CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL
HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND
ADDICTION

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September 20, 2022 Start: 10:39 a.m. Recess: 11:55 a.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room, City Hall

B E F O R E: Linda Lee, Chairperson

COUNCILMEMBERS:

Diana Ayala

Erik D. Bottcher Tiffany Cabán Shahana K. Hanif Darlene Mealy Vickie Paladino

Nantasha M. Williams

## A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Michael McCrae, PhD
Acting Executive Deputy Commissioner
Division of Mental Hygiene
NYC Department of Health & Mental Hygiene

Sarah Noda East Harlem Resident

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Check check. This is a prerecorded sound test for the Committee on Mental Health, Disabilities, and Addiction. It is being recorded by Pedro Lugo in the Committee Room. Today's date is 09/20/2022.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning, and welcome to today's New York Council hearing on Mental Health,
Disabilities, and Addiction. If you wish to submit testimony at testimony@council.nyc.gov. At this time, please silence all electronic devices, and thank you for your cooperation. Chairs, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay.

[GAVEL]

I swear, one of these days, I'll get better at doing these hearings. So, good morning everyone. As mentioned, we are here for the committee on the Mental Health, Disabilities, and Addiction. So if you're here for a different hearing, so sorry. My name is Linda Lee. I'm Chair of the Committee on Mental Health, Disabilities, and Addiction. Today, our committee is holding a hearing entitled Oversight Pilot Buy Back Program to address improperly discarded syringes and increased harm reduction in

New York City. The committee will also hear 2 3 Introduction #609 sponsored by Deputy Speaker Diana 4 Ayala, in relation to requiring the Department of Mental Health and Hygiene (DOHMH) to establish a 5 pilot program in consultation with overdose 6 7 prevention centers, known as OPCs operating in the city to offer financial incentives for the return of 8 used needles, needles, and sharps to overdose prevention centers for disposal. Improperly 10 11 discarded syringes, needles, and sharps are a concern 12 for all New Yorkers. Following the 2017 closure of 13 what was referred to as The Hole, a stretch of 14 abandoned railway tracks in the South Bronx that had 15 become Ground Zero for the borough's opioid addiction 16 and homelessness crisis, more than a dozen parks 17 across the South Bronx saw a dramatic increase in 18 public drug use and discarded syringes on lawns, play 19 equipment, benches, basketball courts, and athletic 20 fields. Many of these areas which are in Deputy 21 Speaker Diana Ayala's district. Today, discarded 2.2 syringes impact all communities in every borough, and 2.3 significantly, every syringe collected represents the removal of a risk not just to the public but also to 24 those suffering from addiction. In November of 2021, 25

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two harm reduction drop-in centers became the first publicly recognized overdose prevention centers in the nation, offering supervised substance use on site. The two OPCs, one in Washington Heights, and the other in East Harlem, are located within existing substance use programs which have long provided clean syringes, harm reduction counseling, HIV testing, and other services. On a personal note, I had the honor to go last week with the Deputy Commissioner and all the folks from DOHMH, and we visited the one in East Harlem, and I have to say it was very eye opening, and it is great to see all of the one-stop-shop programs, and the vision for the community, and the services that they want to provide eventually, which I think would be great. Perhaps most importantly for us to recognize is that within the first 3 weeks of operation, staff at New York City's 2 OPCs averted at least 59 overdoses to prevent injury and death, with the centers being used more than 2000 times during that period. We know that in New York City and nationally, opioid overdose is the leading cause of accidental deaths, surpassing motor vehicle deaths, homicides, and suicides combined. Sadly, someone in New York City dies of a drug overdose every 3 hours.

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I know there has been back-and-forth between the 3 and the 4 hours, but it is actually 3 hours, which is insane. While 85% of those deaths involved opioids, and the highest rates of overdose deaths were experienced in Harlem and the Bronx neighborhoods, overdose is an issue that stands to impact all members in our community, and we know that addiction carries a stigma within many cultural communities, including mine in the Asian community for sure, and often is a subject that goes undiscussed and therefore untreated.

It is our hope that Intro 609 will not only afford individuals with substance use disorders a direct connection to education and prevention services that may one day guide them to utilize a variety of treatment resources, but in the meantime will make all New Yorkers safer from potential death and disease.

And just in my previous background doing public health work, we all know that prevention is key also in saving the city and state dollars. It is crucial for us to expand all the prevention services that we can in this sector. So I would really love to thank

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2 the administration, the advocates and the providers,
3 and other concerned New Yorkers for joining us today.

At this time, I would like to acknowledge my colleagues who are here today. We have Councilmember Tiffany Cabán. I know that Councilmember Erik Bottcher was here. We have Councilmember Vickie Paladino, and of course our Deputy Speaker, Diana Ayala. I also want to think my colleagues, as well as my staff and our Council Committee Staff, Sara Suture, Committee Counsel and Senior Legislative Policy Analyst, Kristy Dwyer and she herself is an expert in this area as well.

I will now turn it over to Deputy Speaker Ayala for remarks on her bill.

DEPUTY SPEAKER AYALA: Thank you Madam Chair. I think it is a pretty... this is a pretty simple bill, and I... I want to just clarify that we are not here with the remedy to solve, you know, all addiction. That is not what this bill is about. We do have a separate... a last request that we will be introducing that calls for a more comprehensive plan around the opioid crisis that is very specific to communities that have been impacted. And we know which communities they are, because we know where the

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- highest rates of usage and overdose deaths are. 2 3 Those communities look like mine, like Councilmember Salamanca's district, Carmen De La Rosa's district, 4 Jen Guitiérrez's district. But this bill, I thought, was really important. For quite a number of years, I 6 7 think, when I came into the Council, I was chair of 8 this very committee, and one of the very first matters that I... that we were trying to tackle was the opioid crisis that was originating... or 10 11 beginning, right? And it impacted on the South 12 I remember walking into... driving into, if 13 we're being honest, 146th Street between Third Avenue and College, and the entire neighborhood... it was 14 15 9:00 in the morning... was using some sort of 16 substance, and it was the first time that I had ever 17 seen somebody inject somebody else in the neck, and I 18 was horrified. I stood there pretty much traumatized, but when I was finally able to get out 19 of the car and make my way towards the playground 20 21 where some of the providers... 2.2 Oh okay. Um... Sorry... the streaming went 2.3 down.
  - CHAIRPERSON LEE: We'll take a moment for a correction of the technical difficulties.

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2 DEPUTY SPEAKER AYALA: The streaming network that 3 we use went down. We're back up? We're good? 4 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay. Thank you so much for... DEPUTY SPEAKER AYALA: So I'm not sure where 5 we... where we were cut off. But, primarily, I just 6 7 want to simply the intent of the bill. The bill is 8 really intended to incentivize the proper disposal of syringe litter. Right now, we have no real system. We have been... I know, through my office and the 10 11 Department of Health has been really good about 12 funding harm reduction groups to go out and pick up 13 syringe litter. We also have a small program through 14 DSNY that also is out there collecting syringe 15 litter, and still we cannot meet the demands. I have 16 syringe litter throughout all of my playgrounds, 17 spaces where children frequent. It has really been a 18 difficult experience not only for myself but for my 19 constituents. It is a public health crisis, and I am 20 a little disappointed that there isn't a plan, and 21 that, you know, we had to kind of conclude that, you know, incentivizing the financial resources is the 2.2 2.3 only alternative that we have. But it is better than the alternative that I have, which is, you know, 24

allowing syringe litter to coexist in public spaces,

Τ	DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION 10
2	where, you know, someone can come in contact with
3	that syringe litter. So we will be again introducing
4	a separate piece of legislation, because this is
5	obviously multifaceted, and this just really is to
6	address the syringe litter issue, but the the
7	we will be introducing calls for a more holistic,
8	comprehensive plan that is tailored around each
9	specific community, and I think that this is the
10	beginning of a conversation that has to be had, and I
11	wish we would have had it sooner, but here we are,
12	and I'm starting to look forward to the admin.
13	CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you so much, Deputy
14	Speaker. I will now call on Christy Dwyer administer
15	the oath to members of The Administration testifying
16	today.
17	COUNSEL DWYER: Good morning, Dr. Michael McCrea,
18	Acting Executive Deputy Commissioner of the New York
19	City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Would
20	you raise your right hand please?
21	Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth,
22	and nothing but the truth before the committee, and
23	to respond honestly to Councilmember questions. I'm
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Thank you so much.

24 sorry. I botched that.

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DR. MCCRAE: Good morning Chair Lee and members of the committee. I'm Dr. Michael McCrae, Acting Executive Deputy Commissioner of the Division of Mental Hygiene at the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. On behalf of Commissioner Vasan, thank you for the opportunity to testify today on this proposed... proposal to establish a needle, syringe, and sharp buyback pilot program.

As we know overdose deaths are at an record high. While data is preliminary, 2021 is projected to be the deadliest year on record in New York City. Between January and September of 2021, nearly 2000 New Yorkers died of an overdose. During the third quarter of 2021, someone died of an overdose every three hours. Worse yet, over the past several years, we've seen increases in racial, economic, age and geographic disparities. Black New Yorkers and residents have very-high-poverty neighborhoods had the highest rates of overdose deaths, and the fastest growth rate in overdose deaths from 2019 to 2020. Data also shows that the overdose deaths increased citywide. So to did geographic disparities in fatal overdoses. So neighborhoods in the South Bronx, which had the highest rates of overdose and death in

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2020, experienced among the largest increases in fatal overdoses in 2021. These disparities are a direct result of structural racism, including policies like the war on drugs, and historic disinvestment in these same communities. To address this, the city continues to center equity in our response to the overdose epidemic.

Aligned with our equity principles, a key guiding principle behind The Health Department's approach is... to the overdose epidemic is harm reduction. you know, harm reduction is a pragmatic approach to reducing the negative health, social, and economic consequences associated with substance use. reduction incorporates a spectrum of strategies from safer use, to managed use, to abstinence in order to provide people with the tools, the services, and the supports they need to stay alive and well. Health Department strives to apply a harm reduction approach to all its work to address the overdose epidemic. Much of this work is supported through Healing NYC, an initiative that was is slated... that was... that disrupts the over... opioid overdose epidemic and saves lives. Through this initiative, we conduct surveillance of drug-related health

outcomes and uses data to create public awareness
campaigns. We fund harm reduction services like
Naloxone dispensing, provide and expand effective
substance use disorder treatment, like increasing
access to Medicaid, and medication to treat opioid
use disorder. So more recently, in 2021, the city
built upon the foundation of Healing NYC and
implemented new strategies to to raise public
awareness around fentanyl, increasing drug drop-in
and outreach capacity among syringe service providers
that serve people who use drugs, and expanding access
to medications for opioid use disorder for people who
are unstably housed. Each of these new initiatives
are examples of harm reduction approaches.

Another critical part of our Harm Reduction

Strategy is our partnership and support for syringe service provider programs, or SSPs. SSPs are community-based health care organizations that offer a range of harm reduction and health services, including sterile syringes, naloxone distribution, overdose education, HIV and Hep C testing and counseling, substance use disorder services and... and more.

In addition to serving people who use drugs SSPs also serve the communities in which they're located. SSPs invite people inside from off the streets connect them to services, and reduce syringe litter by providing people with places to safely dispose of those used syringes, educating community members and people who use drugs on safer syringe disposal, and regularly conducting syringe litter cleanup and distributing sharps disposal containers.

In March of 2021, the city substantially increase the capacity of the SSPs in 4 high-needs neighborhoods to... to clean up discarded syringes by funding the creation of six new outreach and syringe litter teams. Additionally, The Health Department and SSPs have worked together with the state parks and community members to install syringe disposal kiosks in key locations around the city. The Health Department funds SSPs to maintain these kiosks and dispose of the collected syringes.

These initiatives are all intended to engage people into services, as well as reduce syringe litter in our community. Between March 2021 and March 2022, The Health Department funded SSP outreach

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2 and syringe litter collected nearly... collected 3 nearly 145,000 syringes.

We share the city's... the committee's interest in addressing improperly discarded syringes and increasing harm reduction in New York City. In our experience, The Health Department funded outreach and syringe teams have been very responsive to community concerns. So I want to acknowledge the impressive work that the teams have done to reduce syringe litter, and engage community members in neighbor... in neighborhoods that bear a high burden of overdose deaths.

Lastly, we recognize and want to acknowledge that syringe litter is a product of structural factors, and public drug use is driven by a lack of alternative places for people to use drugs. In November 2021, as you know, New York City have supported the opening of the first 2 publicly recognize OPCs (Overdose Prevention Centers) in the country. The sites are critical to creating safer hygienic spaces where people can use drugs under the supervised... under the supervision of trained professionals.

further with Council.

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I will now turn to the legislation being heard, 2 3 Introduction 609, to establish a clean needle, 4 syringe and sharp buyback program. We appreciate the 5 bill's recognition of OPC as... OPCs as a critical strategy for saving lives and advancing harm 6 7 reduction in New York City. We also share the goal 8 of this legislation to promote safe disposal of syringes and address syringe litter concerns. However, under existing OPC operations, participants 10 11 must use equipment provided by the OPC, and already must discard of such equipment before leaving. 12 look forward to continuing to discuss this bill 13

Thank you Chair Lee and the entire Council for your continued partnership, commitment to the health and well-being of New Yorkers.

With that I am happy to take your questions.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you so much for your testimony, Dr. McCrae. So I'm just going to go ahead and ask a few questions and then hand it over to the Deputy Speaker as well for her questions on the bill.

So just for the record, I know that you mentioned some of these things in your testimony, but which

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communities are currently at the highest risk for
suffering from opioid addiction in the city?

DR. MCRAE: At this time, we're seeing the highest rates of overdose happening in the South Bronx and in Harlem... parts of Harlem. But it remains a concern as you... as you mentioned earlier across the city.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay. And, you know, according to the data that you have, does the opioid epidemic disproportionately affect certain races and ethnicities?

DR. MCRAE: Yes. So we find that black and brown New Yorkers are bearing the brunt of the overdose epidemic. This is consistent with what we see for other health outcomes, including the COVID-19 pandemic.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay, and what specific resources are being directed to communities who are most at risk.

DR. MCRAE: So we've had a city wide strategy.

What we did in 2021, we really wanted to raise

awareness around fentanyl, and increased risk of

overdose. So we did a public health campaign...

public awareness campaigns. We obviously increased

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the fentanyl test trip distribution. We increased our community engagement. And we also established drug checking services at several of the SSPs, including two of which are now the OPCs. So in those sites, we have co-located drug checking services. participants are able to come into the space, use drug checking services to determine what is in their drug supply. We also, in 2021, really focused on kind of reducing harm. We expanded SSP capacity. We implemented the public health vending machines to increase the overall availability of Naloxone and other health resources and safer use supplies. also expanded treatment. We established a same-day bupe for people who are unstable housed as mentioned earlier, as well as drop-in centers, and... and we also... and more broadly enhanced services with... in partnership with Health and Hospitals helping to increase system access and coordinating ED, inpatient stabilization, outpatient clinics, and other kinds of partnerships. CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay, and this is just knowing

the work in the community, and this is just knowing

York City, and all the language and cultural

differences that are out there, but... because I... I

would, I would be curious to see also how the 2 3 concentration of certain communities that are most at 4 risk would change or not change, depending on if you look at the hard-to-reach communities that don't necessarily come forward with a lot of these issues. 6 7 So I know that in my district, for example, we have 8 45... it's 45% Asian American, multiple languages 9 that are spoken. And so just out of curiosity... I know we've had sort of conversations about this 10 11 informally, but are there plans with the DOHMH to 12 sort of have any outreach efforts -- and I say this 13 because I just met with also, for example, the Bihari 14 and Jewish community members, Asian American 15 community members who are talking about narrative... 16 from a narrative perspective how these issues are 17 very pervasive in their community, but they're not, 18 you know, it's there's so much stigma, which we all 19 know is exist in all communities, but they're not 20 coming forward and talking about this. And so 21 therefore, a lot of them don't know where to go for 2.2 resources. So just out of curiosity, are there 2.3 formal plans to... to work with different communitybased organizations to address some of these? Yeah, 24 25 in a formal way? I guess, I don't know.

2	DR. MCRAE: So yeah. So we're open to you
	DR. MCRAE. 30 years. 30 we le open co you
3	know, we always try are trying to get out there
4	and speak with community, connect, hear concerns,
5	address concerns. So we're more than happy to kind
6	of set up a kind of process where we can kind of
7	reach those communities. We do understand that
8	several communities do get a lot of attention. But
9	we are continuing to kind of, you know, talk to
10	communities kind of get an idea about what is kind o
11	what are the needs, and then responding accordingly.
12	As you know, this, you know, this is such a large
13	problem, you know, all the different community
14	community meetings I go to, there's concerns around
15	syringe litter. So it's something that we take very
16	seriously. But it's also something that multiple
17	agencies are kind of working on together, right? We
18	have Parks, we have PD, DOHMH, even DHS. I mean,
19	lots of different kinds of entities are kind of
20	trying to come together to really solve this very
21	complex problem.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay. And how many... I know you said... You mentioned in your testimony. There are six new syringe service programs. But what's the

DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION 21 1 2 breakdown per borough? If you can give us that 3 information? Across the five boroughs? 4 DR. MCRAE: I'm sorry, say that one more time? CHAIRPERSON LEE: So for the... the Syringe 5 Service Programs, the SSPs, I know you mentioned that 6 7 there's six new programs that are coming on board. 8 So just if you could give us a breakdown by borough. 9 I can get back to you on those. DR. MCRAE: know that... They're... Satcher. So we have one in 10 11 the Bronx. There are... I can get back to that with 12 the exact places. But they are spread across the 13 city. So they're in Manhattan and mostly in Bronx, 14 but I'll give those numbers to you later. 15 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay. In total... So there are 16 six new... and how many? There were... How many in 17 total are there? I'm sorry. 18 DR. MCRAE: Six. 19 Six. Okay. And then are they CHAIRPERSON LEE: 20 concentrated in the areas that need them the most? 21 Are they are these strategically more spread out? 2.2 Or? How did you guys decide where to...? 2.3 DR. MCRAE: So we go with... They are... They're

strategically placed strategically... strategically

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2 placed in places where there's the highest need and 3 on overdoses.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay. And transitioning a little bit over more to the OPCs. Overdose Prevention Center On Point NYC, they reversed over 100 overdoses during the first six weeks of operation. And it seems like it's been a very effective... You know, the two sites that we have been effective. And so just curious, are there plans to open more OPC locations in New York City? And if so, do you know where and when?

DR. MCRAE: So just for some updated numbers:

Before between November 30, 2021, and August 28,

2022, the OPCs... OPCs has been used approximately

33,409 times by 1633 unique individuals, and 462

overdoses have been averted. The... You know, we've

mentioned... We definitely want to see OPCs as a city

wide strategy. At this time we have two. There are

no concrete plans to open up another one at this

time. But we would like to see this as a broader

strategy that's across the entire city.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: What are the barriers for expanding? So I... So I know that you just said there are no plans, but what are the barriers in

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- 2 terms of... You know... How... What's preventing
  3 you from expanding?
  - DR. MCRAE: So we were very careful. I would kind of talk about two lines with this. We were very careful in selecting providers who are ready to go, who had the ability, the bandwidth, and the experience to implement an OPC... or OPC services. So some... Where we want to work, we make sure that all providers who are interested in open... opening OPC have the ability to do so, logistically, operationally, you know, to have the experience of you know... that may... that would set them up for success. I think another piece, as you're well aware is that, you know, as the city, we can fund the kind of drop-in services, but we do not fund services in the OPC room or that area. So I think some of the kind of challenges might be just, you know, how to fund these services. As you know, we're not authorized to use funds to, to fund the... city funds to... to fund the OPC services.
  - CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay. I just want to take a second to recognize we've been joined by Councilmember Darlene Mealy. Thanks for joining us.

DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION 1 2 Okay, and... So those are the challenges 3 around... in terms of opening new sites. But are 4 there current plans to extend the OPCs hours of operation? Because I know that some of that conversation I've heard would be, you know, welcome, 6 7 at least by the folks running it. But for... From 8 your perspective, is there a plan to expand the hours? DR. MCRAE: Our... We look forward to, and would 10 11 love to expand the hours for the OPC and the SSP for 24/7... to 24/7. Obviously, as I mentioned, funding 12 13 is a challenge with the OPC portion of it. But our plan is to eventually ramp up to 24/7 for the SSP 14 15 services.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Yeah. I was going to ask. So what... If they were... Like, just for the two sites, for example, if they were to be 24/7, how much of an increase do you estimate in terms of budgets? Like what is it now versus how much more we would need to... Because obviously, it's staffing, capacity, all that stuff. So if you have a...?

2.3 DR. MCRAE: Um, I do not. I don't have a...

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay.

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DR. MCRAE: ...figure on me at this time, but I 3 can get that to you.

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CHAIRPERSON LEE: And then I know that you're collecting a lot of data on the OPCs. And if you could just explain to us, what metrics, what data that you're collecting.

DR. MCRAE: So as mentioned, the we are collecting data on the number of uses, unique individuals, overdoses averted. But the ... But the provider also has a rich database... or you know, a set of data that they're looking at around connections to care within the OPC. The... or within the OPC Center, which includes the other kind of broader services. Now, one of the things that we want to kind of be clear about is that people come to the OPC, and they have access to and utilize a number of other services, including mental health services, you know, substance use services, social... you know, access to social services, and in one case, even like massages and acupuncture. And so there's ability to connect to all different kinds of services. All different kinds of holistic services. So we want to understand kind of how people are utilizing not just OPC, but also the other servers that are within the

- 2 center, which is the magic of that... of it.
- 3 Everything's co-located. It's a one-stop shop, you
- 4 can get it all there.

- 5 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Yeah. And one of the things
- 6 just for... because on my visit, more sorry, more as
- 7 a comment was that because the acupuncture and the
- 8 organizations that they're partnering with a lot of
- 9 | folks that are not using drugs, and have opioid
- 10 addictions are going there just for those services.
- 11 And so it sort of gives more anonymity, and you don't
- 12 | know who's going in for what and so it just becomes
- 13 | more of an open, you know, welcoming space, I think,
- 14  $\parallel$  for people to come in. So I have to say it was it
- 15 was great to see that too.
- So I know the answer to my next question, which
- 17 | is listed here, but for the record, and then I'll
- 18 give my little anecdotal thing after, but does
- 20 work directly with the local precincts, correct?
- DR. MCRAE: Yes.
- 22 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay. And how has that
- 23 experience been across the two sites?
- DR. MCRAE: So the... the providers report have
- 25 very, very close relationship with the precincts that

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they're in. You know, officers will oftentimes bring
folks there. They have the... continuously around
the area, providing public safety services. And it's
a very strong relationship by all accounts. So we're
very happy to see kind of how that relationship has,
has played out.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you. And when we spoke to the program director last week, one of the things that he said was the most successful that he felt was the fact that they had built such a trusted relationship with the local precinct. And it's funny because as we were doing the tour, we went downstairs, and the community affairs officers had brought the new... there was a new recruit there and they were really just saying: "This is the place, you know, you need to build relationships." They were talking to a lot of the folks that come in. They were talking to the staff and it was just actually really great to see that dynamic. So that was one of the things he said he was the most proud of in terms of their successes. Which was great to see.

Okay, and then my final question before I turn over to Deputy Speaker is: Does the DOHMH have any

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- data on the scope of opioid use and addiction in

  AANHPI communities in New York City? And if so, what

  were the findings?
  - DR. MCRAE: We do collect that data. I do not have those numbers on me at this time, but we do collect the data.
  - CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay. Thank you. And then, Deputy Speaker, I don't know if you wanted to ask some questions.
  - DEPUTY SPEAKER AYALA: I don't have a lot of questions. I mean, obviously, we've had this conversation multiple times. And I would love to allow my colleagues to ask questions, but I do have just two, regarding the... Does the Department of Health require data on the volume of syringe litter per community?
- 18 DR. MCRAE: Do we...?
  - DEPUTY SPEAKER AYALA: Do you require... like, we're working with NYRI, for example. Like, are they required to submit data to the Department of Health in regards to the volume of syringe litter that they are picking up from the community?
  - DR. MCRAE: They do they separate the data that they have... they receive data... that they receive

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syringes that are both... they collect... their...

counting syringes that are both used at OPC, as well

as from their pickup.

DEPUTY SPEAKER AYALA: Is there any way to separate that? Is that... Why... Wey are we counting it that way? Because I just I mean, I'm, I'm just wondering, as a... as a, as a tool of measuring success, right? I would want to know, alright, we have 10 providers out on the street, are we making a dent right on the on the syringe litter issue? And I would... you know, somebody that in my case is... in the South Bronx, maybe a little bit in the East Harlem part right now. And it's, you know, as a balancing act, one year is like, hit or miss. We're not, and I know that they're out there, I see them they doing great work. But it would be interesting to know, if they're collecting that information, and then coming back and saying, Okay, this is an area where we need a higher, you know, a more drastic approach.

DR. MCRAE: I mean, yeah, they are... they do collect data, and they do they separate it from kind of what's used to reverse with it with their outreach teams do pick up. I think they also recognize that

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there is just not enough people to actually do all the work that's needed, which is kind of what you know, some of the pieces that you've already used, frequently kind of talk about. It's like, there's a lot being done, but it's just not enough in the end. And they do acknowledge that. It's... it's challenging to get all everything, but they do work very stridently to, to get to all calls.

DEPUTY SPEAKER AYALA: Yeah. And I think, you know, it's important that the public and, and also the colleagues understand the complexity of this issue, because the introduction of the fentanyl has really changed the game, in that it's changed some sort of composition within the individual that has, you know, made it much more difficult to treat the actual addiction. And, you know, what we're seeing is really the result of that. I think, you know, for me, it's important, you know, whenever I speak about this, I'll get like, 10 calls afterwards, Oh, I hear that you have a problem, you know, do you need a program? And I'm like, No. I have an abundance of That's not my problem. The problem is that we're treating harm reduction from... from the perspective of the user, right? That's it, like, we

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stop there. 2 And it's at least this is my, my, my 3 perception. And we're not thinking about the 4 unintended consequences, right, the impact on the local community, the fact that we are desensitizing, 5 the community that, you know, they're subjected to 6 7 like, I have people looking out of the this... public housing development, and I have upwards of 20 8 9 men, you know, injecting every single day and night, and now, you know, the community is... is has become 10 11 so desensitized, right, that the language that 12 they're using to describe these individuals is very 13 disrespectful, and, you know, inhumane, but I can see how it would get to that point, right? We don't want 14 15 to create an environment where now we're normalizing 16 behaviors where young children, specifically children 17 of color, are, you know, engaged in the cycle right 18 of dysfunction, and, you know, unhealthy behavior. But we want to make sure that the individuals that 19 are using are coming in contact and you know, 20 provided access to services that are going to cater 21 2.2 to every, you know, you know, to all of their needs. 2.3 So, I have to say that, because, you know, the conversations have been really rough around, you 24

know, the opioid crisis. And, you know, this is

something that, you know, a couple of years ago was 2 3 primarily in my district, and Councilmember Bottcher's district, you know, again in Washington 4 Heights in the South Bronx. But now we're seeing, 5 right?, that it's... it's a growing problem citywide 6 7 and nationally, and so I really need the Department of Health to stop... because I, you know, and I don't 8 know that this is a Department of Health responsibility, but I need you to tell me that it 10 11 isn't, and how... how you're working on approaching 12 this, it has to be a multi-agency approach. 13 that that was helpful when we were dealing with the 14 synthetic marijuana crisis on 125the Street. It 15 involved multiple agencies working together. You 16 have, you know, the issue of folks coming into the 17 community to, you know, to sell the drugs. I mean, 18 they're like selling it out like it was candy in 19 front of, you know, everyone like this. There is a 20 policing aspect to this. There's the syringe litter, 21 right?, which is the public health aspect to this, this is. You know, there's the harm reduction 2.2 2.3 services. Are those, you know, appropriate, like, just... there's like so much... so many layers to 24 this, that it can become complicated, but I just 25

want, you know, anyone that's may be thinking, well,		
you know, "The Democrats have gone nuts, and the		
progressives are now going to pay, you know, drug		
users to, to buy the drugs," that that is absolutely		
not the intent right now. We have a serious, serious		
problem in the city. And, you know, it needs to be		
addressed. And quite frankly, I think that this is		
the right step in in, you know, in the beginning		
of that process. And with that, I'll leave it		
because I really would love to hear from my		
colleagues on this issue. And I thank you, you know,		
for being such a good resource. I know, you've been		
multiple events throughout my district, as well. And		
you've seen and heard some of the concerns there as		
well. And you know, I really appreciate the		
partnership.		

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you. Thank you, Deputy Speaker. And I'm going to now turn it over to my colleague, Councilmember Eric Bottcher, to ask questions, and I believe each of the members will have five minutes, but of course, more.

COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Good morning. Can you clarify the Department of Health's position on the

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proposal for a syringe buyback program? Does the

Department of Health support this proposal or not?

DR. MCRAE: So we so we, you know, support the intent of the bill. We are very much committed and share concerns around syringe litter that is being, you know, discussed or kind of committee members are have concerns about. So we support the intention of the bill. We know that the purpose is to divert kind of the syringes from the street into the OPC. We fully support it and the attention to address syringe litter.

We are doing our research right now. There are a few syringe service buyback programs throughout the country. One that's notable is in Boston. We have a call coming up with both with that Boston group to really understand kind of what... their data understanding. I mean, some of the preliminary results are pretty promising. We want to know more about kind of how it works, you know operationally, how they're collecting the data, what they're measuring. And we look forward to having that conversation with that Boston group. You know, one of the things I mentioned earlier in the testimony was that people who come through the OPC specifically

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1 have to discard of their materials before they leave. 2 3 So we wouldn't really be addressing problems with 4 syringes going back into the community. If you've been to the on-point site, you'll see that downstairs in their basement, they have a stockpile of syringes 6 7 that they collect, kind of on an ongoing basis. those are syringes that would be in the community. 8 But because of the OPC, they're there in that space. So again, we're looking, we're kind of looking to 10 11 do our research to figure out kind of like what it

what makes the most sense, because we do share, we want to be responsive to concerns around syringe litter. But we also want to be wildly mindful about kind of unintended... unintended consequences as well. So some of the kind of unintended consequences that we've talked about... we've kind of heard from other providers, community members, and doing our own research, with things around like, you know, people inappropriately removing syringes from disposal kiosks. You know, taking syringes and returning them for profit. And also safety concerns around the handling of syringes by people who are not trained.

Those are just a few. And we're going to continue to do the research to figure out what...

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what makes the most sense, because we want to be responsive, and work with folks... and work with everyone here in the city to really, you know, to address the challenges.

COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Thank you. Could you provide a timeline at which we can expect to hear from the department about the position that you've arrived at?

DR. MCRAE: We look forward to... after... you know, after this meeting, to really being able to engage the Deputy Speaker and other folks on the Council to really kind of... really... and once we speak to Boston and other municipalities to really hone in and really craft... craft a bill that really makes sense and that really will be effective to address the real concerns that we have.

COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Thank you. What... What should residents do when they encounter needles on the street... syringes on the street? Who should they call?

DR. MCRAE: So our syringe service providers do syringe pickup? So, you know, for example, you're in East Harlem, you're on 125 Street and Lex, you... you know that it's very close to the OPC. You can

- call... You can call On Point. And they have a team
  that will go out and pick up these syringes whether
  it's one syringe or you know 1000 syringes within...
- 5 | within hours.

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- CHAIRPERSON BOTTCHER: But for your everyday resident who might not be familiar with what service providers are in the neighborhood, should they call 311? Who should they call?
- DR. MCRAE: 311 would be the place to call. Yes.
- 11 CHAIRPERSON BOTTCHER: And when a resident calls
- 12 | 311, let's just pick the intersection of 42nd and
- 13 8th, right? You find a needle in a tree bed, call
- 14 311. To whom is that call routed? To get that
- 15 | needle picked up?
- 16 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Sanitation.
- 17 DR. MCRAE: Sanitation.
- 18 CHAIRPERSON BOTTCHER: Sanitation. I'm not so
- 19 | sure that that's true.
- 20 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Sanitation. It is supposed to
- 21 go sanitation.
- 22 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: I called... I'm sorry. I
- 23 did call 311. I had a whole bag of syringes in front
- 24  $\parallel$  of my office. They told me to call tomorrow morning.
- 25 | I said your employees going to be picking up these

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2	syringes. People were opening up the bags and
3	started taking them. And it's a different program
4	that comes to pick them up. I can't remember the
5	name of it now. But it was a whole I had to stay
6	there two hours for a different department in the
7	sanitation to pick up the syringes. So we should
8	know. I'll find out.

is... just for the record... Councilmember Mealy is sharing what experience we've had in our office:

That there is not a very good system to get syringes picked up. Do you communicate... Does the

Department of Health communicate with 311, The

Department of Sanitation about syringe disposal in areas that are not around an OPC?

DR. MCRAE: We do regularly communicate with the Department of Sanitation and Parks. I think what you're raising is a very good point around education... how you educate the public about how to access these, right?, and making sure that we're clear and consistent across... everyone here... everyone is clear. So we'll look at... we'll look into that, but we do, we should probably provide some

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DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION 1 clear guidance for folks. Education is always key, 2 3 to let people know how to access the services. 4 CHAIRPERSON BOTTCHER: But your answer is that 5 the Department of Sanitation comes to pick up those 6 syringes? 7 DR. MCRAE: I will... we will get... we'll get 8

back to you on that.

CHAIRPERSON BOTTCHER: Okay. I think this would be a great topic for future conversation. Near... Near-future conversations. Because people are encountering syringes in greater and greater numbers. And needless to say, it's a big concern. People don't know what to do. And they aren't having much luck with the Department of Sanitation. I don't think that many people in Department of Sanitation think that they're responsible for.

DEPUTY SPEAKER AYALA: Well, there is a small unit and within the Department of Sanitation, we actually help funded through... through city budget. We, under Catherine Garcia, had ... We received additional resources to expand it. It is a very small unit, but you have to call 311. They don't come right away. You know, they... It can take up to 24 hours before they get there, which is the whole

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point of the bill, right? Is that we're using... I think, you know, this is actually a more cost effective way of doing this. Because right now we're using multiple, you know, agencies and groups to collect the syringes. So there's not a lot of synergy between them. And we're... we're actually we're paying out a lot of money to do this and not do it. Well. So...

COUNCILMEMBER BOTTCHER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you. And next I want to call on Councilmember Cabán. Yes. We need it for the stream.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Thank you so much. First I just want to thank y'all, because I would be remiss not to talk about the fact that the Department of Health was incredibly brave when they expended their time, energy, and resources to making sure that On Point could open its doors to have the first overdose prevention centers in the country. And then the ultimate result of that being one of the most perfect examples of harm reduction and care infrastructure that certainly I have ever, um, witnessed, and it's a really, really beautiful thing. And it was only possible because the department was... was willing to

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take those steps at a time in an environment where there's federal, you know... there's a federal court case pending. And I also think that it's likely because of the... the example that we have set here, that we are that much closer to having a really favorable decision in that... in that case, and much more likely that we'll see these kinds of sites across the country. And so I just, I want to name that bravery.

Then when we talk about this legislation in terms of like doing whatever it takes to save lives to keep people safe. And then follow up with some questions. I'm glad that y'all are connecting with folks in Boston in and other... other places. I'm wondering if... I know that you said you're going to meet with them. But at this juncture, do you have information you could put on the record about the success of the programs in those other places, what kinds of results they're getting, and also how they are intentionally overlaying buyback programs with other strategies that that exist in their jurisdiction? So that's one of my questions. And then to be responsive to some of the things that that you talked about, in your exchange with Councilmember Bottcher, and some

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concerns. You know, we know that the data and the research shows that the people don't travel to OPCs, right? There's a pretty much general catchment area. They're not coming from other neighborhoods to come in. And so in order to kind of like get to the folks who, you know, aren't coming in to use in an OPC, or aren't, you know, bringing their syringes in for an exchange, do you think it's appropriate to have more buyback... or more... more in exchange sites where buybacks could take place outside of the OPCs? Like, do you see that as an avenue? How many syringe exchanges do we even have across the city? Do you identify a need for more of those sites, whether they're kiosks, whether they're mobile, whether they're their brick and mortar? And if that would be helpful here? Those are just some of my questions. Sorry, I'll stop there.

DR. MCRAE: That's fine. So yeah, so I'm also very... we're also very excited about kind of a lot of the synergy that's happening across the country, you know, around OPCs. And we know we're in constant communication with our federal partners, as well as folks at the state, and other jurisdictions who are saying, "How do you How did you do that?" So we're

environmental conditions.

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DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION 43 1 really, we're really proud of the work that we put 2 3 in, you know, for years and years and years to... to 4 get these up and going. The... We have 15, syringe service programs, and so... and also kiosks... various kiosks throughout the city, that are 6 7 maintained by both Department of Health and by Parks. 8 The Boston numbers, what we know from there, some 9 preliminary data, before having spoken... spoken to them, we kind of have some access to the some of the 10 11 data. We know since it started in December 2020, you 12 know, what they were doing was basically giving 13 people 20 cents per needle with a maximum of \$10... 14 \$10 per day. You know, when people return the 15 syringes, outreach workers at that space, offer harm reduction services, connection to other services... 16 that's the flow. And they've gotten about 1.7 17 18 million syringes collected. So averaging about 19 22,000 per week. And there's been about a 50... 20 they've cited a 50% decrease reduction in service 21 requests related to needle clean... needle cleanup. 2.2 But again, those data, we want to kind of know 2.3 more about that what that really means, and make sure it's not an artifact of you know, other kinds of 24

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be kiosks as well.

DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION 44 COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Are there plans to expand 2 3 the number of Syringe Service Programs we have in the 4 city, plans to expand the number of kiosks, and if so, what are they? DR. MCRAE: At this time there isn't... there are 6 no plans to expand the SSPs... any concrete plans to 7 8 expand SSPs, but they are located across the city.

We, as mentioned during testimony, or I mentioned in testimony. We have you know the public... public health vending machines as well that will be coming out soon, and close to those... close to those... to those kiosks... or close to the vending machines will

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Can I ask one more question chair? Thank you.

Do you have any information on what data or research shows in terms of how far somebody will go to make use of it an SSP? Like sort of what is what is an SSPs catchment area?

DR. MCRAE: I don't have... I don't have that off top of top of mind. I mean we do know that people aren't traveling far for OPCs, kind of more broadly to use, but I can get the information around kind of where the literature and look at the literature on

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2 how people tend to... how far they will tend to go
3 for SSP services, which is a different level of
4 service.

I mean, that would be great information to have.

Because I mean, working backwards from there that it

tells you exactly how many we need right to sort of

get the best outcomes and ensure that as many folks

who are using substances are also going to be just as

inclined to then turn it in that needle. I mean, the

thing, the same theory applies to composting and

trash, and they know if you're within 15 minute walk,

then you'll do this thing, and kind of being able to

guide behavior and encourage certain behavior through

infrastructure.

DR. MCRAE: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Thank you.

DR. MCRAE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you. And we have also Councilmember Vicki Paladino, who wanted to ask a couple of questions.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Good morning, and thank you for being here. Really appreciate the knowledge that I'm getting today. And I am, I have to say after speaking to Councilmember Diana, here, I have

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to say that I'm 100% on board with this. I want to address, and backpedal a little bit on the... on the safety issues as far as not being able to dispose of the syringes. As she stated, there's layers to this cake. And I want to know, with how many bags did you have outside?

COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Three.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Three bags? So huge bags?

COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Big.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Why doesn't this come under hazardous waste? Because it's not sanitation. We have to... we have to make... you know, we worry about the way we get rid of computers. We worry about the way we get rid of electronical devices. And yet, we have areas in this city, that people are wondering how they can clean their own streets up to prevent these kids from picking things up that they could get an infection from, die from, it's becoming normal. This is not normal. And I'm just... I want to know about that. You also want to know, what's the budget? How much money has the city taxpayer dollars been going into this program that if implemented properly -- which I'd like to be a part

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of -- how we could best go about this? Because this can't go on the way it's going on. This is becoming, as Diana had said, normal activity. They're just not going to these prevention sites or these injection sites. They're doing it out on the street, these kids are seeing it, and then they're dropping their debris on the sidewalk. So it doesn't fall under sanitation. It's hazardous waste. And we need to know... I want to know budget. I want to know about how we're going to go about cleaning up the streets in these neighborhoods.

You know where I come from. In my district, I'm in district 19 It's there. It's... it's there, but it's behind closed doors, like in Linda's district. We're neighbors. It's not as prev... it's prevalent, but you just don't know it. The kid's injecting in his bedroom instead out on the street. So we have to figure out how we're going to help the neighborhoods that are hardest hit. And I'd like to know the budget for this.

DR. MCRAE: So for... On the budgetary piece, you know, we did expand SSP, you know, cleanup last year. I don't have the budget with me. I can get back to you. You know, I apologize for that. But

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the OPC, or the SSP are trained to really deal with, you know, with syringe cleanup. You know, I, you know, share concerns around like children's safety and you know, people who have access or were coming into contact. Sorry...

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: But the thing is... I don't mean to interrupt, and I'm sorry. The thing is the way you're going about the cleanup isn't working. It's not working. It's failing. And I just want to know what steps we could take as a Council and implement what needs to be done. I brought up hazardous waste. Why isn't this considered houses hazardous waste? A computer is. A telephone is. Why is that... Why isn't the syringes and every other thing? Why isn't that considered hazardous waste?

DR. MCRAE: I cannot speak to why it's not hazardous waste. But I can say that the... We are very much committed to going to where the services need to be, where there's higher rates. We're trying to be responsive to that. Like I said, we did expand outreach at SSPs. And we are... you know, The Health Department has taken a very strong kind of, you know, place-based approach, like going to spaces, providing

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services in places where it's needed most. We know
that they are in some places where they are needed
the most... (crosstalk) it's really...

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: You have only six spaces in five boroughs. Six, there's 8 million people here. I keep going... Whenever... whenever I'm in a hearing, I keep relating back to budget, I always relate back to the population of this city. And I understand that you're running Boston as a model, which we all need a model. But New York is always a little bit different than everyplace else. need to take that model, expand on that model, but most important, making work. So while we're throwing money again, like I say, a lot of times and people have me on record as saying so, shot glass over Niagara Falls, it doesn't work, we need to go to the highest-hit districts that are... and apply our energies there. This is... These... They are... They are at risk. These kids are at risk. I have a playground across the street from a woman's homeless shelter that is riddled with needles all the time. The civic associations take it upon their themselves to pick it up. But these are needles, used needles. What do they do with the use needles? They put them

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in a black shopping bag, so nobody knows what they are, and they go into regular garbage. That's a fact. So, need help with that. We need to expand on that. So thank you very much for your time.

DR. MCRAE: And I really appreciate Deputy

Speaker's, kind of the bill, and the intention of the bill, right? It is like how do we do this? And I think that that is I mean, that's the conversation we want to continue that we want to have and set a goal for ourselves. We do think that there's a need to make sure we get syringes off the street and want to make sure that whatever strategy that we're employing is the best. So, I think it is...

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Is it... Is it possible to concentrate on districts like Diana's and your district? And... and... and Councilman Bottcher's District? Is there any way that we could just like, you know, Linda's and my district is okay... we're okay compared to these other districts. These districts need help. And what are we doing? I mean, one in every borough? It doesn't work well for me. And I want to know the money that's being spent. It doesn't work well, for me. Questions that need to be answered.

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DEPUTY SPEAKER AYALA: Which we will definitely follow up with.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Thank you.

DR. MCRAE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: And finally Councilmember Mealy, go ahead.

COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: I just have two questions, really, because that was a traumatized day. And I do concur, that it has to be a waste department, maybe that... after you call 311. They told me to call sanitation, and I called sanitation and spoke to a supervisor. They said, "No wait until tomorrow morning." And it was so sad to hear that. I said your employees are coming to pick up these needles. And then I tried to call intergovernment relations. Couldn't get through to no one. It seemed like no one answers the phone anymore. So we only stayed about, I can say 4 hours, making sure. I can't remember... I thought Deputy Speaker would say what department the name was that we could get that out to everyone. If they see needles, call that department. So I think I'm going to put it in my newsletter to make sure if anyone see needles who to call. But I heard that you said something about holistic. What

- DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION 52 1 holistic things that you do with individuals when 2 3 they, I guess, shoot up in your facility. 4 DR. MCRAE: So I say holistic in terms of the 5 kind of whole person care. So when you go to... when you go to an OPC, you're able to not only use, you 6 7 know, under supervised conditions, but you can also have access to these other services, basic needs, 8 showers, clothing. 10 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Acupuncture? 11 DR. MCRAE: Acupuncture, yeah. 12 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: That also? DR. MCRAE: Yeah. All of it. All of that. It's 13 14 like you know, kind of considering the kind of a 15 suite of services, and the OPC services where it's a 16 supervised consumption space, is one of the many 17 services that are offered in that space. 18 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Okay. 19 It's whole person care. DR. MCRAE: 20 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Okay. Then, I know I heard 21 you say that, they cannot come in with their own
  - DR. MCRAE: They cannot leave with their own equipment.

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equipment. Right?

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, 53 DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION 1 2 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: No, they cannot come in? 3 If they have their own shoot up equipment, they can't 4 come in the facility with it? You said they have to discard it before they come in. DR. MCRAE: No they have... they can't leave the 6 7 facility with... with used supplies. 8 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: It is still... I said, if 9 someone come into the facility, they can't have their own works. 10 11 DR. MCRAE: Yeah. They... Yes. 12 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: They can? 13 DR. MCRAE: Yes. But they can't... They can't leave with... with dirty... dirty syringes or used 14 15 materials. 16 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: So they could come in with 17

their own, shoot up, and y'all would discard their works.

Yes. We discard everything that DR. MCRAE: comes in, or that leaves.

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COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Okay, then. So if some people do not come inside, how is the trash picked up around that area?

DR. MCRAE: So the... On Point has a really robust outreach team. So they're regularly kind of

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outreach into the community. And they're also responsive to calls from community members, and anyone really, who spots a syringe, and they'll go pick it up.

COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: How often do... does that happen?

DR. MCRAE: Daily.

COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Huh?

DR. MCRAE: Daily.

COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Daily? So what's the recourse? What are you putting in place that you could maybe have people stand outside and say, "No, you can't do it here." What... What is the plan to try to make those areas a safe haven that you don't have to bring someone out to clean up?

DR. MCRAE: We did, you know, again, increase, kind of, SSPs outreach capacity... or the capacity for the SSP providers. And part of that, there's the ability to do additional outreach. Because even if you have a small outreach team, who are out every day, as Deputy Speaker mentioned, the volume still surpasses what can be picked up by those teams.

DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION 55 1 2 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Wow. Okay. Thank you for 3 your service. But I know we have to see what 4 department name it is that... If we call 311. 5 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: He said it is very small quantities... 6 7 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Yes, that's what he said. 8 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: So we have to step 9 back... I had that expression but... DEPUTY SPEAKER AYALA: Circle back... yes. 10 11 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: And I mean... 12 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: ...but we come back to 13 the same thing. 14 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: I literally couldn't leave, 15 because I knew it was the safety hazard to my 16 district. And this was right in front of my district 17 office. 18 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: We keep assuming that 19 these drug... the people who are using are of sound 20 mind. They're not. So they're doing whatever they're doing. And they're doing it on the steps. 21 2.2 They're doing it all over the place. Everybody's 2.3 posting everything on Facebook. You see it

everywhere. So this is no secret. They're not using

the centers. They're all over the streets. And if

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- you think for one moment, they're going to say,

  "Well, let me dispose of this safely," I think

  everybody is making a big mistake in assuming that

  these people are of sound mind. They are not. Thank

  you.
  - COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: They are not. And it was so sad that I had to really stay there. And wait and wait and wait. And it was... Blood was in some of the syringes. It was disgusting. So please, I would love to see how this pilot could go in every district. Thank you...
- 13 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you.
- 14 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: ...Madam Chair for having
  15 this important hearing. Thank you.
  - CHAIRPERSON LEE: I know. And I just want to note, we've been joined by Councilmember Shahana Hanif. Not to put you on the spot, but others have asked their questions. And so not to... I know you just walked in. But if you had any questions in relation to the bill that you'd wanted to ask, I just wanted to give you the time to...
- COUNCILMEMBER HANIF: Thank you so much. I don't have any questions.

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CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay. Great. So thank you so much, Dr. McRae, for being here with us today. I just want to thank you so much for just providing us more information. And we look forward, obviously, to ways to partnering with you.

And just my one final question, I would have to say that I have is, you know, obviously you know that there's a lot of interest from the Councilmembers here, especially on this committee, to helping DOHMH address a lot of these issues. And so, you know, how can we as a City Council sort of further support DOHMH's effort to address the crisis... the opioid crisis in general, because I know, it's not just like, Deputy Speaker mentioned, it's not just this, you know, syringe buyback bill, and this is not just the only issue. It's multifaceted. So if there are any suggestions or ways that you have to partner with us, we'd love to hear that as well.

DR. MCRAE: I think specifically for this, specifically, I think continuing to have conversations to really think about what's the best... what makes the most sense, you know, I, you know, I think we like to make sure that we're doing initiatives are sound, kind of data driven, that

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makes sense, and that we're going to solve the problem. So I think continue to be in conversation.

I think it is, it's always most helpful.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you. And if you guys have not, I would definitely encourage everyone to visit one of the OPCs. They... They were... It was really great. And I think all of us should go, because it's very eye opening. And I think, you know, a lot of us, for example, Councilmember Cabán and I and other colleagues, we've been having sort of offline conversations also about, for example, Boston and other cities and what we can do to replicate. So I think that'll be good ongoing conversations to have. So thank you so much.

DR. MCRAE: We're open to...

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: If I could say something briefly, is that I like... just the PSA that we all should be visiting, but people from other cities and states are clamoring... they're coming here to visit our OPCs. And so the fact that we are here and able to walk through their doors on any day at any time, I just encourage folks to...

CHAIRPERSON LEE: And Dr. McRae will come too.

DR. MCRAE: Yeah.

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COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION CHAIRPERSON LEE: You were there when I went. was awesome. Yeah, we did it together. Yeah. DR. MCRAE: Yeah. The center has a very -- in the spirit of transparency, it opens really the doors to anyone who wants to come and check it out. So if you want to come, we're... we're more... we're more than happy to kind of arrange that for you all. absolutely. CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you. Thank you so much. COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Road trip.

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COUNSEL DWYER: Okay, I believe at this time, that concludes the... the Admin testimony, if I'm not mistaken. Thank you very much. We appreciate you coming.

At this time, I will be reaching out to members of the public who have joined us on Zoom. I will call your name. And at that time, please know that you will be limited to two minutes of testimony. There may be a few seconds delay when you're unmuted so that we can hear you. And please wait for the Sergeant At Arms to announce that you may begin before starting your testimony.

With that, our... I will go ahead and call our first panelist, Sarah Noda.

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MS. NODA: Hi, this is Sarah Noda. 2 First, I 3 would like to thank Councilmember Ayala for her 4 efforts to try to reduce the syringe litter. And for her work to address the opioid crisis here in East I'm a very concerned East Harlem resident, 6 Harlem. 7 and I'm a mom to three children. Every single day, 8 my three children see people shooting up on the sidewalk on their walk to school, and I can attest to what a problem this is. At this point, honestly, I'm 10 11 just about willing to try anything to address the 12 needle litter in the community. The idea of creating 13 a buyback program may have the potential to address 14 the syringe litter, but after reading through the 15 actual bill, unfortunately, this bill does not 16 include needles that are used outside of the OPC 17 facilities as it is written right now, and as we just 18 heard, Dr. Michael McRae of DOHMH testify, the 19 people who utilize the needles and other equipment 20 inside the OPCs currently use the use the equipment 21 that's provided there, and they already discard that equipment inside the OPC facility. If you read 2.2 2.3 through this bill, in section one it specifically states that this program is for individuals who use 24

the syringe for purposes of drug consumption in a

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facility operated by the OPCs, and then they deposit
that syringe or sharp at the same facility after use.

But this behavior is already happening as many of the
OPCs at multiple community hearings have testified,
no equipment leaves their location.

And if you continue on, the bill was written in this way it doesn't really address what's on our streets. If you look at the very last section of this bill, so section 3D...

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has expired.

MS. NODA: I'm sorry?

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

MS. NODA: May I continue? I know there's not that many people here and this is a very passionate point for me, as I live this every single day, and my children was this every single day. And we really do need something to address what's going on here.

Thank you.

In section 3D the bill explicitly states that only after a year will Department of Health be able to establish a permanent needle buyback program, and only after that year of it being in effect, would they decide if they would expand and how they would expand, and if that expansion would include the

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authorization to buy back needles, syringes, or sharps that are used outside use in a location quote other than an overdose prevention facility.

And I don't see how this is going to work for us this way.

I have other concerns about this bill because it gives the Department of Health a full year from the time that this bill is implemented to actually begin this syringe pickup program, and I think a more reasonable amount of time, as you know, Councilmember Ayala stated, it's a very simple bill, a reasonable amount of time for an adequate program should be around six months to implement. And I also have concerns about the fact that only Department of Mental Health would be deciding the future of this program following that first year of implementation. I think that the community and people that live in the communities affected should have some input on whether the program is working or not. In addition to this, with the reporting section of Section 3, and what has to be reported by the OPCs, I want to know more. This is very minimal, I want to know, well, I also as a whole, I would like to know where the money's coming from for the buyback program.

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In addition to what's listed, and knowing the 2 3 names and locations of the participating facilities, I'd like to know the number of needles that are 4 handed out by each of these facilities, compared to 5 the number that they're taking back in. I'd also 6 7 like to know, as far as the money handed out, like, I 8 would like a monthly and weekly breakdown from each facility for the amount that they're paying to buy back these needles. And I don't want to keep you 10 11 guys forever. I have a lot that I could probably 12 say. But this idea is promising. But as it is 13 written, it's not written in a way that would make a significant impact on our streets, because it only 14 15 addresses what is actually going on inside the OPCs 16 right now.

And finally, you know, I really would encourage

Councilmembers to look into how the Boston program is

run. If they... It's my understanding that they go

out onto the streets and collect the needles. So

it's a very different program. And it's also

privately funded. I'll just add that in there. But

I think we need a more a detailed proposal here to

truly address what's going on on our streets, as

opposed to just addressing litter and containment of

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litter inside the OPC, which Dr. Michael McRae has already testified because it stays inside. That's it. Thank you.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time has expired.

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: Thank you, Sarah.

MS. NODA: Thank you.

COUNCILMEMBER LEE: And thank you for staying on and listening to all the questions in the testimony from Dr. McCrae. And, you know, we will definitely take your concerns and notate them and see how we can... I don't know if you wanted to comment?

DEPUTY SPEAKER AYALA: Hold on. Sorry. I would like to clarify that, yeah, the language in the in the initial bill was a little bit confusing. I can see why it would give the impression that that's what we were doing. But we're not... This is not... The OPC relationship to this program is that it would... I think -- and this is still conceptual; we're trying to work our way through it -- is that it would incentivize folks in the community outside, that are in the parks, littering in the parks and on our public streets to bring the syringe to the OPC. It absolutely has nothing to do with individuals. This program is not geared towards individuals that are

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already receiving those services. So that language
will be amended to reflect the true intent of the
bill.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you for that clarification. And you know, it's... it's good that, you know, we have the whole point of this is so we can get the feedback from the public and adjust it. So thank you so much. Thank you, Sara.

And, of course, I want to acknowledge our colleague, Councilmember Nantasha Williams. Also not to put you on the spot, but we're actually at the point of wrapping up. So I just wanted to know if you had any questions on the bill based on what you've read, or any sort of...? No... comment? Yeah. Okay. Okay.

COUNSEL DWYER: Thank you Chair. If we inadvertently missed anyone who would like to testify in person, please visit the sergeant's table now and complete a witness slip. If we inadvertently missed anyone to test... who would like to testify virtually, please use the raise hand function in Zoom and I will call on you in the order of hands raised.

Seeing no one else. I would also like to note the written testimony which will be reviewed in full

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by committee staff may be submitted to the record up to 72 hours after the close of hearing by emailing it to testimony@council.NewYorkCity.gov. Chair Lee, at this time, we've concluded public testimony for this hearing. So I will turn it back to you for closing remarks.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay. Thank you so much all for being here. And as we heard today, there's a lot of work and synergy around this topic and this issue. So I look forward to working together with our colleagues and DOHMH Administration to make sure that we continue to expand a lot of the services that are being offered. And just to take the feedback from all of us here to make this program stronger. So thank you all so much. And with that, we are concluding today's hearing.

Thank you so much.

[GAVEL]

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 09/30/2022