CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMETAL DISABILITY, ALCOHOLISM, SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND DISABILITY SERVICES

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HELD AT: 250 Broadway-Committee Room, 16th Fl.

B E F O R E: ANDREW COHEN Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Elizabeth Crowley

Corey Johnson
Helen Rosenthal
Ruben Wills
Paul Vallone

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)
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afternoon, everybody and thank you and good afternoon. I am Council Member Andrew Cohen, chair of the Council's Committee on Mental Health,

Developmental Disabilities, Alcoholism, Substance

Abuse and Disability Services. We are here today to discuss a preconsidered introduction, which would amend the administrative code of the City of New York in relation to increasing the maximum qualifying income level for exemption from rent increases granted to certain persons with disabilities.

Research has consistently shown that people with disabilities are more likely to experience poverty. The 2006 American Community Survey found the median income for people with disabilities was \$17,000 as compared to \$28,000 for those without a disability. A 2012 report from the US Census Bureau found that people with disabilities aged 21 to 34 were over twice as likely to be unemployed. Research has also shown that individuals with disabilities are less likely to complete high school or obtain a bachelor's degree. In light of these disparities, in 2005, New York State established the Disability Rent Increase Exemption

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DRIE program. The DRIE program helps shield lowincome people with disabilities from rising housing
costs by freezing their rents at an affordable level.

In return, landlords receive property tax abatement
equal to the amount of the rent forgiven. Currently,
individuals that receive state or federal disability
assistance are eligible for DRIE if they live in rent
regulated housing and have a maximum annual income of
\$20,412 for an individual or \$27,484 for a two or
more person household. The preconsidered
introduction we are gathered here today to discuss
would increase the income threshold for all
households to \$50,000. The legislation will improve
the lives of people living with disabilities.

At this moment, I would like to acknowledge that we have been joined by my colleagues from the Mental Health Committee. Council Member Elizabeth Crowley is here, Council Member Corey Johnson is here and we've also been joined by Council Member Rosenthal. At this time, I would like to give the microphone to Council Member Rosenthal, who would like to make a brief statement.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you,

Council Member Cohen. I appreciate your holding this

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hearing so quickly and adding your name to cosponsorship of this bill and I'm very pleased to see in the audience Assembly Member Kavanaugh, who I know is doing amazing work pushing for this bill to be signed, I think today hopefully, by the Governor or tomorrow, so we're sort of in lockstep together. you mentioned, this bill will address the income eligibility disparity that has existed between the DRIE program and the SCRIE program now. really unconscionable discrepancy that the Council will correct you know in pretty short order, which I think is a good thing. We're off by just a couple of months. The DRIE program prevents homelessness among an especially vulnerable group of tenants who cannot work and cannot afford the rent increases, so by raising their qualifying income level, it's sort of a common sense move to expand access to the program.

I also want to thank my other co-sponsors for quickly joining on. Council Member... let's see if I remember; Vacca, Council Member Ulrich, Council Member Dickens... and I think that's it. And oh, Jumaane. With help from the audience, Council Member Lander, Council Member Williams and Chair Cohen, which is all a good thing. Today the committee is

2 taking a concrete step toward the Council's larger goal of keeping New Yorkers in their homes and 3 pushing back against the tide of skyrocketing rents, 5 particularly for those living on restricted incomes, 6 and I am especially happy to see my friends from the 7 disabilities community here in the audience and other supporters for this program. It's really great to 8 see everyone, and of course, I ask my colleagues on 9 10 the committee in joining me to support our disabled friends, family members and neighbors by supporting 11 12 this legislation. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Thank you. I'd like to acknowledge we've been joined by Council Member I'd also like to acknowledge the hard work of the Council staff, Jennifer Wilcox, Kelly Taylor, Michael Benjamin, Sarah... how do you say her last name? Gatslum and Crilhien Francisco. At this time, we're going to invite Sara Myers from the Department of Finance and Samara... I don't know how you say that either. What did we say? [laughter] Karasyk to come up and testify. [background voice] Yeah, really. Alright.

[Pause]

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Alright.

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Tax and Parking Program Operations that oversees the

DRIE as well as the SCRIE programs.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER KARASYK: So good afternoon, Chairman Cohen and members of the Committee on Mental Health. I am Samara Karasyk, Assistant Commissioner of External Affairs. With me here today is Sara Meyers, Assistant Commissioner of Tax and Parking Program Operations. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today regarding the preconsidered introduction regarding the Disability rent Increase Exemption program or DRIE, which will increase the DRIE income eligibility threshold to \$50,000 with an effective date of July 1st, 2014. DRIE and the Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption program or SCRIE are hugely important to this administration and we support this bill wholeheartedly.

Under this preconsidered introduction, in order to qualify for DRIE, applicants must have a total household income of \$50,000 or less, live in a rent regulated apartment, spend at least one-third of their income on rent and receive one of the following disability benefits from the state or federal government: federal Supplementary Security Income or

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SSI, federal Social Security Disability Insurance or SSDI, US Department of Veterans Affairs Disability Pension or compensation that is related to military service or compensation or disability-related Medicaid if they have received either SSI or SSDI in the past.

The current DRIE income eligibility
threshold is \$20,412 for single households and
\$29,484 for households that have two or more people
in residence. By increasing the income eligibility
to \$50,000, this new law will freeze rent increases
for more disabled New Yorkers living in rent
regulated apartments. It will also simplify the DRIE
application process by applying one income threshold
to all types of households, regardless of how many
people reside therein. We are pleased that this bill
will make it easier for applicants to understand the
program's requirements while benefitting additional
New Yorkers.

As you know, SCRIE's income eligibility threshold increased to \$50,000 effective July 1st, 2014. That legislation was signed into law prior to the July 1st effective date. The DRIE and SCRIE programs are nearly identical and have the same

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application process. Having recently passed legislation which increased the SCRIE income threshold to \$50,000, the Council's action on this bill doing the same for DRIE will ensure the programs continue to mirror each other and allow for ease of administration and understanding by the general public.

In the case of the preconsidered introduction we are discussing today, we will apply the new DRIE income eligibility threshold retroactively to July 1st retroactively to July 1st, 2014 after the law has finalized. This means that if we receive someone's application on or after July 1st, 2014 and they qualify for the DRIE benefit under the new law, but were above the income eligibility threshold previously, we will grant them the benefit after the law goes into effect, but it will be retroactive to July 1st, 2014.

We expect that the increase to the DRIE and SCRIE income threshold will result in more program participants and are in full support of more New Yorkers having access to these valuable benefits. We are prepared for this change and have the staffing in place to timely process all new applications. We

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communicate regularly with City Council, community groups and the Mayor's Office for People with

Disabilities and we will all be ready to spread the word about the increase to the income threshold for DRIE once the law is enacted. We look forward to collaborating with you and your offices to ensure that we reach every potential DRIE participant. We are planning an extensive DRIE and SCRIE marketing campaign for the fall. We are totally committed to reaching every New Yorker that qualifies for these programs and are hard at work on a new outreach strategy that will accomplish this goal. We will be presenting our DRIE and SCRIE outreach plan to City Council in the autumn.

At this time, we would be happy to answer any questions you may have.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: Thank you, Chair Cohen. I want to just first before I ask my question to the Department of Finance, just thank Council Member Rosenthal and her co-sponsors in getting this done so quickly. I remember when the state budget initially came out and the SCRIE news was in there.

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It was a very welcome piece of news for New York City. I'm very glad that Assembly Member Kavanaugh is here today for this hearing. I was very excited, but I was also disappointed at the time that DRIE was not coupled alongside of SCRIE in that initial budget deal and so as us, I think as you stated, Council Member Rosenthal, righting an initial wrong and making sure that DRIE is treated alongside SCRIE. know that keeping people in their homes is incredibly important and valuable for their well-being, especially folks who may disabled, and I look at this as part of the Mayor and the Council's overall plan and goals around affordable housing and preservation and keeping people in their homes is another piece of that puzzle and one that I think this Council should be proud of as it related to the implementation. know that you mentioned at the end of your testimony that the Department of Finance is going to present a plan on outreach with regard to SCRIE and DRIE and if you could tell us currently how many people are enrolled in the programs and what are your initial thoughts on actually getting the information out there to the community organizations and folks that may be interacting with New Yorkers that can't

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participate and take advantage of these important
programs?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: Hi, I'll speak a little bit to the current participation and then you know Samara's going to speak a little bit about outreach. And the current number of households who have SCRIE is 8,741 and that's the current number of active DRIE households and I will say that we are spending...

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: [interposing]
But that's for SCRIE or DRIE?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: It's DRIE, I'm sorry.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: That's DRIE.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: Yes and that's DRIE and if you want to know for SCRIE as well, it's just under 45,000.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: And do we know how many New Yorkers actually qualify for these programs that aren't currently taking advantage of them?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: So what we've been doing this... what we're doing this summer and what we're going to end the summer with and

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produce in the fall is a report, which outlines all of our research to that effect. Right now, we're in the middle of analyzing a lot of different data sources and trying to predict the eligible population generally for both SCRIE and DRIE programs and as well by the two... what we're calling two different... the old income strata and the new income While we do know that we're going to be strata. doing specific targeted outreach towards people in the higher income, the administration Department of Finance is also very committed to try and identify those that were eligible under the old income and didn't... we know that there's a population there as well that didn't seek out the benefit and part of this report is going to display not only all of the steps and measures we took to analyze different data sets, but it's also going to have a section on outreach and what we're going to try to do to get at those different groups.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER KARASYK: So on the outreach side you know, as Sara mentioned, one of the main components is trying to reach people that don't already know about this benefit, so obviously we're going to continue to do what we've been doing

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in the past on the SCRIE side working with senior centers; working with the Department for the Aging; working with your offices on the disability side; working with the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities and Commissioner Calise is here today, and all the community groups that we already are in touch with; obviously any new community groups that want to work with us, we're happy to do that. going to produce new materials; we're going to print a lot of them; we're going to print them in various languages. We're updating our SCRIE Injury Guide, which is available on the website and we will produce some hard copies and also it's translated into a number of different languages, and then we're really... what we're trying to figure out is how to do a marketing campaign sort of outside of our usual tools, which have gotten us to a certain point, but we feel that there is still a population that's missing, so how can we get them in ways that we haven't used already? We're talking about working with New York City Service to see what kind of volunteers can help us and how we can maximize that. We're talking to all the agencies that were involved in sort of the Paid Sick Leave initiative, for

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example, to see how we can utilize some of the ways that they were reaching out to people, so that's all going to be in this report. We're still kind of putting it all together, but if you have any feedback and thoughts like please come share them with us because we want to use every tool that we can possibly come up with.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOHNSON: Thank you. think that's great and I look forward to seeing the final outreach plan when it's fully baked and we can understand what you're going to do. I would just say that I think probably a lot of the folks that currently receive Meals on Wheels or food delivery services are probably folks that qualify for these services and I would imagine that some of the population that currently may not be touched on getting adequate outreach may be homebound seniors and people with disabilities who have caregivers and caretakers and there may be creative ways to reach them through some of the folks that they interact with, whether it be home health aides, the unions that represent those folks or some of the organizations that make deliveries or check in on these folks, so I would include them on this outreach

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strategy. I would also say, and I appreciate that you said this, that I think our office is... the 51 in the Council, are pretty uniquely qualified, given the number of local groups that we interact with to hopefully get this information out there and lastly, I would just ask do we think given the new eligibility standard, going up to \$50,000, I would assume the number of New Yorkers that are qualified has expanded vastly. Do we have any initial numbers on how big that increase is?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: Actually, we have a little bit of data, which I can share with you. I will say that I don't think it's expanded as vastly as people may think because the income has gone up from \$29,000 to \$50,000. For DRIE specifically, I would say that the reason for that is because you still do have to qualify for one of the four, as was mentioned in the testimony, to different programs you know, two of which are really connected to lower incomes, and 70 percent of our active participants receive the benefits that are for lower income and so when we're looking at the data you know, that is impacting the kind of expansion and for SCRIE, similarly, although it's not connected to the

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still need to meet a one-third income to rent ration and you know, there is... you know, the higher the income goes up and people are making more income you know, the ratio between rent and income you might not be able to make the one-third and so we will show that in the data that we present and so... but as I said earlier, what we're finding through this analysis though is what we think though is there's a large untapped population in the existing lower income, which is going to be a large part of our outreach and so that's... if that makes sense.

Your testimony today. Thank you to the Department for getting this up and going really quickly and I look forward to seeing what your plan is and again, I want to thank Council Member Rosenthal for her leadership on this and making this happen so quickly in the middle of the summer. I appreciate it. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Council Member Rosenthal?

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Just a few questions.

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CHAIRPERSON COHEN: I just want to acknowledge that we've been joined by Council Member Vallone.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Just a few questions piggybacking on Council Member Johnson's questions, so do you have a timing of when you think the analysis will be completed?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS:

we're committed to releasing a report in the fall, so probably somewhere in September we're imagining and it may be later September due to the holidays, but we want to be done internally with our analysis kind of middle of August with a huge part and what I think we're going to do is we're going to go to some other groups that have done similar analysis, such as the Council and... yes, and identify... and kind of present our numbers before we publish them and... yeah, and 'cause sometimes we know people look at similar datasets and we're doing this internally and it's been very productive with SCRIE data. You know, OMB was doing an analysis and the Department for the Aging was doing an analysis and Finance is doing an analysis and they're all doing these analyses you know, disparately and then I said it was really

important that all three agencies kind of got

together; all the analysts got together and said how

are you looking at the same data...

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [interposing]
Yeah.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: And coming up with different... and it's been really great 'cause we all have learned from each other and so what we want to do in the you know, end of the summer is go to the Council and say alright, we're going to publish these number, but if you have a different way of looking at the exact same dataset coming up with something different, let's talk about it.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: First of all,

I hope on everyone's screens at home it went

government working together [cheers].

 $\label{eq:assistant_commissioner_meyers:} Assistant commissioner meyers: That was the...$ 

[crosstalk]

CONCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I'm very excited.

[crosstalk]

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2	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: Exact
3	image that I had. [laughter]
4	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Exactly and
5	yeah, to your point about our internal numbers versus
6	your numbers, just doing the math really quickly, I
7	probably made a math error six, 10 I don't
8	think so. So our internal numbers on who's currently
9	getting DRIE came to a total of like over 11,000
10	people and it's based on I think your Department of
11	Finance report from February 2014, so it'd be
12	interesting to understand why there's the discrepancy
13	of 3,000 people you know in that
14	[crosstalk]
15	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: Oh, I
16	know the
17	[crosstalk]
18	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Oh.
19	[crosstalk]
20	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: I know
21	the reason for that discrepancy. The how it's
22	reported and tax expenditure report is any household
23	that received a credit in the course of the year, so
24	as home move in and out of the program or we have to

2 instate retroactive credits to make an adjustment, so 3 that's part of the reason for the discrepancy.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So emphasis on the word active.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: Mm-hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I know you said it 8,700 are active.

[crosstalk]

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: Correct, like, who's getting it today, yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Great.

Alright and do you have... and then I would imagine just sort of thinking out loud you know, if it's costing the city right now \$18.6 million...

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: That's correct.

CONCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Which is great; we want it to cost more. That's part of what you're figuring out so you would put that in the November modification of what the cost would be. Is there a state... I'm just unfamiliar. Is there a state sharer to that?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: I don't believe so for DRIE.

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2	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER KARASYK: Not for
3	DRIE, no.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Not for DRIE,
5	but yes for I guess for
6	[crosstalk]
7	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER KARASYK: Yes for
8	SCRIE.
9	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: For two
10	years.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Oh, okay,
12	they'll explain it to me later.
13	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: It's
14	connected
15	[crosstalk]
16	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: That's my job.
17	[crosstalk]
18	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: The SCRIE
19	is connected to the
20	[crosstalk]
21	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Welcome to my
22	world.
23	[crosstalk]
24	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: New

income ratio and new income limits and it's for two

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years, this is SCRIE, but there was nothing for the DRIE.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER KARASYK: Although it is... also sunsets in two years.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: Yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right, so hypothetically, I mean we could be doubling our number and it could be another... I mean will that be part of your estimate as well when you're doing...

[crosstalk]

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: We're going to...

[crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Both for SCRIE injury as the people and the dollar impact?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: We're certainly going to be looking... we're going to try and forecast that the best we can and something to understand for DRIE is that you know, because people qualify for... DRIE's only been around since like 2005 and so the impact of the DRIE program is still fairly new, whereas SCRIE has been around...

[crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Uh-huh.

[crosstalk]

increases for you know, decades.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: Much longer. Also, DRIE you can start the benefit when you're 18, so this potential for people to be on the benefit you know, for a very long time... and that will part of... just so you know that's the difference between SCRIE who qualifies at 62. You know, someone gets on in their 18 or their early

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay, thank you. Okay, thank you very much. I appreciate it. Thank you, Chair.

twenties, the city could be covering their rent

noticed from our internal numbers is that the... you know, borough by borough there's a significant discrepancy in the number of people participating and I wonder if you could... if you know, they may just be the numbers or there may be a failure to do a better outreach in some of the outlying boroughs, so I think it would be helpful if you'd just be cognizant of that as you develop a marketing plan that you know, that all the boroughs are... you know,

that what works in Manhattan may not work in the
Bronx or vice versa, so we...

## ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS:

[interposing] I will say there is a proportion by... we have looked at the proportion just over the boroughs that it... the proportion per rent regulated units is on par, but what we're drilling down to is not just council districts, but to census tracts and we do realize that we've identified certain census tracts where you know, the ratio is not accurate, so we've identified already neighborhoods where we think there's a higher percentage of rent regulated units, but a low percentage of usership and we... it's definitely part of our plan and looking at the demographics of who lives in those census tracts as well and how to target them.

CHAIPERSON COHEN: Thank you. Just quick, Council Member Vallone.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I heard you mention retroactive, so that's exciting because most of our city exemptions and qualifications are not, so is there a retroactive component to this if a senior misses or applies in

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2 2015 in March that they would be able to have retroactive credit?

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that's not what the retroactive piece meant just because the SCRIE bill... how the SCRIE bill went into effect because it was passed or signed into law by the Mayor before July 1st and this bill you know, is going to go into effect after that, but the language of the bill said with applications received on or after July 1st that we're going to go retroactive to applications between July 1st and when the Mayor signs the bill into law, so let's say the Mayor signs the bill into law August 1st, then that's the retroactive period we're discussing.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: So for a senior who applies in March there is no ability for them to get a credit back, just those that applied July?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: Well, if the senior qualified in March or a person of disability qualified in March, they qualified under the previous income. We were talking about... let's say someone with a disability... so we talked about DRIE, which is not into law yet, if they could qualify under the higher income then it would be

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retroactive too if the application was received on July 1st. But if they applied on let's say July 2nd to the Department of Finance and their income was \$35,000, we would've denied them, but for this case we would consider them approved you know, providing they meet all of the requirements.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: So for someone who was denied in July, do they have to reapply or will they be notified...

[crosstalk]

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: They're being notified...

[crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Subsequently... 'kay.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: We track them and we've sent them all letters telling them that we expect the you know, the legislation to be signed and when it does, so we've been holding some applications and then we also have gone back to people we've denied, so everyone's been sent a letter.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Okay, 'cause I had heard that some of the confusions at the centers

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were people getting denied and they said they would apply, so now that clears up...

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: And as soon as we found out about the legislation we kind of tried to put a plan into place. There may have been a few applications, but they're all going to get a notice because we've done a data... you know, done a data analysis of them. It's a small number for DRIE.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: It seems that some of the seniors are right there on the point when they know when it's July 1st, they're going to let us know, so we want to advocate for those that got...

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: [interposing] Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Bounced back.

You also mentioned one in the four programs have to
be met prior to receiving the additional benefits, so
do we have data on... you said the numbers aren't as
high as we thought they were because they had to
qualify for one of four programs in order to be
entitled to this additional benefit.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: Well, what I said... what I was trying to imply was for a state... regarding the expansion under the higher

income is that when we're trying to do an analysis, it's not a one to one ratio because you have to get one of these federal programs in order to qualify for DRIE and SSI and disability-related Medicaid are part of that and they have income thresholds, so and about 70 percent of our current recipients get one of those two programs, so that's where we think there may not be as many people as income goes higher just the increase would be.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Maybe that's something we have to look into. If the threshold has to be met in order to receive the additional benefit, if we don't change thresholds it may not be as fruitful as we thought it was going to be.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: Well, it's how the governing state legislation for DRIE you know kind of outlines how one qualifies or how we define one as being disabled and so it is different from SCRIE because SCRIE is just you... we define you as being a senior when you turn 62, so you know, I think that the department would administer you know, anything that was clear and that's just... we're just following the laws of that.

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Do you think
3	there's anything we need to do further with defining
4	the disability terminology and what defines who's
5	disabled and who's not and entitled to receive the
6	disability?
7	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: I don't
8	think I'm prepared to speak to that right now.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: That might be
10	something for a future
11	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: Sure.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Thank you.
13	CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Thank you very much.
14	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER MEYERS: Alright,
15	thank you.
16	CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Assemblyman Brian
17	Kavanaugh from the 84th assembly district.
18	[Pause]
19	CHAIRPERSON COHEN: If you could just
20	identify yourself for the record, please.
21	ASSEMBLYMAN KAVANAUGH: Good afternoon.
22	My name is Brian Kavanaugh. I'm the assembly member
23	of the 74th assembly district on the East Side of
24	Manhattan. I'd like to thank the chair and the

members of the committee for the opportunity to

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testify and for holding this very expedited process and also, of course, the bill sponsor, Councilwoman Helen Rosenthal again for just jumping into action and setting off all those bells and whistles about government working together, as she was talking about it before. I also had the privilege of working here at the City Council as Chief of Staff for a City Council member a few years back, as it happens to the predecessor of Council Member Rosenthal, and it's always great to be back.

I have written testimony, which you are getting I guess. It's much of... a fair amount of it has been covered by the previous testimony, so I won't... I'll just, if you don't mind, hit a few highlights verbally and then happy to take any questions or comments you all have.

So you know, this is... I represent... a great majority of my residents are in rent regulated or publicly subsidized housing in my district and so I focused a lot of my service, both in Albany and in the district on finding ways to preserve affordability. I had introduced a bill in my very first year in the Assembly to raise the SCRIE threshold to \$50,000. It takes a long time to do

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these things, but seven years later that was included in the state budget this year and again, I'd like to thank the Council and the Mayor for working so quickly to take that thing after we enact it at the state level and implement it here at the city level. However, as has been noted today, that change did not include DRIE and we left that unchanged, the income threshold in the process earlier in the spring, so Senator Diane Savino and she hasn't been mentioned today, but she was a very big part of getting this done in the Senate and our colleagues in the legislature have worked to pass this bill to remedy that situation. The bill has now passed both Houses. It was sent to the Governor basically the way we count days in Albany, nine days ago. It doesn't include Sundays and the Governor has 10 days from the day it's sent to either veto it or sign it and we are hoping it'll be signed and that will happen or not happen by midnight tomorrow night. And again, I thank you for moving so rapidly and pre-introducing this bill today so that it could be acted on as quickly as possible if that occurs.

Just briefly again, the current DRIE program has different thresholds for single person

2 households and multi-person households; \$20,412 and \$29,484 respectively. The program costs about \$18.6 3 4 million. I also had the figure that your staff had 5 at about 11,000 renters who currently benefit from the program you know, but I understand from the 6 7 Finance testimony that that may not be quite correct. Again, the bill proposes two important changes. 8 is just raising the threshold and setting a simple, 9 clean number as opposed to sort of a calculated 10 formula that varies gradually over the years and also 11 12 very significantly eliminates this distinction for 13 families... for individuals living by themselves that 14 have received 30 percent less of... the eligibility 15 threshold has been 30 percent less for those folks. 16 The changes conform, as has been mentioned, with the 17 changes to SCRIE and just make the program simpler 18 both to understand and administer. The estimates I've seen suggest that this might cost something on 19 20 the order of a couple hundred thousand dollars a year. Obviously, that's a very variable number, 21 2.2 depending on how many people join and as had been 23 mentioned, and I'll discuss this a little bit further, both... all the of the privileges will 24 expire on July 1st, 2016, as to the changes to SCRIE. 25

1 2 Just briefly, the... you know, I think everybody here understands how difficult it can be to 3 afford to continue to live in the neighborhoods we 4 5 represent. The median gross rent in New York City 6 since DRIE was enacted has risen 11 percent after inflation since 2005; that's according to an NYU study and median household income of renters 8 generally has rose by two percent during that period. 9 New York NYU and many others consider households rent 10 burdened if they pay 30 percent more of their income, 11 12 which is comparable to the DRIE rent income ratio 13 requirement. Notably, in 2012, 54 percent of all New 14 York City households and 75 percent of low-income 15 renters were rent burdened by that standard. Raising 16 ineligibility avoids a lot of unintended consequences. It is currently the case because the 17 18 ways the threshold for DRIE changed and the way the various other sources of income that folks who are 19 20 receiving DRIE may be receiving, the way they change and the way the cost of living adjustments work, in 21 2.2 some cases a cost of living adjustment in one of 23 those programs could actually make you ineligible for SCRIE, where you might previously have been eligible 24

or some other change to your income. Obviously, for

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somebody who's had their income capped for many years, that could be very problematic in terms of their ability to continue to live in their homes. There's a particular problem. We've talked about the different... as has been mentioned, some of the kind of source programs that make you eligible for DRIE are specifically for low-income New Yorkers and as a result, you might not get many more increases in eligibility from those programs. One of the groups that this is most likely to affect most significantly are disabled veterans. It is currently the case, disabled veterans are rated by the Veterans Administration as on a scale of percentage disability relative to their... that sort of measures their ability to work and earn income. It is currently the case that if you are 70 percent disabled, you might qualify for DRIE, but if you're 100 percent disabled, the benefit you get from the Veterans Administration is likely to make you ineligible for DRIE, so that's sort of a somewhat perverse you know, consequence of The change from the 20 and 30... and \$29,000 thresholds to \$50,000 ought to remedy that.

The... I just want to mention the... it's a particularly glaring inequality that single

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individual households have such a low threshold,
whereas multi-individual... households of two or more
people have a much higher threshold. If you are
making \$21,000 or \$22,000 a year and you're paying
more than 30 percent of your income, you're not less
deserving of this program than a household making you
know, \$28,000 or \$29,000 who might have two members
of the household by virtue of the size of your
household, so eliminating that is a very significant
simplifying step and a step that creates greater
equity.

I mention the sunset provision because this... because the SCRIE bill, which was the predecessor of this, was done in the budget. There was a complicated negotiation, the conclusion of which was that the state would pay for any newly eligible recipients of SCRIE for two years and that both the state's obligation to pay and the increased income threshold would expire on July 1st, 2016. This bill matches the second part of that. We're increasing the threshold because it was not done in the budget and it's difficult to allocate any funds at all when we're not you know, involved in the budget. This bill simply increases the thresholds

and it does expire on July 1st, 2016. That is not an outcome that I think any of us who support these programs would think is desirable, so to address this, I'll be introducing a bill to eliminate the sunset provisions in both laws and the uncertainty that that'll create. Hopefully, we'll do that well in advance of July 1st, 2016 and while that bill is not the subject of today's hearing, I'll be asking for your support when the State Legislature next convenes.

I may just want to mention the importance of outreach and education. These programs, depending on the program and the area and the population that is intended to be served, serves something somewhere between a third and maybe 40 percent of the potential eligible recipients. Raising the threshold obviously adds a lot of new people to that pool for both SCRIE and DRIE, but also I think provides an opportunity to rethink the outreach and the means of getting more people involved. I'm very happy we've been working already with the Department of Finance on their implementation of SCRIE and I'm very happy to hear that they again are you know, reiterating their

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commitment to rethinking, outreach and expanding it.
It's a terrific thing.

I guess I... you know with my written testimony in your hand, I guess I'll end there and I'm happy to... again, thank you for the opportunity to testify and happy to take any questions or comments you all have.

[Pause]

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Council Member Rosenthal.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Brian, I don't know that you're the right... thank you so much for introducing the bill and for work... it's a pleasure working with you.

ASSEMBLYMAN KAVANAUGH: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So maybe you're not the right person, so there's SCRIE, there's DRIE and there's SCHRE [sic]. Where are we on the...

ASSEMBLYMAN KAVANAUGH: I think you mean SCHE and DHE.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: SCHE, okay.

ASSEMBLYMAN KAVANAUGH: There are...

[crosstalk]

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1 41 COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY, ALCOHOLISM, SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND DISABILITY SERVICES 2 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you. 3 [crosstalk] 4 ASSEMBLYMAN KAVANAUGH: There are... 5 there are... the programs we have been discussing, the DRIE bill is a renter program, as is SCRIE. 6 7 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: ASSEMBLYMAN KAVANAUGH: There are 8 9 companion programs for... 10 [crosstalk] 11 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: That's right. 12 [crosstalk] ASSEMBLYMAN KAVANAUGH: Homeowners and 13 14 for both senior and for people with disabilities who 15 are homeowners. Those programs work by reducing the 16 property tax burden. They allow the locality to give 17 up to 50 percent credit toward basically a reduction 18 in property taxes. Those programs are still on the books, but in the mysterious ways we're doing this 19 20 are not the subject... were neither the subject of 21 the budget change in... 2.2 [crosstalk] 23 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: No.

[crosstalk]

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Τ	COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY, ALCOHOLISM, SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND DISABILITY SERVICES 42
2	ASSEMBLYMAN KAVANAUGH: April or of this
3	bill. However, I have a bill that should be numbered
4	imminently that will also give those programs parity
5	and I again, will be discussing that further and
6	looking for your support and the intent is to make
7	those benefits retroactive to July 1 as well.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you.
9	CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Thank you,
LO	Assemblyman.
L1	ASSEMBLYMAN KAVANAUGH: Thanks. It's a
L2	pleasure.
L3	[Pause]
L4	CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Okay, Michael
L5	Grinthal from Legal Services, Robert Desiree
L6	Desir, Elizabeth Esser-Stuart, Susan this is not
L7	my fault, by the way; this is her fault; Dooha.
L8	[Pause, background voices]
L9	CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Could you identify
20	yourself for the record, please?
21	MICHAEL GRINTHAL: Sure, my name is
22	Michael Grinthal. I'm a supervising attorney at MFY
23	Legal Services. MFY Legal Services serves thousands
24	of people with disabilities every year. Through our

mental health project we serve over 2,500 people with

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mental illness every year and it's in that area that I'd like to speak specifically on and I'll keep my remarks brief.

It's heartening to see the unified support for the bill here and we want to express our gratitude to the Council, as well as to Assembly Member Kavanaugh for making this happen and making it happen quickly. Sara Meyers had noted that a lot of folks who might... who are eliqible for DRIE or whose income is between the old threshold and the new threshold might not be eligible for DRIE because they are limited to federal subsidy SSI or SSDI. thing I'd like to point out where we see a possible population that will be able to take advantage of the increase in income eligibility are people with mental illness who live in households where they themselves are on a subsidy, but the income of the household as a whole would be above the previous limit and that's especially important not just because there are a lot of such people, but because keeping families together is so important to treatment and maintenance for people with mental illness and of course, as has been shown many times over, so is housing stability, so this is really going to the heart of what it means

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for our clients who are struggling with mental illness and housing issues.

One other place, and this may not be the biggest benefit, but I would like to point out that what we often see, because we also have a seniors practice, is that when folks who get DRIE turn 62 they often transfer to SCRIE because it has the higher income threshold and especially over the last few weeks they would have done that and it's a good thing that they don't have to do that now. It's a good thing for them that they don't have to take the time to do that. It's a good thing I think for the Department of Finance that they don't have to process those transfers. It's a good thing for us that we can focus on... that we can tell people who have DRIE or who have gotten DRIE this is something that you can keep. So there are... even though you know, the people on subsidies may not seem like they can take advantage of this increase in income eligibility, there are, in fact, a lot of ways that it will impact them.

I'd also like to say that we applaud the Department of Finance for what they've been doing to proactively outreach around the SCRIE increase and we

look forward to working with them and as I'm sure they expect, nagging them, over similar efforts around DRIE. We are already revising our back sheets, so. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Thank you.

SUSAN DOOHA: Good afternoon, my name is Susan Dooha and I'm the Executive Director of Center for Independence of the Disabled in New York and our organization has been around for 36 years serving people with disabilities across New York City. In 2013, we served about 17,000 people and I bring you a story of a woman who did not want to appear herself today because she wishes to maintain her privacy. After 32 years in her apartment, Diana's faced with losing her home. She's a 58-year old woman living on Social Security Disability Income, who has a psychiatric disability. Diane lived with her mother in the apartment until her mother's death last month. As she mourns her mother, Diane juggles the rent and other bills on her own now, even though the apartment is rent regulated and she can just afford it. the increase that will come with her next lease, she'll be priced out of her housing.

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There is a housing crisis in New York

City for people with disabilities and people like

Diane who can live independently in the community,

but who are often at-risk of homelessness or

institutionalization because of their rents and we

often see people like Diane who fall between the

cracks. If this bill does pass, and I hear that it

is uniformly well supported and I'm deeply grateful

to the members of the committee and to Assembly

Member Kavanaugh and Senator Savino for all their

hard work, then it would make an enormous difference

in Diane's life and she would be able to remain in

her apartment.

I would also like to point to another population that can benefit from the increase in DRIE's income threshold and that is people with disabilities who are on SSI or SSDI who are attempting to transition into employment, and these are people who have to balance what they might earn moving into employment with what they might stand to lose that keeps them afloat in the community. It's very hard to work if you have a disability and you also are homeless, so the idea that people would be able to keep their disability rent increase exemption

a little longer as they try to go to work is really critical and this suggests avenues for outreach as well through the vocational rehabilitation system and its providers, ACCES-VR and the various providers who work with people with disabilities to get them ready for work and to help them as they become employed.

We also participate in the marketing of other programs and in enrollment in other programs as an independent living center. We're a facilitated enroller sort of for the Medicaid program. We help people access health coverage as a navigator. Why not look at these programs that deputize community-based organizations that see a high volume of people with disabilities to become engaged in enrolling people in the DRIE program and the SCRIE program. Thank you for listening.

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Thank you.

ROBERT DESIR: Good afternoon. I'm

Robert Desir. I am a staff attorney with the Legal

Aid Society. Good afternoon, everyone. We thank

you, committee head chair... Committee Chair Cohan

for holding this hearing. We thank Council Member

Rosenthal for sponsoring this legislation and also

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2 the other council members who are co-sponsoring this 3 legislation.

On behalf of the countless disabled New Yorkers that subside on fixed incomes, incomes that are not keeping pace with rising costs, we urge this body to expand the maximum income eligibility for tenants living with disabilities, low-income, disabled new Yorkers that would benefit from the corresponding changes to the DRIE program that were made with the SCRIE program deserve the same relief that people who are eligible for SCRIE are receiving. As with the SCRIE, the DRIE program will go a long way toward preventing homelessness and preserving affordability for a particularly vulnerable group of tenants living in rent stabilized housing. annual cost of living increases for disability benefits are far smaller than annual rent increases for rent stabilized tenants. This increased tenants' rent burden and placed them at severe risk of homelessness and displacement. The tenants that would benefit from the DRIE program are typically those living with fixed income, those receiving disability benefits such as SSD and SSI and Veterans Disability benefits. This legislation will go a long way towards preserving affordability and ensuring
that these residents have a place to call home. I
thank you for the opportunity to testify and urge you
to pass this important legislation.

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Thank you.

ELIZABETH ESSER-STUART: Hi, my name is
Elizabeth Esser-Stuart. I'm here from the Legal
Assistance Group and LegalHealth. We want to commend
all those who have worked on this law and strongly
urge its passing.

NYLAG has hundreds of clients who are disabled, many of whom live in rent stabilized or otherwise subsidized apartments, for whom this increase in yearly income will be a great relief and for whom DRIE is the only means to remain in their affordable homes, often of decades. An increase of \$50,000 in annual income for DRIE eligibility will prevent vulnerable people with disabilities from facing eviction, become even more impoverishment by ever rising rents or being forced into nursing homes at a much greater cost to taxpayers. This increase in the income for DRIE eligibility is a great stride towards keeping disabled persons housed, as well as

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2 maintaining New York City's dwindling affordable
3 housing stock for a little longer.

LegalHealth provides legal services in hospitals across the city and we see how disabled persons are affected by the threat of or actual loss of housing on a daily basis. As this body is acutely aware, this problem is particularly severe for disabled low-income people with serious health problems. Many disabled persons struggle to survive to remain in their homes and pay their medical bills. Not only do they have to deal with the health problem itself, but the expense of the health problem. The stress and uncertainty of facing eviction exacerbates their conditions.

I just want to bring up one example.

NYLAG recently assisted Marco, a 53-year old patient at Elmhurst Hospital, who will struggle to afford his apartment after a major capital improvement allowed the landlord to raise the rent by 15 percent from \$1,400 to \$1,610. He receives \$1,740 in Social Security Disability and \$540 for his pension, putting him just above the current income eligibility for DRIE and of course, he's under the age requirements for SCRIE, so Marco cannot get a job due to his

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disability and will be unable to afford his apartment due to the rent increase. It's a rent stabilized apartment.

We realize that this may have to be addressed by the state and not the Council; however, with just a slight amendment to the law to allow for anyone who had DRIE in the past, but was no longer eligible because of his or her income was too high to be able to obtain the benefit again at the rate at which their rents were previously frozen, perhaps by making this law, once passed, effective retroactively; that's before the July 1st is our preference.

And then similar to our testimony in support of the recent increase to the SCRIE income limit, we also urge the following immediate changes: that DRIE applications, letters and notices be available and sent out in a diversity of languages and not just in English; that all DRIE forms regardless of which agency administers the application process be available online; that DRIE recipients receive automated phone reminders about their renewal due dates because the letters are not enough and sometimes get lost and that the DRIE

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specialists at 311 either truly be knowledgeable about DRIE or that there be a community liaison at the agency that administers DRIE that advocates and recipients can reach directly to ask questions and to resolve minor issues informally. We'd be happy to discuss our proposals further with the Council or other advocates and work together to make this program even better than it is and we thank all of you for your support and speedy resolution to this. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Thank you. Council Member Johnson?

thank you all for being here today and your advocacy that you do day in and day out for the most vulnerable New Yorkers that rely upon your organizations and your advocacy and it's always helpful to hear the real world stories with a face behind them like Diane and like Marco, so it's not an abstract issue, but understanding how this really impacts the day to day lives of folks who really depend on these and I'll just say, and I don't say this in a self-congratulatory way 'cause I know that my colleagues do this well, but the Finance Division

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here at the Council sends each council member a listing of people who are on SCRIE or DRIE who have not re-upped for whatever reason and my office calls these people over and over again until we get a hold of them and we assist them in re-upping their applications and most of these folks are incredibly grateful that someone reaches out to them; asks them if they need help filling out the application; sending it in; they can come to our office. And so the plans that I heard from the Department of Finance earlier today with regard to their recommendations that NYLAG just mentioned, I think those things are actually going to be implemented and we'll continue to push to make sure they are as well, so that people do get the assistance they need when they are trying to receive these benefits. So thank you for being here today and your advocacy on behalf of the folks that need it most.

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Thank you very much.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: I'm sorry, one
second before you guys leave. I just wanted to jump
in and also thank you and also give you a little bit
of advanced notice. We're just waiting for a date.

2 A lot of the issues that you have brought up, and it's all different tiers and levels of security, 3 legal advice, protection that we can provide. My 4 5 concern after doing elder law for 20 years is where of those with disabilities and seniors fall when 6 7 there is no place to go, so that brings in Adult Protective Services, DOE, Human Resources, so we, as 8 a Council, have asked for a task force on senior 9 issues and I really need you guys there with these 10 real live stories. The chair has today, the council 11 12 members have all expressed their understanding and appreciation of going forward with this and the idea 13 14 is to address those in most need who haven't taken 15 the steps to protect themselves and what the city's 16 responsibility is to everyone that falls in that class and there's a very wide gap right now as to 17 18 what the city is doing or should be doing, and I think it's just a matter of having the experts and 19 20 those that work in the field really looking at the same laws and legislation that we're doing now and 21 2.2 amending it and changing it 'cause the resource is 23 there, it's just not being applied in my eyes correctly. So I just ask your help for that when the 24 25 senior task force starts. A lot of folks, whether

they're judges or lawyers or paralegals are saying please let us know and we'll gladly come and start to look at the system. It brings in guardianships; it brings in all of that world and there's very few people and right now with our committees are looking at that and that's when everyone keeps talking about interagency action now and cooperation. Now is the perfect time to do that, so I just wanted to mention before you left that that's on the horizon.

SUSAN DOOHA: That's a really exciting opportunity and I'm sure I speak for my colleagues that we would really look forward to the chance to talk about the ways that people fall between the cracks and what the city might do. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Thank you for your testimony.

[Pause]

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Edith Prentiss and Deborah Griff... Grife [phonetic].

[Pause, background voices]

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Just please state your name for the record.

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2 EDITH PRENTISS: Edith Prentiss and I am... lots of things, but today I'm being DIA, 3 4 Disabled in Action Metropolitan New York. I love the 5 discussion about... I'm sorry, the cap is not going 6 to \$5 million. Who in New York City currently in our 7 population is actually paying less than a third of their rent? When I started as a caseworker in 1980 8 and did lots of senior DRIE applications, I had some 9 clients who had rents of \$85. You wouldn't want to 10 live there, but they had rents of \$85. This is now 11 12 35 years later. I don't think we really need to worry about anyone paying less than a third of their 13 14 income when the cap for the program is \$50,000. 15 Let's get over that. The population that's going to 16 be well served by this increase are people like 17 myself, who worked, who were professionals and became 18 disabled. I was a contract worker for the City of New York, Department of DFTA and had a reasonable 19 salary, a reasonable Social Security, but we don't 20 have anything else. We're the population that were 21 2.2 above \$19,000 and we're the population that's below 23 \$50,000. This is a very important increase for our community. Individuals who are... have much lower 24

incomes were eligible for DRIE. The problem is there

2 has never been an effective DRIE outreach program and a good part of that program is because there are very 3 4 few programs that service the general person with 5 disability. It's not like aging, where you have a 6 senior center; multiple senior centers in every 7 community. We can't get into half of your offices. We can't get into other public places if we're chair 8 users. The number of council members who still have 9 inaccessible offices is truly embarrassing, truly 10 embarrassing. I would love to see something done 11 12 about that; you could police yourself a little maybe. 13 But the issue remains that we are in many cases 14 underserved, underserved and basically ignored and I 15 think that's a problem. I have to say the Council 16 has been very supportive. You've been great on the 17 taxis, you've been great on a number of other things, 18 but the problem is is most of other things it goes from you to the state and the state... I love all the 19 20 legislators who very proudly told me how they had increased SCRIE; how they have increased EPIC with no 21 2.2 awareness that younger disabled New Yorkers were not 23 impacted by those increases. So I think there's a 24 need for leaning on the state a little more. 25 telling Kavanaugh that... it's a funny thing, I had a

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conversation with Kemp Hannon yesterday. We were talking about EPIC and he said to me, "Well, you know when we save more money; when the doughnut hole closes we'll be able to give you EPIC," and I said, "If the doughnut hole is closed, do I really need EPIC?" You know, the awareness is that we should just wait six years. Why are benefits for people with disabilities always held to the fiscal litmus test? If there's extra money we'll give you a benefit. It's not that we deserve a benefit and I think that you know the city's getting screwed in this because the city is carrying the full freight for the DRIE expansion, but you know what? We've had SCRIE for how many years; at least 25; at least 30, It was around in 1980. I can tell you that much. When do people with disabilities get that same consideration? Thank you.

DEBORAH GRIFE: Good afternoon. My name is Deborah Grife. I am a person with disabilities, I'm the parent of a child with disabilities and I have a sibling with disabilities and my late mother was disabled. When SCRIE came into effect, my mother couldn't take a part of it and why? Because my son and I lived in the household with her and we had to

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help share and pay the rent, so they weren't going to just freeze one-third of the rent. Well, I've been disabled very long and every time we've tried to go for DRIE I'm always a drop above that income. seem there's an issue that comes with families who have children with adult mental disabilities 'cause one of my other hats is I do chair the Brooklyn Family Support Advisory Council with OPWDD. Many of our children will not work or not work and make enough money, so what happens is they become what's called DACs or Adult Survivors, so you see, my son's father died; he collects his father's Social Security. Last year, my father died; my brother collects it 'cause my brother, being that he has emotional and other disabilities that are more severe, I had no problem letting him have it. I'm the only one on SSI. If you went by my monthly income; I'll tell you what people get a month in SSI: \$808. That's the most I'll get. If I did not live with my younger brother and my son, and let's see, my son and brother because they're DACs, it brings my income... I'm just like... and I had someone from the Coalition for the Homeless check my budget over the weekend and I may make it. I may make it, but my

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rent already went up because this month was the last time I get to pay \$960.18, that's the whole rent. Now we're going over \$1,000 and I know a major capital improvement's coming in 'cause my landlord wanted a new elevator. That keeps breaking down anyway; the computer keeps going off. I also have to pay Con Edison and you know what? We do pay telephone; there's the cable bill. Yeah, I know cable may be considered frivolous and the internet, but everybody... but in one way it's not because every time I go I'm told to keep in contact or check everything online; go online. Well, that costs money. Other households with disabilities, the medications are expensive; the equipment's expensive. My son, my brother and I have serious food allergies and in the developmental disability world, we have children with autism who have challenging behaviors who can be very difficult and destroy the household. So I mean they destroy in the house and the parent has to keep getting a new bed; they have to get new I could go on and on and you don't take into consideration the things that go... the cost of being a person with disabilities. To get a half fare card, gee, I was lucky I'd qualified and my brother too and

2 my son thank God, so that helped us with transportation issues, but we still... you know even 3 4 though I look like I can move around, as I don't use a wheelchair, I do have issues with mobility. does affect my breathing. I've broke my foot three 6 It is hard. I always have to know where the times. L train station is, so I would like... and also when 8 I've tried to fill out the DRIE form, it mixes me up. 9 I can't figure it out. It's one of the hardest thing 10 to fill out and I want to tell you, I fill out my 11 12 brother's Medicaid forms 'cause my brother and son 13 get to buy in; I do that with no problem and I can 14 fill out the food stamp forms; I know how to do 15 public assistance 'cause I've helped other people. 16 even know how to fill out the Social Security forms 17 and those aren't easy, but yet I can't do the DRIE. 18 I can't figure it out and I don't even understand why they think a third of my rent. They're... you know 19 20 even a quarter of our rent is a lot when you see what goes on with people living with disabilities. 21 2.2 Whether it's developmental, mental, physical, 23 emotional, we have very unusual expenses and no one takes it... and I'm not even talking about the 24 25 basics. I mean for many of us who have to stay home,

2 having the television on is a comfort or being able to go online to socialize because you physically 3 can't get out of the house because guess what? The 4 elevator broke down and then you don't know when you're going to get out. So these expenses need to 6 be added in because it's really unfair and I appreciate though the City Council is taking this. 8 I appreciate it very, very much. My son, brother and 9 everyone I represent we're thrilled and thank you so 10 much. Please ask them to count in these expenses. 11 12 Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Thank you again for... you know, the more you share your life experiences with us, the better we get at it also, so thank you for coming out today.

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Thank you for your testimony. Final panel is Moses Gates, Mary Ann Rothman.

## [Pause]

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CHAIRPERSON COHEN: And if you could state your name for the record, we'd appreciate it too.

MOSES GATES: Hi, my name is Moses Gates.

I'm representing the Association for Neighborhood and

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Housing Development. We're a coalition of 98 notfor-profit local housing organizations doing development work, community organizing, housing organizing, anti-displacement work. We generally testify for the... you know, the Housing Subcommittee or the Housing and Buildings or on Land Use issues and things like that, but we thought that this issue is so important we wanted to come and show the support of the affordable housing community as well. We are strongly in support of this bill. We think it fills a much needed gap for helping to preserve affordable housing for vulnerable populations in New York City and in terms of outreach, we offer ourselves as a resource to try to help do outreach. We have a very strong on the ground community organizations that are able to do this and many of our organizations administer SCRIE and DRIE help and forms, not just for the apartment, but helping other folks anyway, so we would like to offer that and I will turn it over to my colleague, Mary Ann.

MARY ANN ROTHMAN: Good afternoon and thanks for this opportunity to testify. You can see why he... when Moses first came to New York we were happy to hire him at the Council of Co-ops and

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Condos. My organization deals primarily with co-ops and condos and I can echo every word he just said. We thought this legislation was so important that we had to come to this committee and testify in strong support.

I was very pleased to hear Assemblyman Kavanaugh say that there is parallel legislation being considered in Albany for owners of homes, which is what normally includes co-ops and condos. immediate reason why we're delighted with this legislation is that many of our member co-ops and condos have seniors who... or individuals who opted to remain in their homes when the buildings became or were converted to co-ops and condos and in fact, in many cases, the sponsors who proceeded to default on the co-ops and condos themselves are responsible for those units for the difference between the rents they collect and what it costs us to operate them, et cetera and in most buildings there's a very strong support for these tenants and the fact that disabled tenants may now have a better chance and better protection to live on affordably in their homes is wonderful. We note that the legislation in talking of co-op speaks only of the individual's present in

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cooperatives developed under the Section 213 program, who were there at the time of the original mortgage guarantees. I'm kind of intrigued by that because there are so many programs that provide affordable housing in co-ops and sometimes in condominiums throughout the city. As I say, I'm happy Mr.

Kavanaugh is going to introduce legislation for homeowners in general, but I would respectfully suggest that thought be given to include in HDFC co-ops; Michell-Lama co-ops; mutual redevelopment; any kind of specifically affordable limited equity co-ops in the raising of the threshold here and I thank you.

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Council Member

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Council Member Vallone.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Just real quick,
I extend again the offer to both of you, especially
when we do our DOE hearings and we're talking about
NORCs and the Department of Aging's definition of
NORCs. I think co-ops and condos are not included as
much as they should be and I know firsthand in my
district, which is all of Northeast Queens, there's a
huge number of seniors and co-ops in condos that have
chosen to live their life in these remaining
facilities or apartments and are now increasingly in

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danger of losing that, so these programs are critical for that, so we look forward to working with you and thank you for coming down today

CHAIRPERSON COHEN: Thank you for taking the time to testify today. This concludes this hearing. Thank you very... and we're convening again on Thursday, Thursday at 10:30. Thank you.

[gavel]

## ${\tt C} \ {\tt E} \ {\tt R} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt F} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt C} \ {\tt A} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt E}$

World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date August 5, 2014