Park, New York (email: audiocarp@nyct.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:14
Verified IP: 66.234.36.27 EUID: 02919315a3

Domhnall O Broin of Galway, Ireland (email: domhnallobroin@eircom.net)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 14:00
Verified IP: 86.41.115.23 EUID: 7d73697972

Aoife O Connor of Dublin, Ireland (email: wiblick@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 6:06
Verified IP: 86.44.181.91 EUID: 1e126c33cf

Steven O. of Culpeper, Virginia (email: steveo39@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 12:15
Verified IP: 73.152.83.55 EUID: 9daf8a476f

Linda O'™Donovan of Cork, Ireland (email: linda_ofg@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 4:48
Verified IP: 89.101.113.208 EUID: a70f92c186

Lisa Oberg of Shoreline, Washington (email: lisagator@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 22:28
Verified IP: 97.113.183.71 EUID: 267ed5a53d

Lynn OBrien of PHX, Arizona (email: lmeob@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 1:41
Verified IP: 70.190.206.55 EUID: e0a5a68803

Tom O'Brien of Oregon City, Oregon (email: tom.obrien4@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:22
Verified IP: 71.193.170.146 EUID: 71255a2598

Edward O'Brien of Whitman, Massachusetts (email: eoum1978@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 23:08
Verified IP: 73.142.249.125 EUID: 62bb713f75

Susan O'Brien of Fair Haven, New Jersey (email: slfugateobrien@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:58
Verified IP: 73.160.193.76 EUID: 65aaa843f2

Wendy O'Brien of East Aurora, New York (email: lobrien505@roadrunner.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 10:47
Verified IP: 67.246.175.75 EUID: 90d45907e7

Anne Marie O'Brien-LaFoley of Denver, Colorado (email: annielafoley@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 17:35
Verified IP: 73.78.87.251 EUID: f74fbbfea1

David Ockene of Mt Vernon, New York (email: dockene@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:45
Verified IP: 24.215.171.14 EUID: bf0abaa34c

Anne O'Connell of Berlin, Maryland (email: ainneoc@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:25
Verified IP: 72.84.184.165 EUID: dedc8054fa

Dan O'Connell of Rockford, Illinois (email: Belboz99@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 23:35
Verified IP: 98.223.255.243 EUID: 3895c6ad71

Susan O'Connor of Glenshaw, Pennsylvania (email: terryroconnor@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:08
Verified IP: 98.236.17.18 EUID: e582df176b

Vince O'Connor of Oxford, United Kingdom (email: vinoco@hotmail.co.uk)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 10:34
Verified IP: 86.153.122.113 EUID: f1a2f437a0

Chris O'Connor of Yorktown, Virginia (email: chris.oconnor.iii@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:44
Verified IP: 98.166.81.77 EUID: 86bed9d39b

Elizabeth Odel of Bellevue, Washington (email: elizabeth.odel@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 12:07
Verified IP: 24.16.68.6 EUID: 719a236722

Maren O'Dell of Bakersfield, California (email: marenodell@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 20:14
Verified IP: 174.208.4.252 EUID: 88d1c9baae

Laurel O'Donnell of Penn Yan, New York (email: holyoke@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 20:46
Verified IP: 45.46.246.187 EUID: fa6e29b971

Jonathan O'Donnell of New York, New York (email: jonathanod@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:22
Verified IP: 207.29.191.20 EUID: b52728790d

Brigid O'Donnell of Milton, Massachusetts (email: mbod@erols.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 1:22
Verified IP: 24.147.143.30 EUID: 5fe96fbf5d

Nuala O'Donoghue of Dublin 4, Ireland (email: odonogn@eircom.net)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 19:37
Verified IP: 51.171.240.204 EUID: 174325b97c

Association of Public Historians of New York State of Groton, New York (email: aphnys@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 13:15
Verified IP: 69.201.46.255 EUID: a639ec96e8

Kathleen O'Farrell of Stamford, Connecticut (email: kathyof@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 15:40
Verified IP: 69.113.43.90 EUID: 090be3ea9b

Linda Ogren of Albion, Maine (email: Nkfarmyard@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:57
Verified IP: 76.179.147.3 EUID: e5f6198b97

Sheila O'Halloran Crowell of Sun City Center, Florida (email: sheila.crowell@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 4:01
Verified IP: 173.170.117.43 EUID: 2189fe6d9d

DiAnn Ohama of Hopewell Junction, New York (email: diannohama@optimum.net)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 11:42
Verified IP: 69.117.124.174 EUID: b3c6621d8f

Ann O'Hara of Honesdale, Pennsylvania (email: yannster@ptd.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:58
Verified IP: 70.15.217.35 EUID: d9253b3742

William O'Hara of East Rockaway, New York (email: oclancy7@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 21:58
Verified IP: 100.38.98.121 EUID: bb76834713

Myron Ohlstein of San Antonio, Texas (email: OliviaRose@juno.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:54
Verified IP: 12.175.209.202 EUID: e2e9f0f56c

madeleine okladek of New York, New York (email: mokladek@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:33
Verified IP: 207.237.78.226 EUID: 0098e9b29c

Maria O'Laughlin of Winterville, North Carolina (email: olaughlin.ri@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 9:56
Verified IP: 74.196.4.124 EUID: b600dd1f49

John Old of Houston, Texas (email: johnmoldy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:37
Verified IP: 66.193.89.91 EUID: 90f3d31b50

Kelly O'Leary of Mattawan, Michigan (email: koleary9951@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 20:37
Verified IP: 73.18.8.141 EUID: 1ba59631e9

carol nally o'leary of Chappaqua, New York (email: justkeepdancing1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 14:25
Verified IP: 173.3.241.127 EUID: 5c56a040aa

Karen Oleet of Boca Raton, Florida (email: karo39@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 17:35
Verified IP: 66.229.123.7 EUID: 025159a674

Beth Oliva of Hoboken, New Jersey (email: beth_oliva@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 19:10
Verified IP: 23.246.111.126 EUID: 212892f36c

Lisa Olivea of Davenport, Florida (email: morningmaniac@tampabay.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:01
Verified IP: 173.170.187.146 EUID: 1610c81e91

Judy Olsen of Woodbury, Minnesota (email: junkforjo@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 9:29

Verified IP: 173.239.240.153 EUID: 29a720b0ba

Charles Olson of Gambrills, Maryland (email: cfolson@juno.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 12:46

Verified IP: 71.179.45.15 EUID: baf056c926

Kate Olson of South Jordan, Utah (email: olsonkat.4782@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 13:07

Verified IP: 71.36.81.128 EUID: abc8def63a

Robyn Olson of Minnetonka, Minnesota (email: robynbug@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 16:56

Verified IP: 97.116.133.11 EUID: 509af9ce4b

Anna Olswanger of Fair Lawn, New Jersey (email: anna.olswanger@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:35

Verified IP: 173.70.65.247 EUID: 48f2851689

Maisha Omotunde of Brooklyn, New York (email: do14@optimum.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:08

Verified IP: 24.185.228.254 EUID: 5b12017748

Robert O'Neill of Mamaroneck, New York (email: rporealestate@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:39

Verified IP: 71.183.162.209 EUID: 6f43dd3e5c

Terri Bradshaw O'Neill of Colleyville, Texas (email: tbo45@mac.com)

Signed on: 10/8/2017 19:44

Verified IP: 47.187.25.31 EUID: aa4581d88a

Ann O'Neill of Dublin, Ireland (email: annoneill777@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 7:02

Verified IP: 95.45.162.250 EUID: eacbf2f09a

Geoffrey Oosterhoudt of Atlanta, Georgia (email: gcoregistrar@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 0:22

Verified IP: 107.215.59.140 EUID: 9655091956

Betty Oppeneimer of South Bend, Indiana (email: bsog25@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:01

Verified IP: 77.126.27.101 EUID: 54e831cffc

Emily Ordonez of River Vale, New Jersey (email: emtallica06@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/8/2017 15:51

Verified IP: 66.87.116.41 EUID: f4b5239d41

Kim O'Reilly of Nestleton Station, Ontario, Canada (email: kim.a.oreilly@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 10:34
Verified IP: 206.174.183.132 EUID: ddf765847b

Rosanne O'REILLY of Ardsley, New York (email: rosanneoreilly@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:43
Verified IP: 74.88.76.26 EUID: 61a4566d80

Susan Orton of Roxbury, New York (email: susanorton@kenortongallery.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 18:45
Verified IP: 74.115.72.36 EUID: 3c46e89186

Betty Orton of Fort Worth, Texas (email: bjorton@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:33
Verified IP: 209.182.114.179 EUID: 72fa4f4f15

David Osborn of Richmond, Michigan (email: david.r.osborn@me.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:48
Verified IP: 98.250.100.122 EUID: 6539d533f0

Chiara Osborne of Bayside, New York (email: chiara7101@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 18:34
Verified IP: 108.54.168.240 EUID: d2a189e22e

Judith Osborne of Rockville, Maryland (email: Judy38@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 23:44
Verified IP: 100.36.105.169 EUID: 1a9e57a16f

Mary O'Shea of Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey (email: mary@osheascollectibles.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:15
Verified IP: 100.8.164.57 EUID: 535dd4e5e0

Tim O'Shea of Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey (email: tim@osheascollectibles.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:18
Verified IP: 100.8.164.57 EUID: 4550179112

Phillip O'Shea of Norfolk,, Virginia (email: mikes41site@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:11
Verified IP: 70.177.249.71 EUID: e9d1d16cd5

Merry Ossenheimer of Hastings, Michigan (email: mossenh@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:06
Verified IP: 70.210.68.36 EUID: bdb206bbaf

Fergan O'Sullivan of Artarmon, New South Wales, Australia (email: fosull@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 23:23
Verified IP: 143.238.128.101 EUID: 4399bba2d4

Brooks Otis of Arcata, California (email: bcotis@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 14:48

Verified IP: 108.215.210.235 EUID: a5ee0d1261

Eileen O'Toole of PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania (email: eileen32929@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:55

Verified IP: 73.81.149.198 EUID: 616056ed00

Caryl Ott of Canton, Massachusetts (email: ceott99@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:25

Verified IP: 96.233.33.222 EUID: ee6ac0c4ba

Levonne Otter of Clayton, Kansas (email: levonne_otter@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 0:36

Verified IP: 50.93.228.68 EUID: 4c1e08e3bd

Patricia Otterberg of Lady Lake, Florida (email: onparadise@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 9:19

Verified IP: 76.26.180.66 EUID: 6f3dca4155

Edwin Otterberg of Lady Lake, Florida (email: potter1@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 10:01

Verified IP: 76.26.180.66 EUID: fe6749acbc

Karen Otto of Beverly, Massachusetts (email: kpotto28@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:12

Verified IP: 40.141.67.66 EUID: 1969402d4e

Donald Otto of Bluffton, South Carolina (email: donotto@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:23

Verified IP: 75.189.75.23 EUID: 8f2f84a00c

David Ouimette of Highland, Utah (email: ouimetteds@familysearch.org)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 16:35

Verified IP: 216.49.181.251 EUID: f3e8db12f5

Nancy Overton of Cincinnati, Ohio (email: noverton24@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:39

Verified IP: 184.54.111.181 EUID: 804642cc71

Cliff Owens of Lebanon, Tennessee (email: cliffoflancing@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:45

Verified IP: 172.127.73.157 EUID: 2a3ed37f80

Kylie Owens of Rexburg, Idaho (email: pic12008@byui.edu)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 17:13

Verified IP: 205.185.99.132 EUID: 714b7a6d08

John oyle of Humble, Texas (email: ems1317@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:31

Verified IP: 98.195.13.157 EUID: 8d661eb679

Lynda Ozzauti of Gilberts, Illinois (email: lynda6@me.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:15

Verified IP: 99.115.5.207 EUID: c9d889cff4

Jam P of Austin, Texas (email: campodepancho@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:39

Verified IP: 72.169.80.187 EUID: 8c2dcd652b

Emily Pace of Provo, Utah (email: emilyp1158@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 12:53

Verified IP: 12.97.82.194 EUID: 8319879c06

Ann Pace of Chapel Hill, North Carolina (email: paceaj@umkc.edu)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:39

Verified IP: 104.176.180.113 EUID: 5411852b06

Rebecca Packer of Lander, Wyoming (email: bfpacker@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 12:04

Verified IP: 184.166.144.114 EUID: 0f78b70ec4

Catherine Packwood of Lilburn, Georgia (email: cathypackwood@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:56

Verified IP: 76.111.44.52 EUID: 7990f846a2

Mary Padgett of Marietta, Georgia (email: m.padgett@ieee.org)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:15

Verified IP: 108.93.145.221 EUID: dc6de8a9fb

Marcia Padilla of Vista, California (email: marcia.padilla@ymail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:46

Verified IP: 4.28.153.60 EUID: 09773d4f54

Victoria Padmore of New York, New York (email: vpadmore@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 20:21

Verified IP: 69.251.107.196 EUID: 277f677007

William Page of Marlton, New Jersey (email: billp49@snip.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 9:27

Verified IP: 73.112.84.12 EUID: 5b77793acc

Cindy Paige of Roanoke, Texas (email: paigecin@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:20

Verified IP: 108.207.58.186 EUID: 0ee5fcf98f

Lora Painter of Jackson, Michigan (email: Lpainter57@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 19:27

Verified IP: 76.242.149.170 EUID: 769c119bd3

Joan Paker of West Miami, Florida (email: PARKER5850@GMAIL.COM)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:23

Verified IP: 174.228.3.32 EUID: 8a290c1561

Sandra Pakin of Chicago, Illinois (email: spboth-info@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:48

Verified IP: 24.148.43.58 EUID: 0a10419412

Marina Palisi of Sydney, NSW Australia (email: teragram.isilap@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 21:51

Verified IP: 141.168.32.1 EUID: 61accbf1d6

Susan Palma of Dumfries, Virginia (email: susan@themissingconnection.com)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 12:05

Verified IP: 108.56.150.105 EUID: 607526a4e9

Angie Michele Palmer of Springfield, Missouri (email: bfpalmer1@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 17:52

Verified IP: 99.122.82.44 EUID: 2dec022d7d

Eileen Palmer of Oscoda, Michigan (email: epalmer270@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:55

Verified IP: 24.236.235.187 EUID: ccf0959c8

DJ Palmer of East Concord, New York (email: djp7444@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 1:09

Verified IP: 100.43.123.196 EUID: 880645029f

Angela Palmisono of Hialeah, Florida (email: apalmiso@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:09

Verified IP: 66.87.123.223 EUID: b272f4b51c

Clair Palumbo of Hackettstown, New Jersey (email: cpalumbo@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:36

Verified IP: 71.172.185.209 EUID: 107c577d10

Amanda Pape of Granbury, Texas (email: chick_a_deedd@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:12

Verified IP: 173.255.46.21 EUID: fab0df6e8e

Kathy Pappantoniou of Hartsdale, New York (email: tpkp94@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:19

Verified IP: 107.77.224.126 EUID: 5af9ad471a

George Pappas of Apex, North Carolina (email: pappasg@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 14:35

Verified IP: 75.177.130.19 EUID: ff0497e563

Paula Paradise of Cottonwood Heights, Utah (email: paulaparadise@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 0:02

Verified IP: 65.130.184.82 EUID: a6ae273d7e

Richard Pardi of Mt. Sinai, New York (email: pardir@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 19:15

Verified IP: 68.198.251.90 EUID: 265d1d993d

Gary Parisi of Floral Park, New York (email: gary414@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 11:34

Verified IP: 74.101.136.79 EUID: 54b504a4b1

Rachel Park of New York, New York (email: thepark4@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:56

Verified IP: 107.77.224.81 EUID: 6d6a2ef646

Larry Parker of Fullerton, California (email: larryparker1958@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:08

Verified IP: 98.148.188.253 EUID: f532e264a5

Joanie Parker of Miami, Florida (email: PARKER4175@YAHOO.COM)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:37

Verified IP: 174.228.3.32 EUID: 539b5610ef

Muriel Parker of Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts (email: rspnh35@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:53

Verified IP: 76.119.8.50 EUID: 0294fd6598

Wendy Parker of Anchorage, Alaska (email: wendyinalaska@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 22:33

Verified IP: 180.131.234.43 EUID: 6bff242033

Janelle Parker of Tooele, Utah (email: janelleparker28@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 11:37

Verified IP: 174.23.27.86 EUID: 6d5911866f

Jana Parkin of Provo, Utah (email: charrettechatter@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:53

Verified IP: 107.77.229.4 EUID: 98d86468fb

Lynne Parmenter of Studio City, California (email: lynnepar@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:57

Verified IP: 172.250.68.149 EUID: 1449567c65

Carol Parrett of Saint George, Utah (email: cparrett1@mac.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:06

Verified IP: 69.21.22.113 EUID: 1c3878641c

Carol Parrett of Saint George, Utah (email: cparrett@adelphia.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:56

Verified IP: 69.21.22.113 EUID: 1350b96935

Beverly T. Parsons of South Burlington, Vermont (email: hparsons318@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:24

Verified IP: 107.3.1.38 EUID: 9d852951d6

Roxann Partida of Euless, Texas (email: r2partida@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 3:55

Verified IP: 99.9.92.89 EUID: c4a6361a5b

Beverly B Pascarella of Clifton Forge, Virginia (email: rnncharg@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:43

Verified IP: 216.24.94.140 EUID: 71959e61bd

Meagan Pasqueralli of Massapequa Park, New York (email: megpie1112@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 18:40

Verified IP: 173.56.118.210 EUID: e533d0b0af

Sharlene Pass of Simi Valley, California (email: sharlenepass@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 20:41

Verified IP: 99.180.69.140 EUID: 122c86f645

Eileen Patch of Endwell, New York (email: epatch@stny.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:07

Verified IP: 74.74.80.34 EUID: b1e55b26f9

Esta Patman of Eugene, Oregon (email: Estarichard@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:40

Verified IP: 67.171.194.20 EUID: 729d11ca01

Randi Patrick of Freeport, New York (email: randipatrick@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 17:36

Verified IP: 72.69.212.130 EUID: 8f89494d6b

Mike Patterson of Uniontown, Ohio (email: atcmp@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 1:26

Verified IP: 71.79.188.101 EUID: e30efdc6d1

LOIS Patterson of MANCHESTER, New Jersey (email: GPTOKENS@COMCAST.NET)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 9:55

Verified IP: 73.178.180.188 EUID: b769c76fcd

Vince Patton of Lake Oswego, Oregon (email: vpatton10@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:09
Verified IP: 73.240.4.40 EUID: ddf6e01f51

Ellen Paul of Warren, Connecticut (email: surnameproject@mail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:30
Verified IP: 68.192.131.151 EUID: 7454a3a9a8

Victoria Pauley of Hallsville, Missouri (email: vikkipauley@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:25
Verified IP: 170.97.167.69 EUID: 31a2b12d62

Dennis Paull of Half Moon Bay, California (email: dpaul@svpal.org)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 3:14
Verified IP: 50.1.100.171 EUID: 3efec7fa4a

Kimberly Paulson of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (email: kimba626@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:57
Verified IP: 74.111.109.151 EUID: 7965402a51

Susan Pawloski-Burke of South Glastonbury, Connecticut (email: sdpb@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:04
Verified IP: 70.181.18.70 EUID: 310a64a32a

Margaret Paxton of Boise, Idaho (email: mlpaxton@cableone.net)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 13:11
Verified IP: 159.118.146.41 EUID: b25a79b4ce

David Pearlstein of Las Vegas, Nevada (email: dodger4r@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 0:40
Verified IP: 68.227.15.249 EUID: fdb827f796

Lisa Pearson of Boston, Massachusetts (email: pearson.le@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:23
Verified IP: 128.103.155.137 EUID: d2719158cf

Paul Pechey of London, United Kingdom (email: ppechey@findmypast.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 4:54
Verified IP: 194.247.75.2 EUID: 40d49c61c8

Diane Pedersen of Newberry, Florida (email: diane8943@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:20
Verified IP: 70.171.3.29 EUID: 2b2f0540e4

Richard Pelland of Sudbury, Massachusetts (email: richard@pelland.org)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 15:41
Verified IP: 74.12.130.140 EUID: 78002c2b00

James Edward Pelzer of Manhasset, New York (email: james.pelzer@outlook.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 17:06
Verified IP: 96.232.170.235 EUID: 248248f3b1

Daniel Pempel of Farmville, Virginia (email: reofire@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 22:00
Verified IP: 75.105.57.91 EUID: 2ff7305fed

Erin Pence of Springfield, Ohio (email: family@erinpence.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 17:12
Verified IP: 174.233.10.65 EUID: 24a4411b6f

Janine Penfield of Concore, Massachusetts (email: janine.penfield@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:19
Verified IP: 38.242.9.15 EUID: 7cc2205baf

Shawn Penman of Albuquerque, New Mexico (email: slp733@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:25
Verified IP: 129.24.63.207 EUID: e2f7d0a8f8

Maura Pennachio of Brooklyn, New York (email: mcarousel@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:24
Verified IP: 24.186.47.235 EUID: 78b0b1fb82

Sarah Percival of Richmond, England (email: sarahpercival52@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 5:13
Verified IP: 84.92.50.87 EUID: 6105d497c8

Nancy Peregrine of Whitethorn, California (email: nancyperegrine@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 10:28
Verified IP: 75.105.62.143 EUID: 8dae455244

Sheila perino Sapienza of E Setauket, New York (email: sheilaborzoi@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:43
Verified IP: 24.187.253.142 EUID: 8b34fd7992

Nikolay Perper of Brooklyn, New York (email: nikprpr@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:39
Verified IP: 47.16.131.157 EUID: db4cb235c8

Peggy Perry of Dodgeville, Wisconsin (email: traceroots@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:25
Verified IP: 50.123.238.158 EUID: b8bdcc06bf

Julie Perry of Tucson, Arizona (email: mysticjewel79@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 21:25
Verified IP: 174.30.177.128 EUID: 9c9f2ad776

Nancy Perry of Peterstown, West Virginia (email: nancyperry55@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:30

Verified IP: 75.109.30.219 EUID: 0a4235c31d

patty perry of Redford, Michigan (email: peppermintpat417@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 15:25

Verified IP: 23.28.114.210 EUID: 0daf21f087

Ann Perugini of Tomball formerly NY, Texas (email: annperugini@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 7:09

Verified IP: 73.232.116.190 EUID: 08c96515d8

David Pessemier of Lakewood, Washington (email: le_nichet@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 1:49

Verified IP: 131.191.116.26 EUID: df6ae1e448

Barbara Peters of Nanuet, New York (email: petersbm@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:10

Verified IP: 148.168.96.23 EUID: 91d2d16bd2

elizabeth peters of dover, Delaware (email: bjriverspeters@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:45

Verified IP: 72.78.37.136 EUID: 07fc48411b

Abbie Peters of Markleeville, California (email: apknt14@gmx.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 11:57

Verified IP: 50.37.25.15 EUID: 9163416d00

Judy Petersen of Fort Collins, Colorado (email: kpeter3434@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:37

Verified IP: 208.73.250.123 EUID: c8b6d8d2fd

Jan Petersen of Layton, Utah (email: jan662@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:36

Verified IP: 67.177.7.241 EUID: 76ea6cad3c

Frankie Petersen of Columbia, Missouri (email: fptrsn@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 22:38

Verified IP: 184.157.33.149 EUID: 0469e9da7c

martha peterson of new york, New York (email: marthamuffer@mac.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:25

Verified IP: 71.235.78.100 EUID: a42eabdfcf

Whitney Peterson of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: whitney.jeanne@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 18:09

Verified IP: 66.102.6.15 EUID: e8b13c14d4

tynan peterson of oakland, California (email: lumberco@sonic.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:48
Verified IP: 173.228.65.158 EUID: e03f59f828

Sandee Peterson of Waupaca, Wisconsin (email: randrock@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:02
Verified IP: 108.235.221.201 EUID: b48163bfcd

Lauren Petit of Bellevue, Nebraska (email: lmpetit@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 7:52
Verified IP: 68.229.189.193 EUID: ff39a4f719

Marianne Petralia of Somerset, New Jersey (email: mima326@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 13:56
Verified IP: 69.142.131.32 EUID: eee6459290

Jennifer Petrino of Newnan, Georgia (email: petrino3@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:46
Verified IP: 72.15.126.120 EUID: 715ca8ea14

Patricia Petrizzo of Live Oak, Florida (email: patd115@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 16:27
Verified IP: 98.22.22.43 EUID: dc035a2c6a

Maria Petsche of Hicksville, New York (email: maria.m.petsche@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 19:37
Verified IP: 173.52.215.128 EUID: 841bbc7be8

Denyce Peyton of Cincinnati, Ohio (email: wrpresearch@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:11
Verified IP: 184.54.106.63 EUID: 190fc86f63

Sandra Pezzulli of NYC, New York (email: spezzulli@mac.com)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 16:11
Verified IP: 104.162.238.170 EUID: 2995fa4353

Judy K Pfaff of DeWitt, Michigan (email: pfaff@msu.edu)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:16
Verified IP: 68.48.123.159 EUID: 6e9ee52562

Anne Pfau of Corvallis, Oregon (email: a_pfau@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 5:38
Verified IP: 71.56.149.125 EUID: 3f26702fe3

Catherine Pfeifer-Croken of St. Catherine's, Prince Edward Island, Canada (email: karissa89appc@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:37

Verified IP: 142.68.242.35 EUID: 370863ba51

Cecilia Pfister of Madison, Connecticut (email: cecipf@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:22

Verified IP: 32.210.140.134 EUID: 8a6b3dd627

patricia phelan of freeport, New York (email: glanvil3@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:23

Verified IP: 98.116.249.214 EUID: 357329f5cf

Eileen Phelps of Vernon, Connecticut (email: eileenphelps@snet.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:00

Verified IP: 32.212.206.41 EUID: c20bb112e6

Melissa Philbin of HIGHLANDS RANCH, Colorado (email: sauberlich@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:36

Verified IP: 67.190.123.46 EUID: 16eb6e0f70

Linda Phillips of Columbia Station, Ohio (email: linphillips1@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:38

Verified IP: 162.230.80.133 EUID: 922cb741b5

Lynn Phillips of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada (email: mail_for_lynn@yahoo.ca)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:48

Verified IP: 24.69.165.113 EUID: ee6f856dc0

Donna Phillips of Redlands, California (email: dphil1662@roadrunner.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 13:14

Verified IP: 172.113.16.202 EUID: 8a8b6cab84

Matt Phillips of Oceanside, New York (email: pillsy@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 22:00

Verified IP: 100.38.116.114 EUID: 7539aaeb0b

Aly Phillips of Denver, Colorado (email: aPhillips1098@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:47

Verified IP: 75.71.248.3 EUID: f82541112d

Wendi Piazza of Decatur, Alabama (email: charmingeq@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:24

Verified IP: 68.190.3.78 EUID: 7f4f7467e2

Denise Picard Lindgren of Concord, Massachusetts (email: NEGenealogist@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:39

Verified IP: 199.125.68.155 EUID: 99014ccc60

Nancy Piccirilli of Warwick, Rhode Island (email: npiccirilli@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 16:39

Verified IP: 70.181.32.188 EUID: cc031fd3be

Debra Picker of Albany, New York (email: back2future2020@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:03

Verified IP: 66.102.8.39 EUID: af644f7e54

Dawn Picone of LEESBURG, Florida (email: DrDawnPicone@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:45

Verified IP: 174.58.196.177 EUID: 5ae600f741

Cynthia Piech of Northbrook, Illinois (email: cpiech@juno.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 21:41

Verified IP: 67.173.57.221 EUID: cc30ab5dcc

liz pierce of grand junction, Colorado (email: lizzie20@acsol.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 18:07

Verified IP: 72.174.208.75 EUID: 041fc3cd5b

Linda Pierson of Windsor, New York (email: lpierson307@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 20:03

Verified IP: 71.188.234.237 EUID: dc217f9aaf

Barbara Pierson of Orlando, Florida (email: sarasmombbp@bellsouth.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:46

Verified IP: 104.182.188.189 EUID: 2faa2c03c5

Lisanne Pierson of Brownsburg, Indiana (email: lpierson753@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:00

Verified IP: 108.223.75.108 EUID: 986ed78be6

Barbara Pigati of Greenwood, Indiana (email: dpenterltd@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:48

Verified IP: 184.1.109.206 EUID: fcd348a1ce

Richard Pigati of Greenwood, Indiana (email: dpenterltd@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:50

Verified IP: 184.1.109.206 EUID: 905642293b

Lorraine Pike of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada (email: lp@corpsec.ca)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:57

Verified IP: 66.183.92.197 EUID: dcd368ba18

Sharon Pike of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky (email: sharon@MeriwetherSociety.org)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:27

Verified IP: 23.125.183.239 EUID: 3a407da42d

Adrienne Pincus of White Plains, New York (email: adriennedsp@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 17:12

Verified IP: 74.101.23.202 EUID: b4de1d3017

Elizabeth Pinnell of Fort Mill, South Carolina (email: e_pinnell@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 10:54

Verified IP: 208.104.48.229 EUID: aa37ceaf5e

MR. & MRS. LARRY PIRRO of Kent Lakes, New York (email: bountytracker@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 12:53

Verified IP: 96.250.49.189 EUID: 67f87db5e0

Mary M Pirro of Bonita Springs, Florida (email: lpdptp@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 15:10

Verified IP: 73.23.55.155 EUID: db43e76230

Michael Pisapia of New York, New York (email: michael@pisapia.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:18

Verified IP: 68.174.149.231 EUID: 3407d2ceae

Grace Pisapia of New York, New York (email: gracepisapia@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:21

Verified IP: 68.174.149.231 EUID: 4a3f4a756e

Marilen Pitler of St. Louis, Missouri (email: Mpitler@prodigy.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:06

Verified IP: 107.77.210.187 EUID: 40dcdb6522

Marianne Pizzi of Freeport, New York (email: mpip522@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:18

Verified IP: 24.186.1.123 EUID: a393453560

Deborah Plaag of Ithaca, Florida (email: dplaag@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:55

Verified IP: 107.77.216.115 EUID: f9264a33d4

Erna Place of Needham, Massachusetts (email: erna914@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 8:05

Verified IP: 73.119.204.135 EUID: b05a8073f4

Susan Plass of Mountain View, California (email: susan_nygbs@plass-family.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:43

Verified IP: 173.228.70.72 EUID: 1b55d69f14

Jason Platzner of New Rochelle, New York (email: jasonplatzner@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 17:27

Verified IP: 216.2.193.1 EUID: d3e55af016

Sandra Plen of Hortense, Georgia (email: windy01@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 20:49

Verified IP: 209.221.58.116 EUID: 3a091f6abe

Ann Plogsterth of New York, New York (email: plogsterth@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 23:53

Verified IP: 74.71.253.94 EUID: 346cf03a50

David Plonchak of Croton on Hudson, New York (email: dplon54@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:36

Verified IP: 68.193.59.99 EUID: 9a3b950fcb

Irene Plotzker of Wilmington, Delaware (email: ireneplotzker@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:57

Verified IP: 73.13.238.18 EUID: 72db231263

Linda Pohl of Biltmore Lake, North Carolina (email: lpohl18@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:48

Verified IP: 68.187.200.6 EUID: 6ff096a3ba

Gary Pokrassa of Roslyn Heights, New York (email: pokrassa@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:20

Verified IP: 174.44.125.46 EUID: 6978e609f4

Ira Poliakoff of Wynnewood, Pennsylvania (email: ipoliakoff@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:20

Verified IP: 108.36.89.122 EUID: 8194886aa5

Ann Poliseo-Prendeville of Jackson Heights, New York (email: gardenialady@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 11:36

Verified IP: 96.246.246.213 EUID: 3668dee3a5

Marya Pollack of New York, New York (email: merchaviah@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:34

Verified IP: 66.102.6.25 EUID: e593728047

Katie Pollinger of Newtown, Pennsylvania (email: katie@hhbm.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 21:35

Verified IP: 100.34.6.46 EUID: ba468c8fe0

Jane Polowitz of Manchester, Connecticut (email: witzer.enterprises@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 9:14

Verified IP: 32.210.212.145 EUID: 352d965c75

Louise Polsky of Rancho Palos Verdes, California (email: mtygal@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:28

Verified IP: 72.203.81.189 EUID: 37eb10521b

Sally Burnett Pomeroy of Newton, Massachusetts (email: sallypomeroy@rcn.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:32

Verified IP: 146.115.128.237 EUID: 3bc4d96c21

Mary Pomponio of Berlin, New Jersey (email: beth109@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 15:18

Verified IP: 174.57.63.166 EUID: 51fe2f784c

Franklin Pond of Little Compton, Rhode Island (email: pondi83@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:52

Verified IP: 68.9.214.54 EUID: 9241b87bbd

Annette Ponto of Syracuse, New York (email: annetteponto@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:05

Verified IP: 67.249.110.143 EUID: e7f2962737

Matthew Poole of Mesa, Arizona (email: mppooleaz@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:47

Verified IP: 72.201.5.209 EUID: 22153e88e3

Susan Pope of Normal, Illinois (email: susieann.pope@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 13:58

Verified IP: 73.51.33.132 EUID: 49cca9adc3

Sandra Porter of Burton, Michigan (email: sandy507@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 13:09

Verified IP: 68.48.72.44 EUID: 2fbd8c7ede

Bunny Porter of Cass city, Michigan (email: grannyssissygirl@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:09

Verified IP: 198.98.210.34 EUID: faee09952e

Yvette Porter Moore of San Diego, California (email: yportermoore@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:27

Verified IP: 99.109.86.142 EUID: 9ad642f5ae

Michael A. Posnick of Minneapolis, Minnesota (email: mpoz@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:09

Verified IP: 68.63.219.66 EUID: c197fdd2af

christine potter of liverpool, United Kingdom (email: christinepukok@virginmedia.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 21:21

Verified IP: 92.232.38.28 EUID: 5eeffc6472

Susan Potts of Stirling, New Jersey (email: pandors1@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 9:20

Verified IP: 96.242.127.63 EUID: f56147ce05

Jane Potts of Brooklawn, New Jersey (email: JAXS35@AOL.COM)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:15

Verified IP: 73.198.254.32 EUID: e6b84707d0

Richard Pouch of Bar Harbor, Maine (email: rcpouch@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:21

Verified IP: 70.105.235.172 EUID: c3573300bb

Carol Poulos of Wantagh, New York (email: carolpoulos587@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:43

Verified IP: 69.115.254.189 EUID: 733043b2d3

Margo Powell of Chapel Hill, North Carolina (email: margopowell@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:33

Verified IP: 99.29.115.249 EUID: ca65ea0320

Kimberly Powell of Oakdale, Pennsylvania (email: lovegenealogy@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:27

Verified IP: 71.182.156.7 EUID: d2d47941f3

Marlena Powers of San Antonio, Texas (email: marpowers723@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 20:49

Verified IP: 23.125.143.31 EUID: 7d011a1790

Beth Poz of Santa Fe, New Mexico (email: starbrightbeth@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 12:16

Verified IP: 75.173.103.135 EUID: 216f9da8bd

Steven Prager of NYC, New York (email: sprager@kplawfirm.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 12:13

Verified IP: 108.54.211.48 EUID: e800690df2

Terry Prall of Avon, Indiana (email: tdprall@att.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:11

Verified IP: 108.84.224.235 EUID: 38a5eb7d14

Cynthia Pramann of YONKERS, New York (email: cindypramann@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 21:11

Verified IP: 148.74.193.153 EUID: 400fa933cf

Joan Pratt of Phoenix, Arizona (email: jpratt01@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:17

Verified IP: 70.162.194.187 EUID: 61b9375b2f

Billy Pratt of New Britain, Connecticut (email: wolf-en@att.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:00

Verified IP: 32.211.223.93 EUID: 572f99ce21

Virginia Pratt of Lehi, Utah (email: virginiampratt@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 13:53

Verified IP: 75.169.190.45 EUID: 5446ddfa0a

Karen Preston of New Port Richey, Florida (email: karen@golden-hills.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 10:47

Verified IP: 47.199.50.110 EUID: 76d96642f5

DJ Pretare of Renton, Washington (email: dpngen@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 0:45

Verified IP: 98.247.94.194 EUID: db87c3c320

Stephani Price of Rochester, Minnesota (email: pricesticker49@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 3:28

Verified IP: 174.219.15.208 EUID: f2cbd7defd

William Price of Ann Arbor, Michigan (email: wgpricejr@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 14:21

Verified IP: 76.206.40.85 EUID: 7f934f9000

Laura Price of Dublin, Ireland (email: lmcprice@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 10:55

Verified IP: 51.171.70.250 EUID: 26a7857f19

roberta price of Houston, Texas (email: rprice3226@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:14

Verified IP: 99.179.173.88 EUID: 09afd14cf6

Ronald Price of Rockville Centre, New York (email: oscron@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 8:55

Verified IP: 108.21.254.172 EUID: 6d9e339cd8

Michelle Price of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: Michelleprice89@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 12:39

Verified IP: 208.64.89.228 EUID: 6ee0fcf1d1

Ann Price of Carbondale, Illinois (email: truemaree@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:56

Verified IP: 173.28.148.149 EUID: c00fa1dd67

Laura Prieto of Pawtucket, Rhode Island (email: laurarprieto@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:34

Verified IP: 107.77.225.4 EUID: 80b6feaf99

Sheelin Prinzinger of Goode, Virginia (email: prinzinger@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 22:03

Verified IP: 174.208.42.92 EUID: 90318fb62b

Marian Pritchard of Howell, Michigan (email: marianlp@charter.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 19:17

Verified IP: 66.227.248.116 EUID: 6adc02d219

Jennifer Procino of White plains, New York (email: antnjenn2008@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 19:19

Verified IP: 108.14.54.239 EUID: a388b3fc1f

Elizabeth Prosser of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (email: prosser1@swbell.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:21

Verified IP: 172.10.54.153 EUID: 9784dea825

edward proud of Media, Pennsylvania (email: jackdswrr@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 12:56

Verified IP: 108.36.95.94 EUID: 960879cf28

Patricia A Prouty of Tyler, Texas (email: Patwinprrr@suddenlink.net)

Signed on: 10/8/2017 18:36

Verified IP: 47.219.125.29 EUID: bcb3fe1584

Anna Pudzianowski of Yardley, Pennsylvania (email: haniapol@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 9:58

Verified IP: 108.2.213.85 EUID: 5a4d928175

Joseph R. Punderson of Island Heights, New Jersey (email: jrpunderson@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 10:51

Verified IP: 92.223.130.118 EUID: 37035cb84a

Rebekah Purcell of South Jordan, Utah (email: rebekahjeanpurcell@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:31

Verified IP: 73.20.67.153 EUID: c1cd28f104

Bobbie Purdue of Fountain Valley, California (email: Bobbie@Purdues.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 12:53

Verified IP: 45.48.33.200 EUID: 8dd856930a

Jennifer Purkey of South glens falls, New York (email: Purkeysgirl5623@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 20:58

Verified IP: 172.100.245.190 EUID: 4c5a838bc3

Elizabeth Putnam of Niskayuna, New York (email: cliffhouse49@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 22:26

Verified IP: 184.91.24.113 EUID: 8833da831d

Marlene G Putterman of North Hollywood, California (email: mputterman020307@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:08

Verified IP: 76.175.29.231 EUID: eb97562181

Dallan Quass of Lindon, Utah (email: dallan@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 23:43

Verified IP: 166.70.212.76 EUID: 6a925a8296

Gloria Quigg of Tucson, Arizona (email: g14maz@centurylink.net)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 10:42

Verified IP: 184.99.132.166 EUID: 0af3c34e50

Patrick Quigley of Pocono Pines, Pennsylvania (email: patrickcquigley@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 11:04

Verified IP: 70.44.219.132 EUID: 1a8080e232

Mary Jo Quigley of Tralee, Kerry, Ireland (email: cyrilmj.ennis@eircom.net)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 14:36

Verified IP: 95.44.104.203 EUID: f0c0ff7e28

Kelly Quinlan of Floral Park, New York (email: kellyquinlan222@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:55

Verified IP: 98.116.126.36 EUID: 19a53594d6

Fr William M Quinlan of Stamford, Connecticut (email: FrQuinlan@diobpt.org)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:59

Verified IP: 74.90.25.226 EUID: 1072f5c52c

Edythe Ann Quinn of Unadilla, New York (email: quinne@hartwick.edu)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:23

Verified IP: 70.209.145.52 EUID: 85c98c187f

Ronaldxd Quinn of Marshall, Michigan (email: rbq2a6@ymail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:29

Verified IP: 172.58.120.193 EUID: 70389d3178

Christine Quintano of New City, New York (email: christinequintano03@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 18:07

Verified IP: 69.123.214.74 EUID: bf51c53664

Michael Quirion of Mashalls Creek, Pennsylvania (email: mq1967@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 22:46

Verified IP: 24.229.180.237 EUID: 60938d0cb8

Albert Rabinovitch of Mountain View, California (email: albertrab@prodigy.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:37

Verified IP: 107.128.214.150 EUID: 89239f9ae1

mark rabwin of cottonwood heights, utah (email: rabwinm@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 9:16

Verified IP: 73.3.81.222 EUID: 4c06fa28fe

Deborah Raff of Palm Desert, California (email: seraph@dc.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:37

Verified IP: 72.132.36.137 EUID: 252f71c9a4

lucia rafter of pocono lake, Pennsylvania (email: rafterlucy@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 6:28

Verified IP: 50.107.190.194 EUID: 256ba57312

Susanne Rakes of Norfolk, Virginia (email: suemarie54@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:10

Verified IP: 98.166.195.164 EUID: 3c7213c9a6

Gene Ramer of Mauston, Wisconsin (email: generamer@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:22

Verified IP: 173.24.69.226 EUID: 6fe2df9096

Kathryn Ramon of Lincoln, Massachusetts (email: kjgrml@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 8:24

Verified IP: 73.253.72.221 EUID: d774e7f2d4

Brenda S Ramsey of Sandia Park, New Mexico (email: bramsey@itensemble.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 17:30

Verified IP: 68.84.155.29 EUID: 9eb12ae825

Andrea Ramsey of Bronx, New York (email: aramseybx@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 20:24

Verified IP: 108.29.187.122 EUID: 44975973b2

Melissa Ramsey of Socorro, New Mexico (email: mramsey303@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 18:33

Verified IP: 69.19.53.114 EUID: 321b58c0ca

Ellen Ramsey-Pagett of Omaha, Nebraska (email: pagetts@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 15:33

Verified IP: 72.213.30.233 EUID: db1ddd3335

amy randle of Sacramento, California (email: arandle@brandenburger-davis.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:11

Verified IP: 50.245.176.85 EUID: 79d65c5f94

Russell Rangel of Bessemer, Paom (email: russell_rangel@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 22:49

Verified IP: 107.77.225.65 EUID: 74873466f3

Ida Jeanette Ransom of North Grosvenordale, Connecticut (email: iransom@snet.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:25

Verified IP: 32.216.94.184 EUID: e977bcef16

Scott Rappe of Chicago, Illinois (email: srappe@kplus.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 22:39

Verified IP: 108.67.132.182 EUID: c8e640e48a

Robin Rast of Vergennes, Vermont (email: rockinrobin542000@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 15:40

Verified IP: 71.254.7.88 EUID: 544106d851

Nancy Ratay of Littleton, Colorado (email: nratay@ng-tek.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 12:38

Verified IP: 73.243.200.142 EUID: 7ba91bcf4d

Randy Rauscher of Holmdel, New Jersey (email: rb.raus@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:52

Verified IP: 73.112.96.27 EUID: 7472bab40a

Betty Rauscher of Holmdel, New Jersey (email: bnr.raus@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:12

Verified IP: 73.112.96.27 EUID: d66f7b5929

Edward Ray of Lahaska, Pennsylvania (email: peter.ray@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 11:38

Verified IP: 67.165.11.170 EUID: 7d6e9ea659

Joseph Rayder of Rockaway Beach, New York (email: Rayder1949@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:13

Verified IP: 69.125.163.4 EUID: e36a1d7105

Michael Rayhill of Brooklyn, New York (email: michaelwrayhill@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:49

Verified IP: 74.65.197.187 EUID: 2edfcdeb9f

Elaine Raymo of Hamburg, Michigan (email: eraymo@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:23

Verified IP: 68.32.16.254 EUID: b5c5229305

Robert Raymond of Orem, Utah (email: RobertRaymondUT@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:50

Verified IP: 174.52.166.120 EUID: 254ec5a0d9

Dianne Raymond of Gibsonton, Florida (email: dianneh68@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 16:17

Verified IP: 47.196.45.17 EUID: 5de2d00330

Mary Raymond of Holderness, New Hampshire (email: mraymond1000@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 7:22

Verified IP: 76.179.63.146 EUID: cf2d507708

Carol Raynor of Gloucester, Virginia (email: carol.raynor@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 19:48

Verified IP: 174.226.12.233 EUID: dbf675aba8

William Reace of Atlanta, Georgia (email: wreace@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:26

Verified IP: 24.98.231.40 EUID: a28ae336ae

Judith Reale of San Diego, California (email: sddesigngal@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:49

Verified IP: 68.8.186.27 EUID: 9767dc171d

Janice Rector of Kingstin, Ontario, Canada (email: jrector1923@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:53

Verified IP: 67.193.216.213 EUID: c8e9c62603

Rebecca Rector of Troy, New York (email: rebecca.rector@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 18:07

Verified IP: 67.242.64.24 EUID: e8d3612919

Donna Reddout of Lawton, Oklahoma (email: redok4774@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:20

Verified IP: 24.49.222.104 EUID: f2859250de

patricia redecha of staten island, New York (email: redechap@hss.edu)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:05

Verified IP: 74.117.136.104 EUID: 1ed0f1871d

Anne Marie Reeb of Newfield, New Jersey (email: nreeb@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 20:09

Verified IP: 73.10.133.231 EUID: e7cc15c68b

Heather Reed of Corpus Christi, Texas (email: nuwanda300@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:11

Verified IP: 173.175.67.201 EUID: 3c8e877cfc

Cris Reed of Malta, Ohio (email: creed__22@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:41

Verified IP: 99.197.6.189 EUID: 4207cd764e

Susan Reed of Divide, Colorado (email: the2tz@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:46

Verified IP: 71.39.50.243 EUID: 36ce5917b8

Leita Reed of Elma, New York (email: tjreed@prodigy.net)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:15

Verified IP: 98.5.19.156 EUID: 3fa7ad7212

Maria Reedy of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania (email: mlreedy1@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:36

Verified IP: 198.8.32.61 EUID: c216d1250d

JAMES REGAN of Garden City, New York (email: mutharegan@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 15:26

Verified IP: 173.2.27.108 EUID: c2deafc75a

Maura Regan of New York, New York (email: jfhny@icloud.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:12

Verified IP: 107.77.226.196 EUID: 91459c7cca

Garri Regev of New York, New York (email: garrir@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:24

Verified IP: 77.139.147.147 EUID: 292333d9ff

Paul Rezac of Buffalo, New York (email: prezac@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 11:38

Verified IP: 108.17.8.40 EUID: c1a8f6244b

Karen Rehm of Williamsburg, Virginia (email: krehmhokie@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:39

Verified IP: 108.26.68.89 EUID: da8d825b15

Naomi Rehm of Carlisle, Pennsylvania (email: rnrn827@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 19:54

Verified IP: 24.159.162.164 EUID: dec333ff8b

Michael Reich of Glendale Heights, Illinois (email: m_reich@ymail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:45

Verified IP: 66.133.78.102 EUID: 93b4c637d2

Nancy L. Reicher of Kansas City, Missouri (email: nlreicher@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:44

Verified IP: 136.33.62.25 EUID: 20b81e875d

Douglas Reid of Naples, Florida (email: dwrockyrf@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:00

Verified IP: 184.151.37.229 EUID: 59de1338ee

Lorie Reid of Wantagh, New York (email: lorie922@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 5:44

Verified IP: 96.246.16.103 EUID: cb6984b0ea

Catharine Reid of Seattle, Washington (email: cbreid50@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:35

Verified IP: 67.168.74.143 EUID: 482f7acab9

John Reidy of West Chester, Pennsylvania (email: jack.reidy@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:16

Verified IP: 71.225.146.209 EUID: 30345691c7

Sharon Reif of Oak Brook, Illinois (email: sreif1956@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:30

Verified IP: 73.210.186.134 EUID: c06c6fe492

Jane Reifer of Fullerton, California (email: cluttercontrol@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 21:11

Verified IP: 76.194.237.176 EUID: e1ebee9345

Mary Reilly of Cedarburg, Wisconsin (email: marycedarburg@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:05

Verified IP: 24.211.14.229 EUID: 5473b41a84

Brian Reis of Brooklyn, New York (email: bar9@nyu.edu)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 12:33

Verified IP: 67.245.232.120 EUID: 2463da9bd7

Bruce Reisch of Geneva, New York (email: bruce.reisch@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:04

Verified IP: 66.102.8.63 EUID: 965b57f6ea

Judyth Reitze of Millinocket, Maine (email: reitzejb@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 14:36

Verified IP: 205.209.65.62 EUID: 70ec664c7e

Donna Remington of Pawtucket, Rhode Island (email: donnamremington@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 21:29

Verified IP: 100.10.78.64 EUID: e8fe8836c6

maureen renton of london, london (email: colwell21@hotmail.co.uk)

Signed on: 10/8/2017 11:30

Verified IP: 92.234.213.11 EUID: 990b37920d

Penelope ReVelle of Lexington, Massachusetts (email: ipenrevel@juno.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:08

Verified IP: 173.76.246.110 EUID: 579322a36f

Debra Revzen of Mendota Heights, Minnesota (email: dkrevzen@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 0:11

Verified IP: 107.4.185.238 EUID: 0856f2cc53

Pat Reynolds of Sherwood, Oregon (email: purplepatty2@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:34

Verified IP: 187.211.143.64 EUID: 165efa528d

Christine Reynolds of Renton, Washington (email: D1Warbler@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:19

Verified IP: 24.19.210.198 EUID: c0c6ea418e

Cheryl Rhoads of Tomball, Texas (email: genrhoads@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:52

Verified IP: 73.32.22.176 EUID: 20705d439a

Darcey Rhoads of Van Nuys, California (email: darceyd83@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:17

Verified IP: 70.197.73.103 EUID: 0050f53c13

Christine Rhodes Rhodes of Littleton, Colorado (email: bean80128@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:16

Verified IP: 216.85.158.97 EUID: c528293786

Lockwood Rianhard of Vero Beach, Florida (email: lrianhard@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:17

Verified IP: 75.67.166.203 EUID: c1bcdad53a

Lyn Ribisi of Glendale, California (email: lynposner@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:26

Verified IP: 204.102.215.14 EUID: 5d2b40e182

Hollis Ricci-Canham of Albion, New York (email: holliscan@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 9:14

Verified IP: 98.10.225.48 EUID: af6c0e091a

HG Rice of Huletts Landing, New York (email: hgrice@myfairpoint.net)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:04

Verified IP: 71.161.91.10 EUID: c032a00138

Cynthia Rice-Quiroz of Lake Charles, Louisiana (email: cricequiroz@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:27

Verified IP: 72.166.23.234 EUID: 29bf481d40

Joy Rich of Brooklyn, New York (email: joyrich@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 12:57

Verified IP: 208.120.190.22 EUID: 3947f6b1df

Alexis Rich of Scarsdale, New York (email: alexisrich@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:37

Verified IP: 73.234.71.244 EUID: 0ac53e1c11

Martha Richards of Renton, Washington (email: maseattle@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 0:27

Verified IP: 73.109.237.142 EUID: 9d8e4168c7

JOANNE RICHARDS of Thomaston, Maine (email: joanne.richards@twc.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:28

Verified IP: 74.75.250.50 EUID: 97da6d7dc1

Katherine Richards of Austin, Texas (email: kathe_r@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 8:16

Verified IP: 208.191.155.14 EUID: de7abd1ea1

Kathy Richardson of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: kathleencrichardson@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 1:48

Verified IP: 67.2.41.215 EUID: 921e5d89f7

Ann-Maree Richardson of Melbourne, Victoria Australia (email: amrlspm@yahoo.com.au)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 5:24

Verified IP: 210.84.49.208 EUID: 39e5c3d6cc

Susan Richardson of Acton, Massachusetts (email: srichardson0141@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:20

Verified IP: 98.229.134.14 EUID: a481113e63

Ann Richardson of Bronx, New York (email: aanstele@mac.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 20:07

Verified IP: 74.88.68.199 EUID: b3987d2be5

John V. Richardson Jr. of Inglewood, California (email: jvrjvr@att.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:29

Verified IP: 108.237.153.183 EUID: 1d40112e64

Elizabeth Richert of Miami, Florida (email: sunset8770@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 5:17

Verified IP: 73.245.249.169 EUID: d9cbf5ffb4

Patricia B Richley of South Jordan, Utah (email: MYRT@dearmyrtle.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 18:30

Verified IP: 24.11.58.39 EUID: 940f5684b9

Angela Richmond-Fuller of London, Kent, England (email: angela.richmond@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 5:12

Verified IP: 213.191.178.152 EUID: c06c7a6af9

Anne Richter of Lawtons, New York (email: fifianne2003@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 22:23

Verified IP: 98.4.9.22 EUID: 997a3a1e44

Phyllis Rickard of Adrian, Michigan (email: phyllisrick@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:37

Verified IP: 70.194.21.63 EUID: 86560d0dd5

Paige Rickett of London, United Kingdom (email: prickett@findmypast.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 4:37

Verified IP: 194.247.75.2 EUID: 8fc5a43259

Teresa Ricketts of Murray, Utah (email: tinclipp@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 20:45

Verified IP: 98.202.2.206 EUID: 7450139897

Linda Ricks Ricks of Lincoln, California (email: Ldricks@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 17:57

Verified IP: 76.14.104.232 EUID: 20c0e83ece

Karen Ricotta of Bayville, New Jersey (email: Karen99Lyn@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 8:02

Verified IP: 24.0.220.3 EUID: 2d5bcf78fc

Lee Ann Riddoch of Montrose, Colorado (email: kid1896@icloud.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 9:32

Verified IP: 209.198.58.108 EUID: 28132ebd59

Tyne Rieck of DAvenport, Iowa (email: candy@piratedog.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:01

Verified IP: 207.165.229.5 EUID: a8f5ec61b7

DALE RIEDEL of Dix Hills, New York (email: DBR3126@AOL.COM)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 10:02

Verified IP: 68.132.99.245 EUID: 90cb0984c5

Frederick riefler of Eden, New York (email: riefbriefs@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:30

Verified IP: 71.186.243.42 EUID: e1c7096b40

Marilyn K Riehl of Carmel, California (email: marilynriehl@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:09

Verified IP: 73.170.161.62 EUID: a0e5d1ac92

Marylois Riemenschneider of Lemont, Illinois (email: familystorydetective@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:20

Verified IP: 73.73.151.183 EUID: dc458cdc7c

Barbara Riese of Granada Hills, California (email: briese@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:30

Verified IP: 75.82.231.223 EUID: e9ed143ddd

Christine Riganati of Severna Park, Maryland (email: rigamopolis12@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 11:24

Verified IP: 100.16.50.151 EUID: f44811dbba

Stephen Rigden of London, United Kingdom (email: srigden@findmypast.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 8:48

Verified IP: 194.247.75.2 EUID: 9e425b49a7

Carol Rikerd of Tacoma, Washington (email: crikerd@nventure.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 23:21

Verified IP: 192.173.161.234 EUID: 6e81469c35

Laurie Riley of Owosso, Michigan (email: laurieriley62@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:40

Verified IP: 70.194.7.174 EUID: dbf7728e16

Leonard W. Riley III of Roseburg, Oregon (email: lwriii30@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 11:54

Verified IP: 216.110.199.25 EUID: d8241b0d0d

Amy Riordan of Bellport, New York (email: acrtownie@icloud.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:27

Verified IP: 24.91.185.92 EUID: f561f43bd5

Barrett Riordan of Hilton Head Island, South Carolina (email: briordan12@hargray.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 13:33

Verified IP: 67.216.130.181 EUID: 7575546fec

Peter Riordan of Darien, Connecticut (email: peter.s.riordan@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 9:51

Verified IP: 104.246.126.247 EUID: 5036201f26

Amy Riordan of Bellport, New York (email: acrtownie@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:11

Verified IP: 24.91.185.92 EUID: 36ec00b21b

Michele Risinger of Hartford City, Indiana (email: michele.risinger@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 11:56

Verified IP: 208.119.67.130 EUID: 0f7fa523c1

Veronica Risko of Boca Raton, Florida (email: risiko@bellsouth.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 12:39

Verified IP: 108.77.90.76 EUID: d31a107216

Judith Riss Mobilio of Stamford, Connecticut (email: judimo@att.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:12

Verified IP: 170.163.48.227 EUID: 0683a9b224

Carol Ritchey of Venus, Texas (email: cayritchey@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:51

Verified IP: 107.77.253.11 EUID: 0e61ce69b9

Delbert Ritchhart of San Diego, California (email: dritchh37@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:33

Verified IP: 75.80.131.21 EUID: 3d7b94e2ba

Terence Ritson of Belfast, Tyrone, Northern Ireland (email: tritson@hotmail.co.uk)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 15:36

Verified IP: 5.172.52.121 EUID: 12b16511d6

Mary Rivers of Lutz, Florida (email: mrivers813@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:22

Verified IP: 47.204.251.119 EUID: a641fbf1eb

Christine Roane of SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts (email: cmroane@cool-universe.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:37

Verified IP: 73.149.48.184 EUID: 062771f0de

Kathy Robarts of Tampa, Florida (email: kathyrobarts@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:32

Verified IP: 72.186.14.209 EUID: 548d4aeb41

Linda Robbins of Rhome, Texas (email: lindarobbins57@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:03

Verified IP: 52.128.61.98 EUID: db8537bc00

Kori Robbins of Fruit Heights, Utah (email: kori.robbins@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:28

Verified IP: 65.130.233.183 EUID: 58605e86eb

Melissa Roberge of Rockvale, Tennessee (email: melissa@roberge.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 4:23

Verified IP: 69.247.6.252 EUID: fcf358278d

Joyce Roberson of West Hills, California (email: wochowsant@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 20:32

Verified IP: 104.35.145.204 EUID: 69df0daf8e

Foy Roberto of Clovis, California (email: mikeandfoy@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:16

Verified IP: 99.3.118.219 EUID: d0e138163c

Lynne Roberts of Armadale, Western Australia, Australia (email: lfvroberts@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 22:19

Verified IP: 203.19.81.250 EUID: 0ce784a6a3

Irene Roberts of Lynbrook, New York (email: rogandirbrts@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 9:48

Verified IP: 108.41.179.62 EUID: 22ff11efaa

Ian Roberts of Scarborough, Ontario, Canada (email: ianroberts109@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 4:03

Verified IP: 99.253.227.169 EUID: 53092ea550

pat Roberts of Port Orange, Florida (email: patyecake@cfl.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 5:38

Verified IP: 72.239.207.129 EUID: 571cbd2e4e

Lynne Roberts of Roseville, California (email: lnr@surewest.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:36

Verified IP: 66.205.149.254 EUID: cf16d921bc

Christine Roberts of Green Cove Springs, Florida (email: chrisgoodenough4@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:52

Verified IP: 174.198.10.180 EUID: d3dcb5d5fd

George Robertson of Rocky Mount, North Carolina (email: cavalr41@suddenlink.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 21:13

Verified IP: 173.80.73.87 EUID: 7a1147ac24

Dorene Robinson of Seattle, Washington (email: robinson.dorene@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 8:16

Verified IP: 174.196.148.166 EUID: 492955670e

Harold Robinson of Talladega, Alabama (email: vtyankee@charter.net)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 14:19

Verified IP: 172.223.21.94 EUID: 6c0326a07d

Michael Robinson of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: mdrobinson@arb.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:41

Verified IP: 66.60.102.82 EUID: 09183b24b1

Betty Robinson of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan (email: blgre22@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 8:30

Verified IP: 98.243.2.137 EUID: 6b1062bb72

Jaye Lynn Robison of Provo, Utah (email: jayelynnrobison@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 13:35

Verified IP: 66.87.221.3 EUID: fbe61d0828

Ana Robles of Elmont, New York (email: anrobles68@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 18:14

Verified IP: 96.250.205.203 EUID: 27a8432f21

Thomas Roche of Scottsdale, Arizona (email: buffalo72@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:55

Verified IP: 24.251.180.10 EUID: 01722943b3

Diogo Rodrigues of Dundee, Angus, Scotland (email: drodrigues@findmypast.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 4:37

Verified IP: 194.247.73.11 EUID: 09faaba8a7

Moise Rodriguez of Orlando, Florida (email: kezrod@bellsouth.net)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 12:01

Verified IP: 108.218.50.177 EUID: a685d6b162

Jodi Roessler of Perryville, Kentucky (email: jodi.roessler@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:28

Verified IP: 23.126.61.178 EUID: 04aba01bf0

Maeve Rogan of Belfast, Northern Ireland (email: mw.rogan@ntlworld.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:56

Verified IP: 81.107.96.17 EUID: 6133826269

Pat Rogers of Ashton, Idaho (email: monny_83420@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 9:19

Verified IP: 199.33.218.214 EUID: 4b4d3c3379

Dianna Rogers of Franklin, North Carolina (email: drogers234@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 9:54

Verified IP: 24.246.164.27 EUID: 628330992

John Rogers of Los Angeles, California (email: rogers90065@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 11:42

Verified IP: 108.81.21.6 EUID: 7af0e52d44

Bryce Rogers of Malad City, Idaho (email: info@lggen.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 11:46

Verified IP: 216.180.184.215 EUID: e8ea16dc9e

Heidi Rogge of Fenton, Michigan (email: heidirogge49@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 22:55

Verified IP: 173.21.14.78 EUID: 9d902fb5da

Jessica Romandia of Sacramento, California (email: jromandia@brandenburger-davis.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:21

Verified IP: 50.245.176.85 EUID: 3273d9ba5b

Margie Rosario of Rapid City, South Dakota (email: mkrosario@rap.midco.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:32

Verified IP: 216.71.21.173 EUID: 7c5b4d2b9b

Sergio Rosarios of Newton, Massachusetts (email: rosarios007@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:59

Verified IP: 186.188.168.253 EUID: 43ad79fb03

Richard Rose of Saratoga Springs, Utah (email: RickSRose@Me.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:27

Verified IP: 67.186.230.20 EUID: d797431c6b

Betsy Rosenberg of Seymour, Connecticut (email: betcrose@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 0:08

Verified IP: 76.118.52.56 EUID: 7057745ce9

David Rosenberg of New York, New York (email: maverick61878@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:43

Verified IP: 70.214.121.85 EUID: e1407e7682

Carolyn and Richard Rosenstein of Los Angeles, California (email: kenterway@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 21:55

Verified IP: 69.26.135.45 EUID: f9165adaf4

Barbara Rosenstrauch of San Antonio, Texas (email: bystrauch@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 17:33

Verified IP: 64.148.241.131 EUID: c956190567

sue rosenstrauch of bridgewater, Massachusetts (email: rows.bush@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:15

Verified IP: 71.174.161.212 EUID: 4bf4407f0c

Jerome Rosenthal of Maspeth, New York (email: northernrose54@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:59

Verified IP: 100.37.12.126 EUID: 27736f002a

Steven Rosenwasser of Beverly Hills, California (email: srosenwasser@beachnet.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:28

Verified IP: 76.91.9.40 EUID: 00f416b477

Walter Rosett of Albuquerque, New Mexico (email: wrosett@mindspring.com)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 13:04

Verified IP: 75.161.65.78 EUID: 176346f566

George Ross of Thompson's Station, Tennessee (email: geros1@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:44

Verified IP: 71.236.42.247 EUID: 41d696757d

Kathleen Ross of Dowling, Ontario, Canada (email: kmross46@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:34

Verified IP: 142.114.124.74 EUID: a2276b8d35

Robert Ross of Branford, Connecticut (email: ltrvrln@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 11:28

Verified IP: 32.208.45.83 EUID: 78437aff8b

Margaret Rossi of San Diego, California (email: storyseekers@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 14:46

Verified IP: 99.169.164.118 EUID: 67b4639d43

Nicholas Rossi of Brewster, New York (email: nrossi123@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:48

Verified IP: 67.189.136.145 EUID: 781fc5e63a

Gladys Roswell of Glendale, New York (email: crjcean@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 18:58

Verified IP: 24.151.20.71 EUID: 27dde8ba20

Sheree Roth of Palo Alto, California (email: ssroth@pacbell.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 22:38

Verified IP: 68.190.238.108 EUID: 44c283e9f6

Patricia Roth of Waxhaw, North Carolina (email: paro704@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:03

Verified IP: 172.72.162.226 EUID: 52ccc190e2

Diane Rothaar of Woodinville, Washington (email: DianeHeveranRothaar@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 20:54

Verified IP: 98.203.220.255 EUID: f9c75df2f0

Sondra Rothe of Kingwood, Texas (email: ssrothe@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:00

Verified IP: 47.221.38.189 EUID: 3b3213c664

Alan Rothenberg of New York, New York (email: amr425@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 10:36

Verified IP: 72.69.212.130 EUID: 163dbc8a21

sharon rottman of Washington, District of Columbia (email: sharonrottman@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 15:30

Verified IP: 95.86.90.90 EUID: 5f9e7a95fe

Cynthia Roubian of Fairport, New York (email: croubian@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 13:51

Verified IP: 66.67.42.213 EUID: 3f96e40e3a

Jean Roughley of Long Beach, California (email: pharmsrink@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:25

Verified IP: 75.142.96.28 EUID: efb84017de

Alane Roundtree of Eagan, Minnesota (email: elmorroundtree@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:46

Verified IP: 71.220.10.155 EUID: 377668ef90

Robert Rouselle of West Hempstead, New York (email: rrousselle1@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 21:42

Verified IP: 67.86.100.53 EUID: 9be3424403

Marie Roussos of Smithtown, New York (email: BSKTBTQUE@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 9:05

Verified IP: 24.189.24.181 EUID: 1a7ef9b2c5

Sandra Rowe of Brunswick, Maine (email: RRowe95545@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 12:37

Verified IP: 73.238.32.202 EUID: bfc3a0ae0

Emily Rowe of Eureka, California (email: e.rowe12@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 16:06

Verified IP: 47.208.24.104 EUID: 0030726c28

James Rowe of Brooklyn, New York (email: jamesfrederickwilliamrowe@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 21:42

Verified IP: 208.120.19.180 EUID: 73b08c9cba

charlotte Rowell of Seymour, Connecticut (email: crowell@biblio.org)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:21

Verified IP: 207.210.129.6 EUID: a728906c31

Dave Rowitt of Orlando, Florida (email: rowittworld@bellsouth.net)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 14:48

Verified IP: 108.81.103.39 EUID: 02c3ad9cc7

Michelle M. Roy of Doylestown, Pennsylvania (email: michelle@gavinroy.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 12:11

Verified IP: 98.115.88.236 EUID: 712acadf6c

Rachel Rozell of Ankeny, Iowa (email: rachelrozell514@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:56

Verified IP: 174.217.4.168 EUID: 67985600cf

Cynthia Rubino of Pound Ridge, New York (email: cynthiaclaire@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 18:33

Verified IP: 199.97.121.99 EUID: d77d9fbf05

leslie rubinson of vista, California (email: lrrubinson@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:26

Verified IP: 209.133.202.250 EUID: oddac3e8cb

Lynn Rudberg of Batavia, Illinois (email: lrudberg@att.net)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 0:29

Verified IP: 104.62.64.44 EUID: cce766aec3

Mark Rudningen of Citrus Heights, California (email: insureu2@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 13:42

Verified IP: 73.192.193.195 EUID: 78f36db8f4

Michelle Ruell of South Jordan, Utah (email: shelly-michelle-michaelene@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:48

Verified IP: 174.23.149.190 EUID: f70ac26ce7

John Ruell of South Jordan, Utah (email: jruell2266@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:12

Verified IP: 174.23.149.190 EUID: cf118472e7

Garrett Ruell of south jordan, utah (email: garrettruell@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:16

Verified IP: 174.23.149.190 EUID: 10877734dc

McKall Ruell of Provo, Utah (email: mckallerin@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:47

Verified IP: 45.56.62.185 EUID: 08120631c1

Linda Ruffer of Los Angeles, California (email: rufflsr@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:56

Verified IP: 45.49.153.42 EUID: e44ab6fb60

Karen Ruhe of Las Vegas, Nevada (email: klj5765@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 22:16

Verified IP: 71.48.42.21 EUID: 272f484fd7

Morton Rumberg of Gold River, California (email: mortrumberg1@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:48

Verified IP: 108.204.255.14 EUID: 8ec9ce7435

Conn Rusche of San Anselmo, California (email: conn@rusche.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:02

Verified IP: 73.170.4.26 EUID: 965b0888d7

Jay Russell of Medina, Ohio (email: jrussell3747@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 16:45

Verified IP: 69.81.193.131 EUID: 37cca95661

Barbara Russell of East Setauket, New York (email: bmr83@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:05

Verified IP: 47.18.137.129 EUID: e9f0981721

Jack Russell of Dublin, Ireland (email: anotherjackrussell@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 19:11

Verified IP: 86.46.23.114 EUID: b3726bd884

Rachael Russell of Rexburg, Idaho (email: rus15005@byui.edu)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 23:06

Verified IP: 38.104.175.210 EUID: 327c6e7be0

Judy Russell of Avenel, New Jersey (email: legalgenealogist@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:52

Verified IP: 69.141.54.134 EUID: 642fc9228a

Nicki Russler of Knoxville, Tennessee (email: nrussler@att.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:09

Verified IP: 96.85.58.65 EUID: 1eb12156ec

Sandra Russo of Buffalo, New York (email: smrusso@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 15:13

Verified IP: 71.186.241.41 EUID: d7b94ee9db

Timothy Ruth of La Mesa, California (email: veritas1803@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:02

Verified IP: 128.49.164.162 EUID: c9f6cbcd90

Margaret Rutledge of Costa Mesa, California (email: margaretrutledge@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:24

Verified IP: 108.193.253.132 EUID: b6432e0177

Sonji Ruttan of Spokane, Washington (email: sunmarmis@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 19:23

Verified IP: 67.185.255.219 EUID: 4a06d388a1

Honey Ryan of Savannah, Georgia (email: hryansavh@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 22:08

Verified IP: 73.21.24.121 EUID: 7bda7ff622

Gail Ryan of Naperville, Illinois (email: gail.ryan12@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:55

Verified IP: 173.161.91.94 EUID: c1b2551a33

Donna Ryan of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (email: der625@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:33

Verified IP: 72.22.166.155 EUID: f6423d259a

David Ryan of Cork, Ireland (email: Ryangenealogy@outlook.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:54

Verified IP: 86.44.50.16 EUID: 3289341dd8

ELAINE RYCZEK of WEEKI WACHEE, Florida (email: bunnyryc@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 8:18

Verified IP: 66.249.88.13 EUID: 9318960c01

Richard Rydant of High Falls, New York (email: rikrydant@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 19:57

Verified IP: 96.238.96.209 EUID: b930a06f93

Jennifer Rydell of Chattanooga, Tennessee (email: samburu97@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:26

Verified IP: 66.18.33.130 EUID: ae01d3fca6

Gyda Sabaugh of Brooklyn, New York (email: gyda@knickerbockerdar.org)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:15

Verified IP: 100.2.70.74 EUID: 3.97E+10

CHRISTINA SABIN of Grass Valley, California (email: christina.sabin@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:28

Verified IP: 184.23.140.27 EUID: 920a9642eb

Barbara Sacharow of New York, New York (email: b.sach@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 23:02

Verified IP: 173.77.21.165 EUID: 506d81b4db

Matthew Sacher of Dix hills, New York (email: mssacher11@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:33

Verified IP: 149.125.115.76 EUID: ea18fe70d2

Jennifer Sacher of Lyndhurst, Ohio (email: jensacher@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:21

Verified IP: 99.153.22.186 EUID: d4087e66bc

Pamela Myer Sackett of Gainesville, Virginia (email: sackettpjm@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:19

Verified IP: 50.205.18.53 EUID: ca32e12ba4

Ruth Sackheim of Chicago, Illinois (email: rmsackheim@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:10

Verified IP: 172.8.85.193 EUID: 4294635de1

Eric Saffran of Alpharetta, Georgia (email: rsaffran@gatech.edu)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 12:55

Verified IP: 70.148.242.67 EUID: ef3ce7b83c

Lucille Safir of Wantagh, New York (email: frelu@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 10:48

Verified IP: 104.246.116.26 EUID: 45e9b11170

Jay Sage of Newton, Massachusetts (email: VicePresident@iajgs.org)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 15:00

Verified IP: 108.26.214.62 EUID: bd0e02a1dd

Marie Sagers of Wenonah, New Jersey (email: mcmsagers@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 21:45

Verified IP: 73.112.84.82 EUID: 92e00640db

Elizabeth Salamy of Bexley, Ohio (email: lizsalamy@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:26

Verified IP: 173.88.63.229 EUID: eb179f2268

Suzy salamy of brooklyn, New York (email: suzysalamy@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 9:08

Verified IP: 24.46.217.41 EUID: 70365e5849

Cynthia Salerno of Arroyo Grande, California (email: celli1854@live.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 3:32

Verified IP: 97.86.154.152 EUID: 2e8d630f4e

Lisa Salinas of Houston, Texas (email: smallestleaf@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:07

Verified IP: 98.200.176.127 EUID: dc9a7b4ee5

Justin Salvadore of East Haven, Connecticut (email: justinsalvadore@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 8:54

Verified IP: 66.249.88.21 EUID: a416fc8281

Rose-Marie Salvati of Dublin, Ireland (email: r.salvati@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 6:14

Verified IP: 51.37.50.1 EUID: 8e69be11fd

Kimberly Samar of Wayne, Pennsylvania (email: kimberlysamar@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:54

Verified IP: 66.102.8.48 EUID: bd7dcf4c59

Sal Sammartano of parrish, Florida (email: salsax2@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 10:56

Verified IP: 97.96.57.204 EUID: b05b4a5813

Eileen Sammon of Bay Shore, New York (email: rjsems77@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 23:47

Verified IP: 74.89.26.146 EUID: eb9dcf6a95

W David Samuelson of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: dsam52@sampubco.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:46

Verified IP: 75.162.236.71 EUID: 8b01ad1790

Lori Samuelson of Tarpon Springs, Florida (email: genealogyatheart@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:31

Verified IP: 168.254.225.148 EUID: 821100c1a2

Patricia Sanda of Whitman, Massachusetts (email: patti33496@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:04

Verified IP: 76.24.87.127 EUID: 2cbeef329a

Cheri Sandall of Lynnwood, Washington (email: cherisandall@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:31

Verified IP: 50.46.128.5 EUID: d83a41e6be

Susan Sanders of Plainwell, Michigan (email: plainwellsanders@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:49

Verified IP: 75.219.13.31 EUID: 4c2391cd7c

Vivian Sanders of Eadd, Tennessee (email: vickisande@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:00

Verified IP: 73.252.87.111 EUID: 6ae68ed26f

Gary Sanders of Palo Alto, California (email: gary@sandersdata.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 18:15

Verified IP: 108.95.166.141 EUID: 49b962e9b9

Renate Sanders of Newport News, Virginia (email: yarsan@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 8:53

Verified IP: 68.0.38.179 EUID: d2383e4ff4

Michelle Sandler of Westminster, California (email: michellegailsandler@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:08

Verified IP: 47.154.8.193 EUID: 46724e0795

Gary Sandler of Cameron Park, California (email: garysandler42@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:00

Verified IP: 198.135.203.249 EUID: e3861cb285

Frances Sandler of Lakeside, California (email: sandlerpam@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:57

Verified IP: 72.220.209.73 EUID: ef8c6f5c2c

Jeane Sandow of Rio Vista, California (email: jeane.sandow@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 22:55

Verified IP: 73.222.124.118 EUID: ff18f18d94

Rowe Sandra J of Oak Park, Illinois (email: sandra.j.rowe@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:39

Verified IP: 73.45.101.124 EUID: e01f6f0046

Roberta Sands of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (email: rgsands@upenn.edu)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:26

Verified IP: 71.185.228.202 EUID: 170c0a987d

Petros Sandy of Mount Vernon, Ohio (email: sandypetros@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 8:42

Verified IP: 71.213.183.9 EUID: e6fe2ead79

Paul Sangster of Flagstaff, Arizona (email: pesangster39@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:17

Verified IP: 47.215.192.195 EUID: 5c08db82e8

Mari Santoro of Orange City, Florida (email: marisantoro@rocketmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 18:40

Verified IP: 107.145.3.147 EUID: ef4291062f

Alice Saoud of Sacramento, California (email: amsaoud@zoho.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:33

Verified IP: 73.192.139.31 EUID: 70be528666

Lisa Sara of Schenevus, New York (email: cheech8365@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:09

Verified IP: 184.53.0.68 EUID: 39e5b1c6ca

Terry Sasko of Wellington, Ohio (email: sasko022002@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 7:43

Verified IP: 174.232.130.45 EUID: b186862a07

Hilda Saulsbury of PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania (email: mayhilda@cavtel.net)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 10:15

Verified IP: 71.162.254.203 EUID: 41ca4d233e

Elizabeth Saunders of Archdale, North Carolina (email: ebeth2000@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 9:41

Verified IP: 66.110.239.77 EUID: 5ac841b9e5

Elias Savada of Bethesda, Maryland (email: esavada@mac.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 14:54

Verified IP: 74.96.167.120 EUID: 9cd5952f91

Amy Savitzky of Houston, Texas (email: agsav@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 21:19

Verified IP: 172.58.225.3 EUID: ad8e54f9ff

Erin Sawaya of Brooklyn, New York (email: erinbklyn@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 8:05

Verified IP: 74.71.213.17 EUID: 09d92332b7

Elaine Riddle Sawin of Lakewood, Colorado (email: ejsawin@zoho.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 12:17

Verified IP: 71.218.138.78 EUID: 029f50dcbd

Rae Sawyer of Tampa, Florida (email: xrae01@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 20:24

Verified IP: 47.197.254.208 EUID: 2718157c81

JOHN SAWYER SR of MONROE TOWNSHIP, New Jersey (email: jjsneccmob@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 5:30

Verified IP: 69.142.220.29 EUID: c12cd626e6

Michael Saxton of Davis, California (email: mjsaxton@ucdavis.edu)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:09

Verified IP: 169.237.94.14 EUID: c144ac906b

Marie Scalisi of Huntington Station, New York (email: scalisi@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:21

Verified IP: 69.117.238.77 EUID: 21caad108f

Lauretta Scally of Saint James, New York (email: lauscal@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 14:49

Verified IP: 207.29.45.2 EUID: ae01d73f15

Norman Scarpulla of Andover, Massachusetts (email: nkscarpulla@icloud.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:41

Verified IP: 98.110.167.218 EUID: 64b87601ae

Beth Schaefer of Hoboken, New Jersey (email: NYloft2000@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 20:49

Verified IP: 70.209.141.26 EUID: 9b26f36eff

moshe schaeffer of Jerusalem, israel (email: schaefferfamilytree@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 9:35

Verified IP: 5.28.175.202 EUID: 8a97222885

Diane Schaffer of Santa Fe, New Mexico (email: dianceschaffer1@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 2:38

Verified IP: 63.225.5.129 EUID: da0e959661

Sandy Schaffner of Tracy, California (email: slslibldy@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 0:47

Verified IP: 67.181.83.65 EUID: efcd128173

Mary Schanz of Menands, New York (email: caroly6@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:24

Verified IP: 67.252.6.157 EUID: 2b9e8e1c4f

Judy Scheer of Warminster PA, Pennsylvania (email: jscheer754@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/19/2017 16:13

Verified IP: 69.139.74.203 EUID: 1a2fb79ffe

Linda Scheetz of Norton, Kansas (email: biggest_kitty_lover@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:43

Verified IP: 64.250.55.165 EUID: ab4f5c4e7b

Madeliene Scheiman of San Jose, California, 94109 (email: madeliene2011@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 16:09

Verified IP: 76.103.150.66 EUID: 2a09eafd3c

Andrew Schell of Natick, Massachusetts (email: markmiwordz@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 6:58

Verified IP: 173.48.208.242 EUID: b099f26e97

Claudis Schellenberg of East Elmhurst, New York (email: cschelss@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:34

Verified IP: 209.150.41.205 EUID: c449378d66

Barbara Schenck of Bozeman, Montana (email: bjschenck@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 0:39

Verified IP: 97.121.218.225 EUID: 906442cf68

Suzanne Scheraga of Ocala, Florida (email: sischeraga@outlook.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:01

Verified IP: 68.202.178.156 EUID: de0e72af30

Susan Scherman of Weehawken, New Jersey (email: susanscherman@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 18:04

Verified IP: 173.63.101.166 EUID: 3bc0344590

Sherri Schiff of Las Vegas, Nevada (email: nealmi@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:06

Verified IP: 68.105.184.159 EUID: 169a14601c

Loretta Schindelman of Delray Beach, Florida (email: yiya1@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:47

Verified IP: 177.237.78.98 EUID: fda4fed2ed

Bonnie Schlagel of Setauket, New York (email: bjschlagel@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 9:58

Verified IP: 70.214.83.215 EUID: 0b1cea18c8

Raymond Schlicht of FISHKILL, New York (email: raschlicht149@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:11

Verified IP: 24.186.45.45 EUID: 8f895bc00b

Larry Schliessmann of Murrells Inlet, South Carolina (email: gabrielfwkoch@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:09

Verified IP: 98.122.79.218 EUID: 6299a964df

Shalyn Schmelter of West Jordan, Utah (email: kevin.shalyn@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 0:42

Verified IP: 174.52.202.82 EUID: c239d325a7

Judy Schmid of Suracuse, New York (email: schmid@twcny.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:39

Verified IP: 184.153.236.146 EUID: 2c478e22d3

Cynthia Schmidt of Amherst, New Hampshire (email: cyn@zalondek.org)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:00

Verified IP: 75.150.114.145 EUID: 439109cf3e

Renee Schmidt of Vienna, Virginia (email: rjs2018@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:46

Verified IP: 108.18.150.115 EUID: 62f513b529

Elsa Schmieder of Houston, Texas (email: ema57al@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:53

Verified IP: 70.196.134.47 EUID: b5e36c0b50

Alice Schmitt of Kennewick, Washington (email: alice.schmitt54@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:15

Verified IP: 71.80.152.225 EUID: 1f09111257

Carol Schmitt of MASPETH, New York (email: cas0819@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:27

Verified IP: 72.69.194.37 EUID: 258a545f92

Lynne Schneider of Los Angeles, California (email: schneider_lynne@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 0:08

Verified IP: 104.51.108.5 EUID: 11d45a68c0

Rita Schneider of Lombard, Illinois (email: rschnei577@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:13

Verified IP: 73.9.214.59 EUID: 37b40c7412

Janet M Schneider of Brooklyn, New York (email: 124jms@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 11:27

Verified IP: 108.14.198.141 EUID: b63b7e1162

Kathy Schneider of Baldwin, New York (email: bigmommak@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:06

Verified IP: 69.113.203.33 EUID: 9454be59d4

Jerry Schneider of Burke, Virginia (email: jerry.schneider@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:34

Verified IP: 100.36.162.68 EUID: 5d329c1d88

Angela Schofield of Ashburnham, Massachusetts (email: arschofield@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 8:06

Verified IP: 72.168.131.15 EUID: df8e28fa9c

Polly Schoonover of Vero Beach, Florida (email: giftedcook@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 20:12

Verified IP: 65.8.49.213 EUID: 01f7e886a4

Irene Schorah of Lewes, Delaware (email: ischorah@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:28

Verified IP: 108.36.197.253 EUID: 792eabe5bf

Jill Schralla-Stephens of Allentown, Pennsylvania (email: jlouise254@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 7:11

Verified IP: 207.172.186.84 EUID: 0089afed7e

Kristine Schramel of Bernardston, Massachusetts (email: mary2516@icloud.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 5:57

Verified IP: 96.240.224.69 EUID: 2ea2bf860f

Kenneth Schreck of Edison, New Jersey (email: 0253okw@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 5:36

Verified IP: 75.127.158.130 EUID: 5acab02ad4

Linda Schreiber of Ypsilanti, Michigan (email: lindaschreiber1997@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:17

Verified IP: 66.102.8.61 EUID: 1d3063b262

Sarah Schrift of 275 Classon Avenue #501, New York (email: sarahschrift@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 7:02

Verified IP: 69.142.151.235 EUID: d8a8bbdb2f

John H. Schroeter of Warrensburg, New York (email: jhenry12885@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:35

Verified IP: 184.11.31.32 EUID: 47aa690b54

Michael Schuessler of Manlius, New York (email: schuessler@att.net)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 15:46

Verified IP: 67.242.2.37 EUID: 3f386c7317

Dick Schukraft of Port St. Lucie, Florida (email: dick.schukraft@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:03

Verified IP: 76.110.44.105 EUID: 5405dc8da4

Susan Schuler of New port richey, Florida (email: susaneschuler@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 13:25

Verified IP: 24.227.47.18 EUID: 1352d2085c

Jeanne Schuler of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania (email: queenjs13@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:07

Verified IP: 71.58.225.115 EUID: 59c3b58e82

Lois Schulstad of Chanhassen, Minnesota (email: lschuls@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 21:00

Verified IP: 71.220.18.121 EUID: bf42cfe387

Louise Schultz of Manalapan, New Jersey (email: lsch224527@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:48

Verified IP: 24.190.70.138 EUID: e0039140ec

Cynthia Schwab of Victor, New York (email: cschwab8@rochester.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:34

Verified IP: 72.230.230.215 EUID: e5c3074b30

Patricia Schwab of Phelps, New York (email: patndan@fltg.net)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 10:10

Verified IP: 68.70.49.23 EUID: 0995eb214a

Susan Schwartz of Oak Park, California (email: sueschwartz1@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 14:32

Verified IP: 75.63.29.197 EUID: 8381e47cb1

Laura Schwartz of Minneapolis, Minnesota (email: ljks8@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 10:26

Verified IP: 174.53.175.141 EUID: 5f0891aaf2

Karen Schwartz of St. Louis, Missouri (email: schwartzk@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:43

Verified IP: 107.193.78.17 EUID: 628c98cd8f

Jonathan Schwartz of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: misajon@q.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:10

Verified IP: 66.60.102.82 EUID: d74b26049f

J. Daniel Schwartz of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: jdanielschwartz@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:36

Verified IP: 66.60.102.89 EUID: aa268141dd

Mary Schwartz of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: Mary@MaryNews.Com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:42

Verified IP: 67.177.38.211 EUID: db72b83053

Kaila Schwartz of Summerville, South Carolina (email: kaila_ack@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:04

Verified IP: 24.254.226.56 EUID: c9753b66e2

Jenny Schwartzberg of Chicago, Illinois (email: jennyswonderlandofbooks@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 0:44

Verified IP: 205.178.41.165 EUID: aa745a4dc5

Teresa Schwind of East Norwich, New York (email: tkschwind@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:09

Verified IP: 98.113.165.58 EUID: 442ce06ce0

Susan Schwinn of Pearl River, New York (email: sue.schwinn@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 18:06

Verified IP: 68.129.105.18 EUID: 8572ece1b5

Beri Schwitzer of Dallas, Texas (email: beri.schwitzer@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 18:08

Verified IP: 66.87.96.238 EUID: ffd4efdc05

Daniela Sciaky of New York, New York (email: sciakyd@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:03

Verified IP: 74.71.11.247 EUID: 2c45d17b3d

Marianne Sciuto of North Haven, Connecticut (email: sciutojoseph@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 21:07

Verified IP: 32.211.68.125 EUID: fb9c753019

Beverly Scobie of Brooklyn, New York (email: beverlyscb@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 8:14

Verified IP: 108.6.22.71 EUID: 68ac139a3d

Edward Scofield of Lansdowne, Virginia (email: escofield@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:46

Verified IP: 216.40.64.248 EUID: c1eddd1711

Sandra Scott of Fallbrook, California (email: scott760760@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:31

Verified IP: 76.176.138.33 EUID: 37639bd4d4

Alice Scott of Chester, Virginia (email: alicegayle@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 7:59

Verified IP: 73.40.106.172 EUID: d9740431d4

Neal T. Scott of Houston, Texas (email: nscott@nealt.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:58

Verified IP: 73.32.168.245 EUID: b610f377e8

Maude Sculco Grima of Coral Springs, Florida (email: maude.grima@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 15:17

Verified IP: 107.128.121.156 EUID: b0d6b6ea01

Susan Seales of North Wilkesboro, North Carolina (email: sbseales@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 12:14

Verified IP: 137.119.109.25 EUID: 02d229443d

Margaret A Sealey of Lexington, Kentucky (email: miasealey@live.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:45

Verified IP: 74.136.157.209 EUID: da70da0604

Carolyn Seaman of Kinderhook, New York (email: cmseaman1@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:30

Verified IP: 104.228.57.131 EUID: 02bf536c34

Sally Searls of ypsilanti, Michigan (email: ssearls@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:59

Verified IP: 72.35.55.215 EUID: 50b9c2a3a6

Margaret Sears of Wilmington, Delaware (email: margaret.sears@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:50

Verified IP: 73.141.225.10 EUID: dc1c8f0e1e

Orleen Sebesta of Granite Bay, California (email: orleen104@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 19:58

Verified IP: 76.14.109.191 EUID: 117b469f99

Janice Sebring of Vienna, Virginia (email: jsebring@cox.net)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 19:19

Verified IP: 98.169.65.75 EUID: 6cab7d4f5d

Phyllis Seeman of Howard Beach, New York (email: massage141@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 8:52

Verified IP: 73.205.199.16 EUID: a800fb9a04

Rita Seiden of Marina del Rey, California (email: ritaseiden@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 21:35

Verified IP: 98.159.84.30 EUID: 40d94572f1

Doug Seidman of New York, New York (email: Seidman4@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:44

Verified IP: 65.124.176.254 EUID: 2b9ee96a2e

Laura Seifert of Ocala, Florida (email: suzukiptcher@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:33

Verified IP: 98.213.105.118 EUID: 3118fdede7

Kim Selbert of Los Angeles, California (email: kimselbert@mac.com)

Signed on: 10/6/2017 15:24

Verified IP: 107.77.227.233 EUID: 7754b8dab2

Scott D. Seligman of Washington, District of Columbia (email: seligman@alumni.princeton.edu)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 13:45

Verified IP: 100.15.205.28 EUID: 0ae417b233

Anne Selikov of Laguna hills, California (email: annagram08@att.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:15

Verified IP: 99.44.16.50 EUID: 7185d524ee

Barbara Selletti of Aston, Pennsylvania (email: sellettb@neumann.edu)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:29

Verified IP: 192.81.235.245 EUID: c56fe5f054

christine semlear of Peekskill, New York (email: withpanache@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 12:57

Verified IP: 47.19.48.2 EUID: 38ef1568da

Lynn Miller Sennett of Reston, Virginia (email: lsennett@uatp.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:52

Verified IP: 100.36.39.54 EUID: 5f6924fb3d

Paulette W Serbin of Kingsland, Georgia (email: pserbin@tds.net)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 16:49

Verified IP: 69.131.2.235 EUID: 9aaecf97ec

Donna Serpico of Floral park, New York (email: donnahjenn@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 13:50

Verified IP: 100.38.39.160 EUID: 22a6eb3355

Sheryl Serrano of Orem, Utah (email: sheryl.birder@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 12:48

Verified IP: 128.187.112.6 EUID: 12a0d73257

Debra Severance of Owosso, Michigan (email: debra_sev@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 15:10

Verified IP: 108.207.60.34 EUID: 3f19ff34e3

Glenn Sewell of Smithville, Ohio (email: glennsewell@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:43

Verified IP: 24.140.134.207 EUID: 7439a6b54e

Donna Sexton of Minneapolis, Minnesota (email: dmlsexton@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 23:56

Verified IP: 68.47.108.210 EUID: 13d990d80b

ROSANNA SFRAGA of TAPPAN, New York (email:
ROSANNA@OAKTREEPRINTING.COM)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 16:08

Verified IP: 68.199.146.144 EUID: 1d2b800a0f

Bruce Shackelford of San Antonio, Texas (email: espuela@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 17:15
Verified IP: 23.125.142.68 EUID: 1a15da460e

Mary Shadbolt of Denville, New Jersey (email: mary@tiger-fly.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:32
Verified IP: 107.77.226.226 EUID: c03b5782e2

Peggy Shaffer of Carlsbad, California (email: rpshaffer@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 20:27
Verified IP: 75.80.153.202 EUID: 0c0801e147

Bert Shanas of New York, New York (email: bshanas@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:46
Verified IP: 72.69.239.32 EUID: 55a1fe84f0

Jenny Shangraw of Rockford, Michigan (email: shangrawj@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 10:23
Verified IP: 97.84.214.165 EUID: 8d8d1343cf

Brenda Shank of Berkeley, California (email: Brendashank@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:34
Verified IP: 50.1.104.18 EUID: a7159b48e9

James Shannahan of Suttons Bay, Michigan (email: jandcshannahan@icloud.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 8:41
Verified IP: 96.42.170.218 EUID: 65c441037a

Kathleen Shannon of Yuba City, California (email: keshannon004@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:06
Verified IP: 174.222.6.150 EUID: 6886219f96

Barbara Shapiro of West Palm Beach, Florida (email: bgellisshapiro@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 16:02
Verified IP: 75.77.209.129 EUID: d41b999522

Mark Shapiro of New York, New York (email: mhshapirose@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:22
Verified IP: 173.68.49.186 EUID: dcd94f7af

Joan Sharkey of Dublin, Ireland (email: joan.sharkey@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 5:01
Verified IP: 51.171.243.243 EUID: 9da25c163d

Don Sharon of San Antonio, Texas (email: donsh55@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:33
Verified IP: 4.16.216.161 EUID: 2115c6f54a

Lisa Sharp of Valley Cottage, New York (email: lisasharp418@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 21:27
Verified IP: 72.69.142.78 EUID: bc2d257495

Kelly Sharp of HELOTES, Texas (email: Heloteshappy29@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 23:36
Verified IP: 67.11.153.168 EUID: 7cc95f64b0

Jim Shaughnessy of New York, New York (email: jshaughnessy@findmypast.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:19
Verified IP: 38.140.161.226 EUID: 177ad7da48

Patrick Shaul of Novi, Michigan (email: brookforest.road@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:46
Verified IP: 97.70.89.81 EUID: f6c125ee08

Virginia Shaw of Atlanta, Georgia (email: gshaw1234@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:17
Verified IP: 162.230.26.132 EUID: b62a88bc6f

Erma Shaw of Phoenix, Arizona (email: baldsexyandsophisticated@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:19
Verified IP: 98.191.98.92 EUID: ea99a077b2

Elizabeth Shaw of Brooklyn, New York (email: eatshaw@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 12:49
Verified IP: 206.71.252.174 EUID: 63c1965668

Melissa Shaw of Longview, Washington [WA] (email: mshaw@eoni.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:55
Verified IP: 71.63.229.76 EUID: 321b17562f

Mary L Shearer of Round Lake, Illinois (email: official@victoria-woodhull.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 2:29
Verified IP: 98.220.174.168 EUID: 5a1dd53bbf

Kathryn Shebiel of Janesville, Wisconsin (email: kkshebiel@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 18:36
Verified IP: 108.249.39.183 EUID: 5fb3850b92

Frank Sheffey of Miami, Florida (email: fsheffey@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 22:37
Verified IP: 177.237.191.238 EUID: bc67f98f97

Marilyn Sheinberg of Holland, Pennsylvania (email: mcs919@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 18:28
Verified IP: 173.49.106.192 EUID: dd922c145b

Bryanna Sheldon of Logandale, Nevada (email: winterinfoo@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 18:46
Verified IP: 45.56.41.172 EUID: 07915527fd

Judy Sheldon of Greenbush, Michigan (email: judesheldon@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:11
Verified IP: 24.236.216.250 EUID: 1df9221fad

Mary Shelton of Columbia, Tennessee (email: mhshelton200@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:52
Verified IP: 147.75.208.164 EUID: a4375d0c78

Robert Shepard of Danville, California (email: bob@robertshepard.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:14
Verified IP: 73.202.94.254 EUID: c2c9165ae8

Patricia Shepard of Eugene, Oregon (email: ps72547@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 18:19
Verified IP: 73.157.217.219 EUID: 566d87e34b

Donna Sher of Baltimore, Maryland (email: donjav@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 21:50
Verified IP: 71.179.129.162 EUID: a297482505

Clare Sheridan of Tappan, New York (email: c.bowes.sheridan@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 5:45
Verified IP: 24.189.251.247 EUID: 371e32f384

Therese Sheridan of Mamaroneck, New York (email: kelly830@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 12:28
Verified IP: 69.121.114.241 EUID: 29481f2d20

Steven Sherman of Tenafly, New Jersey (email: ljl5@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 17:57
Verified IP: 47.16.91.237 EUID: ee54918190

Diann Sherwin of Dagsboro, Delaware (email: dmsherwin@me.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:55
Verified IP: 173.30.180.253 EUID: b376e9c54e

Linda Shevchuk of Wake Forest, North Carolina (email: lindashevchuk@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 18:12
Verified IP: 174.109.137.240 EUID: 12ace3ffa6

Suzanne Shifman of West Bloomfield, Michigan (email: sueshifman@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 14:19
Verified IP: 66.102.8.32 EUID: d81277db56

Allen Shifrin of Bronx, New York (email: allenshifrin@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 0:10
Verified IP: 98.113.120.193 EUID: e1e8368973

Helen Shimek of Erie, Pennsylvania (email: eriehps@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:19
Verified IP: 71.64.114.67 EUID: a0c7b49542

Josephine Short of New Rochelle, New York (email: greeneyedjo@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:11
Verified IP: 68.198.90.178 EUID: b10845471c

Constance Shotts of Monroe, North Carolina (email: ccts2013@carolina.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 11:13
Verified IP: 71.75.128.83 EUID: 9e9403992b

Trina Showalter of Provo, Utah (email: oquirrh1990@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 14:44
Verified IP: 128.187.112.15 EUID: 37691f7716

Kathryn Shubert of Miami, Florida (email: skkss27@bellsouth.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 16:47
Verified IP: 68.129.95.103 EUID: 9ac7f5a166

Christiaan Siano of Austin, Texas (email: cxiaan@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:48
Verified IP: 24.155.108.52 EUID: 0976e3a832

Michele Sickler of Levittown, New York (email: autumn01113@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:06
Verified IP: 69.122.160.114 EUID: 3a3103df21

Muhammad Saad Siddiqui of Merrick, New York (email: ssdragonfly6@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 21:31
Verified IP: 72.80.66.4 EUID: 1f5fbc1c65

Janet Sidor of Palm Harbor, Florida (email: thetsidors@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 11:02
Verified IP: 47.199.166.59 EUID: 43d0ec820b

Nan Siegmund of Bronx, New York (email: nansiegmund@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:20
Verified IP: 47.17.210.191 EUID: 8955f7223b

Lesley Sigall of New York, New York (email: lsigall@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 12:59
Verified IP: 108.41.211.210 EUID: 04fced684e

Mary Sikorsski of Norwich, Connecticut (email: ski0414@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 15:54
Verified IP: 32.216.161.95 EUID: 9b301301ef

Sharon Silber of New York City, New York (email: sharon Silber@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 5:19
Verified IP: 108.21.8.91 EUID: 44410bcd95

Jennifer Silk of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (email: silkjen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:32
Verified IP: 24.101.117.67 EUID: 062a05a923

Patti Silva of Springfield, Oregon (email: pattijean101@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 0:01
Verified IP: 76.115.179.230 EUID: 736bfd7e18

Marilyn Silva of Glendale, California (email: benmarilynsilva@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 17:40
Verified IP: 97.93.113.7 EUID: 52c4bdfc43

Rachel Silverman of New York, New York (email: rachel@silvermangenealogy.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 14:33
Verified IP: 74.101.164.30 EUID: c91a223a1f

Wendy Silverman of Stoughton, Massachusetts (email: wargman@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 17:15
Verified IP: 73.142.235.244 EUID: 72696aa38b

Amy Silverman of Whippany, New Jersey (email: trueeden@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 18:30
Verified IP: 24.184.29.127 EUID: 09e4fe145b

Nancy Silverrod of Sequim, Washington (email: nancysilverrod@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:54
Verified IP: 97.113.14.70 EUID: b56cf06c96

Paul Silverstone of New York, New York (email: paulh2@rcn.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 18:13
Verified IP: 65.78.21.185 EUID: f861c46d3f

Judith Simon of Monterey, California (email: heyjude0701@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:22
Verified IP: 99.43.15.136 EUID: 57174dd257

Susan Simon of Madison, New Jersey (email: Susan.simon1963@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:42
Verified IP: 24.185.84.158 EUID: 1e97e79f6a

Susan Simons of West Cornwall, Connecticut (email: scsimons@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 19:56
Verified IP: 67.85.170.156 EUID: cb00820851

Susan Simonson of Charleston, South Carolina (email: susan29401@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 20:03
Verified IP: 74.243.242.175 EUID: 4520f3493d

Kimberly Simpson of Charlevoix, Michigan (email: kymmer51@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:52
Verified IP: 216.245.225.24 EUID: 00661a7d65

Thomas Sinclair of Alexandria, Virginia (email: sinclairth@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:24
Verified IP: 108.31.168.34 EUID: 7532e57d57

Sharon Singer of Phoenix, Arizona (email: zazusings@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:40
Verified IP: 70.49.46.222 EUID: cc888d2488

Robert Single of Great River, New York (email: robert1188@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 5:33
Verified IP: 69.118.179.37 EUID: e4a60b08a9

Karen Sipe of Seattle, Washington (email: vaughny49@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:35
Verified IP: 24.17.17.25 EUID: b1e4dc6b69

Joseph Sipocz of South Bend, Indiana (email: j.sipocz@sjcpl.org)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:07
Verified IP: 66.249.88.29 EUID: f006957a32

Michael sirota of Evanston, Illinois (email: dadorphan@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 11:43
Verified IP: 24.12.209.132 EUID: 61087c1e31

Peter Sisca of Bronx, New York (email: petersisca@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:45
Verified IP: 66.87.9.111 EUID: 56ada447d5

Lynne Sisk of Saratoga Springs, New York (email: siskabob25@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:38
Verified IP: 24.194.240.140 EUID: 94d885066e

Alyson Sjardijn of Baltimore, Maryland (email: dxbudgie@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 17:16
Verified IP: 86.11.142.32 EUID: 5971e84a07

Alexander Skolnick of Dresher, Pennsylvania (email: askolnic@sju.edu)

Signed on: 10/21/2017 14:06
Verified IP: 72.78.204.249 EUID: 9f0f1c3fdd

Sara Skotzke of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio (email: genresearcher@ameritech.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 9:30
Verified IP: 76.248.81.244 EUID: c8e778615c

Austin Slack of Kalamazoo, Michigan (email: a.slack12@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:34
Verified IP: 71.13.71.54 EUID: 6603979825

James L. Slade of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (email: slade33@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:07
Verified IP: 68.12.21.53 EUID: 4bc25cb1f1

Richard Slaughter of San Antonio, Texas (email: rslaughter@digiteltexas.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:21
Verified IP: 71.41.130.130 EUID: 9af2a6804c

Alicia Slavis of Loudonville, New York (email: mamaslavis@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 20:43
Verified IP: 67.252.10.155 EUID: 348c85e5df

Susan Slay of Valrico, Florida (email: susan@slay.org)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:10
Verified IP: 47.196.75.124 EUID: 837c37fe03

Angelia Slifer of Walkersville, Maryland (email: acslifer@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 19:38
Verified IP: 73.200.141.166 EUID: db4d6f8220

Marilyn Sliva of Monroe Township, New Jersey (email: marskis99@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 22:37
Verified IP: 66.249.88.29 EUID: 59240f08d9

Cynthia Slone of Sarasota, Florida (email: flaslone74@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:28
Verified IP: 174.58.17.52 EUID: d2061f2eb9

Aaron Slotnik of Chicago, Illinois (email: aaronslotnik@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:21
Verified IP: 71.239.152.130 EUID: eaa9f4a63b

Joseph Smaldone of Arnold, Maryland (email: joesmaldone@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:57
Verified IP: 100.16.99.92 EUID: eb51860810

Jenni Smalley of Des Moines, Iowa (email: jsmalley@rocketmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:38
Verified IP: 173.18.19.186 EUID: 232ecedb44

Angela Smedley of Apison, Tennessee (email: maxmpac89@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 20:17
Verified IP: 66.87.153.45 EUID: c01e9a0849

Karen Smedley of Brooklyn, New York (email: micropenguin@rocketmail.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 1:45
Verified IP: 76.4.117.149 EUID: a23dd9d0b6

Carol Smemoe of Owasso, Oklahoma (email: fhcarol@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:31
Verified IP: 108.255.34.239 EUID: 0e445786ca

Kathleen Smith of Newton, New Jersey (email: edkats@embarqmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:01
Verified IP: 67.237.5.7 EUID: 5ebb1ab58d

Grace Smith of Houston, Texas (email: gracesmith54@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:34
Verified IP: 73.6.186.13 EUID: fa6cb1f737

Carolyn I Smith of Old Town, Maine (email: caris651@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:14
Verified IP: 24.198.101.218 EUID: 96fe53194b

Donde Smith of Tucson, Arizona (email: dsmith@capaccess.org)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:52
Verified IP: 65.129.237.149 EUID: 05851f9ec9

Robbin Smith of North Miami, Florida (email: rmts9@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:35
Verified IP: 76.108.5.180 EUID: ed5543ec3b

Lisa Smith of Plano, Texas (email: lisaannsmith@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:17
Verified IP: 47.186.4.174 EUID: 17f3bde56f

Linda Waite Smith of Kansas City, Missouri (email: lindawaitesmith@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 7:45
Verified IP: 69.208.252.226 EUID: 3dd57c1516

McKelden Smith of New York City, New York (email: mckeldensmith@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:52
Verified IP: 184.153.40.4 EUID: cc863bac8a

Robert Edgar Smith of Marble Falls, Texas (email: edsgenealogy@peoplepc.com)

Signed on: 10/5/2017 15:46
Verified IP: 107.182.103.157 EUID: 7f3ef35b81

wallace smith of Charlotte, North Carolina (email: inglewood37@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 8:57
Verified IP: 172.72.52.25 EUID: 54a729ad46

Mary Smith of Dublin, Ireland (email: spencersmith@eircom.net)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 6:50
Verified IP: 95.45.123.151 EUID: 2868fe604f

K Smith of White lake, Michigan (email: mi2megen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:20
Verified IP: 68.49.48.6 EUID: cc84851993

Joseph Smith of Cambridge, Massachusetts (email: jdsmith2002@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:31
Verified IP: 76.24.28.157 EUID: dab4a9a4b6

Rebecca Smith of Rehoboth, Massachusetts (email: acelinebarrett@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:52
Verified IP: 71.126.50.196 EUID: 8a47a00248

Sir Oliver Smith of San Antonio, Texas (email: sirosmitty@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:45
Verified IP: 75.1.137.134 EUID: 465642f706

Kathryn Smith of New York Mills, New York (email: smithka60@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:48
Verified IP: 74.79.54.20 EUID: 70ded7b462

Catherine Smith of Plymouth, Massachusetts (email: 69d63a30@opayq.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 19:43
Verified IP: 96.233.42.3 EUID: 80b58fe6f2

Laura Smith of State college, Pennsylvania (email: llmahs@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 7:17
Verified IP: 73.187.103.51 EUID: aa42978de5

Jennifer Smith of Columbus, Indiana (email: jens0485@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 19:45
Verified IP: 68.50.87.84 EUID: 074b2a0597

Marie-Luise Smith of Provo, Utah (email: marieluisesmith@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 0:14
Verified IP: 107.188.152.245 EUID: 81759bf500

Nathan Smith of Minot, North Dakota (email: nsmithy26@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 1:04
Verified IP: 74.207.130.5 EUID: f7d2a6d0a3

Judith Smith of Washington, District of Columbia (email: judy@his.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:44
Verified IP: 73.129.72.83 EUID: 23c1c6fcbb

Heather Smith of Newtonville, New York (email: beezermcgee@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:31
Verified IP: 69.193.114.83 EUID: 419cdbe310

Linda Smith of Walnut Creek, California (email: linda@kapx.org)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:26
Verified IP: 24.23.149.208 EUID: 722f0dfac1

Jennifer Smith of Peabody, Massachusetts (email: jenlsmith@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:53
Verified IP: 73.238.14.96 EUID: 1d72bd0ff2

Catherijne Smyth of Taylorsville, Utah (email: csscougar@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:12
Verified IP: 98.202.128.200 EUID: 455ac1fc50

Karen Snell of Downers Grove, Illinois (email: karenstell309@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:03
Verified IP: 45.30.157.6 EUID: 6f51917068

Frederick SNELL of Andover, Massachusetts (email: fredsnell@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:02
Verified IP: 173.76.9.159 EUID: 5e74749beb

Dianne Snook of Phoenix, Arizona (email: deesgenes1@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:30
Verified IP: 68.228.197.60 EUID: c9e221e804

Karen Snow of New York, New York (email: nycsalto1@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 18:00
Verified IP: 68.132.153.225 EUID: 13fa4f46fe

Liz Snow of Mapleton, Utah (email: blsnow99@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 11:06
Verified IP: 24.10.210.244 EUID: b9a877ccfb

Elizabeth Snow of East Berlin, Connecticut (email: e.l.snow@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 13:21
Verified IP: 32.208.58.49 EUID: 454c3fedfa

Robbie Snowdon of Wilmington, Delaware (email: robbiesnowdon@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/17/2017 18:16
Verified IP: 76.99.185.236 EUID: c452ad7245

Marcia Snyder of Holland, Texas (email: M444as@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:24
Verified IP: 162.251.9.148 EUID: 6b9c20dd2d

Patricia Snyder of Flemington, New Jersey (email: flem5pugs@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:02
Verified IP: 73.80.129.132 EUID: f469728c0c

Barbara Snyderman of Rochester, New York (email: barb.snyderman@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 13:37
Verified IP: 104.244.192.11 EUID: 300e1ab379

Jay Sobel of Toronto, Ontario, Canada (email: jaysobel@sympatico.ca)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 18:30
Verified IP: 76.71.111.181 EUID: fac6b4c396

Elaine Socol of Fullerton, California (email: ebsocol@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 22:53
Verified IP: 172.127.94.93 EUID: 60988017ba

Donald Soeffing of Philadelphia & New York, Pennsylvania (email: dsoeff@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:51
Verified IP: 100.19.43.73 EUID: 57ec607d4a

Candace L Soehren of Fort Gratiot, Michigan (email: cls47@prodigy.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:50
Verified IP: 68.61.55.154 EUID: 6d9e7b7f9c

Lindsay Soelberg of 7885 S. Candlstick Ln. #302, Utah (email: ljsnow10@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 16:31
Verified IP: 128.187.116.23 EUID: 97e6d98e24

Charlene Sokal of Worcester, Massachusetts (email: csokal@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:07
Verified IP: 68.187.219.231 EUID: dc8da24f2f

lisa sokol of Alexandria, Virginia (email: momster1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 21:24
Verified IP: 108.51.210.85 EUID: 9c2351cabf

Sherwin Sokolov of Southfield, Michigan (email: slsok1@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:45
Verified IP: 68.41.166.66 EUID: e2a2122b5a

Lisa Solberg of Bovey, Minnesota (email: lisa.solberg@mchsi.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 7:38
Verified IP: 173.20.10.181 EUID: be8f46c819

carole soldan of chandler, Arizona (email: cssoldan@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:00
Verified IP: 68.2.25.220 EUID: 9615d652b8

Pat Sollami of Shirley, Massachusetts (email: pnrinky@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 7:01
Verified IP: 71.233.57.111 EUID: 358f1c5ae3

jo solomito-haslam of Bethpage, New York (email: 98c5@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:44
Verified IP: 69.112.26.34 EUID: 99b3012c72

Patricia Solomon of San Jose, California (email: patw6njo@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:05
Verified IP: 23.127.160.50 EUID: c9a00748df

Benjamin Solomowitz of Brooklyn, New York (email: benjaye@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:52
Verified IP: 72.89.40.121 EUID: d21741711c

Anita Somero of East Wenatchee, Washington (email: my_dog_moe@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 16:29
Verified IP: 96.46.26.74 EUID: 07dceb7d56

Eileen Somerville of Cranford, New Jersey (email: esomerville1@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 18:34
Verified IP: 73.215.100.148 EUID: 0a3886e3d3

Peter Somerville of Beaufort, South Carolina (email: peter.somerville@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 22:51
Verified IP: 67.238.135.26 EUID: 876bcb9b39

Ginny Sommarstrom of Seattle, Washington (email: sharpres@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 11:27
Verified IP: 24.18.46.230 EUID: 9464955f69

Sharon Sommers of Binghamton, New York (email: sommersbreeze@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 8:32
Verified IP: 45.33.141.22 EUID: e86b59864a

Janalou Sonafrank of Provo, Utah (email: ajanalou@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 15:07
Verified IP: 45.56.5.126 EUID: 2a36dc0415

Sandy Songy of Mountain View, California (email: sandysongy1@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:07
Verified IP: 73.93.155.107 EUID: 82e7ad762e

Rita Sorrentino of Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania (email: ritasorrentino@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:33
Verified IP: 107.77.203.144 EUID: 20057cca0e

Robert Sossaman of Van Nuys, California (email: Kingmonkeygreen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:59
Verified IP: 108.64.190.173 EUID: 71afb3c3f4

Mary Souter of San Antonio, Texas (email: msou01@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:25
Verified IP: 99.8.241.207 EUID: 25af8c4a50

Mark Sowa of Highland, Utah (email: marksowa@generationspgs.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:05
Verified IP: 163.248.244.152 EUID: 39f076219c

H. Martin Soward of San Antonio, Texas (email: h.martin.soward@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 19:56
Verified IP: 104.9.149.94 EUID: 7c9aaf7069

Elaine Will Sparber of East Meadow, New York (email: ewsparber@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:47
Verified IP: 71.183.208.91 EUID: d24e35f08e

Brenda Sparks of Cazenovia, New York (email: bnsoriginaldesigns@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:32
Verified IP: 50.75.126.20 EUID: a50e0505dd

Marilyn Sparks of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: marilynsparks1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 23:08
Verified IP: 66.102.8.49 EUID: 1d751f4e55

Julie Sparks of Salt Lake, Utah (email: julie.sparks60@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 21:48
Verified IP: 71.219.142.179 EUID: c2143aaa09

Beth Sparrow of Stromsburg, Nebraska (email: bethj1973@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 15:47
Verified IP: 50.96.219.253 EUID: 4bbc73117a

Patricia Spear of Columbia, South Carolina (email: pb0471@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:36
Verified IP: 71.70.73.195 EUID: 21d7143f14

Lee Spear of Jamestown, New York (email: leespear@music-works.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:11
Verified IP: 67.242.116.96 EUID: 5f8d3eba19

Mitchell Spector of Mercer Island, Washington (email: spector@alum.mit.edu)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:59
Verified IP: 107.77.211.126 EUID: 247d90bd77

Rebecca Spencer of Silver Spring, Maryland (email: rebecca.spencer1995@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 12:05
Verified IP: 128.187.116.2 EUID: dfdd99d043

Hannah Spencer of Provo, Utah (email: thehannahspencer@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 16:14
Verified IP: 45.56.55.160 EUID: 056cba488d

Marylin Sperling of fresh meadows, NEW YORK (email: sperling11366@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:57
Verified IP: 72.80.77.155 EUID: a34bd67c1b

James Spero of Huntington Station, New York (email: jspero1162@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 12:43
Verified IP: 174.193.157.194 EUID: be7266ba1b

Philip Spiegel of Redwood City, California (email: philipspiegel@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:32
Verified IP: 24.5.5.127 EUID: 4a8c881b4e

Colin Spiller of Bingley, West Yorkshire UK (email: colin@thespillers.org.uk)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 8:04
Verified IP: 77.97.55.182 EUID: 1c520a3287

Barry Spinner of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada (email: spinner.barry@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 21:02
Verified IP: 24.141.45.14 EUID: 23439ebe95

Susanne Spira of Beverly Hills, California (email: 32spiras@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 18:54
Verified IP: 108.239.93.113 EUID: 03d9c1e99c

Sandra Spitler of Baldwinsville, New York (email: sanmaxspi@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:12
Verified IP: 108.26.61.168 EUID: 9e522d5cb3

Carol Squicciarino of RIDGE, New York (email: bronxgirlcl@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:37
Verified IP: 70.214.79.46 EUID: e96b3fcb6d

Jean St Andre of Attleboro, Massachusetts (email: alohafriday5@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 22:19
Verified IP: 66.31.176.183 EUID: a107dfdc3c

Betty Stacey of McLean, Virginia (email: bstamail@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 19:20
Verified IP: 108.18.123.34 EUID: 77a35d7874

Sheila Stafford of Fort Drum, New York (email: sheilatisherself@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 19:32
Verified IP: 66.67.93.16 EUID: 0fb552001e

Alexandra Stafford of La Canada, California (email: tearose777@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 14:28
Verified IP: 24.205.79.242 EUID: 8981d05a6a

Kathryn Stahlman of Schertz, Texas (email: kbsgen@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:29
Verified IP: 104.182.164.161 EUID: 13ba802d71

Christina Staley of Jacksonville, Florida (email: as32clip@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:44
Verified IP: 67.191.109.103 EUID: 429ff19337

Linda Stamp of Mundesley, United Kingdom (email: lindastamp@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 7:31
Verified IP: 88.111.100.32 EUID: 9085297076

AmberLee Standring of Provo, Utah (email: amberleestandring@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:16
Verified IP: 66.219.236.171 EUID: 16a8868a79

Evan Stanley of Minneapolis, Minnesota (email: evanrstanley@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:06
Verified IP: 64.64.117.72 EUID: 1f7e0cfa65

Virginia Stannard of Ocean Pines, Maryland (email: virdex@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 10:20
Verified IP: 108.22.60.7 EUID: e8091f25a1

Dawn Stapinski of Irwin, Pennsylvania (email: dwstapinski@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 23:54
Verified IP: 73.79.163.27 EUID: b75c963cd7

Catherine Star of Erin, Ontario, Canada (email: candbstar@sympatico.ca)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:02
Verified IP: 184.147.182.160 EUID: d312ae33c0

Rosemary Starace of Pittsfield, Massachusetts (email: rosemary.starace@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 10:18
Verified IP: 24.194.71.67 EUID: d78e58018c

Rebecca Starks of PUNTA Gorda, Florida (email: MantleSearch@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:13
Verified IP: 73.255.185.167 EUID: 58c10c6a69

Mary Gin Starkweather of West Seneca, New York (email: brucemarygin@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:37
Verified IP: 96.243.19.175 EUID: 2c2508dfea

Wendy Starr of New York, New York (email: starrbrt@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:07
Verified IP: 173.68.204.116 EUID: 3b123909a7

Gieselle Staub of Binghamton, New York (email: gigis0426@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:24
Verified IP: 45.47.241.231 EUID: 50f3b8e4fd

Jessica Stauffer of Stockholm, New Jersey (email: jessicastauffer@me.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:32
Verified IP: 96.242.83.20 EUID: aca34acfae

Lynne Stebbins of Glen Cove, New York (email: LynneStebbins@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 9:23
Verified IP: 67.87.82.104 EUID: b461c19ed5

Kathryn Steckelberg of Arlington, Virginia (email: ksteckelberg@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:51
Verified IP: 173.73.169.15 EUID: 6fc58c4815

Michelle Steed of Janesville, Wisconsin (email: m.steed02@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:39
Verified IP: 97.87.52.84 EUID: 265eaba429

Maralyn Steeg of White Plains, New York (email: m.steeg@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 11:51
Verified IP: 108.41.25.27 EUID: f471c886ac

Susan Steele of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts (email: susansteele@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 15:49
Verified IP: 98.217.192.191 EUID: 2febfe426f

Jim Steen of Washington, District of Columbia (email: jimsteen@starpower.net)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 19:46
Verified IP: 216.15.59.150 EUID: cb76f2d942

Sandra Steffeny-Stark of Seattle, Washington (email: sandrakstark@live.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:54
Verified IP: 174.216.8.184 EUID: 5c6ba4eb5d

Margaret Stehle of Palo Alto, California (email: mbs@windband.org)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:07
Verified IP: 172.5.127.55 EUID: 8783f012f6

Adam Stein of Rochester, New York (email: adam@csh.rit.edu)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 15:06
Verified IP: 50.108.161.125 EUID: 746ea1ddd1

Elaine Stein of Blue point, New York (email: erstein@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:02
Verified IP: 74.75.204.60 EUID: cdb9bc3651

Stephen Stein of Highland Park, New Jersey (email: steinsteve@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 19:59
Verified IP: 71.187.233.44 EUID: c3c027e98d

Frances Stein of East Hampton, New York (email: frances_stein@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 8:52
Verified IP: 24.185.210.122 EUID: 031ac4bdd4

Judith Stein of Somerset, New Jersey (email: chasju3047@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:08
Verified IP: 100.1.148.206 EUID: 6bf2fe4f80

Sandra Steinberg of Bourbonnais, Illinois (email: imjustlookingrightnow@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:22
Verified IP: 98.212.163.103 EUID: 2616c03662

Larry Steiner of Naples, Florida (email: larry.roadking@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 10:00
Verified IP: 76.101.194.182 EUID: 2b03421c9b

Sara Steiner of East Brunswick, New Jersey (email: sara.steiner88@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 7:18
Verified IP: 50.225.128.78 EUID: 98d2758625

Martha Steinman of Wheeling, West Virginia (email: mls314@frontier.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 9:50
Verified IP: 184.15.36.159 EUID: 9044487fdf

Julie Steinmetz of Simsbury, Connecticut (email: jewelrose.home@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:30
Verified IP: 76.24.183.32 EUID: 4c93864ea1

Lucinda Stephenson of West Des Moines, Iowa (email: LucindaLeeStephenson@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 22:37
Verified IP: 173.23.250.178 EUID: 3f00b5a9d4

Colleen Stephenson of Sandy, Oregon (email: Colleen.stephenson1.cs@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 1:35
Verified IP: 173.241.169.175 EUID: 6ab52da2a4

Ann Sterling of BELTSVILLE, Maryland (email: ann.sterling@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 20:36
Verified IP: 96.255.67.58 EUID: e4f0722588

Anna Stern of New York, New York (email: ikat48@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 18:03
Verified IP: 96.232.47.51 EUID: 600a807b45

Duane Stern of Elmira, New York (email: d.s.stern@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 15:35
Verified IP: 24.94.43.190 EUID: a42b6c87a0

Neilan Stern of Long Beach, New York (email: neilan1@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:01
Verified IP: 24.146.232.31 EUID: 486e92919e

Miriam Steskla of Avon, Indiana (email: msteskla@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:07
Verified IP: 71.46.102.55 EUID: d4810d036a

Carol Stetser of Fort Collins, Colorado (email: hstetser@q.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:26
Verified IP: 184.99.219.241 EUID: 4c7e941462

Audrey Stetson of San Marcos, California (email: audrey.stetson@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 17:10
Verified IP: 68.7.4.30 EUID: b8adac5250

Jennifer Stevens of Port Chester, New York (email: jennifercstevens@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:05
Verified IP: 98.113.176.62 EUID: 51a04de600

Marybeth Stevens of Atlantic Beach, Florida (email: mstev93399@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 12:51
Verified IP: 50.232.69.234 EUID: e6ee83add8

Linda Stevens of King of Prussia, Pennsylvania (email: ljskop@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:10
Verified IP: 73.81.11.60 EUID: 745b4678cf

Gail Stevens of Seattle, Washington (email: stevens_gail@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 22:50
Verified IP: 76.121.20.226 EUID: c6b8f15fca

Ellen Steward of Farmington Hills, Michigan (email: shoppingnull@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 17:06
Verified IP: 97.70.78.145 EUID: 4b16e497dd

Deborah Stewart of Leominster, Massachusetts (email: deborahleestewart@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:30
Verified IP: 73.123.30.203 EUID: 888ddbaccb

David Stewart of Ventura, California (email: mrsurftheweb@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 3:44
Verified IP: 172.11.71.108 EUID: f96c5742f1

Edward Stewart of New York, New York (email: erstewart@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:27
Verified IP: 69.48.147.52 EUID: 286ef4abdd

Carol Stewart of Bozeman, Montana (email: cstewart5@nycap.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 3:10
Verified IP: 71.15.209.207 EUID: d1a2731796

Tricia Stewart of Modesto, California (email: stewartgenealogist@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:05
Verified IP: 73.220.139.215 EUID: 168ddd55f7

Richard Stiefel of Prairie Village, Kansas (email: stiefels@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:00
Verified IP: 67.135.148.169 EUID: 2ee19b59ae

Susan Stieler of San Antonio, Texas (email: sstieler@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:05
Verified IP: 99.57.21.129 EUID: f61d53d50f

Dan Stifflear of Ocala, Florida (email: drdan5858@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:41
Verified IP: 71.48.238.102 EUID: 106e0341f8

Pam Stin of Sequim, Washington (email: pamstin@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 0:14
Verified IP: 24.113.220.19 EUID: aa3382b1cb

Dald Stoddard of Lehi, Utah (email: dhstodd@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:51
Verified IP: 98.202.119.139 EUID: c4357f3ed8

Michelle Stone of Marietta, Georgia (email: mstone@fisherstone.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:02
Verified IP: 73.237.134.38 EUID: 71c887bf6b

Laura M Stone of Jackson, New Jersey (email: lauras36@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:54
Verified IP: 69.115.136.86 EUID: cee0650e2b

Cheryl Stone of Grafton, New Hampshire (email: 2woodedsprites@myfairpoint.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:46
Verified IP: 64.223.235.238 EUID: 3aaecf7655

Amy Stone of North Ogden, Utah (email: amybstone@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 13:30
Verified IP: 63.248.178.77 EUID: a73a7cc483

Bonnie Stone of Eastchester, New York (email: bfs2248@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 13:52
Verified IP: 69.126.184.121 EUID: 6aed27310f

Amber Stone of Kenosha, Wisconsin (email: stone0119880@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:10
Verified IP: 107.77.207.217 EUID: 0607025de0

Gary Stone M.D. of Delray Beach, Florida (email: rockstone@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:39
Verified IP: 73.84.140.230 EUID: d23bf82448

DiEldred Storm of Lexington, Kentucky (email: dieldredstorm@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:35
Verified IP: 69.40.113.101 EUID: 6886dafcde

Laura Stotler of Valencia, California (email: Liv2plan@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 11:01
Verified IP: 76.217.165.206 EUID: 05ecc7199b

Dorothy Stout of San Diego, California (email: the2mhgypsies@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:13
Verified IP: 76.252.239.23 EUID: 147b1bb38a

Kirsten Strack of Layton, Utah (email: kstrack@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 10:59
Verified IP: 68.69.163.243 EUID: e4d6276a4f

Joy Ann Strasser of Southold, New York (email: joyannstreet@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:59
Verified IP: 24.189.132.185 EUID: 27c6452ad6

Pamela Strasser of Ballwin, Missouri (email: teach352@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 11:09
Verified IP: 97.91.148.168 EUID: 713fec9a4e

Liz Strassner of Friendswood, Texas (email: lstrassner@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:38
Verified IP: 73.6.241.65 EUID: a5de55fa21

Joanna Straub of Croton on Hudson, New York (email: joannastraub@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 23:51
Verified IP: 69.113.1.40 EUID: bc5f520e9e

Perry Streeter of Canisteo, New York (email: perry@streeter.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:32
Verified IP: 168.215.47.12 EUID: 9b9b174595

Carole Strickland of Wynnewood, Pennsylvania (email: czs@microstarpa.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 16:52
Verified IP: 74.103.138.226 EUID: 431dd421d8

Jacob Stringham of Hooper, Utah (email: stringhamja1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 13:13
Verified IP: 73.65.177.63 EUID: 28a6eade1b

Wendy Stroh of Barrington, Rhode Island (email: geneinform@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 14:54
Verified IP: 72.87.86.90 EUID: a08c4f52b4

Carol Strohmeier of Walnut Creek, California (email: strohmeierca@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 22:16
Verified IP: 107.77.165.10 EUID: e6b4f8b9cf

Pamela Stroh-Gorden of Norwalk, Connecticut (email: melodyofflowers@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:04
Verified IP: 74.89.156.52 EUID: ca84beb634

Robert Strom of Ridgefield, Connecticut (email: robstrom@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 9:12
Verified IP: 32.218.65.109 EUID: 399a2dc2e2

Max Strozier of San Antonio, Texas (email: maxstrozier@netzero.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:09
Verified IP: 70.123.198.74 EUID: b6b1e7fd97

Mary Stuart of Laurel Springs, New Jersey (email: mlstuart@bellsouth.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:25
Verified IP: 72.73.240.84 EUID: 5833bba2da

Leon Stuckenschmidt of Fredericksburg, Texas (email: stuckintex@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/15/2017 12:23
Verified IP: 70.123.140.148 EUID: a0bb167f04

Kristen Stults of Larchmont, New York (email: ksbear105@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:56
Verified IP: 108.50.195.196 EUID: cbf6566e34

Lloyd Sturges of Redding, Connecticut (email: lrskeeter@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 8:31
Verified IP: 69.127.27.42 EUID: af0def45cf

kyle suchan of granville, New York (email: proq212@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 5:03
Verified IP: 66.67.114.243 EUID: c73cb6ad16

Tracie Suchenicz of Feeding Hills, Massachusetts (email: alyssasuchenicz@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:31
Verified IP: 73.89.44.88 EUID: 1ff84cf5d0

Lynda Suffridge of North Little Rock, Arkansas (email: Lcsuffridge@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:46
Verified IP: 76.198.37.81 EUID: 79964477d1

Sterling Suggs of Provo, Utah (email: jsmitherson2@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:51
Verified IP: 107.188.133.191 EUID: ca6ae68958

Jackye Sullins of Culver City, California (email: jsullins@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 20:33
Verified IP: 104.231.224.252 EUID: 75202bbd30

Daniel Sullivan of Murrells Inlet, South Carolina (email: dansulmurinlet@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:26
Verified IP: 198.29.58.127 EUID: 96a6345915

Lauren Sullivan of New City, New York (email: sullivan92689@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 15:25
Verified IP: 108.29.215.13 EUID: 8394f1a603

John P. Sullivan of Lebanon, Connecticut (email: jpiercesullivan@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 0:09
Verified IP: 32.216.16.124 EUID: 0707d2d07d

Rebecca Sullivan of Carrollton, Georgia (email: r_sullivan_30117@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 12:13
Verified IP: 108.81.155.131 EUID: 419aadfc5d

Michael Sullivan of Oceanside, New York (email: msulliv352@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 19:43
Verified IP: 100.37.156.119 EUID: 0be8164ccf

Debbie Sullivan of WEymouth, Massachusetts (email: loony913@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 23:00
Verified IP: 24.34.25.51 EUID: 56a6fe99dd

Justin Sumrall of Spring Hill, Tennessee (email: JustinSumrall@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 16:58
Verified IP: 107.77.228.36 EUID: e2206d29bd

Senta Sundberg of Brooklyn, New York (email: sentasundberg@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 20:47
Verified IP: 208.120.19.180 EUID: c8e46ca77a

Eileen Supran of Plainview, New York (email: hotsupes@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 16:49
Verified IP: 69.127.237.183 EUID: 132c5b42b9

Diana Sutherland of Clark, New Jersey (email: dimac70@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:19
Verified IP: 96.225.123.71 EUID: 95152ac6fa

Katherine Sutherland of WINTER HAVEN, Florida (email: kksutherla@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 6:42
Verified IP: 65.33.231.221 EUID: a5132dd266

Jean Suttle of Tonopah, Arizona (email: oakfeathersjs@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 10:17
Verified IP: 174.238.10.171 EUID: f8e4dd4228

Thomas Sutton of Provo, Utah (email: suttontl2@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:45
Verified IP: 67.186.211.23 EUID: ecd8d9764b

Brooke Sutton of Lander, Wyoming (email: fiveontheside@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 2:49
Verified IP: 174.209.23.241 EUID: d0f76a03f9

Dianne Sweeny of San Francisco, California (email: Luna536SF@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 0:39
Verified IP: 76.102.250.160 EUID: 848edb900d

David Swenson of Bellaire, Texas (email: dgeosven2@att.net)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 17:28
Verified IP: 45.26.31.9 EUID: 3f661b0073

Kirk Sykes of Murfreesboro, Tennessee (email: leematn@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/14/2017 17:16
Verified IP: 74.240.204.94 EUID: a1454c92f6

Catherine Sylvester of Buffalo, New York (email: Skadithor@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 8:37
Verified IP: 70.195.128.124 EUID: c12b872cf3

Tessa Szczepanik of Tonbridge, Kent, England (email: tszczepanik@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:12
Verified IP: 92.232.189.244 EUID: 9fe5ab62a1

Julie Szczepankiewicz of Hopkinton, Massachusetts (email: bjszczep@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 10:38
Verified IP: 73.253.221.188 EUID: a2929ffbe1

Mark Szep of Bloomfield, New Jersey (email: szepma@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 11:22
Verified IP: 72.79.30.3 EUID: 0a17f5eb36

Loretto Szucs of LOCKPORT, Illinois (email: lszucs@szucsnet.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:13
Verified IP: 98.193.76.230 EUID: c5132c4a07

Juliana Szucs of Hammond, Indiana (email: julianaszucs@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:23
Verified IP: 73.247.124.110 EUID: 3225bc5770

Jean Taeuffer of La Crescenta, California (email: sleuth4family@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:54
Verified IP: 172.12.92.249 EUID: f20a89d963

Mary Taffet of Syracuse, New York (email: mdtaffet@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:35
Verified IP: 67.249.245.160 EUID: 4679a403fd

Lynn Talbot of Wishon, California (email: bltn123@netptc.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:28
Verified IP: 23.29.3.221 EUID: 5cc96773b6

Nina Talbot of Brooklyn, New York (email: ninaitalbot@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 3:33
Verified IP: 24.46.39.251 EUID: 6056bb6d87

Jeanne Talmadge of New Lebanon, Ohio (email: jeanne1836@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 19:58
Verified IP: 97.44.195.148 EUID: b81c1f58b3

Kerri Tannenbaum of West Babylon, New York (email: kross825@optonline.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:04
Verified IP: 69.114.244.114 EUID: 00bd34a27b

Janis Tanner of Sarasota, Florida (email: jantanner1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 17:36
Verified IP: 73.91.8.74 EUID: c4f898d6cd

Seth Taplin of Pflugerville, Texas (email: sethtaplin@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:52
Verified IP: 104.54.222.110 EUID: ca2bf52a42

Cari Taplin of Pflugerville, Texas (email: cat.taplin@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 15:21
Verified IP: 104.54.222.110 EUID: 0ef0f3a2f1

Valerie Tatalias of Tarpon Springs, Florida (email: tatalias23@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 19:17
Verified IP: 173.169.253.56 EUID: abbe6e3dc1

Melanie Tattersall of Bayonne, New Jersey (email: mdt0404@roadrunner.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 14:57
Verified IP: 74.105.160.128 EUID: b580e69726

Amber Tauscher of Scottsdale, Arizona (email: amber.tauscher@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:15
Verified IP: 24.251.150.57 EUID: e1e0f3f5d1

Annemarie Taylor of Marlborough, Massachusetts (email: harleychix@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 17:54
Verified IP: 173.76.230.213 EUID: e0a3ea35cf

Judith Taylor of Oceanside, California (email: jht745@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 11:25
Verified IP: 68.107.12.106 EUID: afb1eeefa12

Lea Taylor of Lahaina, Hawaii (email: trustdatmyst@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 15:26
Verified IP: 98.155.247.91 EUID: d783d5d261

Mindy Taylor of Highland, Utah (email: mindytaylor01@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:27
Verified IP: 174.23.235.129 EUID: 7682228c7f

diane taylor of fairfax station, Virginia (email: dpt99travel@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 11:43
Verified IP: 98.163.100.49 EUID: f1a27c88b9

christopher taylor of boerne, Texas (email: taylorchris999@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 16:36
Verified IP: 99.203.27.120 EUID: 4f1c2c5f21

Carl Taylor of San Antonio, Texas (email: taysch1708@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 17:03
Verified IP: 107.207.2.157 EUID: b468ab2485

Louise Taylor of San Antonio, Texas (email: loucarl1708@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 8:29
Verified IP: 107.207.2.157 EUID: a699964fc4

Betsey Taylor of Nicholasville, Kentucky (email: bmtrjt@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 23:06
Verified IP: 173.189.50.77 EUID: 4a28647344

Linda Taylor of Chico, California (email: lmtaylor@sunset.net)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 1:28
Verified IP: 208.106.52.37 EUID: 8086281d02

Beth Taylor of West Jordan, Utah (email: theb.genealogy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:02
Verified IP: 73.20.46.60 EUID: 95830ba096

Roger Taylor of Rock Falls, Illinois (email: pfrtaylor@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:11
Verified IP: 98.213.78.51 EUID: 5b95b6c1eb

Donald Taylor of Scarborough, Maine (email: dontaylor50@me.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 5:46
Verified IP: 72.224.87.242 EUID: 1f87f50e5b

Susan Taylor-Mall of Corvallis, Oregon (email: staylormall@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 0:12
Verified IP: 98.232.216.189 EUID: 8f18f66883

Michael Teilly of Santa fe, New Mexico (email: research87507@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 11:26
Verified IP: 73.228.45.250 EUID: 675ae834da

Teresa Telesca of Merritt Island, Florida (email: knitternut99@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 14:23
Verified IP: 104.7.29.11 EUID: f9e39c09cf

Roger Tenney of Greenbrier, Tennessee (email: ratenney@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:19
Verified IP: 104.129.25.68 EUID: f60ca4acda

John Tenshaw of Liverpool, New York (email: jttenshaw@twcny.rr.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:01
Verified IP: 67.249.242.132 EUID: 7bddde8405

Kathleen Tesluk of New Canaan, Connecticut (email: ktesluk@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:08
Verified IP: 66.102.6.246 EUID: f201c311f8

Virginia Tessitore of Raleigh, North Carolina (email: ginny@tessitore.org)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:52
Verified IP: 71.70.203.192 EUID: fa328d0ad2

JIM TEVOGT of WADENA, Minnesota (email: jimtv@juno.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 9:26
Verified IP: 68.112.153.202 EUID: 98edc25194

NANCY THALER of NEW YORK CITY, New York (email: NTHALER315@YAHOO.COM)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 10:39
Verified IP: 72.69.199.215 EUID: e39c535520

Janet Thatcher of San Luis Obispo, California (email: JanThatcher@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:16
Verified IP: 141.126.101.152 EUID: 20608df32b

Nancy Thaut of Lake Tapps, Washington (email: swannyt@mac.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:51
Verified IP: 174.216.27.129 EUID: ca9fa2a34b

Norman Thetford of Osprey, Florida (email: nthetford@att.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:44
Verified IP: 47.201.218.105 EUID: 637741a028

Christine Thiaville of Fayetteville, New York (email: thiaville@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 15:51
Verified IP: 24.59.118.179 EUID: 0406f3782a

Nancy Thomas of Columbia, Missouri (email: nancythomas@centurytel.net)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 10:44
Verified IP: 162.104.174.72 EUID: c4d367859a

Kathy Thomas of Claremore, Oklahoma (email: kethomas124@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 22:23
Verified IP: 72.192.122.16 EUID: c565de7997

Virginia Thomas of Durham, North Carolina (email: Ginnythomas@alumni.duke.edu)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:21
Verified IP: 50.111.109.48 EUID: ea30ffc927

Mary Thomas of San Francisco, California (email: mwthomas@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:22
Verified IP: 76.126.175.40 EUID: f9c97e41f8

Frances Thomas of Rosedale, Maryland (email: footrelaxer@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 6:17
Verified IP: 69.138.207.196 EUID: aee507ac31

Ruth Thompsn of Arnold, California (email: rmtnwgt@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 15:29
Verified IP: 73.235.24.48 EUID: 16f2cb47ed

Mitchell Thompson of New Port Richey, Florida (email: mbt4728@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 11:07
Verified IP: 24.160.84.240 EUID: fde038a49c

Carolyn Thompson of Manchester Township, New Jersey (email: 1205cat@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 13:11
Verified IP: 67.205.250.249 EUID: dfc5b682a6

Lorraine Thompson of Parkhill, Ontario, Canada (email: lethompson@isp.ca)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:37
Verified IP: 207.61.195.234 EUID: 726dd0bcbe

Janet Thomson of Great Falls, Montana (email: jannyt2162@bresnan.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 8:58
Verified IP: 184.167.70.13 EUID: 1b2e341951

Kristin Thomson of Delta, Colorado (email: kristinrost@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:44
Verified IP: 70.57.17.124 EUID: bae0207303

Jane Thoner of North Plainfield, New Jersey (email: janemonst@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 6:23
Verified IP: 70.21.192.16 EUID: d671fb7479

Barbara Thoren of Vero Beach, Florida (email: barbthor@gate.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:27
Verified IP: 69.137.167.112 EUID: 2ec4c90954

Sharon Thornber of Lincolnton, North Carolina (email: thornbersharon@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:06
Verified IP: 23.125.196.33 EUID: 7e5645be19

Greg Thumith of Bourne, Massachusetts (email: greg.thumith@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:57
Verified IP: 50.232.128.186 EUID: 3cf305d4c3

mary thurston of hartsdale, new york (email: mary@petcem.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:57
Verified IP: 72.179.26.135 EUID: 2ee5f8d85f

Pamela Tice of New York, New York (email: pamtice372@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:20
Verified IP: 72.69.177.156 EUID: 9fef9bd1c9

John Tierney of Huntington, New York (email: john.j.tierney@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 13:22
Verified IP: 72.69.152.84 EUID: b6f6e5bb8a

John Tierney of Ardmore, Pennsylvania (email: jtcarragh@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:25
Verified IP: 51.37.26.140 EUID: db6500f4fb

james tigue of baltimore, maryland (email: elvisjim725@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:29
Verified IP: 66.102.8.46 EUID: 6471e44f64

Teri Tillman of Natchez, Mississippi (email: natchezrose@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:05
Verified IP: 96.18.35.193 EUID: d12587b90f

Linda Timmons of Dublin, Ireland (email: brilind@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 10:59
Verified IP: 95.44.34.22 EUID: 1fda20ad93

Lila Timpson of Highland Lakes, New Jersey (email: timply2100@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:05
Verified IP: 216.6.177.200 EUID: 2e4c227903

Janet Tipper of Redwood City, California (email: jantipper@pacbell.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:55
Verified IP: 108.197.237.118 EUID: fb845a2e63

June Tipping of Lee-on-the-Solent, England (email: jazz35@btinternet.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 10:12
Verified IP: 86.136.247.188 EUID: aeee13bc87

Karen Tobia of Brooklyn, New York (email: kahrt@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:10
Verified IP: 71.183.252.8 EUID: 4da30cfd92

Geraldine F. Tobin of New York, New York (email: Farleytobin@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:40
Verified IP: 64.233.172.166 EUID: 91bc66e200

John Todd of Chatsworth, California (email: leadfoot10@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:04
Verified IP: 172.89.64.171 EUID: cc3a898393

Nikki Tolliver of Prince George, Virginia (email: nikkitolliver@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 14:59
Verified IP: 73.99.93.255 EUID: ee3bc0a424

Carolyn Tolman of South Jordan, Utah (email: ctolman@legacytree.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 2:06
Verified IP: 97.117.20.225 EUID: 4a06bc02aa

Tanner Blair Tolman of Highland, Utah (email: tannerbtolman@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 12:32
Verified IP: 45.56.35.159 EUID: 703082d1d5

Tristan Tolman of Highland, Utah (email: tristantolman@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:24
Verified IP: 73.228.73.76 EUID: 38054f1820

Henry Tom of Goodyear, Arizona (email: Henry.Tom@Cox.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:46
Verified IP: 70.176.72.243 EUID: 9d1b81ae39

Patricia Tommasini of Cohoes, New York (email: ptommasini@outlook.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 8:56
Verified IP: 67.242.68.89 EUID: f2e183ad38

Susan Tompkins of Newton, Kansas (email: setompkins@outlook.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:49
Verified IP: 205.237.134.200 EUID: c3a3bb22f2

kathleen torget of kerrville, texas (email: ktorget@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 20:34
Verified IP: 75.90.92.77 EUID: ddbdb27ca7

Karen Torres of North Beach, Maryland (email: kapelskog@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 3:22
Verified IP: 69.250.119.77 EUID: a9281a3ae3

Melanie Torres of Provo, Utah (email: loopymae@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 13:05
Verified IP: 128.187.112.21 EUID: d26702671b

Angelica Torres of Provo, Utah (email: angelicatorres2442@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 14:38
Verified IP: 107.77.230.173 EUID: e3beddc092

Susan Toth of Long Valley, New Jersey (email: stoth1@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:29
Verified IP: 69.142.163.211 EUID: df5af23cdf

Joanne Touhey of Guilderland, New York (email: vandj2e@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 10:03
Verified IP: 73.21.140.152 EUID: a49db0d96e

Mary Lynn Townsley of Flanders, New Jersey (email: mltownsley@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:11
Verified IP: 75.107.221.219 EUID: afda1058c4

Kathleen Tracy of New Canaan, Connecticut (email: ktracy1999@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 16:22
Verified IP: 148.75.163.24 EUID: 2bc56ab153

Sandra Trapp of Burr Ridge, Illinois (email: swt39@juno.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:03
Verified IP: 73.211.183.17 EUID: dcfcb37d25

Catherine L Travers of Wayne, New Jersey (email: calorra@optimum.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 12:15
Verified IP: 24.44.75.144 EUID: 03a5face94

Barry Travis of Orangevale, California (email: barrytravis@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 13:14
Verified IP: 162.201.40.63 EUID: b9ecf43185

Hugh Treacy of Placentia, California (email: treacyfamily@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:45
Verified IP: 70.211.144.180 EUID: a5330a7670

Julie Treadwell of Fruit Heights, Utah (email: jultreadwell@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 0:17
Verified IP: 184.177.19.2 EUID: a630216b07

Giulia Tremolanti of New York, New York (email: giulia.tremolanti@libero.it)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 4:18
Verified IP: 194.247.75.2 EUID: ab6ea93bf0

Gwynneth Trenck of Harrisburg, North Carolina (email: taprootgene@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:24
Verified IP: 173.92.59.198 EUID: 05dd743251

Ray Trepkau of Lake Hiawatha, New Jersey (email: rtrepkau@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 12:39
Verified IP: 69.118.64.93 EUID: 56e5f99659

Alexander Trevor of Sanibel, Florida (email: my.tern@nuvocom.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:11
Verified IP: 77.234.46.178 EUID: 1d4aac0c90

Cath Trindle of Redwood City, California (email: catht@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 12:20
Verified IP: 76.14.29.197 EUID: ee72cc13d1

Jan Tripp of Ann Arbor, Michigan (email: jan_tripp@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:53
Verified IP: 68.40.51.106 EUID: f514b565ce

Donna M. Tripp of Bend, Oregon (email: donna.flexable@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:36
Verified IP: 67.5.202.183 EUID: d615e270a7

Annette Trivette of Newburyport, Massachusetts (email: atrivette@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 20:15
Verified IP: 75.69.238.3 EUID: d207d4d9a7

Judith Trolinger of Ingram, Texas (email: hoberta64@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 18:46
Verified IP: 209.33.18.132 EUID: 4070ff9fc6

Rosemary Trompeter of Darien, Connecticut (email: Rosemarymead@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 14:43
Verified IP: 32.208.237.62 EUID: e42781cf61

Jennifer Trzcienski of Harrison, Michigan (email: bearypurple9@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:40
Verified IP: 207.75.102.2 EUID: 0e1c955aa1

George Tuck of North York, Ontario, Canada (email: george.tuck@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:51
Verified IP: 99.252.117.229 EUID: fe67d0ba8a

Rosemarie Tucker of Groton, New York (email: roseingrotonny@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 13:13
Verified IP: 69.201.46.255 EUID: e4a9d4bec6

Kimberly Tucker of Tampa, Florida (email: kimtucker@protonmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:59
Verified IP: 47.199.24.150 EUID: 47f82cfd67

Dyann Tufts of Bridgeton, New Jersey (email: dtufts78@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:39
Verified IP: 73.199.31.41 EUID: 448b787894

Judith Turbin of North Miami, Florida (email: judithturbin@bellsouth.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:25
Verified IP: 108.215.113.118 EUID: 5902ca507e

Janet Turk of Newton, Iowa (email: tomt@pcpartner.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:49
Verified IP: 98.23.239.239 EUID: 570c670da6

Marion Turnbull of Newcastle, England (email: mazi159@yahoo.co.uk)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 15:14
Verified IP: 185.31.154.67 EUID: 6fa4121e5b

Jane Turner of Lorton, Virginia (email: janegturner@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 9:41
Verified IP: 174.204.8.117 EUID: 3ab5c16d62

Vicci Turner of Bellingham, Washington (email: vicci.turner@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:45
Verified IP: 73.140.58.35 EUID: 810826c2d8

Cynthia Turner of Bedford, Ohio (email: flent017@planet.nl)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 6:15
Verified IP: 84.83.9.67 EUID: 53626b3cc8

Erin Tuvey of New Port Richey, Florida (email: erin2v@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 23:26
Verified IP: 97.97.216.248 EUID: 6743337ad5

Laurie Tvedt of New York, New York (email: laurie@laurietvedt.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 14:47
Verified IP: 67.247.59.18 EUID: 7ec7b3f440

Hilary Tyler of Los Angeles, California (email: hil530@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:42
Verified IP: 76.218.76.67 EUID: 3e07b1dc84

Karen Tyrer of Louisville, Kentucky (email: karenit207@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:59
Verified IP: 74.133.173.115 EUID: aa2a971fb3

Howard Tyrrell of Willow Grove, Pennsylvania (email: tyrrell121@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:02
Verified IP: 98.114.236.77 EUID: 29e79d01a7

Carol Ubosi of Silver Spring, Maryland (email: carol.ubosi@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:31
Verified IP: 66.102.8.56 EUID: dd484649b2

Cynthia Uderitz of Wilson, New York (email: cuderitz@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 12:55
Verified IP: 184.53.33.85 EUID: c67ebde911

Kenneth Udy of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: kennethudy@centurylink.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:24
Verified IP: 66.60.102.82 EUID: c1a7541f13

s ULLRICH of Rockville, Maryland (email: sullrich26@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 23:05
Verified IP: 72.83.195.104 EUID: 0d53968c08

Marie Ulrich of Buffalo, New York (email: mer249@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 13:34
Verified IP: 68.133.45.45 EUID: 2656a1c8a6

Rachel Unkefer of Charlottesville, Virginia (email: oneofmyaliases@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:18
Verified IP: 184.0.223.11 EUID: 71d14cb744

Scott Unterweiser of Inverness, Florida (email: drumscottu@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 21:50
Verified IP: 68.200.79.113 EUID: 7d367ff963

Susan Urban of Silver Spring, Maryland (email: sburban@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 9:19
Verified IP: 73.87.53.234 EUID: 8a0bc0bf25

Bill Utterback of Amarillo, Texas (email: billco@arn.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:31
Verified IP: 74.195.109.242 EUID: c34250340b

Candice Vader of SPRINGFIELD, Oregon (email: vader.candice@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:37
Verified IP: 73.240.77.130 EUID: 2043d8644b

Verba P Valentine of Billings, Montana (email: blgsmarket@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:29
Verified IP: 216.187.168.223 EUID: f61bbedb43

Daniel Valentino of Hackettstown, New Jersey (email: danvalentino@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:39
Verified IP: 71.172.185.209 EUID: 7fb1bf3894

Linnie Vallance of Atlanta, Georgia (email: linniekin@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 4:32
Verified IP: 194.247.75.2 EUID: 46950fb72e

Marge Vallazza of Merriam, Kansas (email: grgrands@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 1:13
Verified IP: 64.126.8.194 EUID: fe74014f50

Deborah Valley of Potsdam, New York (email: debmahoney19@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:43
Verified IP: 67.249.25.88 EUID: 201354a41b

Robin Van Mechelen of Bethesda, Maryland (email: robinvanm@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 12:04
Verified IP: 71.191.88.246 EUID: 7ad221a818

Kathleen Van Natter of Clinton, Utah (email: vannatter.kathi@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 17:27
Verified IP: 174.52.228.248 EUID: 01244359f9

A Van Nostrand of Boston, Massachusetts (email: acv145@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 8:33
Verified IP: 24.218.111.11 EUID: afe37e2ddd

Pamela B. Van Olden of Fair Lawn, New Jersey (email: pamvan456@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:54
Verified IP: 24.184.38.106 EUID: dad8b4c1b8

Noelle Van Pulis of Powell, Ohio (email: noelle1945@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:42
Verified IP: 104.230.254.117 EUID: 2e6ff66f5e

Judi Van Rriper of Portland, Tennessee (email: jandevanriper@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:29
Verified IP: 98.193.200.169 EUID: 4418c87223

Jillian van Turnhout of Dublin, Ireland (email: jillianvanturnhout@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 10:53
Verified IP: 89.125.7.221 EUID: 966d00dd5e

Roy Van Vleck of Lyme, New Hampshire (email: royvanvleck@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 21:59
Verified IP: 50.48.73.17 EUID: 0872b6669e

ALIDA VANBRONKHORST of MADISON, New Jersey (email: ditmaspk@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 13:17
Verified IP: 108.50.169.126 EUID: d6085a84af

Connie Vance of Highland, Utah (email: cvsnowball@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:19
Verified IP: 73.65.148.38 EUID: 57ce5cee27

Ellie Vance of St. George, Utah (email: 97elliebellie@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 0:35
Verified IP: 208.117.127.2 EUID: 134ff0dcdc

Peggy Vander Yacht of Bellingham, Washington (email: lmyacht@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:52
Verified IP: 63.229.6.121 EUID: 727a0f60fa

Maureen Vanek of DuPont, Washington (email: hubbardgreer@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 0:10
Verified IP: 24.19.158.155 EUID: 9e502f0d5c

JoAnne Vanett of Ambler, Pennsylvania (email: gojumom@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:16
Verified IP: 173.75.240.126 EUID: d406c05efd

Lorelle VanFossen of North Plains, Oregon (email: lorelleonwordpress@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:34
Verified IP: 97.120.26.127 EUID: 1d02abfc64

Laurance VanMeter of Lexington, Kentucky (email: lbvlbv@icloud.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:26
Verified IP: 207.141.121.10 EUID: b0579e5b61

Catherine VanOrden of Venice, Florida (email: Catherinevan70@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:45
Verified IP: 73.255.189.50 EUID: 34a2eca857

Carlos Vargas of fuquay-Varina, North Carolina (email: cvargasus@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:56
Verified IP: 71.65.233.155 EUID: e759377ccc

Kaitlin Vaughan of Brooklyn, New York (email: kaitlinvaughan@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:11
Verified IP: 50.245.176.85 EUID: d8852cd31a

Rebecca Vaughn of San Diego, California (email: rebeccaprvaughn@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:09
Verified IP: 76.22.239.165 EUID: 2a83f71562

Juan Vazquez of Brooklyn, New York (email: vazquez315@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 17:05
Verified IP: 142.255.95.157 EUID: 6f1dcc7833

Don Veatch of Chatsworth, California (email: veatchdd@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:57
Verified IP: 23.240.31.50 EUID: 79161dabeb

Suzanne Velte of Fort Worth, Texas (email: suzvelte@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:44
Verified IP: 108.255.253.181 EUID: 11b9743c80

Lynn Venafro of Knoxville, Tennessee (email: venafrolynn@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 20:00
Verified IP: 73.108.56.214 EUID: 7c1cc8c396

Sherri Venezia of Davis, California (email: sher@omsoft.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:35
Verified IP: 70.228.72.139 EUID: 888aad72a0

Rich Venezia of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (email: richvenezia@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 19:52
Verified IP: 98.236.186.101 EUID: e2143fb64a

Roger Verboncoeur of Green Cove Springs, Florida (email: r.verboncoeur@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:41
Verified IP: 73.148.250.146 EUID: 685c09644d

Karen Verderber of Rhinebeck, New York (email: carlandkaren67@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 15:49
Verified IP: 24.161.6.20 EUID: 53dae17164

Jane Verdicchio of Lempster, New Hampshire (email: janeverdic@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 12:05
Verified IP: 174.192.19.157 EUID: b6d1b486bf

Marilyn verna of Staten Island, New York (email: 715mav@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:51
Verified IP: 74.71.152.111 EUID: 33d7bb62eb

Brittany Vernola of Brooklyn, New York (email: brit428@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:59
Verified IP: 158.222.177.5 EUID: dd17bcbee3

Pam Vestal of West Linn, Oregon (email: pvestal3@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:08
Verified IP: 73.96.112.182 EUID: 93f04caff0

Cynthia Vetrano of Verona, New Jersey (email: vetranotccp@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:14
Verified IP: 74.105.242.233 EUID: 0a8f4a3408

Dawn Vicarioli of Shelton, Connecticut (email: natlexp@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:55
Verified IP: 69.123.200.135 EUID: 0b325caf75

Frances Vickers of Malverne, New York (email: frangel907@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 9:40
Verified IP: 70.214.80.104 EUID: 9f4ad63603

Sylvia Vickers of Vero Beach, Florida (email: sissyc47@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 8:33
Verified IP: 69.247.233.157 EUID: ab68b9f7b7

Patricia Victor of Atlanta, Georgia (email: pkvictor.hou@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:16
Verified IP: 104.55.247.162 EUID: 40c8d56413

Constance Vidor of New York, New York (email: constancevidor@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 8:03
Verified IP: 207.237.149.210 EUID: 95269c4d55

Sandra Vile of Hudson, New York (email: sjvile@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 23:26
Verified IP: 24.105.239.144 EUID: f401d2bbae

Arlene Vislocky of Boca Raton, Florida (email: arlene@netorange.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 14:48
Verified IP: 209.37.63.130 EUID: 8f97fe86f7

Massimo Vitale of Jersey City, New Jersey (email: striker8134@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 19:42
Verified IP: 173.70.217.134 EUID: 2cae99bcde

Madeline Vitella of Mercerville, New Jersey (email: Maddiev1123@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:57
Verified IP: 67.81.51.25 EUID: b0fef01325

Linda Vixie of Colorado Springs, Colorado (email: lvixie@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:44
Verified IP: 75.71.60.28 EUID: 38e6808fac

Kathy Volanty of Lubbock, Texas (email: kvolanty@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:53
Verified IP: 70.195.211.149 EUID: ce2338080d

Leslie Vosler of Cheyenne, Wyoming (email: lvosler@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:08
Verified IP: 174.45.179.118 EUID: 3c1cd161cf

Irene Voss of Columbus, Ohio (email: buckeyevoss@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 1:17
Verified IP: 174.104.241.242 EUID: 43f0144301

Kathryn Vreeland of Wakefield, New Hampshire (email: genie246@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:42
Verified IP: 74.78.74.179 EUID: 8d48e511e4

Marlese Wacek of East Amherst, New York (email: mwacek@juno.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:19
Verified IP: 67.241.174.64 EUID: aea4badc00

Rev. Doris Waggoner of Seattle, Washington (email: waggonerdoris@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 19:31
Verified IP: 69.164.169.124 EUID: 3941d65017

Karen Waggoner of Bethel, Connecticut (email: kwquilter@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:57
Verified IP: 107.3.72.5 EUID: d203650902

Marcie Wagner of Montrose, Colorado (email: 1404bristol@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 6:53
Verified IP: 75.166.97.50 EUID: 8d282f9fcc

Daniel Wagner of Rehovot, Israel (email: daniel.wagner@weizmann.ac.il)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 3:01
Verified IP: 50.234.237.198 EUID: 1fed9c2b33

Marijo Wakley of Dimondale, Michigan (email: Marijo10@wowway.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 12:32
Verified IP: 64.53.146.110 EUID: 427978b7d3

Johnna Waldon of Lexington, Kentucky (email: johnnaryry@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:29
Verified IP: 74.139.205.108 EUID: b70dbdb832

Mark Waldron of Kings Park, New York (email: ligenealogy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:24
Verified IP: 98.101.128.3 EUID: 3de11a6b25

Heather Walgren of Pleasant Grove, Utah (email: dawndrium@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 11:29
Verified IP: 216.49.181.128 EUID: 19c521dae0

William Walker of Wilmington, Delaware (email: wcvlkr@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 11:38
Verified IP: 66.102.6.10 EUID: e47c1367a6

Kelsee Walker of Manhattan, Kansas (email: kelseekj@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 14:23
Verified IP: 108.234.241.24 EUID: e40e361931

toni walker pralle of latimer, Iowa (email: allpetsboarding@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:35
Verified IP: 70.100.116.32 EUID: d4e067b602

Alison Wallace of Dundee, Scotland (email: awallace@findmypast.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 5:35
Verified IP: 194.247.73.11 EUID: 9ec7ea7a43

Tim Wallace of Spanish Fork, Utah (email: wallacetimm@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 12:58
Verified IP: 172.56.38.228 EUID: 2f16a2ab55

Ryan Wallace of Idaho Falls, Idaho (email: wallace.t.ryan@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 12:28
Verified IP: 216.98.225.46 EUID: 0e12c3ef58

Brianna Wallace of San Antonio, Texas (email: brianna.wallace@live.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 10:43
Verified IP: 108.249.172.51 EUID: 5f84f1a7a6

KATHRYN M. Wallach of Flushing, New York (email: kathryn.wallach@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 6:10
Verified IP: 141.226.218.30 EUID: 638882e48e

Antonina Wallach of Hamburg, New Jersey (email: aniw33@embarqmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 12:05
Verified IP: 96.56.26.122 EUID: c0c56a86ef

Drew Wallman Wallman of Fort Pierce, Florida (email: dwallman@bellsouth.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 9:00
Verified IP: 108.219.26.5 EUID: edad51b941

Maria E Walsh of Montgomery, New York (email: 582bull@twc.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 12:38
Verified IP: 74.64.69.190 EUID: 7df7d18f7d

Nancy Walsh of Maryland Heights, Missouri (email: banalbannach1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 11:15
Verified IP: 47.40.30.18 EUID: b87ce5448c

da vid Walsh Walsh of calne, United Kingdom (email: student325@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 5:47
Verified IP: 79.68.6.36 EUID: 431b4e1660

Joanne Walsh of New York, New York (email: jwalsh@yorkprep.org)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 7:54
Verified IP: 208.59.112.18 EUID: 1f003e9a65

Linn Walsh-Knueppel of Tucson, Arizona (email: linnwk@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:35
Verified IP: 68.231.189.102 EUID: 5bf0e32449

Marion M Walter of Ballston Spa, New York (email: marionwalter@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:37
Verified IP: 66.67.126.153 EUID: f664138c30

Cathy Walters of Elgin, Minnesota (email: walters.cathy@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 20:53
Verified IP: 69.34.49.88 EUID: d22c0db169

Betty Walters of Burlington, Kentucky (email: homersradiator@fuse.net)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 7:04
Verified IP: 74.83.101.10 EUID: ba4f6656eb

Marla Waltman of Toronto, Ontario, Canada (email: waltman.marla@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:55
Verified IP: 74.15.0.201 EUID: 5fdd9af31d

Pat Walton of Baton Rouge, Louisiana (email: patswalton@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 19:34
Verified IP: 68.105.2.130 EUID: 8c5bb7e28f

June walzer of New York, New York (email: freyea5@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 11:19
Verified IP: 71.183.49.246 EUID: d20e3b84ec

Michele Waples of Whiting, Iowa (email: cornfieldstohighways@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:47
Verified IP: 107.77.173.4 EUID: 6bbaa6b093

Joe Ward of Las Vegas, Nevada (email: jpw1948@centurylink.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 4:27
Verified IP: 71.38.10.200 EUID: 6655e278b9

Kathy Ward of Medfield, Massachusetts (email: km1ward@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:43
Verified IP: 71.174.107.34 EUID: 241d8df28f

Adelaide Ward of Paramus, New Jersey (email: award100@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 12:46
Verified IP: 24.190.62.107 EUID: 82d386e9da

John Ward of Paramus, New Jersey (email: jjward@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 7:17
Verified IP: 24.190.62.107 EUID: 7d964d4502

Geraldine Ward of Alexandria, Virginia (email: grywr@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/16/2017 12:16
Verified IP: 74.96.222.182 EUID: 79a1f18015

Ashley Ward of New Rochelle, New York (email: wardaam@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 13:10
Verified IP: 163.151.71.212 EUID: 7ab12d77ee

Sandy Ward of Montebello, New York (email: hamginc@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:57
Verified IP: 107.77.225.86 EUID: 9fa91b0f2a

Patricia Warden of Salem, Illinois (email: pwarden12@charter.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 10:33
Verified IP: 24.217.85.194 EUID: 2fbc9c552

John Ware of Germantown, Tennessee (email: jwcirca@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 0:50
Verified IP: 99.1.40.145 EUID: e5464b42ff

Diane Warmesley of Laurelton, New York (email: warmdee@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:22
Verified IP: 100.33.250.195 EUID: acb0f2804e

Doris Warner of Margaretville, New York (email: dwarner517@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:10
Verified IP: 74.115.74.239 EUID: af5a5b4699

Richard Warren of Canton, Ohio (email: krw1947rjw@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 18:33
Verified IP: 174.96.9.10 EUID: 732f9d66fe

Sharon Warren of Smithtown, New York (email: sharonj.918@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 21:43
Verified IP: 68.196.188.5 EUID: d3b6ee36b0

Jennifer Warren of Medford Lakes, New Jersey (email: jwarren65@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 17:06
Verified IP: 73.112.144.134 EUID: 5fa8838bfc

Michelle Warren of Sun City, Arizona (email: warrenstwo@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 11:14
Verified IP: 72.200.96.28 EUID: b79d954ff2

Jessica Warren of Mt. Arlington, New Jersey (email: j.chernoff@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 18:45
Verified IP: 69.122.54.178 EUID: bc9beffd6c

Lovie Warren of Calumet City, Illinois (email: loviewarren@att.net)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 6:23
Verified IP: 99.39.161.102 EUID: 524b50c91b

Francine Warsalla of Port Huron, Michigan (email: grannyfran21@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 15:41
Verified IP: 172.12.112.105 EUID: 2cb9d5dad8

Roy Warshawsky of Lombard, Illinois (email: roywar@juno.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:39
Verified IP: 108.199.78.58 EUID: 941d5c3c58

Patricia Wartell of Vienna, Virginia (email: pwartell@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 17:34
Verified IP: 72.66.19.233 EUID: b53ec04f11

solidelle wasser of new york, New York (email: solidellew1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:58
Verified IP: 72.226.70.111 EUID: 0e55fe3a57

Ellen Wasserman of Westport, Connecticut (email: ellen.wasserman1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 13:47
Verified IP: 67.83.12.27 EUID: 00e781805d

Marvin Wasserman of Marina del Rey, California (email: marvinwssrmn@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:26
Verified IP: 70.197.72.196 EUID: c8c5e66bb0

barbara wasserman of New York, New York (email: neoluddite2@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:31
Verified IP: 108.54.58.51 EUID: f642afb0cd

Jean Waterson of Lebanon, New Hampshire (email: pieandsuch@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 20:00
Verified IP: 64.222.222.240 EUID: 129425079

Lindsey Watson of Helena, Montana (email: lovelylindseylou@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:33
Verified IP: 75.175.237.242 EUID: 11730c1d10

Alicia Watt of Buellton, California (email: adwagain@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 11:54
Verified IP: 47.142.189.181 EUID: 6a85f8e8b0

Gordon Watts of Hot Springs, Arkansas (email: kageewatts@att.net)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 10:35
Verified IP: 107.77.197.93 EUID: 2aaa9e036e

Donna Weathers of Norcross, Georgia (email: djweathers@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/24/2017 7:08
Verified IP: 66.102.6.31 EUID: 2314e0a2c8

Debbie Weaver of Sandy, Utah (email: geneweaverdw@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 12:28
Verified IP: 107.77.227.72 EUID: 19444cb840

Melisa Weaver of Provo, Utah (email: melisa.weaver@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 0:55
Verified IP: 45.56.45.141 EUID: 45e22a54df

Gini Webb of San Diego, California (email: ginisology@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:12
Verified IP: 68.7.139.165 EUID: d7ab0322c9

Alice Weber of Toms River, New Jersey (email: amjsw@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 21:26
Verified IP: 24.0.197.119 EUID: 57fc5b31a6

Barbara Webster of Ukiah, California (email: bjcharles@pacific.net)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 10:30
Verified IP: 50.0.169.76 EUID: 4bc41d0869

Judy Webster of Algester, Queensland (email: ozzgenie@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 17:41
Verified IP: 123.211.86.53 EUID: 7970788f42

Jayne Wedley of Babylon, New York (email: crabbett@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 13:07
Verified IP: 68.196.236.5 EUID: d769e9bc4f

Carole Weed of Norwalk, Connecticut (email: caroleweed@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 11:23
Verified IP: 148.75.170.158 EUID: 9b9db95128

Deborah Weeks of Newfield, New York (email: dweeks48@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 13:10
Verified IP: 69.201.45.185 EUID: 246b226150

Deborah Weeks of Newfield, New York (email: offweeks@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:40
Verified IP: 69.201.45.185 EUID: 05e6ace3d5

Laura Weger of Fort Worth, Texas (email: lweger6000@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 14:08
Verified IP: 68.185.222.94 EUID: 5356e01acd

Theodora Weihe of Lakeland, Florida (email: tweihe34@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:05
Verified IP: 47.205.107.38 EUID: c46d6bd341

Andrew Weimer of New Hartford, New York (email: sideweimer@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 10:41
Verified IP: 199.168.151.173 EUID: 7468e9c30f

William Weinbaum of New York, New York (email: willie.weinbaum@espn.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 14:50
Verified IP: 192.234.2.18 EUID: 5de3e3995c

Nancy Weinberg of Arlington, Virginia (email: njaweinberg@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 8:50
Verified IP: 108.28.166.64 EUID: 1a29fd7c1e

Karen Weinberg of Cedarhurst, New York (email: KarenDRW18@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 20:28
Verified IP: 74.101.242.135 EUID: 56a97a5c87

Joel Weiner of Brooklyn, New York (email: joel.alan.weiner@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:34
Verified IP: 68.134.29.155 EUID: f1e70f0167

Warren Weiner of Egg Harbor Township, New Jersey (email: wwweiner201@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 11:48
Verified IP: 73.196.237.40 EUID: 977f188c87

Barbara Weingarden of Easton, Maryland (email: bjw292@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/17/2017 14:00
Verified IP: 76.72.136.102 EUID: 0a6f89dd54

Nicole Weingartner of Astoria, New York (email: nlaurenrusso@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 11:46
Verified IP: 38.112.44.90 EUID: 50ac7dc571

George J Weinmann of Brooklyn, New York (email: gjweinmann@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:58
Verified IP: 107.77.225.231 EUID: c6ea2b0d57

CHUCK WEINSTEIN of BELLPORT, New York (email: chuck1@outlook.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:31
Verified IP: 71.167.10.98 EUID: fd03222d6b

Beverly Weinstein of Levittown, Pennsylvania (email: weinstein.family@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 15:16
Verified IP: 100.11.241.80 EUID: 7e1549ecba

Bruce Weir of Cincinnati, Ohio (email: bjweir24@yahoo.com)

Signed on: 10/18/2017 8:15
Verified IP: 24.157.60.157 EUID: a1ee21d6ac

Annette Weiss of New York, New York (email: aweissny@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:09
Verified IP: 207.237.113.152 EUID: a9313af95f

Geri Weiss of Bayside, New York (email: sg33@earthlink.net)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 22:03
Verified IP: 98.113.14.118 EUID: e8c53411f4

Harvey Weiss of Springfield, New Jersey (email: yard4323@mypacks.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:06
Verified IP: 174.57.76.178 EUID: a2761dd218

Sharon Weiss of Maitland, Florida (email: smweiss03@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:30
Verified IP: 72.239.177.155 EUID: 79bc1b8f7d

Caisil Weldon of Westchester, New York (email: cgksmc@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:54
Verified IP: 75.69.28.116 EUID: d41d1720e4

Diana Weller of New York, New York (email: dianawllr@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 14:42
Verified IP: 72.226.77.125 EUID: 561d853cf8

Michele Wells of Arlington, Virginia (email: michelemwells@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:48
Verified IP: 173.73.91.56 EUID: 2251cb9fb4

Catherine Wells of Valdosta, Georgia (email: catherinefwells@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:31
Verified IP: 173.31.248.191 EUID: 297511c6b0

Ann Wells of Crystal Lake, Illinois (email: annwells@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 15:41
Verified IP: 108.205.30.15 EUID: 33bccc4c12

Eric Wells of Springfield, Missouri (email: Eric@legacyleftright.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 13:27
Verified IP: 173.218.70.168 EUID: 6d91cbcb92

Nancy Welsh of Palmerton, Pennsylvania (email: violet_48@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 12:56
Verified IP: 75.97.109.80 EUID: 1c89742299

Ronald Wencer of Toronto, Ontario, Canada (email: Ron.Wencer@sympatico.ca)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:23
Verified IP: 74.12.34.113 EUID: da1f038095

Richard Wenskus of Wantagh, New York (email: thorlirr@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:01
Verified IP: 69.112.222.238 EUID: d10a6ec7cc

Nancy Wenzel of Richmond, Texas (email: nancy.wenzel@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 7:52
Verified IP: 23.125.82.105 EUID: f733c0987f

Jane Werner of Kittery, Maine (email: janewerner50@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:52
Verified IP: 24.61.216.41 EUID: 9f7ce3d80a

Janet Werner of Reston, Virginia (email: janetfamhist@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:01
Verified IP: 108.28.35.214 EUID: b626cb11a4

Frederick Wertz of Long Island City, New York (email: fwertzv@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:54
Verified IP: 72.69.212.130 EUID: 83e5687262

Alicia Wess of Ambler, Pennsylvania (email: vt221b@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:07
Verified IP: 76.99.236.225 EUID: d8a83c0db3

Patricia West of Saint Louis, Missouri (email: dar2paw@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 23:06
Verified IP: 24.107.141.172 EUID: 0548ddb22e

Stephanie West of Lodi, California (email: stephanickwest@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:38
Verified IP: 107.214.119.56 EUID: 6ec4c25d49

Kevin West of Jersey City, New Jersey (email: Quest1962@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 16:53
Verified IP: 50.203.232.252 EUID: c7f52f09e4

Maureen West of Dunedin, New Zealand (email: corratober@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 18:48
Verified IP: 118.149.228.21 EUID: 3b8b809a23

Marla Westberg of Ponte Vedra, Florida (email: shop@westberg.ws)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 14:39
Verified IP: 108.209.33.146 EUID: 5ed6411dda

Charles Westervelt of San Antonio, Texas (email: joansaint@earthlink.net)

Signed on: 10/11/2017 10:12
Verified IP: 208.124.10.84 EUID: 82da22c384

Gail Potter Weston of Davenport, Iowa (email: glpweston@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:30
Verified IP: 75.167.249.84 EUID: a70e96ad76

Linda Westrom of Coon Rapids, Minnesota (email: gingersnap0312@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:23
Verified IP: 68.47.31.189 EUID: 2570306cc3

Christina Wettstone of Binghamton, New York (email: lajujo3@yahoo.ca)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 7:47
Verified IP: 108.168.92.149 EUID: 8758b639cd

Amy Wetzel of Iron Station, North Carolina (email: aewetzel71@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 11:29
Verified IP: 68.191.71.62 EUID: 1f60fb6397

Sheila Wexler of Alexandria, Virginia (email: president@jgsgw.org)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 11:14
Verified IP: 108.48.135.75 EUID: f4f5ab269e

Peggy Weyel of San Antonio, Texas (email: pweyel@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 17:10
Verified IP: 107.209.73.225 EUID: 950e6dc7ea

Carolyn Whalen of West islip, New York (email: mcswindle@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 20:03
Verified IP: 69.113.63.86 EUID: 8760f4c52e

Paul Whalen of Manhasset, New York (email: pcwhalen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 16:44
Verified IP: 38.88.198.10 EUID: 6e0dc2f76e

Ryan Whalen of Canandaigua, New York (email: rtwhalen1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:52
Verified IP: 72.230.132.212 EUID: 8fbc9b4ae0

Deborah Whaley of Weatherford, Texas (email: macmwtx@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:50
Verified IP: 172.0.147.156 EUID: b4759a3cca

Doris Wheeler of Atlanta, Georgia (email: doriswh@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 8:16
Verified IP: 96.67.96.225 EUID: 067807841c

Barbara Wheeler of Saint Augustine, Florida (email: Bjw1965@aol.com)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 20:56
Verified IP: 99.174.107.44 EUID: 7d470ae7d3

Anita Whelan of New Ross, Ireland (email: anitacampbellwhelan@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 7:55
Verified IP: 86.46.68.207 EUID: 6b103fe8fe

ARTHUR WHELAN of PALM BAY, Florida (email: amw199@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:17
Verified IP: 184.89.64.137 EUID: e9bf828b8e

Pamela Whitaker of Salem, South Carolina (email: psuep1@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 18:53
Verified IP: 47.42.20.249 EUID: 613e704bef

Cherri White of Riverton, Utah (email: clw2clw@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 16:06
Verified IP: 75.162.168.80 EUID: 7ed5eedafd

Allison White of Clinton Township, Michigan (email: allyoops10@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 11:18
Verified IP: 73.18.159.229 EUID: 27a1726b17

Donna White of Milwaukee, Wisconsin (email: donnawhite22@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:14
Verified IP: 75.9.111.122 EUID: 0a5cd5bef6

Barry White of Perth, Perth and Kinross (email: bwhite@findmypast.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 5:29
Verified IP: 91.209.200.6 EUID: 35c278e164

Carol White of Horseheads, New York (email: cawhite@stny.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 18:28
Verified IP: 66.24.8.0 EUID: 5dfe6acec1

Wendy White of Sandwich, Massachusetts (email: weworks@mindspring.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 14:28
Verified IP: 73.167.156.228 EUID: c935709e07

Mark White of Hazlet, New Jersey (email: mwhite2005@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:29
Verified IP: 174.221.129.56 EUID: 3e4bda433d

SHEILA WHITE of LAS VEGAS, Nevada (email: shelawyte@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/19/2017 16:41
Verified IP: 98.160.167.134 EUID: 5e9752ea49

Char White of Poway, California (email: charwhite07@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:03
Verified IP: 108.202.8.176 EUID: 4f645886fa

Carolyn White of West Islip, New York (email: carolynbwhite87@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:47
Verified IP: 162.247.67.36 EUID: 1187610b21

Janet White DePaul of Matawan, New Jersey (email: jwdmat@optonline.net)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 6:09
Verified IP: 24.185.62.95 EUID: 35af803c31

Billie Whited of Woodbine, Maryland (email: eillib@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 17:17
Verified IP: 72.81.140.223 EUID: c1fcf1ee10

Cheryl Whitehead of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: cherylswhitehead@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 20:06
Verified IP: 174.52.154.184 EUID: 55c4ace128

Carole Whitehead of Plainview, New York (email: carole401@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:14
Verified IP: 173.56.13.179 EUID: 129233c72b

Jean Whiting of ALBANY, Georgia (email: JAWHITING@MCHSI.COM)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 10:49
Verified IP: 173.17.229.233 EUID: b4dfa22656

Marsha Whittemore of Hartford, Maine (email: dwhittemore1@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:17
Verified IP: 72.12.74.149 EUID: 84e7580dd1

Michael Whitton of Clinton Corners, New York (email: mike@whittonfamily.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 15:36
Verified IP: 67.83.219.130 EUID: 66cd9cb3f1

Fran Wickham of New York (Manhattan), New York (email: franw@nyc.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 21:04
Verified IP: 98.7.47.49 EUID: ffd9b4c76d

Deborah Wieder of Brandon, Florida (email: rwieder@tampabay.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 14:39
Verified IP: 72.187.63.79 EUID: be223b301e

Kathleen Wieland of Norwich, Connecticut (email: k.a.wieland@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:08
Verified IP: 207.210.128.46 EUID: 94ccae139c

Catherine Wiest Desmarais of Essex Junction, Vermont (email: stonehousersearch@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/3/2017 22:44
Verified IP: 75.68.174.65 EUID: 17dd62bd24

Jane Wilcox of Albany, New York (email: jane@4getmenotancestry.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 22:12
Verified IP: 74.67.15.57 EUID: 207116c8af

Amber Wild of Cumberland, Rhode Island (email: aldancemachine@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 22:10
Verified IP: 68.227.191.107 EUID: 54653ba9a2

Scott Wilds of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (email: scottwilds@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 10:41
Verified IP: 68.80.110.99 EUID: 956280b10a

Hadassah Wilen of Staten Island, New York (email: dasw5@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:38
Verified IP: 100.38.190.41 EUID: d928aa7334

Gavin Wilk of Huntington, New York (email: gavinwilk15@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:41
Verified IP: 86.44.0.60 EUID: 190c822ac8

Patricia Wilkerson of Branson, Missouri (email: Pwilker798@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:06
Verified IP: 47.214.13.45 EUID: 0cd368aeab

Kirsty Wilkinson of Edinburgh, Scotland (email: genealogygirl@me.com)
Signed on: 10/8/2017 14:39
Verified IP: 146.66.36.97 EUID: d99354f91a

Steven Williams of Feasterville, Pennsylvania (email: swdonkeydog@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 3:11
Verified IP: 172.58.201.174 EUID: ce0935f693

Valerie Williams of Jim thorpe, Pennsylvania (email: valbethw@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:06
Verified IP: 71.161.244.61 EUID: 8bcfa310af

Jeannie Williams of Seguin, Texas (email: jeannie.williams@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 13:09
Verified IP: 70.195.195.171 EUID: aaef899fa5

Natalie Williams of Mansfield, Ohio (email: Nataliegenealogy@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 0:03
Verified IP: 76.188.133.37 EUID: 655c9ea58b

Jennifer Williams of Cottonwood, California (email: j_williams74@hotmail.com)

Signed on: 10/10/2017 12:41
Verified IP: 68.113.51.66 EUID: dc5330f3b3

Douglas Williams of Salem, Oregon (email: patrainguy@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 1:12
Verified IP: 67.5.167.66 EUID: 20101911f3

Robert Williams of East Northport, New York (email: willir@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:13
Verified IP: 100.33.92.171 EUID: 3062d27188

Claudia Williams of Tampa, Florida (email: Buffycat@juno.com)
Signed on: 10/15/2017 17:49
Verified IP: 47.200.6.248 EUID: 8f43ec7342

Margo Williams of Silver Spring, Maryland (email: margolw@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 23:53
Verified IP: 69.140.162.34 EUID: b970f7cbcc

Jenifer Williams of Buffalo, New York (email: earthchild11580@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 16:35
Verified IP: 69.204.105.247 EUID: cd3f5951ce

Brenda Williams of Dayton, Ohio (email: brewilliams@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 19:45
Verified IP: 71.64.206.22 EUID: 5c41aac7e1

Mary Williams of Ulster Park, New York (email: booksh@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:30
Verified IP: 24.161.54.184 EUID: 39339c085e

Richard Williamson of Tucson, Arizona (email: rr.will081654@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 9:15
Verified IP: 24.251.108.241 EUID: 1d782dcd7e

Elizabeth Willis of Blue Springs, Missouri (email: beth.kcmo@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 9:05
Verified IP: 99.180.97.96 EUID: 45a16b0d53

Candace Willmore of Provo, Utah (email: candace.willmore@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 15:04
Verified IP: 128.187.116.27 EUID: 1d2a1e83c5

Katherine R. Willson of Ann Arbor, Michigan (email: moonswings@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:04
Verified IP: 108.64.252.136 EUID: 68fc140fb7

Candace Wilmot of Urbana, Illinois (email: cwilmot@illinois.edu)

Signed on: 10/9/2017 11:35
Verified IP: 104.190.34.70 EUID: e173029005

Julie Wilson of Hixson, Tennessee (email: juliewilson2973@epbfi.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 23:57
Verified IP: 23.251.76.47 EUID: 628e07f507

Sarah Wilson of London, London (email: sarahleahwilson@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 5:29
Verified IP: 194.247.75.2 EUID: fc26b3442c

Linda Wilson of Charlotte, North Carolina (email: charlottewitch1@msn.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 13:08
Verified IP: 104.139.100.177 EUID: 6ee99466b4

Valarie Wilson of Monkton, Vermont (email: genealogy911@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:12
Verified IP: 74.94.152.173 EUID: 983622f0bd

Jennifer Wilson Pines of Port Washington, New York (email: jwpines@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:32
Verified IP: 172.110.128.27 EUID: 54a69d0e66

Carolyn Wilson-Elliott of Marietta, Georgia (email: cwilsonelliott@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 14:51
Verified IP: 73.184.232.64 EUID: 16b72b2e40

Jeremiah Wilton of Seattle, Washington (email: jcwilton93@earlham.edu)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 10:46
Verified IP: 71.217.51.79 EUID: c4fab46db2

Kathleen Winchester of San Diego, California (email: kwinchester@san.rr.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 14:55
Verified IP: 70.95.46.122 EUID: 89127be512

Joan Winkelman of Amherst, New York (email: jwink995@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 9:28
Verified IP: 72.61.9.205 EUID: 26cd5e5138

Maureen Winski of Middletown, New Jersey (email: maureenresearch@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 17:09
Verified IP: 100.1.202.58 EUID: 447d15eab9

Maureen Winski of Middletown, New Jersey (email: WINMAUREEN@AOL.COM)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:19
Verified IP: 100.1.202.58 EUID: 05286d66e3

Dianna Winsor of Baltimore, Maryland (email: rosaluna@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 16:11
Verified IP: 71.244.199.156 EUID: 2e72aa3f6a

Cort Winters of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: acwinters@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 16:15
Verified IP: 38.104.175.226 EUID: 3a21a124a3

Carole Wiseman of Port Saint Lucie, Florida (email: cwiseman202@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 15:35
Verified IP: 99.93.71.91 EUID: f9bda48023

Willa Jean Wisniewski of Berlin, Michigan (email: wjwave@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:57
Verified IP: 216.25.182.189 EUID: 4772483f3e

Carol Wister of Chatham, Massachusetts (email: cwister@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 22:08
Verified IP: 65.96.57.245 EUID: 3f25ba442d

Carol Witten of Lincoln, California (email: carolwitten@sbcglobal.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 13:07
Verified IP: 99.108.150.114 EUID: f38ccf9bab

Jean Wittig of Queens Village, New York (email: dragonwit9@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 10:04
Verified IP: 142.255.126.110 EUID: f49e7a69cf

Karen Witucki of Slatington, Pennsylvania (email: k.witucki@rcn.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 12:37
Verified IP: 209.122.7.42 EUID: e792265934

Geraldine Wojno of Solon, Iowa (email: gmwrsw@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:57
Verified IP: 108.160.229.199 EUID: c8f2237c21

Richard Wojno of Solon, Iowa (email: rswgmw@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 8:59
Verified IP: 108.160.229.199 EUID: 8703fbf911

Gayle Wolcott of Camarillo, California (email: gfwolcott@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 22:05
Verified IP: 47.144.21.123 EUID: 6177aba84e

Sharon Wolff of Boerne, Texas (email: wolffcreek@mailcan.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 15:59
Verified IP: 96.8.193.158 EUID: 4f3eb098f9

Alma Wolff of Savannah, Georgia (email: alma.wolff831@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 15:07
Verified IP: 73.182.69.251 EUID: c5d954162f

Carole Wolfram of South Jordan, Utah (email: songofjoy1547@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 2:17
Verified IP: 75.162.226.51 EUID: cd165f16f7

Judy Wolkovitch of Los Angeles, California (email: judywolk@mindspring.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 16:10
Verified IP: 45.50.186.88 EUID: 6f2722be1b

Karen Wolzanski of Lake Wales, Florida (email: wolzanski@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 18:48
Verified IP: 73.27.0.22 EUID: 89a71f885f

Derek Wood of Los Angeles, California (email: derekwood@gmx.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 18:02
Verified IP: 99.112.137.29 EUID: 65e45f2550

Pat Wood of University Place, Washington (email: celtictwigs@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 15:23
Verified IP: 107.77.212.47 EUID: 813074edfb

Ralph Wood of Mohegan Lake, New York (email: rwoodesq@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 14:59
Verified IP: 100.37.151.219 EUID: 822cf54a92

Deborra Wood of York, South Carolina (email: rmpropst@bellsouth.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 14:00
Verified IP: 107.197.133.93 EUID: d1ea703b8f

Megan Woods of Snoqualmie, Washington (email: mkmccoy03@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 23:53
Verified IP: 71.231.12.55 EUID: 48b760a4d8

Ellen Woods of Bloomington, Illinois (email: eclairerw@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 11:44
Verified IP: 71.201.168.238 EUID: 9eef625bf1

Robert Worden of Annapolis, Maryland (email: wordenannapolis@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 9:22
Verified IP: 68.134.228.176 EUID: 368e1b5f79

Pamela Worden of Penn Valley, California (email: pamela_worden@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 18:39
Verified IP: 23.122.225.215 EUID: 5e4f55f88c

Kenny Worn of Dublin, Ireland (email: kennyworn@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/7/2017 12:11
Verified IP: 79.97.53.207 EUID: 2ed5665437

Patricia Worthington of Hackettstown, New Jersey (email: chasing.genes@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:23
Verified IP: 69.141.62.100 EUID: 8bf7e93897

Kim Worthy of Garden City, New York (email: pohattensis@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 21:26
Verified IP: 107.129.191.145 EUID: 6a36c3cfde

C Wreiole of Sayreville, New Jersey (email: ccas04@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 16:15
Verified IP: 47.16.220.103 EUID: f461f3b939

Sarah Wright of Dublin, Ireland (email: sarahwright121@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 7:21
Verified IP: 5.149.172.216 EUID: 04a8922b2e

Janet Wright of Kalamazoo, Michigan (email: janwright8607@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 18:31
Verified IP: 97.83.28.115 EUID: ad5b40ad9f

Mary Ellen Wright of Lake Forest, Illinois (email: melody401@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 21:25
Verified IP: 75.30.106.60 EUID: 0d09c060d2

Rodney Wright of Tremonton, Utah (email: rhcrescue@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 21:05
Verified IP: 50.109.194.111 EUID: 2cff832878

George Wright of East Rochester, New York (email: ruthecg@frontiernet.net)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 15:37
Verified IP: 174.47.212.242 EUID: 1ef1e4df0b

Janene Wright of Salt Lake City, Utah (email: janenewright8@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 10:42
Verified IP: 65.125.183.2 EUID: 3700f7c4fa

Phyllis Wright of Oxford, Mississippi (email: brameandwright@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:40
Verified IP: 50.86.48.84 EUID: 2a45365ed4

Cherie Wrigley of Thousand Oaks, California (email: wrigleywhs@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/21/2017 13:58
Verified IP: 47.148.60.247 EUID: 049ad47316

Chris Wubbenhorst of Portland, Oregon (email: kcw52@comcast.net)

Signed on: 10/20/2017 22:59
Verified IP: 67.189.117.238 EUID: f18ff60aeb

Sandy Wunder of Eaton, Colorado (email: wunder.woman@ymail.com)
Signed on: 10/7/2017 14:23
Verified IP: 209.169.204.142 EUID: b9554a91da

Robert Wunderlich of Winter Park, Florida (email: bnbd blu@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/12/2017 10:10
Verified IP: 72.238.119.176 EUID: 52b7bf836f

Beth Wurzburg of Oakland, California (email: wurzburg.beth@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 12:34
Verified IP: 73.162.100.192 EUID: 6829bb61e4

Layla Wuthrick of Rochelle Park, New Jersey (email: lwuthrick@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 23:36
Verified IP: 64.233.172.183 EUID: 7f0093e92c

Vickie Wybo-Yuhase of Warren, Michigan (email: freizzy@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 21:21
Verified IP: 68.51.171.9 EUID: 90e94f2223

Carole Wyland of Rotonda West, Florida (email: carolewyland@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:00
Verified IP: 73.55.92.119 EUID: a9e6fbf5cc

John Wylie of Grand Prairie, Texas (email: john@johnwylie.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 14:51
Verified IP: 99.5.241.242 EUID: 875671c057

Joan Wyman of Falls Church, Virginia (email: robertsje26@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 10:59
Verified IP: 98.169.96.243 EUID: 7e7801f31b

Ethel M Wyrwas of Lynnfield, Massachusetts (email: etbw53@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:08
Verified IP: 173.76.157.44 EUID: 9308060396

Mary Yamada of Sacramento, California (email: rvndwell@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:45
Verified IP: 76.219.244.108 EUID: d744b938d2

Melba Yandel of Satellite Beach, Florida (email: melbaellen@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 21:48
Verified IP: 73.163.192.99 EUID: fa10f988ef

Jim Yarin of Acton, Massachusetts (email: jimyarin@verizon.net)

Signed on: 10/22/2017 20:17
Verified IP: 72.74.171.68 EUID: 72a1996723

Sherry Yates of Hamilton, New Jersey (email: shlj7@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 7:33
Verified IP: 67.81.52.109 EUID: bb94233bfa

Mary Yates of Sandy, Oregon (email: douglasmary@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 23:13
Verified IP: 204.195.33.83 EUID: 22e00afeb1

Kim Yeck of Mount Jackson, Virginia (email: kimyeck@mac.com)
Signed on: 10/10/2017 11:25
Verified IP: 192.161.72.52 EUID: 03654d1364

Brooke Yee of Sherman Oaks, California (email: Yeeall@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:38
Verified IP: 75.84.132.137 EUID: 9476177643

Gayle Yiotis of Chantilly, Virginia (email: gyancestry@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 12:57
Verified IP: 108.56.220.50 EUID: 378f197565

Sue Yocum of Brooklyn, New York (email: sueyocum2008@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 22:10
Verified IP: 142.255.73.89 EUID: 4fb4bf3ea9

Darcy M Young of Winooski, Vermont (email: vermontdarcy@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:02
Verified IP: 73.114.22.128 EUID: 944bf15ff7

Richard Young of Mesa, Arizona (email: familyhistorytech@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 20:20
Verified IP: 68.3.52.213 EUID: 90e268b593

Marjorie Crannell Younglof of Gainesville, Virginia (email: myounglof@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/9/2017 13:34
Verified IP: 73.135.32.123 EUID: 7ea302b53d

Judith Yungen-Opland of Cedar Park, Texas (email: judi@theoplands.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 20:29
Verified IP: 107.77.220.201 EUID: 7fa5641e4d

Emily Yungfleisch of Gilbert, Arizona (email: emily.yungfleisch@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 13:42
Verified IP: 68.109.132.254 EUID: 6347e88c60

Olga Zabłudoff of Washington, District of Columbia (email: ozabludoff@gmail.com)

Signed on: 10/23/2017 9:05
Verified IP: 108.48.129.145 EUID: 5c3cf9ba1a

Robin Zambrowsky of Redmond, Washington (email: mrszam@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 19:54
Verified IP: 67.160.10.64 EUID: 221b759490

Margaret Zanatta-Fernandes of Hampstead, New Hampshire (email: mzf5750@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/13/2017 15:35
Verified IP: 174.199.23.138 EUID: 366cf4f8d7

JoAnn Zangle of Margate, Florida (email: jaz149@att.net)
Signed on: 10/16/2017 13:10
Verified IP: 174.48.70.128 EUID: fa32c17698

Deborah Zaragoza of White Plains, New York (email: dvmz121@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 15:30
Verified IP: 24.189.50.185 EUID: b0fa57506e

Dorothy Zarda of Shawnee, Kansas (email: dortz2017@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 15:20
Verified IP: 136.32.56.35 EUID: 8cea92d100

David Zaremsky of Hopewell Junction, New York (email: david.zaremsky@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 13:17
Verified IP: 108.54.112.106 EUID: 92be9213a4

Judith Zawodniak of Columbus, Ohio (email: judithzawodniak@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 10:04
Verified IP: 172.56.10.153 EUID: 9986894ef2

Louise Zech of Merrick, New York (email: louzech@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 15:08
Verified IP: 108.29.108.66 EUID: 78f16b7420

William Zeigler of San Diego, California (email: wzeigler@cox.net)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 18:58
Verified IP: 72.220.216.17 EUID: ee8c0d5fb8

Manette Zeitler of Elkhart, Indiana (email: manettez@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/4/2017 10:17
Verified IP: 73.110.231.197 EUID: 63b212c62c

Frayda Zelman of Brooklyn, New York (email: FRAYDAZ@AOL.COM)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 17:21
Verified IP: 67.86.158.118 EUID: 4ba1c7f778

Everard Zentgraf of Houston, Texas (email: ATexzen@sbcglobal.net)

Signed on: 10/13/2017 16:43
Verified IP: 70.245.64.64 EUID: a3735299d2

Amos ZEZMER of Gilroy, California (email: amos.zezmer@orange.fr)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 16:10
Verified IP: 92.169.221.135 EUID: 697cf1fe6c

Linda Zieff of Palm Desert, California (email: linda92211@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/24/2017 12:46
Verified IP: 47.158.83.235 EUID: 7717a131a6

Kerri Ziel of Orlando, Florida (email: kerri.ziel@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/14/2017 11:54
Verified IP: 108.218.50.177 EUID: 7bb0e5e73c

Elise Zimmerman of Tujunga, California (email: elisezimm@verizon.net)
Signed on: 10/5/2017 20:05
Verified IP: 66.87.65.219 EUID: 4d98b786c2

Karen Keehne Zimmerman of La Crescenta, California (email: zimzip89@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 19:31
Verified IP: 76.246.79.191 EUID: d8b273b892

Mary Zingerella of Shortsville, New York (email: maryz4828@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 13:18
Verified IP: 69.207.180.3 EUID: d9bc9191ba

Benjamin Zitomer of Brooklyn, New York (email: bzsub1@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/6/2017 19:06
Verified IP: 71.190.138.23 EUID: dcba25810f

Paul Zoglin of New York, New York (email: paulmz@hotmail.com)
Signed on: 10/20/2017 9:54
Verified IP: 72.227.134.40 EUID: c63c84cf33

Linda Zolinsky of TRINITY, Florida (email: alligator0005@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 14:33
Verified IP: 47.199.55.50 EUID: b3996bba28

Avshalom Zoosmann-Diskin of Tel-Aviv, Israel (email: avshalomzo@bezeqint.net)
Signed on: 10/3/2017 14:30
Verified IP: 109.67.15.219 EUID: 1528da99da

Eugene Zubrinsky of Ojai, California (email: GeneZub@aol.com)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 17:06
Verified IP: 76.90.50.116 EUID: fd71ee3187

jean zungola of West Boylston, Massachusetts (email: jzungola@msn.com)

Signed on: 10/4/2017 22:55
Verified IP: 71.162.64.187 EUID: 8b5aa58ace

Susan Zweighaft of Falls Church, Virginia (email: szweighaft@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/18/2017 17:08
Verified IP: 68.98.155.243 EUID: 789e52e7eb

Edgar Zwieback of Long Beach, California (email: ed.zwieback@gmail.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 1:04
Verified IP: 47.147.209.184 EUID: e68248d40f

Ruth Zwirner of Antrim, New Hampshire (email: rzwirner@comcast.net)
Signed on: 10/11/2017 20:10
Verified IP: 96.61.94.166 EUID: 7717f7a791

Colleen Zyla of Cornwall on Hudson, New York (email: zylafone4@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/23/2017 12:54
Verified IP: 69.206.174.237 EUID: 6a589cc932

Ellen Zyroff of San Diego, California (email: ezyroff@yahoo.com)
Signed on: 10/22/2017 19:43
Verified IP: 70.209.197.180 EUID: c66bd774f6