CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON AGING

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HELD AT: 250 Broadway-Committee Room-16th

Floor

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Chairperson

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COMMITTEE ON AGING

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Check one, two. Check one, two. This is a pre-recorded sound test for the Committee on Aging. Today's date is September 7, 2022. It's being recorded by Michael Leonardo in the 16th Floor Committee Room.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning and welcome to today's Hybrid meeting on Aging. At this time, could you please place electronic devices on vibrate and silent mode. If you wish to come up and testify, please come to the desk and fill out one of these slips. And online, if you want to submit your testimony, you may do so at testimony@council.nyc.gov. Again, it is at testimony@council.nyc.gov and thank you. Chair, you may begin.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. Good morning.

My name is Crystal Hudson and I'm the Chair of the

Committee on Aging. I'd like to thank the Members of

the Aging Committee for joining me at this morning's

hearing on Improving Older New Yorkers' Access to

City Services and actually, they will be right over.

According to city reports, older New Yorkers generally prefer to age in their homes and neighborhoods, rather than transitioning to more

2 institutional settings that are both less personal and more expensive.

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A recent AARP survey found that 77 percent of adults 50 and older want to remain in their homes for the long-term. This desire to age in place combined with increasing rates of poverty, social isolation, limited access to high-speed internet and limited English proficiency leave many older adults disconnected from city services. This is especially true for immigrant communities and older adults of color who comprise a steadily growing proportion of the city's older adult population.

At least 49 percent of the city's older adults are immigrants. The highest proportion in the city's history since World War II. At least 23 out of the 55 census defined neighborhoods citywide have a majority immigrant older adult population. The city must meet older New Yorkers who access city services at a higher rate than other populations where they are in order to address their needs.

Today, the Committee is interested in reviewing the landscape of city services available to older adults in New York City. This includes the rate at which older New Yorkers access such services and how.

The Committee is also interested in learning how DFTA in partnership with other agencies and organizations educates and assists older New Yorkers in accessing available services.

Lastly, the Committee is interested in continuing to discuss how the city is preparing to adapt to its aging population. This includes understanding the city's plan to respond to changing demographics on a neighborhood-by-neighborhood basis. Especially as it relates to creating safe and affordable housing, developing livable communities, ensuring equitable access to services and supporting the wellbeing of older New Yorkers.

In the spirit of expanding older adults access to city services, the Committee is considering three pieces of legislation. The first Proposal would require DFTA to create and maintain a know your rights pamphlet for older adults to inform them of their rights on various topics.

The second bill would require DFTA to have OAC's expand their programming to include linguistic and cultural programs relevant to the local communities in which they reside.

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Finally, the third bill does three critical things. First, it would entitle any person 60 years of age or older facing eviction or termination of tenancy in housing court to full legal representation at no cost.

Second, it would provide financial assistance to persons 60-years of age or older for the purpose of paying rental arrears when such persons are not eligible to receive other forms of rental arrears assistance.

Finally, it would require DFTA to establish a housing support program for the purpose of providing tailored advice and support through case management services to persons 60-years of age or older who are at risk of eviction or foreclosure.

One in three NYC renter households with at least one adult 62-years of age or older are rent burdened. With record rents and increasing costs, we have a responsibility to ensure that older adults can remain in their homes and live with dignity.

I look forward to discussing these proposals and other ways that we can work together to ensure that older adults are aware of the full scope of services

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COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

that are available to them, and that it is as easy as possible for them to access such services.

Thank you to the advocates and members of the public who are joining us today and thank you to representatives from the Administration for joining us. I would also like to thank my staff, Casey Addison and Andrew Wright and Aging Committee Staff Christopher Pepe, Chloë Rivera and Daniel Kroop. I will now turn it over to the Counsel to administer the oath.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Good morning everyone. My name is Chris Pepe. I am Counsel to the Committee on Aging. So, just before I administer the oath, I do want to note that hearing participants may submit written testimony for the record up to 72 hours after the hearing. And now, I will administer the oath.

Commissioner, good morning. Please raise your right hand. I will read the oath. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth before this Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member Questions? Thank you Commissioner. You may begin your testimony.

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LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: I'm going to take my mask off and then I'm going to give my back to this group, sorry.

Good morning, Chair Hudson and members of the

Aging Committee. It's great to be here. As you know

for the record, I am Lorraine Cortés-Vázquez,

Commissioner of New York City Department for the

Aging and I want to wish everyone a happy National

Senior Center Month. You know that we're trying to

advocate to change that to Older Adult Center Month

just to keep up with the times.

This month is the opportunity to highlight the impact that older adult centers have on improving the lives of older adults, and to show the importance that Older Adult Centers have in the community. And also, to promote a positive image of aging. Hence, why we want the name changed.

There are many planned celebrations throughout the month and to help us do just that. There were many of them already and began on September 1st with the Encore Community Services, who hosted a celebration for the community at Freedom Plaza in the Time Square area. And later this month, on September 29th, we will be holding a National Senior Center

2 Month celebration co-hosted by the Mayor at Gracie
3 Mansion.

As you well know, the Department — good morning.

As you well know, the Department for the Aging
administers a wide range of programs that enhance the
independence and quality of life for the city's older
population, as you well stated in your opening
remarks Chair Hudson, that people prefer to age in
place. A key component of DFTA's mission is to
ensure that all older New Yorkers have access to city
services and programs, including our own, and
barriers to services are reduced or eliminated. And
that we do with many groups. I also want to say that
DFTA does this exclusively in partnership with over
300 nonprofit agencies in the community.

Every day, we work to connect critical services, benefits, and entitlements to the older adults in need, including those who are neither members of an Older Adult Club nor clients of other DFTA programs. This yeoman's task cannot be accomplished alone. As I said, DFTA partners with hundreds of deeply committed community-based organizations, sister agencies, as well as other counterparts in State

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government in order to ensure critical services are

3 accessed and accessible.

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DFTA's in-house contact center, Aging Connect, also allows New Yorkers to speak with an Aging Specialist to learn about programs, supports, and opportunities available to older adults and their caregivers. Aging Connect was fortuitously founded in February of 2020, just a month before the COVID pandemic shut down our city, and all of our aging operations and quickly became a valuable lifeline for one of the most impacted populations during the pandemic, the older population.

In reality, we all will need to fully understand the benefits and entitlements that are available and how to navigate accessing those services provided by the government. Even knowledgeable people can find this daunting. This is made even more complicated by the differences in eligibility requirements between state, city and federal benefits, especially around income restrictions.

Through Aging Connect, older New Yorkers are connected with a friendly, welcoming, trained Aging Specialist, not an avatar, to find the answers to their questions and to be connected to DFTA's suite

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of critical programs, community partners, or other government agencies for assistance and support.

Aging Connect staff are multicultural, multilingual and can speak directly with older adults in Spanish, Chinese, and English. Other language needs are supported through Language Line, which can provide translation services in more than 240 languages.

Since its inception, (PHONE RINGING), sorry about that. Since its inception, okay, Aging Connect has received more than 142,000 calls from older New Yorkers, caregivers, and other aging service providers who have been connected to DFTA and city services. In addition to Aging Connect, DFTA's network of more than 300 older adult centers located across the five boroughs is another major access point to critical city services and other benefits and entitlements. The community partners, who operate OACs, provide screenings for Medicare, Medicaid, SNAP, which is the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, nutritional guidance, the Senior Center, Rent Increase Exemption, SCRIE, and Home Energy Assistance Program, HEAP. In the Fall, to increase public outreach, DFTA is launching a public service campaign reminding older New Yorkers of the

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many services and activities available to them and encouraging them to return to the OACs, which is a topic I will touch on later.

Additionally, DFTA's case management program is yet another important entry point for services. management clients undergo a comprehensive screening and needs assessment which identifies the specific needs of a client and, in turn, connects them to appropriate in-home services, such as home delivered meals, home care services, as well as our Friendly Visiting and Pay Biller programs. Each of these are themselves access points to important resources and referrals. Ultimately, for the benefit and convenience of older New Yorkers, a DFTA-funded program can serve as a resource and referral to other DFTA's services and programs. From the Health Insurance Information Counseling and Assistance Program, commonly known as HIICAP, which helps folks navigate the complex Medicare benefits system, to New York Connects, which allows a "no wrong door" model for long term care.

We are fortunate that this Mayor's commitment to an age inclusive city and interagency collaborations and promoting government efficiency has led to the

creation of the New York City Cabinet for Older New
Yorkers, which will launch in September. This body
will prioritize formal connections between agencies
as it relates to services for older New Yorkers.

Specifically, the Cabinet will review city policies
and operations to eliminate age-related barriers or

8 discrimination, to create joint action and innovation

9 among city agencies in relation to aging services,

10 and to develop cross-agency solutions to address

11 challenges facing older New Yorkers today and well

12 | into the future.

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DFTA will serve as the lead organizing and convening agency and we anticipate that many partnerships will be forged as a result of this Cabinet. I look forward to providing updates to this Committee and to the Chair on the progress of the Cabinet, specifically around housing and benefits. We will hold the inaugural convening later this month. In the meantime, I want to offer a sampling of some of the collaborations that already exist among our sister agencies. For instance, DFTA is working with the New York City Department of Education to develop and include an anti-ageism content as part of their inclusion curriculum and

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resource guides. The intention is to promote positive, diverse, inclusive views on older adults to school age youth and to re-shape views on aging and older adults. This is the first of its kind, so we think that imprinting aging as a way of life and the benefits of it and the respect that we should have for it are important.

We are firm believers that ageism can be eradicated. Well, not for the short term but we definitely can tackle it and tackle it bit by bit.

We acknowledge that young people have an important role in our efforts to achieve this goal. DFTA also recently worked with the Mayor's Office of Chief

Technology to help bridge the digital divide. In addition to 10,000 tablets distributed in partnership with the CTO and NYCHA to disconnected older New York public housing residents, we also distributed 10,000

Wi-Fi-equipped tablets to non-NYCHA older adults living in TRIE communities.

While the COVID-19 pandemic made us all feel isolated and cut off from our support networks, it was particularly hard for older adults who experienced higher rates of social isolation over the past three years. These tablets have provided a

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needed resource for older adults and underscored the benefits of collaboration across sister agencies to address this critical need. We're also working with the CTO on the Affordable Accessibility to the internet. The thing that's important about this is that we know that this program is important, and we will continue to distribute tablets. We have about 300,000 more to distribute in the coming months.

Additionally, DFTA recently formalized an MOU with the New York Police Department that will establish a pilot around sharing crime victim data, beginning in September, so that DFTA can provide counseling, crisis intervention services, and support for cases, identified by NYPD, who are not known to the DFTA's Elder Justice Program and now who can be integrated into the Aging Support Serve Network.

With hopes to eventually expand citywide, this pilot program will focus on victims in Manhattan north of 59th Street as well as in Chinatown. This expansion of the Elder Justice Program and the newly formalized MOU with the NYPD will expand across these critically important supports for older adults who are victims of abuse. We are working closely with the New York Department of Health & Mental Hygiene

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and Health and Hospitals Corporations to educate geriatricians and primary care physicians on the range of DFTA services. We have an ongoing training program with them. The intent is to help address the social and economic determinants of health of the older adult, connecting them to social and health services that are necessary to remain well and active in their communities.

Ongoing sister-agency partnerships include the

Department of Housing Preservation & Development, the

Human Resources Administration, HRA, the Department

of Youth and Community Development, which we have

just engaged in some every interesting

intergenerational efforts, and the Department of

Citywide Administrative Services, DCAS, which has

launched with us a program for all its human resource

workers to train them on ageism and all their — its

DEI officers to ensure that they include ageism as

part of the DEI work, which is a major step.

Among key tenants of these collaborations, the Cabinet for Older New Yorkers, and DFTA in general help to ensure aging services evolve with the needs of older adults and they are as previously stated, not just accessed but are accessible. I believe that

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this is consistent with the intent of today's hearing
as well as with the Introductions on today's agenda.

The three pre-considered bills being introduced today include T2022-1650, which would give older adults access to free legal representation in the instances of eviction, expand rental arrears support, and establish a housing program at DFTA; T2022-1538 which would create a "know-your-rights" pamphlet; and T2022-1696 which would expand culturally competent programming at OACs. While we are generally in support of the intent of these bills, we look forward to working with you and your team to identify best paths forward to achieving their stated goals.

DFTA does extensive work to ensure older adults have access to programs, as well as other city services. We recognize, however, that there is much more to be done in order to increase outreach efforts and to further the utilization of our services. Hundreds of older adults and their families do not understand the full extent of government or non-profit services available to them, because they never engaged with them throughout their lives. We will continue to engage our network of aging-service providers, and the many advocates we work with, and

2 sister agencies, to help in the much-needed outreach 3 efforts which support access to government services.

Many of you in the Council have already disseminate information through your channels, through all your franking privileges, do they call that at the city level? No, didn't call it that. It's only those at the state, okay. Your newsletters and your monthly newsletters and ask to come up with a structured way that we can provide information to your constituents through those newsletters from the Department for the Aging, either on current topics of interest but also the regular information because we need as many entry points and informational outreach points as possible. So, we look forward to you and we welcome working with you to include this information in our current older adult bill of rights.

As always, we are grateful to the Chairs and the Committees for your advocacy and continued partnership to support older New Yorkers. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much

Commissioner. Before we jump into questions, I'd

just like to acknowledge that we've been joined by

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Council Member Linda Lee, Lynn Schulman, KristinRichardson Jordan, Eric Dinowitz, and Chris Marte.

For those who are here with us in person, please complete an appearance card, if you'd like to testify if you haven't done so already and you can find them at the desk here with the Sergeant at Arms.

Okay, wonderful. I will start with some questions and then I'll turn it over to my colleagues.

At what rate are older New Yorkers accessing city services Commissioner?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Uhm, DFTA evaluates the way in which older New Yorkers access services provided by the agencies, and these include a variety of things. One of them is our home delivered meals programs. The other one's is the referrals to case management agencies and then the access to older adult clubs and the responses of inquiries to Aging Connect. So, we collect data on all of those systems and then we are pleased to state that older New Yorkers who need home delivered meals uhm, begin receiving them quickly as once it is identified by the case worker.

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And Aging Connect has a high response rate from
the time a call is received till the time the action
is taken. We also monitor that. And the other thing
that we monitor is complaints from 311. Any
complaints or inquiries from 311. We give ourselves;
I believe it's a 14-day period by which to respond

and take action on that complaint or issue.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Do you have any statistics for how older New Yorkers are accessing city services over the past five years?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: We can get that to you.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, thank you. And what would you say are the most in-demand services among older adults?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: The most in-demand services are older adult programs. Right now, the demand has dwindled because we're still in this COVID process and that's an issue that I would hope that we both can address, so that we could increase the participation at older adult clubs but it's the older adult programs, it's the services, the activities, the trips, everything that's centered around the older adult club.

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The other one is home delivered meals, as a matter of fact, if we looked at pre-pandemic participation, home delivered meals participation and older adult club participations ranged around the same 22,000-25,000 older adults and case management services is another highly utilized program.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, I have a fairly simple question for you. Several DFTA vital initiatives and services, including Aging Connect have lengthy URLs. Would it be possible to shorten those URLs, similar to access.nyc.gov?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Well, yes, of course.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, thank you.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: And one of the things that the agency knows is that I'm the best test case. If I can navigate it, then it is simple enough for anyone to navigate it, so it is the kind of thing that we're constantly improving and it's the stuff that we overlook because it's been in existence for so long.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Right, exactly.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: So, we welcome feedback and thank you for the one on the senior employment.

And you know, we do a continuous improvement.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, great, thank you.

3 Does DFTA actively engage, coordinate and partner

with all city agencies on at least an annual basis?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZOUEZ: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, and where do you see gaps in the delivery of city services to older adults?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Uhm -

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: You can be honest.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Yeah, I'm always honest with you. I think some of the gaps we have are in transportation. I think another gap in service which I think you know, it's what we're talking about lately, in the last hearing, which is access and entry points and outreach. I think that is a concern and I don't think of it as a gap, but which is why I really welcome this Cabinet because when we start looking at the growth and we're projecting the growth, you know that it'll be over \$1.8 million. I think or \$1.9 million in 2030, that we need to start preparing for that.

So, I think those are the things that are ever, ever present on our mind.

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CHAIPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. Just going into case management, according to DFTA's website, older adults may work with a case manager or a social worker who can perform a phone assessment and visit to coordinate services. And while such case managers do not charge for their time depending on income, some older adults may be asked to pay a fee or to make a suggested contribution for some services. Can you please describe such income ranges? The cost of such a fee and/or suggested contribution and for which services?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Yes, I want to make a real distinction for the record that it's not a fee, it's a contribution alright and it's a suggested contribution and it is determined basically on the income scale of the individual and the case manager will review the income levels and the contribution to that. And it's a gradual income scale but that's determined by the New York State Office on Aging.

And you know, it also is income based but it also takes into effect housing cost, which are very different in New York City than in across the state. So, it is based on a sliding scale, based on their income.

2	LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: There's 17 of them but
3	there's key agencies that really effect the life of
4	the older adult and it's to look at their services
5	and it has two purposes, as I said earlier. First is
6	to see if the policies and practices have any
7	barriers in them, right? So, eliminate those and
8	then to start looking at, how do we facilitate you
9	know the services, the access to it? How do we
10	impact policy? What if the — you know like with HPD,
11	we had the universal design. It took us years to get
12	there but universal design is not part of every new
13	development and then we are looking at — and the
14	pedestrian safety came out. You know, so it's
15	looking at expanding things like that. Impacting
16	policy and basically, looking for vision for the
17	future.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Okay, and when did that Cabinet begin?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: The Mayor launched — the mayor gave the authority to launch that Cabinet in July.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Okay, so it's new, okay.

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LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Oh, no, no, it's brand new. It's brand new.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Okay, alright, cool.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: It's brand new and it is so brand new that it hasn't launched its inaugural meeting. That'll happen later on this month.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Got it, and I'm wondering what direct feedback, you, if at all, or you plan to with the Cabinet, directly from older adults and directly from the centers, because there's — excuse me.

I would be concerned. I know you haven't met yet, but I want to make sure that there aren't too many degrees of separation between the bureaucracy and the actually direct needs of the people, of the older adults that we're all supposed to serve. And I'm wondering how the Cabinet seeks to address, you know having a little, be humbling themselves a little knowing that you know we here in the room like this don't always know directly —

22 LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Absolutely.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWTIZ: What are older adults even without actually talking to them. So, how do you plan to include directly their voices?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Thank you for that

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question and I thank you for the thoughtfulness of that question. We can't plan without knowing what's necessary from the most people effected by it. I've been in a community that did that for too long in East Harlem to its residents, alright. And so, uhm, what I will say to is we have two vehicles for doing

Advisory Council. So that they will constantly give us feedback on that. And by the way, you have some vacancies that we want you to fill on that Council.

that. One of them is the Department for the Aging's

The other thing that we also will do is we will are developing now a client survey, client information and that — we'll use those kinds of instruments regularly to get input from people on what the directions are. And you know what? You just gave me an idea, that we may come up with a way of including for some of the work groups, how to include older adults in those work groups, okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Yes, good. And my second question. You sort of alluded to this uhm, toward the end when you mentioned youth program. I'm excited about you know, training, education,

intergenerational you know, things — the DEI training for including that in the curriculum. Here it is.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: For the HRA?

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: And the DOE, well, and the DOE and you said to develop and include anti ageism content as part of the inclusion curriculum and resource guides, which I think is great, a great step for our children and the DOE.

I'm wondering, so, teaching things to children is one thing and then doing things with children is another thing. So, I'm wondering if — what sort of guidance you give to older adult centers or programming you, DFTA engages in directly, if at all? Or what plan do you have to do it, I don't know, to engage directly with the youth? So, that not just learning about it and being aware of ageism but experiencing activities with older adults to address ageism but also like you know, it's good for everyone.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Yeah, right, so and that's the best way of debunking misinformation right? Is if you have first hand experience or if you acknowledge it right.

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So, there's two ways that we do that, first of all, our foster grandparent program is one of the most exciting, I would say, and impactful intergenerational programs. Where we connect older adult who act as grandparents to children at risk and so many children who are hospitalized. So, I think that's a connection.

I think the other way that we've done that is through a regular program with the Summer Youth Employment Program. At all of the older adult centers were offered youth employment. You know, youngsters this summer and that is something that we continue. We had 37 of them at the Department for the Aging and I have to tell you, it was exactly that. We did a survey. Well, it was a session with them, and we said, what were your attitudes about aging before you came here? And they were like everything that we've — all of the disparaging remarks that we've all experienced. Some of us have experienced and many of you have heard.

And yet, that experience of being at the

Department for the Aging. Not so much of being with

older people but with just hearing about the need and

hearing about the services altered their perspective

and some of them were dramatic alterations because

one youngster said, I have my grandmother, I never

speak to her because she bores me kind of thing. And

5 | we're sort of like, well, you're the boring one.

But anyway, you know it was like, you know if you're bored, it's about you, not about the other person. But we had this whole conversation, and it was to me, it's one step at a time and if we could do that over and over and over again, it's those kind of things that we have to do.

So, we're currently looking at DYCD, working with them very actively on coming up with intergenerational programs, particularly in those places where we're collocated. Because many of our facilities are located in the same building and so, we're looking at ways of partnering and creating intergenerational programming as an ongoing, sustainable, not worn off little sweet projects but an ongoing sustainable effort.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: And I would just add, I know my time is up, if I may, I had just one more idea Chair?

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Go for it.

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COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Is I have heard from
many — as you're in your Council, your interagency

Council Cabinet, Cabal whatever you want to call it.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZOUEZ: Not a Cabal.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: With that voice, it might be, I don't know. Is I've spoken to a number of older adults who have expressed interest to me that they want to volunteer in our public schools and we're at a time when class sizes are very high and our older adults, probably, they're past high school, so they probably you know, know their stuff. want to volunteer, they want to help in their communities and our students need a lot more human support and our schools need a lot more human support and there doesn't appear to be enough central support for whether you want to call it a program or just support in making sure that if background checks are needed, whatever it is, and I think it would be a really great opportunity both for our children and our older adults, not just to address ageism but to address mental health for our older adults being with younger kids and to address academia and social/emotional support for our younger children as well, if DFTA can collaborate with the Department of

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Education to provide that support or to create a

program that does allow older adults to easily say

they want to volunteer to help our kids in our public

schools.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: So, you would be pleased to know that we had this conversation with David Banks.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: I'm very pleased.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: And uh, one of the things that David Banks and I, Chancellor David Banks and I agreed to, was that we were going to do this on real time, not on bureaucratic time. And so, there are three initiatives that we started. The first is looking at curriculum and if you know curriculum, it takes a long time at DOE to develop. I was very pleased that this is now at an accelerated pace. And so, that we're able to do this with junior high school students.

The other thing that I'm very pleased to say is that we're looking at as part of the substitute teacher pool is looking at older adults to serve as substitute teachers. We have many people who are trained and able to do some of those work, some of that work. And then, the other thing that we're

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looking at is exactly what you are talking about

Council Member. Is to look at where can we put older

adults in relationship with children, either to help

with reading, to help with you know just after school

activities or whatever. It's just to come up with a

structured way. I think that one is going to be a

little longer term because of what you talked about,

all the clearance and the requirements, but we're

seriously looking at how do we structure that because

we have a model, we have the foster grandparent

model. And so, how is it that we build on that and

change that to a school setting? And so, it's

something that we're looking at and we want it to be

sustainable.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Thank you. Thank you Chair.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you Council Member

Dinowitz. I'm going to jump back into some questions

and then we'll give my colleagues an opportunity to

ask a few more.

Uhm, can you describe any trainings that OAC staff are required to take to ensure culturally responsive and competent services?

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LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Sure. Uhm, there is the mandated state and city required training such as EEO and sexual harassment training. In addition, uhm, the — I'm going to go back a little bit. I'm going to answer your question but also make a statement that in our RFP, uhm, culturally competent services and language provision was part of the RFP. So, it's now a contractual obligation in our older adult clubs, so I just want to put that in context.

But the other thing that I would want to say is that uhm, and we're required you know if you have ten percent population or more, that speaks a particular language, then those services have to be provided in that language or attentive to that language and the cultural needs, as well as the religious needs.

But we also have training that any older adult club that serves food, the staff have to be a licensed food handler by New York State Department of Health and Hygiene. We also had the emergency prepare and response that requires two staff members at every OAC to be trained to use CPR and defibrillators. We also have training on the COOP, which is the Emergency Preparedness Plan that each agency has to develop of what to do in case of an

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emergency and that's is reviewed annually by us and then give it back to them, but they have to put that in place. We also require Local Law 23 that all of older adults having contact with older — staff having contact with older adults have a sexual abuse training. I mean, I'm sorry. Elder abuse training, so that they could identify you know the symptoms of an older adult who might be experiencing elder abuse.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Well, both are relevant.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Huh?

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Both are relevant.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Both are relevant and sexual harassment is part of the training. And then, there are also — staff is trained just for cultural competence is to also learn how to use an interpreter. You know, not to the common era is, they are saying what they mean you know as if the person is not there. So, how do you use an interpreter with sensitivity and also, how to use the language access instruments.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, thank you. Can you describe the culturally responsive incompetent program that's offered at older adult clubs? Like, how does DFTA determine what type of programming to

offer? Where? Do older adults have any involvement in the decision-making process around what type of programs are offered?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: So, great. I'm going to take the service provision first and then I'll talk about how those are designed and developed and then the older adult alright.

So, first of all, as I said earlier, the RFP now puts that in — the RFP put that in contractual language. So, if you have a contract, that's a requirement now. Uhm, but you know the services have evolved over time. When older adult centers started originally, the main service was to address food insecurity, so it was meals. And with time then the Older Adult Act then added recreational and educational services. And so, that was added and then with time, they've added transportation services. So, it always has evolved with time, right and it continues to evolve. You know whether it is you know what was it in 2009 was when the Department started the geriatric mental health services.

And so, you know, you started seeing as needs came up and as issues rose, that is how it was determined what services should be included. How

should we expand those services? And the same thing with art classes and the one thing that I can tell you is technology, you know, we've always had computer classes and we've always had some technology classes. It wasn't until COVID that we saw the need for virtual programming and the need for digital training for older adults, so that expanded exponentially, alright.

And so, and also, to make sure that those language are — the programs are in the preferred language of the individuals participating.

And so, the other way that we build in cultural sensitivity, which is from my multicultural leadership hand is the observance, which I don't believe it to be the most effective and I'm saying that for the record and maybe I shouldn't but is the observers of the holidays. So, I think that there should be acknowledgment of that, and I think that is a wonderful way to highlight those, but it should not be the only way and the only time that you acknowledge differences. That should be something that's done throughout the year, which is why we built it in as part of the contractual obligations,

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but it is a time to celebrate the art, the

difference, the dance of a particular group.

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We are also offering language classes for ESL classes for the non-English speaker and all of those things have evolved with time. In terms of the LGBTQ

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: That's okay.

A+ community, I think I forgot the I.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Thank you for the correction. In terms of the community, one of the things that we've done is we've established five centers throughout the city, but we've also included training. And one of the things you know that was spurred by one of the hearings we had a few months ago I think, was to encourage again and resurface the training, the Sage Care training. And although I can't make it mandatory, I've been informed. I am strongly encouraging everyone to participate and so much so that Sage did a presentation to our providers. Talking about the training, the benefits of the training and encouraging people to participate. So, we have a plan for the next two years on how we're going to develop that training and ensure that every older adult club participates in that.

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And so, those are the ways we address that. In terms of the older adult participation and decision—making process, every older adult club is mandated to have an advisory council, and that advisory council is made up obviously of participants in the program. That advisory council also helps inform and educate and shape the programming and frankly, I believe that they also help them shape some of the nutrition, the food service program, alright.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, and then just lastly, what's the budget for that programming? For all the culturally responsive and competent programming?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Well, it's the entire budget that we have for OAC's, which I can get you that number.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: So, nothing specifically designated for -

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: No, because if it's part of your contract to do it — if we segregate it out, then that would be what you would do. The idea is to make sure that all of the programming is all inclusive.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, thank you.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Uhm, alright, I'm just going to ask a couple more questions and then I'm going to jump to my colleagues. We touched on this earlier. The voluntary contributions that you mentioned.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Uh, huh, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: So, clients made \$1.3

million in those voluntary contributions to DFTA's

free home delivered meals program in 2020 and \$1.5

million in 2018 and 2019 per the State Comptrollers

recent audit. And while DFTA contracted case

managers, social workers, okay sorry, I already said

that. So, I just want to find out, all together, how

much money does DFTA collect from voluntary or

suggested contributions or fees? And how much do

DFTA contracted organizations collect? What other

services or programs does DFTA, or its contracted

partners collect fees or voluntary or suggested

contributions for? And then how is the collected

money then spent by DFTA?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Okay, the money goes right back. I'll get you the full amount of volunteer contributions because we do track that, right and we track that by program, and we track that

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by service so that we can have a clear accounting of

that.

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The other thing that's important to let you know is that that money goes right back to the agency for programming. You know, it doesn't come back to DFTA, you know, nor does it reduce the budget. In practice in the past was that if you raise \$100 your budget was reduced by \$100. This is added in to the contract.

Uhm, and so that, so we can give you an actual amount by pro- I can give you an aggregate and then I can disaggregate it by programs.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, that would be great.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Alright.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. I want to pause just for a second and allow my colleagues an opportunity to ask some questions and just as a reminder, Council Members have five minutes for questions and answers. So, Council Member Schulman.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Thank you very much Chair for this important hearing and good morning Commissioner.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Good morning.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: So uhm, a few things.

One, I just want to mention very quickly is that the

LGBTQIA older adult center in Jackson Heights was at

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the press conference we had this morning. They came up to me and said that DFTA has been extraordinarily responsive to them, so I want to thank you for that. I thank you and your staff for that. So, I have some questions. One -LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: By the way, I mean I'm

sure you have but that is a fabulous facility you know that they're in, so.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: So uhm, one, is the Cabinet for older New Yorkers. You said you would share the list with us of who's on that right?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: The agencies.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Yeah, the agencies. Uhm, what I wanted to ask, I don't know of the DA Offices are on that because they deal with a lot of elder scams and I know we've in Queens, we work with the DA's Office on making sure that older adults know about those things. I just, I wanted to mention that.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: You want an answer to that right now?

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Yeah, are they part of 3 the -

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: No, they're not but they are part, they are not because they are not city agencies, so that's you know, so that's a clear distinction. This is about city government being responsive and age inclusive. But what I can tell you is that in our Elder Justice Program, we have monthly meetings with NYPD and the DA's and everybody else and that's where their input has been very instrumental to us, particularly you know, it was how we got a crime against the older person rates to a felony, and it was through that work and that relationship.

appreciate that. So, here's a question that I have about the Cabinet. You say here that it's basically to eliminate age related barriers, how agencies can work together for older adults and all of that. In light of the fact that we're facing the possibility of a great deal of budget deficits in the coming years, will that be part of the conversation to make sure that the programs and services that we have that there is some efficiency of scale and that planning

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2 in relation to the potential to have budget deficits 3 that effect older adults?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: I believe that we will be very mindful and respectful of each other's limited financial capacity, but our work continues as the Mayor says, you know, we are face—we're going to be facing maybe austere times but at the same time, our work continues and the work of this is to make sure that we do not have barriers to services and so, I don't know that all of those have a cost associated with it.

to ask some health, since I'm Chair of the Health

Committee. I wanted to ask some health-related

questions, so we have — now we have a new booster

shot through COVID. We have flu season. It's

supposedly, the predictions are that it's going to be

a bad flu season, so what is DFTA doing to ensure

that our older adults, a. know about what they're

eligible for and how they can receive those and who

are you working with to make sure that information

gets out there?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: So, we have a very strong relationship with the Department of Health as

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you know. We were very, very intimately involved with the Department of Health in the vaccine rollout. During the early very difficult challenging stages, all through its successful work to make sure that neighborhoods were addressed at the same level as everybody else and that was really important to us. So, that work will continue you know in terms of this booster shot. We are currently working around getting people boostered with the regular booster shot, not the new booster shot. So that is all part of our constant information and as I said earlier it's Aging Connect as well as entire network of aging services, all of us will be a cacophony of sound around the importance of that. And we have not stopped that drum beat you know since first getting vaccinated, to them not getting the boosters. I do not think the pattern or behavior will change. anything, I think it will be amplified.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: So, is there any plan to do any advertising? Cause for example, somebody like me, I don't know what I'm supposed to get, how, when I'm supposed to get it. There isn't anything in terms of like some advertising that's out there or anything else. I know you're doing it individually

with other adult centers and all that and I just, I

just want to know if there's going to be any kind of

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: We have a vaccine campaign, and we will continue that vaccine public service announcements and educate but they're educational and outreach. They are not education as to giving you information as to the three vaccines and all of that.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: No, got that.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Alright, but it is about the importance of vaccination, and you know, where and what makes you eligible for it.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Okay and just, just one last thing is that I'm going to ask if you can partner with DOHMH around that piece of it, along with where people can actually get the vaccines.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Absolutely.

COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Because I think that's really important. I know DOHMH wants to do that because what we don't want is a season where people are sick and then we have the issue in terms hospitals and all of that, so.

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campaign for that?

2 LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Yeah, that's a common

3 goal that we both have and a common interest.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SCHULMAN: Okay, thank you very much.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you Council Member Schulman and I'll allow Council Member Richardson Jordan to ask some questions as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDSON JORDAN: Hi.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Hi.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDSON JORDAN: So, I know you touched on it already because they are part of the Cabinet but what is the connection like with HPD and what sort of collaborations are happening around older adults and housing and that connection between DFTA and HPD?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Yeah, we've had a long relationship with HPD around affordability, around design, you know around the original plan for the 30,000 affordable housing units. And so, it's working with them, monitoring that. The other relationship that we have with HPD is as new developers are coming in, you know, and they have an interest in housing for older adults, like what would

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that require? What would be some of the social supports that they would need in that particular community. Asking them to make sure that they build it in, rather than build and then expect us to pay for it. You know, it's like build it in and it's that kind of relationship that we have with HPD on an ongoing basis.

I think that one of the other things that we have a very good relationship with HPD around, it's uhm, it is current housing stock that the city owns, and you know how we're making that more accessible for older adults because the goal is to keep older adults in the community as the Chair talked earlier in her opening remarks. It's about staying in place. And culturally, we're not accustomed to you know, you know other approaches. It's about staying in place and stay in your community.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDSON JORDAN: Are there meetings outside of the Cabinet?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Oh, no, these were all pre-Cabinet. So, we expect this to accelerate, and you know to go even deeper with the Cabinet. These are all relationships and projects that we work on all pre the existence of the Cabinet. It was that

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2 that launched us to say, you know we need something
3 more and more structure going on, you know.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDSON JORDAN: Okay, and do you have any data in terms of the older adult centers or the social clubs as to how often seniors are requesting support around housing?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: We have some of that data. We do have that data.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDSON JORDAN: Uhm, this is something I'm personally interested in. We did a listening tour after I was elected. We did a District 9 listening tour and for the older adults, the number one thing was technology and learning how to use technology. But the number two thing was housing security.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Yeah.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDSON JORDAN: Yeah.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: I can get you the number of what we've done. I can tell you how many people ask for assistance in our support service around evictions and I can get you those kind of discreet numbers in terms of housing assistance requests, alright.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDSON JORDAN: Okay.

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LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: But yeah, housing is one of the most pressing issues for many New Yorkers, including older adults.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDSON JORDAN: Actually, sorry, one more. And then do you know how much — it may be hard to know off hand but how much budget-wise is going towards the casework piece?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: I will get you — I will get you the number of the budget. Remember that we don't handle in the eviction conversation, we handle the social services of people who are already in eviction proceeding alright. The legal services and all of that is handled by our sister agency at HRA and we again, have a very good seamless relationship around the legal side.

So, but I can get you how much we support for the social service for that alright.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDSON JORDAN: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you Council Member.

Since we're on housing, I would like to continue in that line of questioning. Does DFTA track the housing status of older adults in New York City, including the rate of homelessness among older New

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: So, it's one of

Uhm,

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Yorkers, older adult home ownership? How many older adults in New York City face the threat of eviction or termination of tenancy over the past five years?

questions, series of questions that we ask that older adults as part of our star system, that's it's a voluntary question. And so, to the extent that we have it, it is on a volunteer basis. But nonetheless, we know that housing you know, including physical supports and stability remain you know one of the most pressing issues. But I can get you what the numbers show now in terms of voluntary information that we have.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, that would be helpful but just in terms of I guess, general like research that the agency does, you don't have access to any of those statistics?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: You know what? To be honest with you Chair Hudson, I believe that we may, and I can get you what we do have, alright. But I don't have it with me right now.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, okay, thank you.

though, we can get that from our sister agency also. I can get you that.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZOUEZ: In terms of evictions

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay and what about the response rate to the voluntary information?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Yes, that's what I was saying earlier I can get you, alright.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Alright. Uhm, what type of case management services are offered to older adults in need of housing support? I know you mentioned case management, once they are already in proceedings.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Right, so -

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Is there any other type of support provided?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: So, there's that, which is the eviction support services, right. Uhm, and it's called TSS Tenant Eviction Support Services.

Uhm, the other way that we do is access information around SCRIE and DRIE, alright.

So, and that comes from Aging Connect but that also comes from every older adult program, you know can facilitate and access that or have access to that for older adults. Uhm, and those are the ways that

you know, in our outreach efforts that we provide

3 information on housing.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, can you describe any work DFTA does with the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development or HPD, as Council Member Richardson Jordan mentioned to address affordable housing and tenant protection issues that impact older New Yorkers?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZOUEZ: With the tenant protection is working with HRA very closely on some of those services. And you know whether it's that one time availability to give you some money and it's things of that nature. Uhm, with the HPD, as I alluded to, there are many projects that we work with In terms of housing security or housing physical ability, you know physical shape, but we will look at ways - and also with the housing plan that we have and with new developers and so, all of that work continues with HPD. Uhm, and we'll see what we can come up with in terms of we have a vision of what we would like to ensure when we look at the housing czar, you know we were very instrumental in giving an entire outline of what was needed for older adults as part of the housing czars, housing plan and

so, that's the way we continue those kind of conversations and input and also, try to influence the policies and the direction.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay. Uhm, according to a March 7, 2022, community service society study of New York City Office of Civil Justice data and who uses right to counsel services, the share of tenants above the 200 percent federal poverty line income restriction served by the program increased from eight to fourteen percent between July 2018 and June 30, 2020. Do you know what share of those tenants were older adults?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: I can get you that, but I can tell you that you know like older adults like all others are dealing with the same challenges and the same rent challenges you know as all of our other residents. But you know we continue to work with our agencies to make sure that we address the older adults housing to the extent possible and to the availability of housing.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Does DFTA engage with the

New York City Department of Investigation and/or the

City Court System in a carrying out of eviction or

foreclosure proceedings against older adult tenants?

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Do you think it would be possible for DFTA to provide resources to prevent eviction or foreclosure proceedings?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: I think that we would, we would work closely with our assigned Council program at HRA to make sure that the aging services and the aging needs are looked at in terms of prevention.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, and you just preempted my next question.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Which was to describe the assigned council project.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: So, assigned project offers legal assistance you know, to individuals citywide and due to staffing and you know, uhm, DFTA's supports are limited to Brooklyn and Manhattan. These have been the highest areas with the greatest needs. And then we continue ways to expand other - to other boroughs. But legal services are offered also through our referrals through the Department for the Aging's contracted legal services in each of the boroughs.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you and where can older adults access ACP. What options do older adults in Staten Island have?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Uh, it's a joint program between HRA and OCJ, Department for the The HRA provides the legal services, as I Aging. said earlier, and DFTA provides the social services in case assistance. As of last year, the program served roughly, and that's the social service piece, 415 clients in a year.

You know, the needs always outpace the demand and we're proud to be able to assist older adults through this program. It's labor intensive and very costly to operate, and so the - and the legal services does not have a social service component. So, we're kind of like always looking at uhm, at that relationship but I can say that the assigned council program, has a 95-success rate in preventing evictions and that is a tribute to that program because they focus primarily on the eviction piece and that's why they have such a high success rate. So, uhm, we continue to partner with HRA on that.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, so you mentioned 415 clients a year, do you have a number for how many

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay and are you aware of any programs that provide public assistance to pay rent arrears, specifically for older adults?

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LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Uh, yes, the uh, HRA has an Emergency Rental Assistance program and then it also has a one-time shot deal you know to help people financially.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: So, those, those are available to every one but there's no specific program for older adults?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: That is an age inclusive program. So, we could get HRA to probably disaggregate that by age and we can get you that information.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: That'd be helpful.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: I'm sure that they have it by age.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: And if not, we can do an estimate based on population.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, okay, yeah, that would be helpful because we're also trying to figure out if

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COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 61 there are any older adult populations that are not currently covered by one-shot deal eligibility or other forms of rental arrears assistance, which is essentially what we're trying to do with this legislation is to ensure that all older adults, regardless of income level have access to support and resources.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZOUEZ: I'll see what the specifications are and get back to you on that.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay and do you have any specific feedback on the preconsidered Introductions?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Well, so, I can address two of them.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: For you. One, is the Bill of Rights one. We do have a Bill of Rights. We have a pretty robust Bill of Rights that is mandated to be posted at every center and it's one of the standards.

Uhm, uhm, so funny, I was going to show it to you but uhm and it's pretty inclusive.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Yeah.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Some of the language probably needs to be updated you know because it has

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broad language like, sexual harassment, orientation and you know, so it probably needs to be more specific, but it is very, very robust in terms of letting older adults know what their rights are.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: I think what we're trying to solve for with this piece of legislation is the fact that, that Bill of Rights is posted in places that not every older adult may be you know visiting or seeing. And so, with a know your rights pamphlet or you know package of information that's actually sent out to folks, shared with folks through other agencies, it's a means to reach every older adult, rather than just the ones that might be attending Older Adult Clubs.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: And that's a point well taken. So, that we agree with you conceptually in terms of let's get it out to as many people as possible. And we have a very, as you know, a very, rich pamphlet and how to make sure that — and to make sure that we include that as part of our pamphlet.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: So, conceptually you agree but in practice, is there a caveat or no.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: In practice, we will obviously keep working with you to make sure that

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: I think, I think uh, I believe you know so conceptually yes, absolutely. I think some of the reporting requirements is one of the things that I think we should have a continuous conversation because of the labor-intensive nature of some of those reporting requirements. And so, we would love to continue that conversation.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, happy to continue that conversation.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Yeah, and then the other one was on cultural competency.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Yes.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: And cultural competency, it's part of our standards now and so, uhm, we would continue to work with you to make sure that that is as extensive, but it is, it is so engrained in who we are and where we're going. You know, and you've heard some of the push back because of our desire to move it further in terms of cultural competency. And the goal eventually is to make sure that as all of the Council Members got a map of where

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2 their services are, and we also mapped where the 3 service deserts exist and to make sure that we have 4 services in TRIE communities. That is our goal. Our 5 goal is to go there and the ultimate, and the longterm goal is to have equity and inclusion as to who 6 7 the service providers are also. So, those are the 8 kind of things that we're moving towards but cultural competency, a commitment to equity and inclusion is part of our DNA and we continue to work with you on 10 11 how to make sure that that structured and how that's 12 monitored and where the gaps exist.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: And I think some of the concerns at least that I have are just you know as we've all noted, the increase in population that we're going to experience over the next you know several years and just making sure that we're all prepared to handle that and that we have the programming and the resources. I know you know, it's part of the contracts now but those diverse populations will only increase.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Right.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: And so-

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: And so, one of the things I will say for you on the record is that it's

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part of the contract and what we need to do is also address the culture, right? Because you know culture will eat strategy for lunch every day.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Right.

introduce a culture of inclusion and diversity in almost everything that we do, and our contractors have to know that that is a good thing and that we're moving forward with that. And I think that we're moving in that direction, and I'm pleased to say that there is a recognition that this growing population has to address, and status quo is not going to be able to help us address that growing diverse population, so that we all have to adapt in change and learn new things and that's where we're moving.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Absolutely, thank you. Uhm, just bear with me one second. Okay, uhm, we're just barely coming out of the summer and so, I just want to ask a few questions around summer heat relief.

The city's emergency cooling centers, which are primarily located in community and older adult centers, public libraries and NYCHA facilities are not located equitably across neighborhoods. What is the city doing to address this inequity?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: You know, the

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Department for the Aging is a strong - I can almost do that one by my head, but I don't want to say things out of score. The Department for the Aging is a strong partner with your Office of Emergency Management. Office of Emergency Management is the one that dictates when we have a heat emergency, and they are also the one's that - and we are there to support them.

Again, when I first came to the department, one of the things we had - I was in the department maybe a week and we had a heat emergency, and it was an arduous task to get cooling centers up and operating. And one of things that we did, and it was mostly because people said it wasn't contractually obligated and one of the things that we did in the subsequent RFP, which followed that fall, was to make it part of the contract. So, every older adult club is required to be a cooling center.

So, we had about 180 of them opened this year and so, and during all of the heat emergencies that occurred and several of them you know operated for 13-days this summer in terms of heat emergencies and two of those days included additional hours than the

Aging cooling centers.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: So, one of the uhm, some

feedback that we received from advocates is that the

centers that are open on the weekends have far more

people visiting because obviously a lot more people

are home during the weekends maybe and need those

services but not all cooling centers seem to be open

So, are you saying that all DFTA cooling centers or all OAC cooling centers are open every weekend at least one day?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: No.

during the weekend.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: I just want to make sure I'm following.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Okay, so what I'm saying is that all centers, if the emergency is on a weekend, have to be responsive. The caveat or the distinction where they cannot, would not be one, is if there's landlord or physical space restrictions that don't allow them to open. That's one. The other is if there's religious observance. If it happens to be on a weekend, you know but we say that you can take one of the days for religious observance. You cannot do both days for religious observance.

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periods.

So, those are the things that will prevent a center from being open on a weekend. Of course, they're you know, the universe conspires and there might be you know an HVAC issue that happens on that particular weekend but by and large, it's a contractual obligation that they are open in the hours that OEM determines that are heat hours, heat

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, and you mentioned that for two days out of the thirteen days that these cooling centers were operated, they were open for two additional hours.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: For extended hours.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Right, there's a report from August 4th of this year by the City Comptroller that says that hundreds of emergency cooling centers were closed for two days during July's heat wave. Half of the facilities listed in the city's cooling center finder were listed as closed on Saturday, which I'm sure probably is attributed to what you were just talking about but while more than 80 percent were closed on Sunday's, nearly half of the city's activated cooling centers were OAC's for New Yorkers aged 60 plus. Of those cooling centers, nearly 60

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: I can give you a chart by day of the hours and the attendance of each one of those.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, great.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: The other thing I want to before the record, is that every center is wheelchair accessible. And as we operate as an older adult club during the week or non-heat emergencies.

And so, being wheelchair or handicap accessible is a requirement.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, well, I'm just sharing what the City Comptroller found. Uhm, do you have any - go ahead.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Uhm, I was just told that report is about the entire network, not only DFTA, alright?

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Right, okay.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: And we represent half of uh probably those cooling centers. Thank you for that.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Yup. Uhm, can you provide any metrics that show the impacts that show the impact that being closed for two of the days during the July heat wave had on older New Yorkers? And do you know what DFTA has done to be better prepared for another potential heat wave this year. I mean obviously, you know as we experience climate change, it's getting hotter and hotter.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: So, with all due respect, we are prepared for heat emergencies. We're well prepared for heat emergencies and unless there is a mitigating circumstance, I would say that our providers are extremely responsive. So, I can give you all of the details as to what days programs were open, which one of those was heat emergency day. I mean, all of the heat emergency days and what was the census for each one of those.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, great and then specifically, I'm also interested in older New Yorkers who live in East Flatbush, which only had two open cooling centers available to its 162,400 residents for example. And so, just curious to know about heat relief. I understand that you don't operate all of the cooling centers, but I'm concerned

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with the older adults who need access to those cooling centers. And so, I think you know, it should be a mutual interest that the older, older New Yorkers wherever they may be, whether it's an OAC DFTA provided cooling center or not, that all of those cooling centers are accessible to older New Yorkers.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: And that's a totally appropriate expectation. Uhm, for the Flatbush, the East Flatbush area, we can look at who are the designated cooling centers in that area.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Yeah.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: And I can identify those that are older adult clubs. Don't forget we do it by community district, so the lines might be a little different, but we can provide that information for you, and we can also work with OEM to see what other services they have in that community.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Yeah, I mean Brooklyn has the largest number of older adults in the city and so, to know that in East Flatbush, there are only two cooling centers for over 150,000 residents, you know is concerning. And it's also concerning that some of those cooling centers, although they may not be DFTA

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Yeah, okay, thank you.

heat mortality rates are twice as high among Black

New Yorkers as compared to White New Yorkers.

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while DOHMH is required to report on heat mortality rates, including among older adults, does DFTA do any work related to the impact of heat on older New Yorkers specifically and is any of that disaggregated by race and ethnicity?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: We do not look at the mortality rates. I do not believe that we collect that data but what we do do is with every older adult club, they have what we call the COOP plan.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Cool Plan?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: COOP, COOP.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Oh, COOP.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: It's an emergency preparedness plan and in that plan, it is also how to distribute information to older adults during these emergencies, heat being one of them.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, so, are you aware of any work that the city is doing to address the disparity specifically in heat mortality rates?

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2	LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: I believe that the
3	establishment of cooling centers is one of those
4	directions to prevent, to prevent it and I also
5	believe that uhm, the public education part of it and
6	the city had distributed 80,000 air conditioners in
7	previous years to ensure that particularly in low
8	income, in TRIE neighborhoods, to ensure that we
9	could get as many people as possible their own air
10	conditioning system. So, I think there have been
11	steps taken in that direction and I believe that you
12	know it's something that we've been very mindful of.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: How many cooling activation days has the city budgeted for this year?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: We activated-

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: You operated you said for thirteen.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: We operated for thirteen. In the budget, we usually use the year before as a standard, so we had fifteen days budgeted. But that being said, it's you know, within your own, the programs budget you know requirements are there you know. But we usually use the year before experience to budget the subsequent years.

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But you're right, you know, that's why we had fifteen and we've only experienced thirteen so far, so but be aware of these severe climate changes.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Well, and that's perfect because I was just going to ask, how is that number expected to be impacted by climate change over the next ten years? Are you forecasting?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Uh, we're look — we always — that's what we do with OEM and that is what our emergency preparedness always look at. Not only that but also hurricanes and flooding and rains and things of that nature. So, yeah, we're looking at that very seriously.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: And then what happens if there are more heat wave days than you budgeted for?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: We deal with that constraint at the time.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay. Uhm, alright, jumping to health and mental health and social isolation. 32 percent of older New Yorkers live alone and lack family or a similar support system, which has been associated with increased risk of mortality and cognitive decline. What efforts does the city make

2 to ensure the wellbeing of older adults who live 3 alone?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Well, I'm pleased to say that we have been very fortunate that we have been able to expand our 40 geriatric mental health programs to 88 this year with the additional funds. We're in that process right now and the focus is on TRIE communities who have been the most impacted by COVID and we're also looking at ways to expand you know, we expanded for any visiting and now we have a program called Friendly Voices, which is, expand the number of ways that we can connect with older adults who are isolated. We are very concerned, as I said earlier, one of the issues that we want to address collectively and hopefully all of advocates, Council, and Department for the Aging, as well as all of the contractors, is the concern that we have about the low participation rates at older adult clubs.

I mean, people are thinking about it from —
there's one sector that thinks about it from a
funding perspective. There's other sectors that are
thinking about it from the long-term implications of
social isolation and uhm, so that it is an issue that

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2 has, that is frocked with many, many concerns and we 3 have to address that all jointly.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. Okay, DFTA runs two volunteer programs in partnership with the Mayor's Office of Community Mental Health, which are designed to build friendships and limit social isolation. What kind of advertising or outreach does the city conduct with regard to friendly visiting and friendly voices?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: We, again, through our whole network of services is how we you know let people know about these programs. Our CMA agencies, our case management agencies are instrumental in the friendly visiting conversation as well as some of our home delivered meals providers, right? And we also have — well we have established long, many, many years ago at older adult clubs call telephone reassurance, you know, which is something that we've turned into friendly voices. Unexpanded but it's been a long tradition to connect with fellow members who are for some reason absent from a center. So, it's something that we continuously do, and everyone is part of that outreach conversation.

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And that is something that you know continues, particular in this interminable post-COVID existence.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: You don't have any numbers do you on the volunteers and older adults that participate in those programs?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Oh yeah, we have that. I can get that for you.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: I can get you, telephone reassurance, friendly visiting and friendly voices.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, great, thank you. According to DFTA's website, due to the pandemic, as you mentioned, volunteers with the friendly visiting program are currently maintaining social distancing guidelines and are connecting with their matches by phone and video calls. Do you know the timeline for reinstituting in person visits?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: We're doing that case by case.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: And remember, you know in all of this conversation is that the older adult has choice in the matter, and we have to honor the

older adults choice of how they prefer to continue

those visits and relationship.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: What kind of assistance does

DFTA offer older adults who may require some

technical assistance in order to participate in video

calls and/or virtual groups?

I mean, I think — when I think of highlights during COVID, I think of the advancements that the network has done in terms of virtual programming, virtual training, and how we've incorporated that into a way of being and I don't think we'll ever go back from that. Not only of its ingenuity but also because of the kind of access and additional services that it provides.

So, it's something that we continue, and we will work with — and the other thing is, we keep working with the advocates and everyone and anyone to make sure that the affordable connectivity project is well known because I may know how to use the service but if it's unaffordable to me, if it's you know, if it's out of my cost range, than it doesn't matter.

So, the affordable connectively project is something that we all need to keep beating that drum

beat to make sure that everybody applies. So, we
count on the advocates and our network to elevate

that, the need for that.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. Uhm, I want to jump to home delivered meals and then we'll get into some of the public testimony. At what rate does DFTA fund home delivered meals annually and over the past five years?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: I can tell you that in two seconds. Just give me a — okay, it's funded for \$60 million for FY23 and this includes the additional \$2.3 million that was awarded in FY22 and the \$9.4 million in FY23 to raise the reimbursement rate for home delivered meals.

Uhm, this home delivered meals program, you know as you all well know, it has very specific criteria for who is eligible and that criteria is regulated by the state. So, it's a growing program. We know that COVID has had an impact on that program, and we anticipate —I don't want to get ahead of myself. I'm sure you have questions around that.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: That's okay. I'm like do go on.

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LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: And we anticipate that you know, the demand that we've already seen is about \$3,000 and we're getting the case management agencies to work on that and now, it's also ensuring that we the capacity with our home delivered meals to continue to provide that service.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: And that was exactly my question, is how many older New Yorkers take advantage of the program compared to demand?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Oh, right now, we're at about 22,000 a day, right. Uhm, and we anticipate that increasing by about 3,000 and we're trying to also calibrate that with the capacity at the home delivered meals program. And so, it's a constant review and use of resources to meet both those demands right?

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Do you have that data disaggregated by zip code?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Not by zip code but we probably have it by borough. You know what, that's not true. We do have it by zip code because of the 20 home delivered meals sites that we have which are really consolidated to 14 contracts. We have that information, so I can get that to you.

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still providing services?

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Great, that would be wonderful, thank you. And I think maybe you just answered this. How many different community-based organizations does DFTA currently contract with the delivered meals anyways. Is that 14?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: We have 14 contracts at the 20 sites because during the RFP, a lot of them consolidated their budgets but - so, it's contracts are less than the actual sites.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay. Oh, I, okay, according to a January 2022 audit of the home delivery meals program by the State Comptroller, there have been repeated problems with food safety and nutrition, inadequate complaint response and contracts awarded despite poor performance, excuse me. So, I'm wondering what options does DFTA have in terms of not awarding contracts to repeat offenders?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: So, with all due respect to the State Comptroller who is a dear friend of mine, that audit was used, that finding based on one organization and uhm, and -

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Is that one organization

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Yes, it is, and I'll

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Because our goal and many of the recommendations we agreed to with the audit findings that we had already put in place, but you know the audit comes and the audit does a past year, but our approach has been with that agency is to provide the technical assistance and remediation, rather than terminating contracts.

A lot of our programs are in physical locations where the complexity of the facility exacerbates some of these programs and we've had to work towards mitigation. Uhm, and there is no way that we would not terminate a program that was severely neglecting its obligation. However, if there's circumstances that we can work towards mitigating, the goal is to mitigate those and continue working with that provider.

The State Audit saw it quite differently and we're working to balance those differences and looking at some of our monitoring, escalating when we find some problems, but I do not believe, we do not believe, that termination is the —

2 CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: The only recourse.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: The only point of view, right?

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: I understand. I guess, when I think about issues that have been flagged, which here it's referencing food safety and cleanliness, including roaches or vermin in kitchen and food, not protected against contamination, nutrition issues, including high sodium levels and the failure to submit Department of Health inspection reports within 24 hours. If that was happening in our school system, people would be outraged. But the fact that it's happening to older adults, perhaps not as many people are outraged.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: That's not — I don't agree with that statement at all.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Well, I'm not — this is not an indictment on you and the agency, I'm saying culturally, right.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Oh yeah, no, no.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: If something like that was

23 | happening in schools -

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Absolutely.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: People aren't even really paying attention quite frankly to what's happening in older adult centers. So, I just want to make sure that whatever recourse and remediation is being done is actually you know effective.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: So, I want to address that two points, whether it's an indictment on me or not it is ultimately my responsibility because I'm sitting in the Chair, alright. So, thank you for saying it's not an indictment on me but I'm responsible because I'm sitting in the Chair, and we have to make some decisions.

There is no way that we have a robust nutrition team of incredibly talented nutritionists who review these programs and who cite programs all the time.

As a matter of fact, just a month and a half ago, we had a meeting with all of our providers about so many of them are going to get poor performance evaluations this year because of the relationship with the caterers. That the caterers are not in compliance and that reflects on the program.

And so, those conversations are constantly had.

The health and safety of older adults and the

nutritional standards of older adults is our upmost

responsibility. That being said, if a program is		
facing severe challenges because of their physical		
space, we have three alternatives, keep working with		
them to mitigate those or relocate them but all of		
that takes time. Closing them is not the only thing		
that we should do and that is of great importance.		
But if someone is in violation, we have no problem		
shutting them and coming up with another plan of how		
do we continue those services that they're providing,		
because that's, that's the balancing of the competing		
demands alright.		

But one of the things is that you know, we have, the Department of Health who does inspections of our sites and we have our nutritionist who do inspections of our sites and what we build in now with our nutritionist is a process of escalating one, repeated complaints, and problems that have become more severe. And then coming up with strategies and mitigations for each one of those levels.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, alright, thank you for that.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: How many complaints about meal quality and delivery is DFTA currently handling? Do you know the median resolution rate?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Yeah, we can give you that. I don't have that with me.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Do you have a sense of like the most common types of complaints regarding home delivered meals?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZOUEZ: Well, for home delivered meals, it's usually late delivery. Uhm, or that's usually the most common complaint.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: You know, we no longer have that many complaints around food and food quality because older adults now have choice in the kind of food that they're asking for and uhm, and they are also, many of them are either chilled or frozen, depending on whether the older adult has the ability to heat food, so that they can have choice when they eat that food.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: And do you have any policies in place to determine if meals were actually delivered to clients directly?

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LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Yes, we have developed, one, we have a very extensive tracking system between each program has to have a very, very extensive tracking system as to when meals are delivered and that has been very effective.

Lately, we have, we're pilot testing an app where the driver actually — and all of this was done by paper, which was labor intensive, you know subject to human error, one of the things that the State Comptroller also cited. That is, you know, a subject to human error and so, what we've done, we're pilot testing now in app, where the driver can indicate real time, when the food was delivered to whom and then that goes straight to the program, which then goes into the STAR system. You know but like technology, it has bumps and lips.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, thank you. Uhm, since 2020, which non-English languages did older New Yorkers use to respond to DFTA client surveys?

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Uhm, the - I don't know. Uhm, you know we've designed it so that it's in multiple languages.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Hmm, hmm, can you send us then the $-\$

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZOUEZ: I sure will.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: The languages and break out the number of client surveys completed by language? That would be helpful.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Yes, we'll do that.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay.

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LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: And one of the things you should be aware of, and staff will probably tell me — anyway, one of things that we're doing right now is part of our efficiency study, which we're really proud of is we're looking at creating a system where older adults can give us automatic responses. And that we can tabulate that.

You know how when you go into — in home delivered meals, we are looking at how we would do that and maybe putting it on the deliver app but we also, we're looking at something — you know when you go to airports or certain places, you have the three you know happy, sad?

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Hmm, hmm.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: So, we're looking at maybe not that but looking at some — a very simple way of tabulating client satisfaction.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Like in real time.

2 LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: In real time.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Would that be an app that they have on their own device or is that being provided by the -

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: Those are the delivery work at now. What makes more sense? Do we put it on your device, or do we use that barcode that older adults have you know who participate in senior centers and use that as a scanning.

I mean, so we're just looking at all of those possibilities but we're looking seriously, and this came out of early planning meetings with providers on getting you know customer service was an important piece that we've always been missing. Real time customer response. So, we're working on it and that's a long time coming.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Okay, thank you

Commissioner. That concludes my questions for this
morning and then we'll move onto public testimony.

LORRAINE CORTÉS-VÁZQUEZ: And we will provide you this data as soon as possible, just some of it is ours to collect but some of it we rely on our sister agencies and thank you for that.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Understood, thank you so much. Just as a reminder for those testifying from the public, everybody will have three minutes. So, we'll now begin public testimony with the first panel with Brianna Paden-Williams from Live On New York, Kevin Jones from AARP New York and James Fenton from Volunteers of Legal Service.

And just a quick note in terms of logistics, inperson testimonies will be taken before those on
Zoom. You can begin when you're ready. Thank you.

Paden-Williams, the Communications and Policy
Associate at Live On New York. Thank you for the
opportunity to testify today. Live On New York's
members include more than 110 community-based
nonprofits that provide core services, which allow
all New Yorkers to thrive in our community as we age.
First and foremost, Live On New York is appreciative
of city's investments for older adults and the aging
sector in the FY22 — '23 excuse me, adopted budget.

This budget moves the aging service sector in the right direction from a significant human services workforce investment to additional funding for home delivered meals to keep older adults fed.

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Nonetheless, we also recognize there is more work to be done to better support older New Yorkers while the aging population continues to be the fastest growing demographic with one in five New Yorkers expected to be 60 and older by 2040. The city must go further to ensure all older New Yorker regardless of their background have access to equitable aging services to safely age in community. Therefore, we invite the city to utilize our aging policy agenda, Aging is Everyone's Business, released by Live On New York in partnership with Hunter College Brookdale Center for Healthy Aging, which is a bold policy agenda that provides actionable policy solutions to make New York a better place to age.

In addition, Live On New York recommends the following: DFTA should access and allocate funding for the significant inflation impacts on raw food, gas prices, and other infrastructure needs. Many of Live On New York's members have raised their concerns of the impact inflation cost for raw food, gas prices and other items. For example, one of our members saw a 40 percent increase in raw food due to inflation this year alone. The unavoidable financial strain has created challenges for providers to continue to

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meet the growing capacity for home delivered meals in addition to providing congregate meals for older adult centers. Nonetheless, Live On New York is appreciative of City Council's recent announcement of \$3 million in funding for the repair and replacement of hot shot vans for the home delivered meals program.

In addition, the city should support new models of service including home delivered meals. New models of service such as grab and go, including grab and go were critical and unsuccessful in ensuring that who may not be comfortable congregating due to COVID risk or for any personal reasons, are less willing to meet their nutritional needs by eating at an older adult center, had the option to take their meal home. A decision that ensures one's nutritional needs can be met in the environment of their own choosing.

We also recommend that the city allocates funding to develop 1,000 units of affordable senior housing per year and while the adopted budget included investments to support affordable housing programs, the city must go further to fully address the need for affordable senior housing. In addition, we also

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recommend the city increases the per unit reimbursement rate for the SARA program from \$5,000 per unit to \$700 per unit.

In addition, Live On New York applauds Aging
Chair Hudson for introducing the legislative package
that's promoting critical services and supports for
all ages in our community. More information can be
found in our written testimony and thank y0ou for the
opportunity to testify today.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much. Kevin.

KEVIN JONES: Oh, good morning, I'm not used to doing this in person, so thanks. Good morning Chair Hudson and members of the Aging Committee. My name is Kevin Jones, the Associate State Director of Advocacy at AARP New York, which has 750,000 members of the 50 plus community in New York City. Thank you for providing me the opportunity to testify at today's hearing on Improved Access to Services for Older Adults.

Older adults represent the fastest growing demographic, the 65 plus age group is growing 12 times faster than the under 65. Given this reality, the city should pay significant attention to the needs of older individuals. New York City must work

to eliminate ageism and ensure the dignity and quality of life of its diverse older adult population, particularly when it comes to interacting with their government and AARP is proud to support Council Member Hudson's legislative package to ensure more equitable and inclusive access for older New Yorkers in housing, knowing their rights and participating in programming.

AARP is long supported and pushed for the availability of affordable housing options to support widely held desire for older New Yorkers to remain in their homes and communities as they age. We need older New Yorkers without family ties with little retirement savings, end up isolated in adult homes or forced into the city's homeless shelter system.

The projected growth of the aging population and increased demand for city living and a lack of affordable housing for low income — low— and middle—income aging adults points to a growing need to preserve existing affordable housing.

The first bill on Chair Hudson's package would address this by helping seniors avoid unwarranted eviction or termination of tenancy and foreclosure. Without adequate awareness, programs and services to

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support older New Yorkers cannot help the communities they were created to help. Therefore, AARP supports the second bill as well, which would require the creation and maintenance of a Know Your Rights

pamphlet for older adults.

The pamphlet would not only inform older adults about their rights but also provide them with information on how to contact relevant agencies and community-based organizations to help them exercise these rights. This bill would require dissemination of these pamphlets as well as outreach efforts to ensure widespread increased knowledge and usage.

Additionally, according to New York City

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, only 44

percent of the city's 1.1 million older adults

identify as White, while 22 percent identify as

Black, 21 percent as Latino, 12 percent as Asian

Pacific Islander and 2 percent as mixed-race

ethnicity or other. Many older adult New Yorkers

rely on older adult centers for programming and

access to services and most importantly, a sense of

community and belonging.

The third bill would require older adult centers to expand their programming to include linguistic and

2 cultural programs relevant to local communities.

AARP promotes livable communities and cultural,

4 relevant and inclusive programming is vital to

5 preventing isolation in older adults. Which, as we

6 all know, isolation can cause a lot of other issues.

It's equal to smoking. Healthwise, about smoking 15

8 cigarettes a day.

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So, our city seniors deserve to age with dignity and to have their rights protected and these bills go along way towards achieving that goal. So, thank you for having me and I'm happy to answer any questions but I'll submit a longer version online.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Sounds good, thank you and uhm, James Fenton, Volunteers of Legal Service.

JAMES FENTON: Thank you for the opportunity to testify this morning. My name is James Fenton, I'm a Senior Staff Attorney at Volunteers of Legal Service or VOLS. VOLS was established in 1984 and our purpose is to leverage private attorneys to provide free legal services to low-income New Yorkers to help fill the justice gap. Our Senior Law Project focuses on services helping low-income older New Yorkers plan for their future by obtaining wills and other advance directives.

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This planning ultimately allows seniors to make
their wishes clear, empower their chosen caregivers
and to allow them to age in place in their community
for as long as it's feasible. In addition to our
life planning services, we operate a Legal Advice
hotline for older New Yorkers and legal issues

While both New York State and New York City have taken significant steps to protect their rights of low-income tenants in recent years, landlords continue to push forward with their efforts to force out long term tenants in rent regulated housing, many of whom are older adults.

related to the fear of eviction and homelessness top

the list of questions we receive.

The seniors who we speak to are acutely aware of the length their landlords will go to push them out of their apartments and are anxious of the possibility that in the fight for their apartments without the help of an attorney. Many of our clients worry that their mobility issues will prevent them from effectively participating in eviction cases brought against them by their landlords.

Our homebound clients only receive a meal periodically and worry that they will miss their time

to respond to notices from their landlords or the court. Further, even when they are properly notified, many cannot travel to the housing court and cannot access the technology or navigate the bureaucracy needed to avoid in person appearances. Because of this expanding seniors access to attorney's will not only help them effectively raise legal defenses but will also allow them to overcome potential practical hurdles to their participation in the judicial process and elevate a great deal of

In our experience, older New Yorkers are also exceptionally worried about having to enter the shelter system. Not only can the shelters themselves be difficult to navigate and endure but placement in a shelter or other temporary housing accommodation often requires a person to move away from the medical and social services, which they become increasingly reliant upon as they age. Due to our clients aforementioned mobility issues, even a relocation, which most people could consider small, can create an impossible divide between an older adult and their community.

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their stress and anxiety.

Furthermore, many seniors that we speak with are living on fixed incomes, which place them slightly above 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines.

Leaving them ineligible for a Right to Counsel while still unable to afford a private attorney to

7 represent them.

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Disabled older veterans in particular fall into this category. Currently, if an older veteran receives a service-connected disability at a 90 percent or 100 percent rating, they are over income for the Right to Counsel program. Meaning, they are effectively denied an attorney based on injuries sustained during service. These are veterans who sacrifice the most in service of our country and the compensation they receive because of their sacrifice currently shuts them out from receiving representation in an eviction proceeding. Removing this income cap would open access to a significant portion of this vulnerable population. Allowing New Yorkers to age in place and remain vibrant members of their local communities is a goal that benefits everyone in our city. The Council program has been a great help, we support expanding it.

Thank you so much and we'll

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take your longer written testimony.

JAMES FENTON: Sounds good.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON:

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. Jeannine Cahill Jackson from the Legal Aid Society. Okay, and sorry, we can have Christian Gonzalez-Rivera, Jack Kupferman, and Dara Adams all come up to the panel as well. And Jeannine, you can begin when you are ready. If you can just press the button at the bottom of the mic, yeah.

JEANNINE CAHILL JACKSON: Good way to start.

Thank you so much. Good afternoon. Thank you

Council Member Hudson and Committee for the Aging for
proposing these sales and for holding this hearing.

My name is Jeannine Cahill Jackson, I'm a Supervising

Attorney at the Legal Aid Society. Specifically, the

Bronx neighborhood office and I supervise our

assigned Council projects, so the eviction prevention
for seniors.

So, uhm, the Legal Aid Society is in support of this bill and has actually sent suggestions to make it even perhaps more robust. First, addressing increasing legal representation for seniors. We add an emphatic yes to this with a but. However,

currently with the level of funding, I have three attorney's and one paralegal. Two of whom are which are here with me today and we're receiving court referrals, meaningful court referrals of seniors that have fallen through the cracks of many systems and find themselves in eviction. When my paralegals as the intake interview finding them without food, without any support services often being you know separated from their community and housing court is the way the systems find them. We're not able to take all of these cases under the current 200 percent federal income poverty guidelines. So, while yes, absolutely, we would like to see even more seniors eligible at the current funding levels, it would be more people deemed eligible without being able to access services because the additional legal services couldn't hold that additional capacity.

So, we would support also if the bill could include more robust funding for right to counsel for seniors under 200 percent of the federal income poverty guideline. And perhaps an entire removal of the subject to appropriation for legal services for seniors.

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Additionally, the multipronged approach looking
at also rent arrears and case management is hugely
valuable and uhm, currently in regards to the rent
arrears, it could benefit those that aren't otherwise
eligible for the one-shot deal from HRA, which is the
main source of rental arrears assistance. Could be
those without immigration status or possibly not able
to afford ongoing rent. But the larger problem here
is it's just a band aid. Another gap in funding for
keeping seniors financially in their homes is ongoing
rental subsidy. Currently there is City FHEPS, but
you must qualify for APS services and so, that's only
the most severely disabled adults that also need all
of the various APS criteria, leaving many seniors
that could afford their homes perhaps before their
partner died or circumstances change, now in need of
an ongoing rental subsidy to be able to maintain
their housing

And then lastly, in regards to case management — CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: You can continue.

JEANNINE CAHILL JACKSON: Thank you. Uhm, the
Assigned Council Project as Commissioner from DFTA
referenced, DFTA provides limited social work
services in the Brooklyn and Manhattan but not in the

Bronx, Queens or Staten Island. So, currently, we
have no social work support or any other case
management for our seniors and so, any increase of
this type of service would be very meaningful and to
just add to some of the — to add some suggestions to
that portion would be that this program that's being
proposed in the legislation, would be a partner with
the legal services provider. So, not simply referral
portal because right now, all of the agencies that do
provide help that we could refer to are overburdened
as well. So, we need additional resources of the
provision of assistance, not simply referrals. Some
identified areas and I'll be submitting longer
written testimony after this for your review but
could be helping seniors locate suitable housing when
they have to move. Whether it's on the private
market or applying for affordable housing. Document
collection, application and recertification to get
and maintain their subsidies for their particular
housing and in their cases.

None of these should be reasons why seniors get evicted such as not being able to provide a timely bank statement but in the reality, there are many seniors facing eviction for just that and the

2 hardship to just get to the bank, to get the bank 3 statement can be insurmountable.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Absolutely.

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JEANNINE CAHILL JACKSON: Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. Thank you for that feedback. I know my office has been in touch, so we'll continue to discuss ways that we can improve the legislation.

JEANNINE CAHILL JACKSON: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. Christian.

CHRISTIAN GONZALEZ-RIVERA: Yup. Okay, uhm, good afternoon now, actually good afternoon Chair Hudson and everyone else.

So, my name is Christian Gonzalez-Rivera and I'm the Policy Director at the Brookdale Center for Healthy Aging. Let me just make this clear. I'm the Policy Director at the Brookdale Center for Healthy Aging at Hunter College. So, the Brookdale Center supports the spirit of all of the pieces of legislation introducing the package and we'd like to direct our comments to Intro. 1650 and 1696 in particular.

So, Intro. 1650 as you know, would entitle New Yorkers aged 60 plus to full legal representation in

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housing court, expand rental arrears assistance, establish a housing support program. So, the need for these services are pretty clear for many of the reasons that have already been mentioned and I'd like to add one more. And that is that almost half of New Yorkers aged 60 plus have been living in their homes for over a decade.

So, that's far beyond people who are younger.

So, it's been mentioned many times that of course, I mean a housing crisis effects all of us as New

Yorkers but older adults in particular, have been embedded in their communities for a long time and depend on those social supports. So, anyway that's just one more reason why this is critical, so thank you for introducing that bill.

1696 would require older adult centers to expand their culture linguistic programs. So, while we support the spirit of the bill again, I mean, we have some concerns about the process outlined about how to get the information to support this. Having each older adult centers administer a survey would be pretty burdensome. A pretty burdensome way to get that service information. I mean, creating and disseminating a survey and compiling the results is a

great time-consuming process. And it's also largely
unnecessary because a census can give you all the

4 information that you need in order to make these

5 service determinations.

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And moreover, you know older adult center catchment areas really vary in size significantly, so a one-mile radius won't catch everybody. So, there are ways to do this. So, really the better way to be able to get the information you need is actually use DFTA's very capable research department, which has this information or has access to all this information.

They know the catchment areas. They know how to run the numbers in all those catchment areas and that would just be the easiest way to do it. So, basically DFTA can focus on what they do best, providing this planning information and the older adults can focus on what they do best, which is providing the services that are needed.

So, with DFTA support, older adult centers can then make the necessary partnerships, and this is really important. Can make the necessary partnerships and the program adjustments that would

and do outreach to these populations.

So, thank you Council Member Hudson for your careful attention to these really important needs.

allow them to successfully reach these populations

And we believe with the adjustments that we're recommending that this legislation could really make a positive difference. And thank you for the opportunity to testify as well.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much. Dara.

DARA ADAMS: Thank you Chair Hudson and members of the Committee for the opportunity to testify. My name is Dara Adams, and I am the Director for Strategic Policy Initiatives at Met Council. I'm honored to be here today on behalf of my college Susan Ritz, the Senior Director for Holocaust and Geriatric Services at Met Council.

Met Council is America's largest Jewish nonprofit organization dedicated to fighting poverty. We also run the largest Kosher food distribution program in the world. For 50 years, Met Council has provided comprehensive social services to New Yorkers in need. Last year, Met Council provided food and wrap around services to more than 300,000 New Yorkers.

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Met Council's Elder Abuse Prevention program
began in response to an increase in the number of
older adults requesting assistance after being
financially exploited. Models after Met Council
services to survivors of intimate partner violence,
we offer wrap around services that include education,
prevention screening, care planning, assistance in
order — in obtaining orders of protection, financial
assistance and supportive counseling. Working
closely with the family justice centers, DA's offices
and local law enforcement, our elder abuse prevention

Older adults are more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse than the average adult. A trend that has only worsened during the pandemic. In general, one in ten older adults 60 plus experience abuse, including financial exploitation every year.

works with survivors in all five boroughs in English,

Spanish, Russian, and Ukrainian.

Since the beginning of the COVID pandemic, the prevalence of elder abuse has increased to at least one in six, though exact numbers are difficult to confirm because one in 24 cases of elder abuse are not reported. A recent study found 83.6 percent

increase in one year abuse prevalence for adults aged

3 60 and older.

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Given the rise in elder abuse, Met Council is excited to see the New York City Council taking significant steps to protect our seniors. Seniors need to be empowered to make decisions and knowing their rights is a meaningful first step towards that goal. Many of our clients facing eviction will greatly benefit from legal representation and expanded rental arrears assistance for persons 60 years or older.

We're also extremely supportive of the establishment of a housing support program for persons 60 years of age or older who are at risk of eviction or foreclosure. We believe this program will help more seniors to be able to stay in their homes. We would urge the Council to pass and fully fund this legislation as it has the potential to be life changing for a countless number of older adults.

We thank you for your commitment to addressing elder abuse and look forward to partnering with you to make the city safer for all seniors.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. Jack.

ugly head.

JACK KUPFERMAN: Thank you so much. Thank you so much for the invitation to present the views of Gray Panthers on the suite of bills under consideration.

I am Jack Kupferman, President of Gray Panthers NYC.

Since 1970, when Maggie Kuhn created the Gray Panthers, the organization has stood firm to combat ageism in the workplace and wherever it rears its

We are here today to continue in that tradition.

We believe that the expansion of access to legal services for older persons 60 plus fills an important gap in service for New Yorkers. It's no surprise that the plague of COVID has resulted in a title wave of death and destruction, as well as an avalanche of rent arrears and potential evictions, acutely felt by older New Yorkers.

Among the Intro.'s presented, the expansion of the City's Right to Counsel program, as well as expansion of a city funded one-shot deal peaks our interest. It has the possibility of having the greatest positive impact for older New Yorkers. Of particular interest in this bill is the inclusion of legal services or foreclosure issues, not only for renters. This has always been a deficit in access to

justice for older New Yorkers of limited means. They are unfamiliar with the intricacies of accessing services. It's hard for anyone to deal with the trauma of foreclosure let alone those who have never had to navigate the intricacies of the legal and mortgage systems. So often, foreclosure proceedings begin when older home owners have inadvertently failed to pay property taxes when missed mortgage payments. This legislation gives an opportunity to address the inequities of representation and access to justice.

Mortgage companies have extensive legal services struggling elder home owners do not. Legal services for older New Yorkers have always been woefully inadequate. It's about time that we seek to enhance access to services and to better ensure that New Yorkers can age in place. Equally important, is the provision in the legislation is understanding that case management is ignored yet essential service to work towards resolving housing and other crisis. Bravo for putting this important item into this Intro. Let's refine this legislation to make it fiscally sound and administratively doable.

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We note that the key will be obtaining a secure and long-term funding stream. We wanted to keep our comments short. Again, thank you for inviting us to speak regarding improving access to city services for older New Yorkers. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much. Thank
you all. The next panel we'll call up is Tanya
Krupat and Diane Rose, and that's it. Tanya, you can
begin when you are ready.

TANYA KRUPAT: Thank you for the opportunity — CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: If you could just press.

TANYA KRUPAT: I'm sorry, I think I just turned it off. Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today. My name is Tanya Krupat, I'm the Vice President of Policy and Advocacy at the Osborne Association. For decades, our organization has been providing services to those in the criminal legal system. My testimony focuses on older New Yorkers returning from incarceration. Today, more than one in five people in New York State prisons are over age 50. Hundreds of older people sit on Rikers right now and due to the phenomenon of accelerated aging, 50 is the age that we use to define someone incarcerated as older.

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The trauma that proceeded incarceration plus the trauma of incarceration, including decades of unhealthy food, lack of exercise, lack of age-appropriate healthcare, disconnection from family and perpetual stress and anxiety, age a person beyond their years.

While the most important people for you to hear from on this topic are older New Yorkers themselves, my testimony includes in their input and guidance. Since a major barriers faced a stigma, I also want to start by sharing that the older New Yorkers I know who collectively have served hundreds of years of incarceration, are my mentors and inspiration. They are wise, energetic, passionate advocates for justice and equity. They care deeply about building community, repairing harm and contributing towards a world full of love, forgiveness, opportunity, family and fairness.

Recognize the needs of older New Yorkers

returning from incarceration in 2017, the City

Council passed a resolution, creating the

compassionate assistance for returning Elders Care

Taskforce. Led by MOCJ and DFTA and including

service providers including Osborne, and formally

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incarcerated leaders, the taskforce developed recommendations, which focused on three main areas: aging services, health and mental health and housing.

Within these important topics, within these areas, topics such as isolation, technology, stigma and discrimination and access to identification and healthcare benefits were all addressed. And my written testimony includes more information on all of these.

One important recommendation that came directly from a formally incarcerated elder was to have a one stop reentry center, specifically for older people. Specific to the critical issue of housing, models exist that should be invested in and replicated. Osborne recently opened the Marcus Garvey permanent reentry housing in Brooklyn, the Fortune Society has long had the castle and Osborne will soon open the Fulton Community Reentry Center in the Bronx in the coming months. Fulton will provide 135 transitional housing beds for older adults, where they will receive support in navigating their return and transitioning to permanent housing.

We also support the Fortune Societies application to develop a vacant building at Jacobi Hospital in

2 the Bronx, which will create 50 supportive housing
3 apartments for formally incarcerated older adults who

have serious medical needs.

I want to discuss today, we support your Intro.

1650 and also, the Fair Chance for Housing Bill,

sponsored by Council Member Powers.

For older New Yorkers to be able to access city services, the age of eligibility should be considered. Should consider accelerated aging. I'm almost done. Since those who are returning from incarceration, uhm, again the aging we really consider to begin at 50 and we call on DFTA and the City Council to considering lower the age.

Finally, we commend you, the Aging Chair for you leadership and sponsoring the introduction of the City Council Resolution calling on the State

Legislature to pass the elder parole and fair and timely parole bills for there are many aging people in prison who we need to come home right now.

Respectfully, we also ask this Committee to hold a hearing focusing on older adult reentry, which would include reinvigorating the Care Taskforce, examining the recommendations and hearing from older

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New Yorkers themselves. Thank you so much for your leadership.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much for your testimony. Diane.

DIANE ROSE: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: We're ready for you.

DIANE ROSE: Okay, uh, good afternoon and I'm glad to be here as well. My name is Minister Dr. Diane Rose and I represent the Center for Economic and Enterprise Development, as an organization, nonprofit organization servicing aging individuals throughout the country, as well as a faith-based organization entitled Anointed Faith Ministries.

Our program for aging populations include that of grandparents and is entitled Aging Gracefully. So, I'd like to start with having listened to the wonderful testimony and thank you so much for your great questions. Those were right on target with what is the city's plan for aging gracefully in the city. And we look at that as a wellness plan. We look at that holistically. We look at it not cutting people into pieces, focusing on areas of social vulnerabilities etc.. We look at it as an

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opportunity to create a thriving, robust, community, beginning at the age of 55 plus.

So many of us are aging gracefully, are aging to begin with and so our focus again, is to look at individuals from that perspective. We are all aging in community. Right now, the focus has been primarily on older adults. Older adults supportive services are robust and primarily focused on health and providing healthcare. However, that only takes up about 20 percent of the aging population. There are more individuals who do not qualify for what we call poverty programs and therefore, are left out of an opportunity to support whether or not it's their health, their housing, their social, as well as economic needs.

So, I thought I would present my testimony. I didn't know how long I had but three minutes is not going to cut it. So, I'm gonna -

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: You can also submit written testimony.

DIANA ROSE: However, what I would like to add as we think about programming and as I listen to the testimony, is what is the strategic plan? What are the goals? And how do we monitor those goals on a

regular basis? And hopefully that's what the Council begins to look like hearing back from these achievements in you know, what exactly are the outcomes.

One thing I do know is, there is, and I would like to finish this piece because it's important. From an operational standpoint, there are just way too many barriers. And time takes way too long for a need to be met. And so, from that perspective as we think about how services and programs are delivered, then are we measuring what those deliverables are in a way that shows an improvement in a persons life? Otherwise, what we've experienced and what I've experienced personally as an older adult.

So, I'd like to think of myself as an older New Yorker, is the absence of all these wonderful things you hear about in a seaming less, barrier free process. So, operationally, it's just bad and so, you have people that are waiting for years to access for example what you describe for eviction moratoriums even before an eviction proceeding occurs. And so, I'm going to add the rest to my testimony in writing but one thing I would say, is that there is an urgency from an aging perspective to

Luo Cai and Nicole Brown in the first panel.

As a reminder, everyone has three minutes and Shehila, you can begin.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

SHEHILA STEPHENS: Hello, can you all hear me?

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Yes, we can.

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SHEHILA STEPHENS: Hi, thank you all for having

me. Good afternoon Council Members. My name is

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Shehila Stephens, and I am the Senior Director of Programs at Encore Community Services. A nonprofit serving older adults on Manhattan's west side with a wide range of services. We appreciate the opportunity today to discuss improving older New Yorkers access to city services.

Our team faces challenges every day trying to provide access to the resources older New Yorkers need. The top two service requests that our case managers experience are financial support around entitlement benefits and housing security. The two case managers based out of our flagship older adult center near Time Square, which serves over 1,000 seniors per year are consistently booking appointments for seniors two months out. This doesn't include our walk-in crisis intervention with around roughly 10-15 seniors a day.

This means significant delays in getting seniors the support the deserve, especially as it relates to eviction prevention services. Often times seniors have to be actively in the eviction process to receive support, which is counter intuitive to make seniors be near rock bottom before they can receive assistance.

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Recognizing the need for additional services
amongst our community, last year we hired a financial
navigator to join our team thanks to private funding.
We saw an instant demand for services in this area
and he quickly was overwhelmed with needs of our
older adults. Again, forcing him to schedule new
intakes about two months out. For years, we have
needed more resources dedicated to case management,
as well as more resources broadly to provide wrap
around services at older adult centers.

Efforts by the city expanding offerings have been hampered by a lack of funding uhm, to actually carry out the goals. Our team at Encore Community Services also regularly runs into extraordinary difficult situations when trying to secure appropriate housing for community-based seniors in need due to the lack of available units specifically designated for older adults in affordable housing and permanent supportive housing developments.

The lack of available units leave excessively long wait lists. For example, our wait list at our affordable housing building Encore West, is over five years. We have experienced a significant increase in seniors who need assistance navigating housing issues

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such as housing security, pest infestation and overall unsafe living environments. Our case managers have received multiple referrals from Councilwoman Richardson Jordan, Councilman Bottcher's Office and Councilwoman Brewer.

They attempted to navigate the city's 311 system to file complaints in support of the seniors and case managers have also had to navigate landlord tenant issues outside of their skill set, as many housing support organizations are overwhelmed and cannot respond in a timely manner to assist the seniors who are facing eviction. Case managers have also come across seniors who are no longer capable of caring for themselves in a safe manner, resulting in referrals to adult protective services. In Encore's case, none of our referrals have been addressed to our knowledge. A particularly critically concern we have about access to services is related to the current limitations in supportive housing settings.

At our supportive housing development -

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time is expired.

SHEHILA STEPHENS: I'm sorry.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: That's okay. Time is up but you can submit the rest of your written testimony.

2 SHEHILA STEPHENS: Absolutely, will do, thank

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much. MJ.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

MJ OKMA: Yeah, good afternoon. My name is MJ Okma with Sage. The countries first and largest organization dedicated to improving the lives of LGBTQ plus and HIV effected older people.

In addition to our network of older adult centers across New York City, Sage is the onsite service provider at New York's first home to LGBTQ plus welcoming affordable housing development located in Brooklyn and the Bronx. There are over 250,000 LGBTQ plus elders in New York State and 60 percent of New Yorkers living with HIV are over the age of 50. These populations are both growing rapidly as more LGBTQ plus and HIV positive adults continue to age.

Due to history, the trauma and systemic discrimination, LGBTQ plus older people and those living with HIV face pronounced rates of isolation, poverty, and lack of access to culturally competent services and support compared to their straight gender and HIV negative counterparts.

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These challenges only compound for transgender elders and LGBTQ plus elders of color. Due to the growth of these populations, higher rates of health disparities and the disproportionate impact COVID-19 has had on LGBTQ plus elders, there is a growing need for LGBTQ plus and HIV competent aging services, that must be met with both funding and policy to ensure

10 they need to age in place.

Because LGBTQ plus elders are less likely to rely on biological family or children or informal caregiving support, they often need to rely more heavily on community service providers for care as they age. Yet they're often distressful providers based on past and current experience of discrimination.

that all elders have equitable access to the supports

In addition, many LGBTQ plus elders of color and immigrants often find themselves in environments that offer few supports in their native languages and lack knowledge and respect for their culture and customs. It is incredibly important that LGBTQ plus and HIV aging services are available in a culturally and linguistically competent manner.

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Access to affordable housing is also a major concern for LGBTQ plus elders who are more likely to face discrimination in elder living communities and often have history of housing insecurity and homelessness. 34 percent of LGBTQ plus older people in 54 preventive transgender and gender nonconforming older people fear having to retalk themselves when

seeking elder housing or to avoid discrimination.

This further stresses the importance of support and legal resources to ensure LGBTQ plus elders can age in their communities and have access to LGBTQ plus welcoming affordable housing development. While LGBTQ plus people and long-term survivors with HIV are resilient, they had unique challenges as they age and have severe negative health economic and social implications.

We look forward to working with Chair Hudson and the City Council on the preconsidered bill on the agenda today and future bills to ensure that LGBTQ plus elders and older New Yorkers living with HIV have the support they need to age in place with dignity and respect. Thank you so much for holding this important hearing and providing me this opportunity to testify.

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CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much. Lisha.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

LISHA LUO CAI: Thank you Chair Hudson and members of the Aging Committee or holding this hearing and giving us an opportunity to testify. I'm Lisha Luo Cai, Advocacy Coordinator at the Asian American Federation.

We're here today to discuss a legislation that centers the needs of our seniors and the critical work of our service providers. Members of our seniors working group, the first Asian senior service focus coalition in New York State led by AAF are the experts on the ground and understand the needs of our most vulnerable.

Language accessibility and cultural competency is what drives their fight, and we're glad these issues are top of mind today. Our 12 Asian led, Asian senior serving member organizations comprising the seniors working group serve nearly 250,000 aging seniors in 2021. 87,000 of whom are low income. Aging seniors comprise 13.9 percent of the city's senior population and the number of aging seniors in poverty increased by 63.4 percent between 2010 and

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2019. The largest percent increase of any major racial group.

Of our seniors in poverty, 29 percent live alone and 80 percent have limited English proficiency. The seniors working group serving over 150 Asian senior clients about their greatest challenges in the fall of 2021. With the data of this survey, we focus on these categories. Safety from anti-Asian violence, access to direct services at senior centers, access to food programs, and combating mental health and social isolation.

Our CBO's stated that in order to meet the needs of our seniors, there must be systemic change for culturally competent effective services. This means the city should support, reinforce and build capacity for programming, by and for marginalized communities by prioritizing cultural competence and language access throughout the policy making process.

In many cases, culturally competency programming comes directly from older adult centers, a place where many seniors call a second home and in many instances, these older adult centers are providing services to underserved communities and are receiving

clients from across the city, not just your local

3 neighborhoods.

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These centers are where our aging New Yorkers eat their meals, see their friends and spend many of their waking hours because our CBO's provide linguistically, culturally and financially accessible resources. The aging seniors can actually take advantage of the way they need them, especially in a community as diverse as our PAN Asian community, many smaller ethnic communities or more widely disbursed ethnic communities, circle to find services that fit their needs. And when they do find what they need,

We have a few recommendations. Provide a community-led older adult center running organizations in policy making, especially those serving underserved and isolated, ethnic and linguistic communities. Many of these communities require specific service approaches and are often disbursed throughout the city. Similarly, some organizations and older adult centers are uniquely equipped to serve and focus on their needs.

they stay, and they build relationships and roots.

To increase funding for Asian led, Asian serving older adult service provider and expand this funding

to include time and expense spent on case management and digital literacy devices and training. Funding has historically prioritized mainstream organizations; our marginalized older adults have always come first to our CBO's.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time is expired.

LISHA LUO CAI: To access services they actually take advantage of. On behalf of the Asian American Federation, thank you for raising up the work that needs to be done and for prioritizing the voices and needs of our seniors.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much. Nicole.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

NICOLE BROWN: Thank you. Good afternoon. My name is Nicole Brown, and I am the Director of one of Greenwich houses five older adult centers. Thank you Chair Hudson and members of the New York City Council Committee on Aging for this opportunity to testify.

Since Greenwich House was found in 1902, we have been committed to addressing the needs of children, family, individuals and old adults working to overcome our challenges through arts and education programs, help services and older adult services.

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Greenwich House is proud to operate a network of five old adult centers in Manhattan, offering 100 vital social, educational, physical and cultural resources. We applaud this Committee to speak an opportunity to approve older New Yorkers access to city services.

Investment in old adults in the Fiscal Year '23

Adopted Budget were a great place to start as in the legislative package being introduced today, which promotes health and stability, knowledge of flight and culturally relevant services to older New Yorkers. But as the aging population continues to be the fastest growing demographic, with one in five New Yorkers expected to be 60 and older by 2040, the city must go further to ensure all older New Yorkers have access to equitable aging services.

And provided with older adult services, Greenwich House sees several opportunities to improve older New Yorkers access to city services. Among the top additional and critical needs that we see every day, funding, better transportation services, such as created on demand, flexible and wheelchair accessible transportation service linking a network of old adult

centers which gives them more opportunity to partake in the services, classes or what they need to thrive.

Healthy makes New Yorkers more fine and connect to the service they need is important, just as we are all making increased collective investments in these supports. Invest in and upgrade in repairs, beyond just emergency fixes, to the building and spaces that house old adult services would dramatically help all the people we serve and the organizations providing those services.

Additional investment and workforce training, services and support geared towards old adults is also a tremendous and area of opportunity. For our clients, we at Greenwich House and with funding with support from DFTA, are set to launch an intergenerational workforce program this fall, that is particularly sensitive to the needs of New Yorkers over the age of 60. We think seniors across the city could benefit from such programming. We also continue to explore creative funding solutions for programs for repairs and upgrades—

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time is expired.

NICOLE BROWN: Transportation options for our members and finding new and creative ways to reach

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old adults who might benefit from these services and
support. But in the working system, these are
elements that government funding partner, legislative
and executive would recognize in advance.

Greenwich House applauds the New York City

Council and the Committee on Aging for seeking ways

to improve access to city —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time is expired.

NICOLE BROWN: By older community members. I'm almost done. And I thank the Committee for your advocacy for older New Yorkers and for the opportunity to testify today.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much. The next panel will be Jose Vega, Vik Bensen and Kimberly George.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

JOSE VEGA: Hello? Hello, good afternoon and thank you for allowing my presence to testify today. My name is Jose Vega, I am disabled, and wheelchair bound, Level T-3 paraplegic, paralyzed from my chest down. I also have asthma, sleep apnea, seizures and various other medical issues.

As an older adult, and resident of New York City, changes need to be made, to improve the living

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being taken from them.

conditions for the older adults of New York City.

For example, the New York City shelter system is not equipped to house the older adult, especially ones who also have disabilities with medical issues. They are not A.D.A., Accessible to meet one's disability and medical needs. They are constantly being abused

physically, threatened and their personal items are

Many of the New York City Housing Development
that house the older adults, the housing conditions
that one is being provided with are inhumane,
inappropriate and not safe to house the older adults,
especially those with disabilities and medical
issues. The elevators are constantly breaking down
for months at a time, forcing one to stay home,
because they can't use the stairways. The sinks,
toilets and household equipment is also breaking down
and not repaired in a timely fashion.

Also, during the winter months, they are not being provided with sufficient heat for the household. As an older adult coming home from prison, as myself and being disabled, I was not provided with housing, medical, clothing or assistance. Better accommodations and assistance

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need to be provided for the older adult coming home from prison.

Many of the New York City Supermarkets, stores and entities built after 1990, do not meet the requirements of the A.D.A. of 1990, to meet the older adults of New York City, especially ones with disability needs. Changes need to be made, especially the store aisles, ramps entering the stores, many of them, one can't even enter, because they don't have ramps, or the widths of the doors are not wide enough for the older adults who depend on their wheelchairs or walkers.

The Osborne Association recently provided 52 adults coming home from prison with affordable housing at Marcus Garvey Housing Development, located at 461 Chester Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11212, that meets the conditions of one's needs. I finally was provided with appropriate housing that meet my disability needs and is in compliance with the A.D.A. of 1990 after living with my parents for more than four years in an apartment that was not A.D.A. accessible, thanks to the Osborne Association and Director Ms. Christina Green.

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These are a few of many changes that need to be made for the Older Adult of New York City. Thank You Very Much and change is possible. Appreciate it, everyone have a blessed day.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you. Vik.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

VIK BENSEN: Good afternoon and thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is Vik Bensen and I'm the Policy Analyst at Citymeals on Wheels.

Citymeals works in partnership with the city and the network of home-delivered meal providers to fill the gap on the 115 days the city does not provide for by funding the delivery of meals on weekends, holidays, and emergencies to homebound older adults alongside additional supplemental feeding and connective service programs. We currently serve over 20,000 homebound older adults, a 25 percent increase in distribution since the pandemic began. We know that our recipients and thousands of older adults live precariously and are often cut off from a myriad of services that are available but do not reach them because of requirements that necessitate showing up in person or accessing them online and due to mobility or cognitive issues and a lack of

difficult for the homebound elderly to meet.

access.

Many of the aid services that the homebound are connected to struggle to serve them adequately. Only

technology, these points of access are particularly

around half of eligible older adults are signed up for SCRIE, and while 30 percent of HDM recipients are

signed up for SNAP, with 90 percent of our recipients

relying on mobility devices and 40 percent unable to

leave their homes without assistance, they struggle

to get to the store to spend their SNAP dollars and

have difficulty using online ordering.

And for our older immigrant population, the foods available through feeding programs are often not culturally competent. Older adults are the fastest growing demographic and one in seven older New Yorkers lives in poverty. The estimated cost of providing Citymeal Services is \$1.1 million for every 1,000 older adults we serve. And Citymeals has increased its funding to keep up with the number of older adults requiring a home-delivered meal, but a possible influx of 3,000 new clients in FY23 due to the end of the GetFood feeding program, could create an insurmountable challenge to this model of service

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With older adults living longer and on fixed incomes, services for older adults to receive nutritious food is integral to their survival and should be a greater part of the food safety net. As programs serving homebound older adults have been consistently underfunded and under invested in throughout the years. We support Chair Hudson's legislative package and in all eight programs, we hope to see explicit provisions for ensuring homebound access to supportive services.

We urge the Council to adequately fund the existing home delivered meal, case management and older adult nutrition network excuse me, including a \$3.3 million infusion for weekend and emergency meals. We also urge the expansion of technology, education and access programs for homebound older adults to improve their ability to access services and access programming and we support calls for an outreach campaign complete with registration assistance to raise awareness and increase engagement for the benefits programs older adults are eligible for. This work is even more crucial in times of uncertainty and one facing crisis, like the COVID-19

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pandemic. Or inevitable, worsening climate related crisis.

Together, we work to ensure that no older adult goes without food for a day in our city and we hope that you are partners in city government, will continue to help us advocate on behalf of those who are hidden behind closed doors.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired.

VIK BENSEN: To support better funding and access the basic service like food, internet, and technology necessary for reaching additional services and emergency meals. We'll be submitting a longer written testimony. Thank you for the time.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much. Kimberly.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

KIMBERLY GEORGE: Good afternoon. Thank you,
Chair Hudson, and Committee Members, for allowing me
the opportunity to present testimony today. My name
is Kimberly George, I am the President and CEO of
Project Guardianship. We are a non-profit agency
providing comprehensive, court-appointed guardianship
services to limited capacity New Yorkers citywide.

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We serve our clients regardless of their ability to pay for service and provide services for some of the most compelling and complex cases in the city.

Our clients include older New Yorkers living with disabilities, mental health disorders, dementia, substance use disorders, traumatic brain injury, and other conditions that negatively impact their ability to make decisions.

We also work to improve the guardianship system and advocate for more equitable services for people in need of protective arrangements. For older New Yorkers with limited capacity, the Mental Hygiene Law provides for the appointment of a guardian to help them manage their personal and/or property needs.

Guardianship is a critical link between city services for older adults and those New Yorkers whose functional limitations have prevented them from accessing and benefiting from those programs.

Nonprofit agencies like ours work to secure the public benefits, housing, healthcare, mental health care, and other services that this population needs to remain safe and stable and to allow them to age in place. However, there are almost no services to help loved ones assess the need for guardianship or

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provide support in the petitioning process. And there are obstacles to obtaining needed guardians when necessary to connect this population to vital programs and supports. We must therefore improve supports for friends and family members who step up to serve as guardian. It can be very challenging for a guardian, particularly one who is unfamiliar with the various systems that they must navigate to successfully fulfill their responsibilities.

New York City should invest in training and support for nonprofessional guardians in identifying, obtaining and maintaining, the full scope of services available to the people under their care. When there is no family member or friend willing or able to serve as guardian, the courts rely on a patchwork of professional guardians, nonprofit organizations and even the local Department of Social Services in certain jurisdictions.

New York City should lead and create a dedicated funding stream to support nonprofit guardianship services, will thus enable older New Yorkers to access the benefits and services to which they are entitled. We are working to create a city where everyone who enters the guardianship system, does so

truly as a last resort, where guardians have the resources and support to provide person centered services and where these expectations are met

regardless of zip code, or whether the person has

6 significant savings or as an SSI recipient.

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This is only possible if we invest in guardianship as a social service and provide support to those with functional limitations and to their guardians.

With your continued support, we will be able to $\label{eq:make_new_to_make_new} \mbox{Mew York City the equitable} -$

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time is expired.

KIMBERLY GEORGE: Aging place of an age friendly place it strives to be where everyone can access and benefit from the city's services regardless of their limitations or other challenges. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON HUDSON: Thank you so much. Just a reminder that folks can submit written testimony within the next 72-hours to testimony@council.nyc.gov. I'd now like to invite Ravi Reddi to testify. Ravi, are you logged in? Okay, at this time, this concludes our public testimony. If you are on Zoom and your name has not

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been called and you still wish to testify, please raise your hand using the Zoom raise hand function.

Okay, seeing none, we have concluded public testimony for this hearing. I'd like to thank everyone who has submitted testimony. We take all of the suggestions and recommendations to make our legislation seriously and look forward to working with all of the advocates who shared such suggestions and recommendations in order to make this legislation and the package of these bills the best possible.

And thank you everyone again who also showed up to our rally this morning in advance of today's hearing. This concludes the hearing for today. Thank you so much. [GAVEL]

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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 September 19, 2022