CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

----- X

TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL
HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND
ADDICTION

JOINTLY WITH THE

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS

----- X

September 15, 2023 Start: 10:05 a.m. Recess: 1:40 p.m.

HELD AT: COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CITY HALL

B E F O R E: Linda Lee, Chairperson

Robert F. Holden, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Shaun Abreu Joann Ariola Diana Ayala Erik D. Bottcher Tiffany Cabán Shahana K. Hanif

Ari Kagan Darlene Mealy Sandy Nurse Vickie Paladino

Kristin Richardson Jordan

Nantasha M. Williams

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

James Hendon Commissioner Department of Veterans Services

Dr. Lauren D'Mello Executive Director Mental Health and Care Coordination Department of Veterans Services

Ellen Greeley Assistant Commissioner Policy and Strategic Partnerships Department of Veterans Services

Paul Vallone
Deputy Commissioner
External Affairs
Department of Veterans Services

Jamie Neckles
Assistant Commissioner
Bureau of Mental Health
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Gen (Ret) Loree Sutton, MD Psychiatrist, Former/First Commissioner Department of Veterans Services

Michael Moreno Board member Chapter 126 Vietnam Veterans of America CMSgt (Ret) Edward Schloeman President Operation Warrior Shield

Franke Bourke, PhD
Pscyhologist, Developer
Reconsolidation of Traumatic
Memories Protocol

Coco Culhane Veteran Advocacy Project

Beverly Johnson Citizen of New York City Author of Intro 0946

Linnea Vaurio, MD Representing Steven A. Cohen Military Family Center NYU Langone

Coco Culhane Executive Director Veteran Advocacy Project

Joe Bello Navy Veteran Veterans Advocate

Eileen Maher Civil Rights Union Leader VOCAL-NY SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning and welcome to the New York City Council Committee on Mental Health jointly with Veterans. At this time, please place your phone on vibrate or silent mode. If you want to submit testimony, send it to testimony@council.nyc.gov. Once again that's testimony@counsel.nyc.gov. At this time, during this hearing, do not approach the dais. Thank you for your cooperation. Chair, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay, great.

[GAVEL]

Good morning, everyone and Happy Friday. My name is Linda Lee. I'm chair of the Mental Health—

Committee on Mental Health, Disabilities, and Addictions. And I'd like to begin by thanking my colleague, Chair Robert Holden of the Committee on Veterans, and everyone else for joining us today to hold this important hearing on mental health services for veterans.

And I also would like to recognize we've been joined by councilmembers Abreu and Councilmember Ariola, and additionally, the Committee will also hear the following pieces of legislation, including Introduction number 793, sponsored by Chair Holden,

2 requiring the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

3 to report on referrals to assisted outpatient

4 treatment programs, Introduction number 946 sponsored

5 by Councilmember Hudson creating a mental health

6 coordinator to inform city employees about mental

health support and services, and Resolution number

8 | 581. Sponsored by Councilmember Dinowitz,

9 recognizing November as Veteran Appreciation Month in

10 New York City.

1

7

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

According to the New York State Department of
Health, as of 2021, there were almost 969,000
veterans living in New York State, representing about
6% of the state's total adult population. In New
York City, during the same year, there were
approximately 282,664 veterans, accounting for a
little over 4% of the city's adult residents. These
veterans have served our nation with honor and
courage, but many of them face significant barriers
to accessing quality mental health care and other
supportive services.

According to a recent study by the New York

Health Foundation, veterans experience mental health

disorders, substance use disorders, posttraumatic

stress and traumatic brain injury at higher rates

2.2

2.3

2019.

These alarming statistics reveal the urgent need for more resources and interventions to address the mental health needs of our veterans, and this is especially fitting because we're in the middle of National Suicide Prevention Month. So, a very important topic to be discussing today. But many of our veterans face stigma, isolation, or lack of awareness about the available resources. Some veterans also encountered difficulties navigating the complex and fragmented system of care, or face eligibility or affordability issues. As a result, many do not receive the timely and appropriate care they deserve.

Today, we seek to examine the multitude of services provided for veterans in New York City and learn how we can best support them going forward. I want to thank representatives from the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, New York City Department of Veterans Services, and other interested stakeholders and members of the public,

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

including any individuals with lived experience who have taken the time to join us, and we look forward to hearing from you. And finally, I would like to thank the mental health disabilities and addiction committee staff who worked hard to prepare for this hearing, including Legislative Counsel, Sarah Souter and Senior Legislative Policy Analyst Christie Dwyer. So I thank all of you also for being here, who are giving testimony today. And as someone who used to run a social service agency, I can say firsthand that navigating the services sometimes, and figuring out what's available, can be very difficult. And so hopefully, some of that are the issues that we'll be tackling today. And you know, and we couldn't-- it couldn't be more fitting because this population is very much in need of services and access. So thank you all for being here.

And I will now turn over to my colleague Chair Holden for his opening remarks.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Thank you, Chair Lee, and good morning welcome to today's joint, Veterans and Mental Health, Disabilities, and Addiction oversight hearing on veterans posttraumatic stress disorder, among other topics. I am Councilmember Robert

2 Holden, Chair of the New York City Council's 3 Committee on Veterans.

Those who have served in the military face unique challenges. We all know that. The stress encountered in service can play a major role in mental health issues, substance abuse disorders, which can also lead to psychological distress, trauma, suicide, homelessness, and involvement in the criminal justice system.

Now I'm going to speak from personal experience growing up in a household with a father who fought in World War Two and experience undiagnosed posttraumatic stress disorder. This is going to get personal, so it is traumatic, and it takes its toll on everyone. Three siblings, when my mom had to raise my siblings and I to the point where my-- my dad had dropped out, dropped out of life, couldn't hold jobs. And it takes its toll on the family, to the point where everyone's affected. Every one of my siblings left home early. My brother actually went to high school in Buffalo couldn't take living in a household. I left. I got married at 21. My brother, the same thing, he-- he left the house

2.2

2.3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 early, most in their late teens. And my sister also 3 got married at 20 years old just to escape.

So this is very personal to me that we find a solution and try to address posttraumatic stress disorder because it takes its toll not only on the individual, the veteran, and that's traumatic, but the family, the people who are living around that person.

So of course, we have to really dedicate our experiences in life, and obviously we bring that to-to the council. But this is very personal to me, on so many levels going up. So when I hear of new programs, when I hear that we should invest more in our veterans, of course I'm going to jump at that. But I learned-- and again, forgive me for-- for some of this, because I needed -- this is a kind of therapeutic for me, at this point. I had no relationship with my father. He would not talk about his experiences in the Philippines during World War Two, the horrific fighting, hand-to-hand combat was told to me. I never knew it when I was growing up. I never got any information from my dad. My uncle who also lived in the same building, served with him in the Philippines. That was on my mother's side.

2 | He was a surrogate father to me. But he said after

my father died in in 1995, he said, you know, he

4 said, "Robert, you were very-- you were very tough on

5 your dad." He said, "You didn't understand. You

6 never met your real father," he said, "You never met

7 | your real father. Because your father was the

8 greatest guy I knew. And it was a pleasure to serve

9 with him. But the war changed him. And he couldn't

10 cope with life." In those days, they didn't have

11 | help. No help whatsoever from the VA. My mother

12 went down. I went down with my mother, as I got

13 | older, I went down with my mother to try to plead our

14 case, that we needed help the family needed help. We

So this is a mission for me, personally, to

15 | got none.

16

17

18

19

25

really get this out, that we need to support our veterans, because it affects, like I mentioned, everyone. It's still affecting me today, my

20 experiences as a kid. You can't help it. And if we

21 | could put any resources into the veterans to treat

22 them, because we owe that to them. We owe it to

23 | them, to help them to recover from this-- from this

24 stress. The only thing my father ever said to me

growing up was, "I had men die in my arms." He was

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 11 in the medical unit. He said, "I had men dying in my arms." And he broke up. But I talked to Vietnam vets too, and they break up when they talk about their experiences. They are traumatized.

So today's hearing, we will-- you know, we will review promising posttraumatic stress treatment models such as animal-assisted therapy, reconsolidation of traumatic memories model which-- which is known as RTM, which I-- I'm trying to-- I would love to go through that myself. I just-- When I-- when I heard about it, I said that-- this is-- this sounds great. Or even the use of psychedelics with a goal of identifying ways to make these treatments widely available and accessible to veterans.

So we'll be hearing my bill, Intro 793, which would require the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to report on referrals made by city agencies and hospitals to assist— to assisted outpatient treatment programs, like Kendra's Law. Kendra's Law is a vital tool— tool to protect the rights and well being of people with serious mental illness and the communities they reside in. It is not only important

2.2

2.3

2 for people with mental illness, but it's also for society as a whole.

2.2

2.3

And to ensure that the law is being used properly, we need enhancement— enhanced oversight over the program's use in New York City so that no one falls through the cracks. And I want to thank the Administration, the advocates, legal service providers, volunteers, and any of the individuals with who have lived through these experiences.

So finally, I would like to thank the committee staff who worked to prepare this hearing, Committee Counsel David Romero, Legislative Policy Analyst Anastasia Zimina, as well as my Chief Of Staff Danielle Yucuzina, and of course, Chair Lee for this important hearing. This is probably, for me-- and again, I just want to-- the experiences, and I don't want to get emotional, but this can affect several--like I mentioned, it affected my generation, the baby-- baby boomers, whose dads and moms served in the service. The greatest-- I consider the greatest generation, and they came back, they weren't treated.

So let's catch up. Let's come up with some new programs. Let's try everything possible to really help the veterans who served our country. And so I--

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 13

2 This is, to me, I am committed to this. I think it's

3 a godsend that I was given the Veterans Committee.

4 My mom dedicated her life to reading to veterans at

5 the VA hospital in Manhattan every weekend, she would

6 go and read to them. My mom passed away last year.

7 And then I was made veteran's Chair. So that to me,

8 is a chilling kind of motion to-- and actually almost

9 | like it completes the final chapter of what I have to

10 do in life. So, I can't wait to hear some of the

11 | information on this hearing, and some of the experts,

but I thank everyone here and let's-- let's all pull

13 | together and work together to try to address the

mental health for our veterans. Thank you Chair.

15 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you so much Chair Holden

16 for sharing your personal story and especially just

emphasizing why this hearing is so important today.

Yeah, thank you.

I just want to also recognize we've been joined

20 | virtually, by Councilmember Cabán and we have also

21 been joined by Councilmember Paladino as well.

22 So before we get started with the testimonies, I

23 just wanted to read a statement on behalf of

24 Councilmember Hudson who could not be here today, but

1

12

14

18

19

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 14 it's about her bill, Introduction number 946. So I'm just going to quickly read this for the record.

Sorry.

2.2

2.3

"Good morning. I'd like to thank Chairs Lee and Holden for the opportunity to provide a brief statement on Introduction 946, which is being heard today. Currently, one in five New Yorkers experiences mental illness annually, according to the Mayor's Office of Community Mental Health, and hundreds of thousands of them, largely black, Latinx, and AAPI New Yorkers, are not connected to mental health care.

As New Yorkers came out of the initial stages of the pandemic. Many have unaddressed trauma stemming from economic hardship, social isolation, and other factors. And while the stigma of mental health care is slowly eroding, many New Yorkers have no idea where to turn to receive help. Intro 946, first introduced in December 2017 by my predecessor, would require each city agency to have someone designated as its mental health coordinator. This person would ensure all agency employees know about mental health and related services available to employees like the Employee Assistance Program, The Office of Labor

2.2

2.3

2 Relations BeWell Program, and mental health coverage

3 provided as part of city health insurance, and ensure

4 the agency complies with laws and regulations

5 concerning accessibility and support for employees

6 with mental health needs.

This bill does not require the city to secure additional funding for a new employee, and solely requires agencies to designate a mental health coordinator.

This bill had the support of the previous administration. When the bill was heard last session, OLR Commissioner Campion said the agency supported the bill and shared the quote, "Counsel's interest in promoting a mentally and physically healthier workforce", end quote. I hope the new administration follows in the steps of its predecessor and supports this bill's passage. I would like to thank Miss Beverly Johnson, who will testify later today, about her own challenges with receiving mental health support on the job, for her tireless work on this bill. She's the real reason this bill is being heard today, and is the reason this bill has 42 co-sponsors in the City Council.

And I will now turn it over to the Legislative

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10 11

12

1314

15

16

17

18

1920

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COUNSEL: Thank you, Chair. We will now hear testimony from members of the administration. Will

you please raise your right hand?

Counsel to administer 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 Councilmember questions?

ALL: I do. Thank you, you may begin when ready.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Good morning Chair Holden
Chair Lee, committee members and advocates. My name
is James Hendon. I'm proud to serve as commissioner
for the New York City Department of Veterans
Services. Thank you for holding this hearing on
mental health services for veterans. I'm joined
today by Dr. Lauren Demello, Executive Director of
Mental Health and Care Coordination, remotely, Ellen

Greeley, Assistant Commissioner for Policy and

Strategic Partnerships, also remotely, and Paul

Vallone, Deputy Commissioner for External Affairs.

I'm also joined by Jamie Neckles, Assistant

Commissioner for the Bureau of Mental Health at the

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, who's

available for Q&A on Intros 0793, which requires the

3 | outpatient treatment programs, and Intro 946, which

4 requires the creation of a mental health coordinator

5 to inform city employees about mental health support

6 and services.

2.2

2.3

Our veterans adhere to a military culture that values honor, courage, duty, self-sacrifice, discipline, teamwork, never giving up, holding oneself to a higher standard and being part of something greater. Yet many of our servicemembers and veterans suppress the most acceptable approaches to dealing with physical and emotional pain, and often are reluctant to seek professional help.

We at DVS continue to build a military culture competence system that is responsive to meet the emotional needs of servicemembers and veterans across a spectrum of programs and services, as well as work with a multitude of community-based and behavioral-health partners to improve their practice when caring for service members, veterans, and families. In building this system, we are aware that emotional health is a product of many factors we call social determinants of health. Think of emotional health as the dependent factor based upon a series of

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 18 independent variables, such as socioeconomic status, education, employment, social support networks, access to health care, food insecurity, access to housing and utility services to name a few. We take a holistic approach and addressing these areas as they all impact the emotional wellness of our constituency.

2.2

2.3

Along our spectrum of services, we spend a significant degree of our partnership work on improving military cultural competence and quality of services for servicemembers, veterans and families.

This work in conjunction with emotional wellness programming have resulted in the following programs:

First up is VetConnectNYC. VetConnectNYC is a multi-service provider platform. Veterans can complete intake through an online intake form, or they may speak to a DVS Care Coordinator at one of our locations throughout the five boroughs, or by phone. The care coordinators then input the client into the platform, a brief interview was conducted which includes two voluntary mental health screenings, the GAD-7, or General Anxiety Disorder 7, and PHQ-9, the Patient Health Questionnaire 9, which screen for anxiety and depression respectively. The

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 19 screen is reviewed with each client, and mental health services are offered. All referrals are sent to our numerous selection of providers, which include the VA Vet Centers, the VA Medical Centers, other governmental agencies, private and nonprofit partners

and veterans crisis lines.

1

2

3

4

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

The next program is transition assistance programs and peer-to-peer connectedness. transition can trigger stressful situations, but this is especially true of servicemembers departing from active duty, student veterans acculturating to college life and veterans retiring from employment. These vulnerable veterans represent the largest group in committing suicide. Onward Ops, formerly known as the Expiration of Terminal Service Program, or ETSP, identifies service members departing from military service, enrolls them in their programming, and assigns a mentor, usually in the same geographic area that the veteran is returning to, and also helps that veteran receive assistance and preparing resumes, registering for VA benefits in health care, including mental health, and connects them to community programs. Big Apple TAP, and TAP is short for the Transition Assistance Program. DVS, at the beginning

2 of this year, sponsored a virtual Transition

3 | Assistance Program, and separately an in-person

4 program in collaboration with the Mets at Citi Field

5 this past June. We organize panel discussions on

6 education, job preparation, employment, VA benefits,

7 disability claims, and housing. We plan to conduct a

similar program for women veterans in the spring of

2024.

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

1

The next program is a Joseph P. Dwyer Program. The 2021 DVS Military and Community Family Survey revealed that roughly one quarter of veterans reported they feel lonely three or more days in a typical week. That survey can be found found at nyc.gov/vetsurvey by the way. It's at nyc.gov/vetsurvey. Social isolation has been found to be a factor in those seeking mental health services. To enhance social engagement, fortify emotional wellness, and encourage help seeking behavior, DVS began a pilot program with the state-with state of New York funding for its own private first-class Joseph P. Dwyer program. DVS issued a request for information in February or March of 2023, and we received 21 responses, providing a broad selection of in-person arts, music, health and

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 21 1 wellness, athletic culinary, educational and other 2 community-based programs aimed towards piquing the 3 wide interests of veterans, veteran family members of 4 all service areas, genders, race, ethnicities, 5 disability statuses, ages, and other demographics. 6 7 To date, four programs are being funded. 8 include yoga at an American Legion, a Veterans of Foreign Wars post in Staten Island, Zumba dancing at an American Legion Post in Brooklyn, rehabilitating 10 11 at an American Legion Post in Queens, and offering equine therapy with Columbia University's Man O' War 12 13 In compliance with procurement guidelines, Program. we will post a concept paper followed by issuing a 14 15 request for proposals to distribute the remaining proportion of state funds. Our target date for 16 17 posting that content paper is early October. 18 Crisis data set mapping: Led by a VA and 19 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services 20 Administration facilitator, DVS curated a group of representatives drawn from medical facilities, mental 21 2.2 health providers, city agencies, colleges, 2.3 universities, military chaplains, and nonprofit organizations to help community stakeholders 24

visualize how at-risk servicemembers, veterans and

25

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS

2 family members float through the crisis care system.

Our community of practice discussions center on identifying stakeholders at various intercept points such as first contact, acute care, care transitions,

6 ongoing treatment, and recovery support.

2.2

2.3

For food insecurity, since July of 2020, during the height of the pandemic, DVS has collaborated with HelloFresh, the Campaign Against Hunger and Black Veterans For Social Justice to pack 2000 food kits for approximately 1000 service members, veterans, and families with these donated items from HelloFresh food packing company. Each food kit contains four meals, so we effectively prep 8000 meals each week. Over the three-year period, we've packed more than 312,000 kits, translating into more than 1.2 million meals.

Mission Vet Check: Mission Vet Check is a buddy check, wellness calling program where volunteers call New York City veterans on a regular cadence to check in on them. Launched in May of 2020, we have facilitated more than 34,000 total calls with an approximate 25% answer rate, resulting in over 100 calls per week. Of those answered calls, DVS is proud to have been able to serve the over 1200

2.2

2.3

The Veterans Mental Health Coalition: The

Veterans Mental Health Coalition is a group of mental
health professional practitioners, researchers, and
organizational leaders that meet once a month to
discuss various topics on mental health. The group
focuses on veterans' mental health concerns for eachduring each meeting, and discusses updated research
and data, treatments, organizations, programs, and
accessibility of those programs and barriers to care.
Yesterday's Mental Health Coalition meeting focused
on substance abuse disorders. Next month's meeting
will focus on posttraumatic stress disorder, and
members of the committee are invited to attend.

The Military Family Advocate Program: This program— This new program is a joint collaboration between DVS and NYC public schools where schools can opt in to have a designated member of their staff serve as the school's military family advocate. The designated person is typically a guidance counselor. Military family advocate training will be conducted

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 24 at the beginning of October, and halfway through the school year after the return from Christmas break. The training will consist of four parts: military cultural competency and understanding the common concerns surrounding military families, (2) how to therapeutically engage with children and parents from those families, (3) how and where to access resources such as mental health treatment, employment, food, et cetera, and (4) ways to create opportunities throughout the school year to reduce stigma. The program will be piloted in Staten Island this year, and we will expand it to other boroughs in the following year. Additionally, with support from the Mayor's Office of Community Mental Health, DVS began to implement two health assessments known as the Patient Health Questionnaire (not a PHQ-9), and the General Anxiety Disorder 7 (which is GAD-7) to screen our clients for depression and anxiety. Since February of 2021 DVS staff have conducted more than 1300 health assessments for which approximately 28% indicated severe anxiety or depression. Since then

DVS has made 529 referrals for mental health

This is 44 times the number of referrals

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

services.

2.2

2.3

Using these screeners further enhances DVS's ability to identify mental health needs of our clients, and accurately. This helps us connect them quickly to resources. DVS has also made suicide prevention among service members, veterans, and their families a top priority through our collaborations. DVS has sought and received trainings from experts affiliated with the US Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the US Department of Veterans Affairs to develop a network of culturally competent, community-based organizations able to tackle the challenges of assisting returning service members and veterans who cope with physical and emotional distress, helping them and their families.

DVS also supports the US Department of Defense and US Department of Veterans Affairs endorsed Onward Ops, or expiration of Terminal Service Sponsors Program. We supported it by identifying community-based entities which can assist in recruiting and managing veteran and civilian sponsors willing to ease the reintegration of returning service members

to their hometowns or new residential communities in

New York City. We've been successful in enlisting the Staten Island performing provider system as a

lead organization for this network, and continue our

organizations, including the leadership of the

efforts in reaching out to other suitable

American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Anyone who would like to become a mentor can visit nyc.gov/vetmentor to sign up.

DVS participates with New York State agencies on several working committees dedicated to improving health outcomes for veterans, including the VA and SAMHSA Governor's Challenge Program, the New York State Suicide Prevention Centers Helping Those Who Help Others Coalition, and the New York State Office of Mental Health's launch of 988.

In conclusion, we thank you for the opportunity to testify on this matter, and look forward to any questions you or other committee members may have.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Thank you. Thank you,

Commissioner. I just-- And I'm going to-- I'm going

to ask questions off the script, because I'm looking

at them. And you mentioned, we have-- We are joined

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 27 by Councilmember Williams, Bottcher, Hanif. And

3 | you've got-- Okay. Thanks.

2.2

2.3

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Mr. Chair, I'm so sorry. I just want to make sure as far as our other colleagues who are testifying remotely that they are with us, and that they are able to— that they've been sworn in too, just so that, you know, that we can be all unified with this, if that's okay.

Want to get your experiences, because you're a veteran. And I want to speak, rather than some-some of the scripted questions I have on these programs. My-- my dad never-- He didn't know that he had a problem. Very few, I think veterans-- I still speak to a lot of veterans as I go around, and you just have to bring up their experiences to really get it out. And they and they kind of break down.

Almost every veteran that I spoke to that was in combat, has-- has very similar experiences. That they-- that-- it's-- it's inside them.

So how do we get that out? I mean, you have

VetConnect, you have all these, you know, great

programs. But how do you-- The outreach to me seems

the most important. That means going to the

2 veterans. That's why the Veterans Service

Organizations I'm so big on, because they're all there together.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Mm-hmm.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: But getting them to even go there is, you know, Veterans To Go, and participate in the veteran service organizations. But first, we have to save the veteran service organizations, but-because that's kind of like-- that's certainly therapy for them to talk to colleagues who had the similar experiences. And that's why it's very difficult, that we're now getting support from the City of New York to keep it-- keeping these veterans service organizations open.

But in your experiences-- In your experiences, not only in service, but in just talking to all the veterans, what would you say is the biggest thing that your agency is doing to really reach the-- the veterans that need help, that don't know it?

COMMISSIONER HENDON: I think the biggest thing for us, Mr. Chair, is trying to identify the vets, trying to find the folks, so we can even get the relationship going. You know, I always say in front of the committee, it's 24.2% of all veterans in this

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 29 city actually self-identify, 29.6% in the state, 33.6 nationally--

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Can you pull the mic a little closer please?

2.2

2.3

COMMISSIONER HENDON: I'm sorry. I said, less than a quarter of the veterans in this city self-identify. And so, to me, a lot of the work is to try to identify our brothers and sisters in the shadows, the other 75%, just to at least get the relationship going. And if you have the relationship, oftentimes, their mental health needs are going to come up through something else.

Before doing this job, I ran an incubator for military veterans, and had a lot of folks running their businesses, who were dealing with all sorts of other things. But we bonded through them as entrepreneurs. And then when they got comfortable, other things came out and we were able to help them. And so I feel as though a lot of it is how do we increase our service area, where more folks are tied to us so that it increases the likelihood that they will open up at some point so we can help them in other ways. I think that's— that's the key, is identify folks, Mr. Chair.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: But again, these are major hurdles, because they affect so many people. They affect the families. So every time-- You know, every time I go to the Borden Avenue homeless shelter, which I don't believe should exist. I think we should not have any of our veterans-- they should be in supportive housing, they should have their own places, they should have transitional housing, they should not be in a congregate setting, in a homeless shelter. We should give them a place.

But I-- When I do speak to them, and I mentioned it to this a number of times, that they all say they're not getting-- They-- Other veterans in the in the shelter will say people here need mental health treatment, and they're not getting it. They say they're not getting it.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Mm-hmm.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: So I'm trying to get a program, I mean, in that shelter, you know, and I'm sure you're doing it, where you can get them all together and talk about it, and try to pull it out and have mental health professionals there to— to try to help— to go go over to the individuals, to the men and say, let me— let's— let's have a—

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 31

2 let's have a meeting. Let's have a private meeting.

3 It's-- Because then-- then you can see they'll

4 straighten out their lives. Some of them-- Again,

5 20 years. I met one individual 20 years in the

6 Marines, and he was in that shelter. 20 years of

7 service to our country, and he's in that location for

a long time not receiving the mental health

treatment.

1

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

So you're-- In the budget that we provide in the City of New York, for mental health for veterans, what-- what would you say is the is the-- the main focus-- and I think it's outreach, but what is-- you know, obviously, treatment is important, but identifying it first. How do we do that on a greater scale?

identifying, what we're working to do is make sure anyone who does provide some sort of services, social services in this city, that they're asking that question: Have you served in the military? And if that person says yes, to make sure that they tie him in with us, so we know who they are. Not just us, but also with our fellow agencies. This is something we've been working on for a while. It's also-- We

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 32 1 2 recently executed the agreement with the speaker, so 3 that now through Speaker Adams office, every 4 Councilmember should receive -- Every one that we have, who is in Councilmember Bottcher's district, or 5 Councilmember Abreu's district, or Chair Lee's 6 7 district, you will know who we know. And the idea is 8 if we keep getting the touches up, that at some point 9 when that person is ready to come and seek help, or ready to say, "Look, I want to talk to somebody," 10 11 they can come to us. This stuff is nuanced, because 12 you -- I have things I need to deal with from my time 13 in Iraq, that I haven't yet, and I will get to that at some point. And it just takes time. And that's 14 15 just me speaking for me, Mr. Chair.

You know, sometimes it's about, "let's make sure we know who you are and start to work with you." So that when that time comes when you're ready to talk and ready to see somebody, we've got everything set up. And I think that's a piece of it. So a lot of it is, just let's keep identifying— we want to leverage everyone as far as— yeah.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: But after-- so after they contact, what is the average length of time it takes

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

one-year look, as far as annual, can be seen in our

25

2 Local Law 44 report. We publish that at

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Does DVS perform any outreach or public awareness campaigns about how veterans in New York City can access mental health and behavioral services? And we talked about this like at-- You know, I said, "What about getting bus shelters?" And, you know, how do we-- how do we get the word out even beyond what we're doing? You know, because you have-- you have a database.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Mm-hmm.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: And there's, there's other ways to reach veterans. And I always said, like, you know, "Bus shelters." I'm on a basic level of advertising. But there's-- Of course, the veteran service organizations are very, very important to bring in. But almost like we should have summits, you know, to really talk about this because it is a major problem in this community.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: So we-- And I want to allow for-- you know, Dr. Lauren D'Mello, from our team is also with us remotely to add to this, but a lot of it is working with our partners to get to that one-plus-one-equals-three, as far as getting the word out.

11

12

13

14

15

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

You mentioned summits. We were just a part of a

3 summit on veterans mental health held by Fordham

4 University just this past-- earlier this week, as an

5 example. Also, we work with our partners to help

6 spread the word, and we put a good number of

7 resources on nyc.gov/vetmentalhealth. But I want to

8 | just defer to Lauren to add anything else to that,

9 just so you have the full idea of what we do to try

10 | to penetrate here.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Does DVS or The Mayor's

Public Engagement Unit collect data on the number of

veterans the program has helped--

COMMISSIONER HENDON: We do, uh--

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: -- and connect to the health

16 | care coverage?

COMMISSIONER HENDON: I'm so sorry. Yes, we do collect that as far as the number of veterans we have helped through it. It's-- 150 folks have reached out to us through the GetCoveredNYCVet program. Of that 150, 12 Ultimately were identified as being, you know, candidates who could go and receive VA health care. GetCoveredNYCVet is our way of allowing for someone to speak with the typical PEU specialist and not only get set up with the New York State of Health

of the barriers is not all veterans are eligible to receive health care services from the Veterans Health Administration, Mr. Chair. And so that's one barrier. And so we work to cover that in terms of saying, "Okay, what other entities can we tie you in with?" Another barrier is the--

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: But could you just elaborate on that?

COMMISSIONER HENDON: I'm saying-- so not all-not everyone who served in the military is
technically eligible for veteran's health care, for
health care from the VA.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: But give us an example of that.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: An example is, if you-let's say you were national guardsmen, and you never

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 37 deployed on federal orders. So we had someone who worked in our team for a while who was eight years National Guard, but never deployed on federal orders. She is not eliqible for VA health care as an example. And so there's certain things that are carved out where if you don't have a certain amount of time in service, and it's about the nature of that service, you may not be able to access the VA for healthcare. And so that's why we make it a point to really tie them in with whatever is available as far as our local partners on the ground and other nonprofits. That's one example. Another example of an issue as far as a barrier -- not a barrier, but just the perceived, you know, "I don't want my employer to know that I'm wrestling with something, and I want to maintain my privacy." That's another thing that can

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

15 16 17 18 be a barrier to someone looking to access these 19 services. So yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE: I'll just-- I'll just jump in on that. By the way, it's good to see the Councilmembers and the Mental Health Committee. I love when we join together because sometimes we just see the views of the committees we're on and then when you get to do a joint hearing, you get to

2.2

2.3

barrier down.

hear about veterans issues in the mental health committee. And that was a tremendous resource when we would bring that back to veterans in the district. Chair Holden and Chair Lee, the first thing they said was identifying, and the Commissioner said, "The first problem is identifying the veterans." That's one of the barriers also. And the 51 councilmembers play a pivotal role in being able to break the

So for example, when I was— They were doing the ID— veterans ID for New York City for all migrants, immigrants, and citizens. With the New York City ID card, they didn't have a box for veterans, and it took such a long time to add the veteran identifier. So everywhere the Commissioner and I go we always ask, "How many veterans do you have in this organization?" They don't know. And even within the labor force within your own organizations, you always start with, "How many veterans do you have?" And bringing the veterans conversation to every bill, to every resolution, every housing project, "How many veterans are part of it?" Then starts this conversation of, "Well, if we don't know, how can we know? How can my Councilmember's district office be

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS

1

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 \parallel part of that? How can we then reach out to the VSO

3 organizations that are doing the critical work? And

4 how do we get the respect of the veteran to open the

5 door so that we could help?" And that's where the

6 commissioner has been tremendous on-- And I know

7 | Councilmember Paladino and Councilmember Holden now

8 | having veteran resource centers in their council

9 office. It was a huge help to get to the barrier of

10 \parallel the veterans in your district. And then this

11 | conversation, whether it's mental health, or, "How do

12 | we help veterans?" becomes more of a part of your

13 | office, part of your daily routine, because it's part

14 | of everything you do, not just this Committee. So I

15 | would keep that in the background.

I know we have Dr. D'Mello and Ellen Greeley. We are looking this way, Lauren, because I see you up on the TV screen. But they have some critical knowledge in this area. So Dr. D'Mello, I think we had a question you were going to jump in on before also.

DR. D'MELLO: I think one of our—one of our greatest initiatives is the Military Family Advocate within the Department of Education. So often in these situations, children are voiceless. They don't know where to go for help. They don't know how to

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 40 1 ask for care. 2 They are silent, similar to the story 3 that Councilmember Holden shared. Through the 4 Military Family Advocate Program, we will have quidance counselor's be able to identify these 5 children, reach out to them, therapeutically engage 6 7 with them, and then connect not only with them, but their whole family. But our services, and the 8 plethora of services, mental health services that we offer throughout New York City. So I think that's 10 11 one of our best initiatives. And we'll be able to access all the children within New York City. 12 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREELEY: Can I-- Can I 13 jump in there for a minute? I would say that one of 14 15 the best ways is what you already experienced, 16 Councilmember Holden. It's really word of mouth. 17 And the and I believe that the Dwyer Program is going 18 to offer us a tremendous opportunity for our-- our 19 veterans to connect with services, because they are 20 doing a program that they enjoy, and it's word of 21 mouth, that I think it's essential, and building the trust with the various providers that will yield 2.2

great results in connecting our veterans to our

a word of mouth experience.

services. I think it begins very much-- very much of

2.3

24

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Yes. It's word of mouth, and also, um, you know, which is why I'm saying the Veteran Service Organizations are so important, because that's— that's probably where it starts, but also in the neighborhoods, which— which is really what I'm looking for. And then— But just in the general public, like, you know, I remember, and I brought this up at a previous hearing that, you know, we have bill— everybody, or most council districts have billboards, and many of them sometimes in a neighborhood, and some— they're all peeling, and they're not, you know, they're not updated.

And then when I brought this up to the billboard company, they put up a recruitment poster for the Marines, and it stayed up for years. But I think we all should have outreach. You know, instead of a recruitment poster, sometimes maybe we should also have a poster for a helpline. Like that— Like the Veterans Emergency Crisis Hotline, to publicize that.

So, let me just ask you Commissioner, and then I'll turn it over to my-- my colleague, Chair Lee. If a veteran is having a mental health crisis, and needs immediate assistant-- assistance? What-- Is

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 42 1 2 there a number? I mean, I don't want to say 911. Ιs 3 there a number that they could call and get help? COMMISSIONER HENDON: Well, there's three 4 5 different entry points, and I'll turn it over to Lauren to add to this. It's-- You know, it's--6 7 depending on the -- how acute the issue is need, what 8 we found is folks will come in through either 311, through 988, or through 911. As far as the escalation of the needs. So 311-- you know-- 911, as 10 11 far as different -- and for veterans, it's 988+1. 12 so as far as just different intakes when someone is 13 in crisis, the -- the place they tend to reach out to, 14 Mr. Chair. 15 CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Yeah, but what--DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE: Mr. Chair, with-- I 16 17 think Lauren, Dr. D'Mello is going to jump in and--18 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Oh, okay. 19 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE: Sorry about that. 20 Lauren? 21 DR. D'MELLO: There's one more modality. 2.2 can also utilize our city's mobile crisis units. 2.3 They're similar to EMS, except they're more

therapeutically involved. So that's another option

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 43 of receiving care when Veterans are having a mental health crises.

Thank you. Thanks for that. CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: I just want to know, you know, what Paul Vallone was saying about knowing that they're even veterans, like in agencies, if they're if they're arrested, or if the veteran is arrested. I spoke to some probation officers. They didn't even know about the Veterans Treatment Court. So that is to me-- and we-- so we still have a lot of work to do. And I had five-five probation officers in my office, and only one, I believe, knew about Veterans Treatment Court. So--And again, that's, you know, there's the police. we talked about -- There's a -- there's a little checkmark when a person is arrested, are they a veteran? Because they-- Veterans Treatment Courts are very, very important. And do you know if the Manhattan Veterans Treatment Court -- Because at the last hearing we had they weren't in operation. you know if they're in operation?

COMMISSIONER HENDON: I do not at this time, Mr.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Right.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

Chair.

2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 8 | t | 9 | 0 | 0 |

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

19

20

1

COMMISSIONER HENDON: We can get back on that. I want to speak to this point. We've been focused on Criminal Justice Agency, or CJA, as a way to identify anyone who touches the criminal justice system in New York City, if they were a veteran. So this is an example of us working with a different organization to have them utilize-- The V.A. has a platform called SQUARES, or the Status Query Exchange and Response System, where you can do a bulk upload of all of those whom you contact, and it will come back and say, "These are the people here who are veterans." This is a way for us to make sure that we know anyone who was justice involved, if they were a veteran, to know who they are right away. The sooner we know, the more visibility that has for Veterans Treatment Court. And so that's how we're trying to triage that situation.

18

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Great. Great. Thank you. Thank you. And I'll turn it back to my Co-Chair.

21

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you. Yeah. I have to say even the last joint hearing we had on the Veterans Treatment Courts, a lot of that still has stuck in my mind. Because, you know, before we had

that hearing, I think the last time there was an

25

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 45 oversight hearing was in 2015. And it's amazing to me that those Veterans Treatment Courts are not utilized more, especially when we're talking about, you know, areas in overlap with the criminal justice system. And so, I'm just wondering. You know, it would be great to follow up to see which ones are up and running. And I remember the gentleman who came and talked, and he was saying he was one— the one

2.2

2.3

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Herb Sweat, yup.

and only, I think, or one of the few mentors.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Yes, I remember that. And I remember how powerful that was. And it— which is kind of connecting to my question about the peer—to peer—connectedness program that you guys have.

Because, you know, one of the things we did with our Mental Health Roadmap on the City Council was include the importance of peer—to—peer services, because we know how important that is, in terms of someone's recovery and the success of their recovery. And just wanting to know— I mean, because what you said in your testimony here is pretty powerful. These vulnerable veterans represent the largest group in committing suicide. And so, I was just wondering if you could dive a little deeper into the Transition

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 46

2 Assistance Program and peer-to-peer connectedness.

Like, how many peers do you have at this point? How many folks are involved in the plan-- I mean, not the plan, the program? And-- And what are some of the ways that you're seeing success, or maybe more help

7 and resources that are needed?

2.2

2.3

want to I guess, before answering that, just call out that we will never turn down someone who wants to help our veterans, regardless of whether they've served in military or not. We always say lead with love. And so just to be clear, anyone who wants to be a part of this, we tell them go to nyc.gov/veteranmentor to sign up to work with our folks. And so, just to put that out there.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: That's good to know.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Separately, you know, within the agency, we have three, you know, peer coordinators, as far as veteran peer coordinators. These folks focus specifically on helping our veterans who have housing needs, which is really the largest piece in the chart as far as areas that we focus on. And so there's the three that are on staff. At the same time, we leverage other

2.2

2.3

And another example of it is a program that is funded by the State called the Joseph P. Dwyer Program, which helps to-- fights to prevent veteran suicide, and fights to normalize help-seeking behavior, where we are looking to take state funding and effectively get it out to our veteran organizations, so think about our veterans of-- Vietnam Veterans of America groups, or American Legion groups, Veterans of Foreign Wars, et cetera, so that they have the resources to go on the ground in a hyperlocal way and engage our brothers and sisters.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you. And I think, just as a comment to-- one of the things that we're working on in general across the mental health sector is-- I think one of the barriers, if you ask me, and challenges is that sometimes a lot of the services that are needed are not necessarily covered through insurance. And so, the question that I have more on the state side with Medicaid, as well, as, you know,

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 48 private insurance is what types of these services can we cover more? And I know that -- You know, and I'd be curious to hear from your perspective, because before when you were talking about how, you know, there are certain requirements to receive those benefits for veterans. You know, I quess my question is: Do you think that if more of those were-services were covered, it would-- it would help sort of lessen the barrier of access, right? Is that one of the reasons why you're seeing that people are not getting help? Or is it a lot of the other factors? COMMISSIONER HENDON: I think identification is the biggest one. Whenever we speak about a veteran. Whenever we just tell ourselves, I'm thinking of a veteran, there are three other people I don't even know. You know, we just tell ourselves that. So I think that's the biggest piece. At the same time, you know, we are doing everything we can to see how can we leverage the 1115 waiver process, or what is available through Medicaid to fund certain initiatives? To fund things like-- An example is our aftercare, or the followup support we provide to those we house, who have supportive needs.

that is something that we are exploring.

The same

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

support those with-- who have food insecurity?

4 | Someone-- We feed have 8000 meals that we push out

5 | every week. How can we use Medicaid to maybe

6 increase that amount? You know, and so those are

7 things that we are actively looking at as an agency.

DR. D'MELLO: Can I jump in there also, please?

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Of course.

DR. D'MELLO: I just wanted to add that less than half of our veterans take advantage of the VA resources and services. And that's another big challenge is trying to convince, and to really refer our veterans into the system. And, again, once they receive those services, for those that qualify, those free services, or they're limited in terms of payment. Also, the medication that they receive is free. So it's not as much of a financial issue for those veterans that qualify in that particular case. Again, I think those other factors come into play about why aren't they taking advantage of the VA resources that are there? And many of those resources at the V.A. are, you know, obviously, purposely designed to meet the challenges and needs

2.2

2.3

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COMMISSIONER HENDON: This has to be said, just so that we all are on the same sheet of music. issue we're dealing with at the federal level is that the V.A. doesn't really market its services. doesn't go out of its way to tell people what it offers, or tell everyone -- how is it that, you know, everybody in this room knows what USAA is, and who USAA is, yet we have people who have served our nation really don't know what's available to them on the V.A. side. It's a public policy situation where they have the second largest budget in all the federal government, yet they serve roughly a third at best of all whom they can serve. If I serve more people, it's going to cost more money, and so there's institutional pressure on me to not cost more. And so I think that that's not saying anything on the good people who work there. It's saying things on a larger -- Do we as a nation want to really pay the cost to be right by these men and women who have served? And so, because of that we at the city level, and our friends at the state level, and our VSO friends often are filling this gap to try to get

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 51 the word out to folks, so we can try to be able to have them take advantage of things that are earned benefits. So I just wanted to make that clear.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Yeah, I think that's definitely what you're hitting upon is a challenge across the board with folks who are dealing with a lot of the mental and substance abuse issues. And actually, that's a perfect seque to my next question, because I just wanted to know how it has been-- Because I know that you had cited it a few times in your testimony that you're partnering with different agencies like DOHMH. And also what is your partnership with OCMH look like, because I know that OCMH was-- you know, has a certain budget and some of it I was-- I was told or informed is to be used for things like, you know, public service announcements or advertising. And so, just wondering how that -- if there's a way to collaborate, or if you guys already are collaborating, if you could talk about that a bit more

COMMISSIONER HENDON: So Chair Lee, I'll say a little bit and I'll throw to Dr. D'Mello from our team and Assistant Commissioner Greeley, to let them get into it. For us, a sea change was us being moved

3

4

4

5

6

7

_

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

25

initiatives line, as far as in the mayoral hierarchy

to falling under Deputy Mayor Ann Williams-Isom in

as an agency from falling under the special

the Health and Human Services line. So now it's a--

an easier, and just a more direct relationship with

all who do work in the services space. So at the

principal-- the principal level, there's constant

interaction between me and those other agency heads.

I just want to call that out. I want to throw to Dr.

D'Mello as far as other things, when it comes to coordination, and to AC Greeley.

DR. D'MELLO: Lauren, do you want to talk?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREELEY: Sorry. Do you want to think about the partnerships with OCMH first?

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Yeah. The question was about other areas of coordination between us and city agencies and other things we're doing to collaborate on mental health and veterans' concerns.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Yeah. More in particular OCMH as well as DOHMH.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Yeah.

I'll start off in that OCM is the reason we do the GAD-7 and PHQ-9, Madam Chair. They were the group that got us into that. They were also the

group that helped us-- that helped us design Mission

3 Vet Check, that buddy check program I mentioned,

4 | which is us going on offense and constantly calling

5 our people, so we keep the touches with them. So

6 when it comes to OCMH, I'd argue those are two areas

7 | that we department with them.

1

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

What was the other one again? I'm sorry, ma'am.

You said OCMH and-- DOHMH: Um, I want to-- You

know, I'll say one thing on this, and then just open

it up. You know, I know that we have had

participation from folks who DOHMH within our Veteran

Mental Health Coalition, and as part of our crisis

mapping work. I know that we've had representatives

from the Department of Health, Department of Health

and Mental Hygiene there.

Also we've been very grateful to DOHMH, for giving us better clarity and visibility on what the veteran suicide data is in this city. The most recent data is that from 2017 to 2019, it was 65 of our veterans died by suicide. And so when you look at 16.8 per day, nationally, and you look at 21.7 per year for us, we believe that our numbers are much lower here in New York City compared to other places due to a lot of the gun laws here. And so we're just

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 54 grateful for that. And just anything that you'd add, you want to say on this as far as the veterans relationship, anything more you want to add, Lauren, you want to add to?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NECKLES: Sure. I can add a little bit. Good morning, thanks for having this hearing and calling attention to this issue. addition to the data that we're sharing regarding suicide, which we track closely, and which thankfully has been flat in the city for more than a decade, we also invest heavily in the Health Department in our local crisis hotline 988, which, of course, if anybody dials the first option, press one for specialty Veterans Services. So it's critical to have that resource available to anybody who can elect to get the specialty crisis counseling for veterans. But many people will not choose that, right?, as we're hearing. There are vets who choose not to get their services in veteran-specific settings. And they can continue on to the general 988 crisis counselors, where they will receive generalist counseling in the moment, emotional support, and then connection to local services, and another opportunity for them to get connected to specialty veterans

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS

2 services that will come up in the course of making a

3 referral. The counselor will ask about that. It

4 factors into benefits and other services rendered.

5 And we still find people may not choose-- veterans

6 may not choose those specialty services, and will

7 | continue to be served in our more general mental

8 health care system.

1

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

We also have some supportive housing units that we partner with, with community-based organizations to provide special to be supportive housing for veterans, about 500 veterans in our supportive housing citywide. Half of those units are specialty. So again, this sort of theme of both specialized services for people who opt into that, and then making it available more generally for people who don't.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: And I want to be sure to give them roses too, in that the work I mentioned on the 1115 waiver, that was us reaching out to DOHMH to get a read on how to navigate this. So, as we're pursuing that it was largely due to Commissioner Vasan and his team to kind of guide us, as we're looking to get that right.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Nice.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

1516

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

DR. D'MELLO: We're also create-- We're also very-- We're also very welcoming of the Dwyer money that's being transferred over from DOHMH-- From the OMH-- State OMH, to DOHMH, to us. And we're really grateful for that funding.

Chair Lee, I'll

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE:

just jump in. Like interagency assistance is so critical, especially when you have an agency like DVS, which is the smallest agency in the city. So we can't do it all alone. So, when we work with our sister agencies, it's so important, because different resources, different staff. I'll give you a simple, right? We always talk about the largest demographic of veterans are seniors. So you would bring in DFTA, Department For The Aging, in the back of your head. They created this great new group called CONY, Cabinet for Older New Yorkers. They recently added DVS to that to bring the veteran perspective to Older New Yorker Cabinet, which has been tremendous, because now all of a sudden, we're able to have this conversation with every agency on what they're doing for older New Yorkers. And then we can come in and say, "What about veteran New Yorkers?" So it's-it's a conversation that is starting to take roots,

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 57 and not only just with the Administration, but with the other agencies to say, "Okay, how do we bring veterans to this conversation?" So we appreciate the question. Lauren, I don't know if you had anything else to add on that, but you're so important on managing those relationships.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

DR. D'MELLO: Yeah. So we utilize different agencies in different ways. For example, we have a partnership with DOC, where we have a specific coordinator that outreaches incarcerated veterans, and upon their release we connect them to services. So that they're-- they are provided with services seamlessly. We engage them prior. We perform an intake. We do an assessment. We gather their documents. So upon their release, everything is set. And it's better. It's easier for them to integrate into society. So we have projects with DOC. We have trainings that come including the Mental Health First Aid for DOHMH. Of course, our partnership with the Department of Education, GetCoveredNYC, where we work with the PEU in the Mayor's Office. So we have different partnerships, you know, where we try to engage veterans to provide services and also access them to health care.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you. Actually, you answered one of my other questions about your partnership with DOC. So, thank you for answering that. And yeah, I mean, I'm a fan of the whole to govern—you know, the whole government approach and breaking down the silos between agencies. Because you go in through—Like, I'm a whole person, but I have to walk through one agency to get this service, and another agency to get the service when—And then you know, if they're not coordinating or talking to each other, it becomes more difficult. So it's good to hear that with the veterans, you guys are coordinating a lot with the different agencies, which is—which is good to know.

I'm just going to ask one last question before I turn over to my colleagues, because I don't want you guys to keep hearing my voice all the time. And then I'll come back to questions later. But really quickly: For New York City Well, if a veteran calls and identifies, and we're able to find out and identify that they're a veteran, is the process different when a veteran calls and reaches out at New York City Well versus someone else, for example? Or I don't know if-- Yeah?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NECKLES: I can take that. Sure. So we're-- The federal government launched 988 last July. We had a 13 month transition period, where we had the two phone numbers live into the same local call center. TheNYCWell brand were sunsetting. So, it's now 988. So, I'll use that language in my response to you. And so, when anybody calls 988 they hear an option for Spanish. And then in English, they can press one to get connected to the Veterans Crisis Line, which will again give them those specialty services. If they then -- If they don't choose, that they continue into general 988 crisis counselors, with the city held contract for our local call center. And they get general emotional support, more generalized emotional support, and connection to local resources if they want that.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: That's good to know. We should promote that more, because I didn't realize-- When is New York City Well sunsetting?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NECKLES: So we're not using-- we're not advertising the brand anymore proactively. The calls will still forward--

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NECKLES: --into 988. But

3

we're keeping the number live for a while. We don't

4

want to leave anybody hanging, obviously.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Right.

6

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NECKLES: And so-- but you

7

know, as of September 1, we're like not using that

8

number, hopefully--

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okav.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NECKLES: -- and sticking 10

11

with 988 exclusively. But for-- that has been a

12

reality for the last 13 months. People have been

13

calling into the same trained counselors. So I just

14

want to assure folks that -- that the services are

15

really consistent. It's just we're going with the

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Got it. Okay. Thank you.

And

16

simpler, easier-to-remember, federal number.

17

I just want to recognize we've been joined by

18

19 Councilmember Mealy. And with that, we'll hand it

powerful testimony as well.

20

over to Councilmember Abreu to ask questions.

21

COUNCILMEMBER ABREU: Thank you so much Chairs,

2.2

for your testimony, and thank you Holden for that

2.3

Regarding PTSD treatment models, I wanted to ask

25

24

a question about animal-assisted therapy. The US VA

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

12

13

14

15

16

1718

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 61 2015 Healthcare Analysis Information Group Survey found that 52% of VA healthcare systems offer animal assisted therapy for veterans, an increase from 25 and 2011. AAT uses animals such as dogs and horses to help military members and veterans recover from physical and mental health conditions. It's quite impressive what animals can do. Dogs, for instance, can be trained to perform specific tasks, such as waking an individual suffering from PTSD from nightmares, interrupting moments of anxiety by nudging, pawing, or leaning, providing calm and comfort by laying on top of the individual, blocking or creating space for an individual by positioning their bodies in front of them or behind, and bringing medication.

My question is: How widely utilized is this form of treatment among veterans in New York City?

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Thank you so much for that question, Councilmember Abreu. I'd-- I'd have to get back to as far as exact data in-- on that, you know, as far as you know who is using those things? I know that we will put a future Veteran, Military and Community, Family Survey out. That may be another way we can try to get at that too, just to get a

handle on it. Because it -- it may not be just -- we can ask our friends at the VA to share as much as they are able with us on it. But as was mentioned, not everyone uses VA healthcare, so it won't fully cover it. And I know that a good friend, Ed Schloeman, will be testifying later today who-- part of his nonprofit Operation Warrior Shield, has an effort called Operation Canine Companion. So, he may be able to answer more on that. But we'll do what we can to try to get as best information we're able to get you on that.

COUNCILMEMBER ABREU: Okay. So, would that also apply for-- in terms of the number of AAT programs in the city, that's also question for them as well?

COMMISSIONER HENDON: We've got to do our homework and just get an idea. But we know of certain groups. Like, we mentioned that one of our Dwyer fundees is doing equine therapy, as an example. You know, I just mentioned Operation Canine Companion. But I think we've got to go back to the drawing board to get that answer to you, and just, you know, serve our community, to get an idea of how many partners are-- how many veterans are using it.

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

2 COUNCILMEMBER ABREU: No problem. I just want

2.2

2.3

to--

that's one source.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREELEY: May I-- May I offer that the VA gives that grant money for adaptive sports. And several-- There's several New-York-based organizations that are-- that receive that funding, particularly to do equine therapy. So that is--

Thank you. I mean, like AAT is very important.

Animals serve so many important purposes. We're very lucky to have them. And I hope it's a resource that we can leverage for-- for our for our veterans.

Thank you so much.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE: Well, Councilmember Breyer, that's-- it's a great point to think out of the box of, "What alternative methods are available, and then how can they be applicable in my district?" So with the equine therapy, they'll take-- they'll take veterans from the five boroughs, and give them a day of peace with the horses in New Jersey, that when you see the program (and Commissioner Hendon goes firsthand), and see this special bond, and for one day in their life, they are with a horse, and they're getting this critical treatment. But it costs money.

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 1 2 So one of the things last year that almost passed was 3 the Veterans Initiative in the Council. For example, 4 you could take that money (and every Councilmember's district is different), and use it for a program like 5 that, so that your veterans in your district can 6 7 benefit from that program. But as always, 8 everything's a budget. But that's a good way to use Initiative funding in any way you see fit for veteran needs in your particular district. And that's why I 10 11 always feel like the open-ended initiatives like that, so that each Councilmember can direct where 12 13 those funds could be best used in your VSOs, and your treatment plans, and the court systems. Anywhere 14 15 that you're-- because every district is so different. Like in my old district, it was the highest amount of 16 17 veterans in the city. Veterans are such a big 18 component, and Councilmember Paladino's office always 19 have veterans coming in and out, that the more you 20 can take an active role with that within your own, it 21 becomes such an additional resource to then get --2.2 like how we started today of identifying veterans 2.3 and -- and how we can get the different help. And in today's testimony and mental health, it's so 24

important to look at these extra forms of therapy,

1

2

13

14

15

16

17

18

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

3 that are really working with it, and then how can we

4 expand on it? And it's not really a lot of money

5 | that's involved. It's more along the lines of

6 connecting the best service to the district, and how

7 those veterans get back to you and say, "You know

8 | what? That worked. This didn't work. I love this

9 program." [TIMER BEEPS] I got beeped on my own--

10 | But that's-- that's just to give you like-- we're

11 | listening to Commissioner, and Ellen, and Linda, and

12 | Lauren D'Mello all the time.

That's the hardest part is recognizing there are these groups, but then how do we as a city then bring our vets to these groups that are doing this critical work, and expanding it? A lot of it is just a little bit of funding, but more of it is connecting the dots.

19 COMMISSIONER HENDON: I have to piggyback--

COUNCILMEMBER ABREU: Thank you so much.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: -- the one-two punch that you hear, Councilmember, also is the fact that we are working to share our data with you. So between you having the resources to do it, and also knowing who your veterans are. We hope that that'll be enough to

7

8

9

1

kind of get us to a better place if you can help more

3 of your constituents who are veterans access these

4 opportunities.

COUNCILMEMBER ABREU: I appreciate you all.

Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Great, thank you. And next,

Councilmember Paladino?

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Good morning, everybody.

How are you? Thank you for coming. As Paul has 10

11 pointed out, my office is really, really busy.

12 I just want to bring up something that I wanted

13 to connect with Tanya about as I was sitting here.

14 Something that came up this week was, we were

15 looking into-- We have a lot of veterans that come

16 in, and it's more about families and those that help,

17 you know, the survivors of the mental illness that

18 they're suffering. What -- What can we do, and what

19 are-- what is being done as far as the veterans

20 services go for the families, and for those that need

21 help, other than the veterans themselves? What kind

of outreach are we doing for the family members that 2.2

have to take care of these veterans? That's one

24 question.

2.3

3

4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

1819

20

21

22

23

24

25

The other thing is, also, our veterans need jobs.

And they're searching for them. A lot of them, like you say, are older now. And some of them are not.

And they need employment. And they're finding it very, very difficult to find jobs.

The other thing is, sitting here on the Veterans Committee now for 20 months, I -- we come back to this same thing all the time. And it's all about the outreach. How do we-- You know, we go over this again, and again, and again. The numbers don't grow exponentially for those who want and need help. just don't, because they're not being reached. in our American Legion Hall, Post 131, down on Clintonville Street. Uh, it's a very interesting dynamic because it's much older men, Vietnam War, you know, late 70s, and such. And then there's a 37year-old female Navy veteran who suffered with alcoholism (I know her personally) -- suffered with alcoholism. And I said, "Why don't you go down to the American Legion?" Well, in the last year, she's been going down, she doesn't drink anymore. kicked it. And that was after years. So this is just a very sim-- you know how small that Legion Hall I mean, it's large in size, but small in

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 68 membership. And what they were able to do for her was tremendous. But it was just simple outreach, going to the American Legion Hall, talking to people who had something in common with her. And just camaraderie, even though the age difference was so vast. But happy to say she's doing all right. She goes there every Saturday morning. She participates in whatever little activities that they do. Then they do try to host a dance.

I'm curious when you went to-- Where'd you go this week? You said you host-- there was a meeting?

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Fordham-- At Fordham
University, they had a veteran's mental health.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: How was that turnout?

I'm very curious about-- did you have a lot of people there?

COMMISSIONER HENDON: For the summit-- for the segment that we-- the panel we lead had about 25 or 30 people there.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Yeah. So when you think about it on the grander scale, and what we have going on that nobody is saying they have a problem, 30 people is nothing. It's very discouraging.

ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 69

And again, going back to the original thing. 2 3 want to help as much, as I possibly can, to get out 4 the word. Bob brought up a good point, something simple like that billboard. 988 is a very simple number. But there's other things too, that we need 6 7 to do. And I don't think the budget of course, is there for it, because you've heard me say it many 8 9 times, about getting something out in an infomercial, or, you know, on the TV, or on-- on a radio, where 10 11 they know, it's not just -- You know, there's so much here for them. It's incredible the resources that 12 13 are available to our veterans. And yet, they still don't know. So I'm just trying-- Like I said, I was 14 15 very curious about Fordham's turnout. 30 people. I 16 know, our vet-- our American Legion hosts may be 10 17 or 15. And yet my office is filled every other 18 Wednesday, with people that come from all over the city, about different things: needing jobs, help for 19 the caregivers of these people. So these are just 20 21 different avenues, and I know, Tonya and everybody's 2.2 doing the best they can. But letting people know 2.3 more so how we can get out there. This message is-is vital. I don't know what else to say. I just 24 25 don't because it's 20 months--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREELEY: Councilwoman

Paladino, just to mention to you the National

Association of Mentally Ill, NAMI, has several

chapters. I know there's certainly one in Staten

Island, and one for New York City, and they do quite

a bit of support—support work with family members,

and we're often promoting a lot of their programs,

just to give you a reference and a resource for that.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: I'm more about letting people know what the resources are. Like you said earlier. You said the shame of it is we're not reaching enough people. And that's the truth. You know, they're not self-identifying. And as the Commissioner said, for every one, there's three in the shadows. And that's very true. I'm just trying to figure out how we could get them to come forward.

You know, and a lot of them, it's just simplistic things. Housing, you know, that's easy. You know, we could figure this all out. There's so-- there's agencies that are coming together. And this can all work if enough people know about it. I'm a little frustrated. I just don't know what to do about that.

Thank you.

2.2

2.3

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREELEY: With respect to jobs, we do have a search engine called

VetConnectPro. And if-- if your constituent needs

assistance with resume writing, we can-- we also have resources for that on top of helping them search for jobs. It's a veteran-based search.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: [inaudible] knows about that.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREELEY: Okay, yep.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Okay, thank you so very much.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREELEY: Just to give you the heads up.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: And we-- And I would be remiss if I didn't call on our partners at Small Business Services has a priority one effort. So as a part of Workforcel, they've got a team of about eight specialists who work with veterans who are looking to seek jobs, and about 5000 who come to them who were looking through that each year, and about 2500 or so get placed. And so that's SBS. For those with disabilities, the Mayor's Office of People with Disabilities has NYC:ATWORK as another platform, too, for-- looking for folks who are sensitive, who open

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 72 1 to hiring. Yeah. And it's-- the information is out. 2 3 For us, we put that on nyc.gov/VetJobs. Caregiver 4 information is out at nyc.gov/VetCaregivers. It still goes back to the, "If tree falls in the woods, 5 and no one hears it, did it fall?" That's really 6 7 where we are. And so for us, a lot of it is how do 8 we-- I mentioned how we're working with the Council. 9 We're hoping that you all have our information. We're doing this with all the different electeds, so 10 11 not just a Councilmember, but an Assemblymember in 12 New York City, a State Senator in New York City, a 13 federal elected in New York City will know what we 14 know as far as vets. So, we can keep-- If we have 15 these constant touches, where you got me touching, 16 you touching, other electeds touching. If we got 17 other agencies touching, then at some point, the dam 18 will break and someone will say, let me reach out. 19 And then I have to say this piece: What's so 20 tricky here, too, is-- it's not-- Leading with mental 21 health is important, to kind of put that on the 2.2 table. At the same time, it could be that you were 2.3 talking with someone about claims, about housing, or about employment, and things came up, you know? And 24

so that's-- so we've got to make the relationship,

form the relationship, and then just constantly communicate what's out there. And at some point, step one may be, "I went to this job fair." Step three may be, "You know, I think I need to talk to somebody and get some help."

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Okay. Thank you very much.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE: Councilmember, those relationships are so important, you know, in finding out— When you mentioned about jobs, my head clicked, and said, "Well, who's giving the most jobs to veterans in New York City? And how can we work with them? How can we spread that good word?"

Because, again, we don't have the resource, what employers out there are doing the right thing? And you'd be surprised. There are— from Helmets to Hardhats, Tunnel For Towers, and Northwell Health is the largest employer of veterans.

Now, all of a sudden, you're having that conversation, and we can bring the list of veterans that are looking for work, or looking for transitional services and housing to the groups that are doing it. And that's why it was so important to create DVS in the first place, so that you have an

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 74 agency now that can be that conduit. And-- And Lauren, and Ellen, and the Commissioner was saying how those are growing.

2.2

2.3

And the more we can combine—— For example, even our own city agencies, Office of Labor Relations.

The Commissioner and I started an event that now celebrates veterans in our own city workforce. So again, you have to identify them, then you have to bring them, then you have to say—— And then you can say, "What was your journey? How did you go from being in the armed forces to working in the city?"

And tell that story to other veterans who are coming out or having difficulty.

So it's-- it's happening, but the more that we do have these hearings, and do have these conversations, it does-- and all of a sudden people are at the panels, and people are coming up saying, "Oh, I just employed-- How can I employ more veterans? How can I get veterans housing? How can I include them in my development that's been rezoned in my district?"

Chair Lee was just talking about Creedmoor facility, and I said, "Well, get some veterans in there and create a whole complex for services, and mental health treatment, and transitional affordable

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 75

2 housing. And all of a sudden the community kind of

3 likes that, because they know that veterans are being

4 part of this project. And there's a little less

5 resentment toward the project, because veterans are

6 part of it. So, I mean, that-- that's how the

7 Councilmembers have tremendous impact on where

8 veterans become a part of the conversation.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you.

1

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: We have all of this. want the veterans to come. That's the issue. You know, getting our guys and girls out there to-- to actually use these fantastic things that we have available to them. That-- That, I think, is the most was frustrating thing for me because we're watching our veterans age out. Meanwhile, there's so many in their 30s, in their 40s that do need this. as technology -- as savvy as they are, technologically they just cannot maneuver their ways around it. don't want to identify. I'm trying to figure out: What is the stigma? What is the problem with these younger people, 30s, 40s, 50s, not stepping up and saying? Because they only have 34 people, a lot of them are Vietnam vets. You know, they're older I want to try-- Because we have so many people.

```
COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND
    ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS
                                                        76
1
2
    resources, you have so many resources, I want to know
3
     what we could do to get them involved. What do we
4
    need to promote these resources so that they know
5
     that they're out there?
        DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE: A lot of our
6
7
    resources?
8
        COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: And then this could be a
9
    huge success.
        DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE: I don't know about
10
11
     tremendous resources, but definitely partners. We'd
12
     always love to have more resources.
13
        COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Uh, yeah. Actually, I
14
     was going--
15
        DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE: But we usually find
    them in the hands--
16
17
        COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: That was good. Which
18
     leads me to -- which, I want didn't want to go there,
19
    but--
20
        DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE:
                                      Why not?
21
        COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Heh. Go ahead.
                                                   The
2.2
     state money that you see: How much is the state
2.3
    money that you see for your budget?
        DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE: Ellen on the Dwyer
24
25
     funding. Yeah.
```

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREELEY: Yeah. 3 the Dwyer program. We have roughly about \$800,000 4 from-- over various fiscal years. And we're in the 5 midst of trying to roll-- roll out the money. we've been involved with-- We're issuing a concept 6 7 paper through the Dwyer Program, which will be 8 followed by a Request For Proposal. We are currently using some of that money for piloting the Dwyer program, and we do -- we are currently operating four 10 11 programs, a different one in each borough, working 12 very closely with the American Legion.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: I want to clarify that statement.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Yes. Please clarify it.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: I want to clarify that. So it's-- it's \$150 that we received for FY 22. And it's to be \$400 for the following fiscal years.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: \$150,000?

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Yes, \$150,000 from the--

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: That's it?

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Correct. And so that's-that's the-- that's through the Joseph P. Dwyer
Program. It's a program where communities across the
state are receiving money from, you know, directed

2.2

2.3

And so for New York City, it's \$150 for FY 22.

It's \$400 for FY 23. And it'll be \$400 for the subsequent fiscal years, and so we received FY 22 money, right around the time we needed to spend it.

And so we said, let's put into effect these pilot programs that Ellen was talking about. And so for now, this upcoming process she talked about, where at nyc.gov/VetDwyer, veteran service organizations, entities, and nonprofits can apply to be able to obtain that money. That is about the balance for 23 and 24. When it comes to state money that we're looking to try to get in the hands of our local veteran groups to help people.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Ah, okay.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Separate-- Separate from that, we do receive aid to locality money from the State too.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: What is that?

COMMISSIONER HENDON: So we do receive aid to locality money from the State, Councilmember

Paladino. That's \$412,500 was last year's aid to locality amount. Forgive me for not knowing the

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Just shy of \$6 million.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO:

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE: So it's--

2 3 COMMISSIONER HENDON: And I want to-- I just have 4 to say, I think our emphasis has really been on, you know, how can we work together collaboratively 5 legally with our elected officials in helping support 6 7 outreach? So that's really what we've been playing 8 very much forcefully, and that we've also signed that 9 agreement with the Assembly as well, where all the New York State Assemblymembers in the New York City 10 11 delegation will get our information. We're in the 12 process of having that done with the State Senate. 13 And same things being piloted with our Borough 14 Presidents. So that -- the agreement with the Borough 15 Presidents will allow that each Borough President 16 will have their veterans' contact info, and that 17 extends to Community Boards and so a Community Board 18 Chair, District Manager will know, "Here the veterans 19 in my district." So, for us, it's been: 20 focus on making sure everyone -- It's one team, one 21 fight. All of us are in this as far as providing--

2.2 CHAIRPERSON LEE: So, sorry, Councilmember --

2.3 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: In that -- In that budget

How do we

is also your salaries, correct? 24

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.3

2.2

24

25

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Sorry, Councilmember. I just want to-- we can go to round two questions afterwards. But I-- Just because there's a couple more Councilmembers that are waiting to ask questions as well, but we can come back to you.

Um, so we have Councilmember Hanif next, followed by Councilmember Mealy.

COUNCILMEMBER HANIF: Thank you so much Chairs. And thank you all for your commitment. And it's just been an honor to hear about the scale and scope of services and issues.

I want to return to an issue that was raised by Chair Lee on the peer coordinators. And you mentioned that there are three peer coordinators. Could you walk us through if three is sufficient? And I know that you welcome anybody who wants to volunteer and offer their services. What do the three peer coordinators do, and is three a sufficient amount of staffing?

COMMISSIONER HENDON: I want to-- And I thank you for that question, Councilmember Hanif. so we have-- one of our chartered areas is to focus on housing. And so those coordinators focus on veterans who are in need of emergency or supportive

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 housing folks are in the shelters, and who are just

3 coming out of the shelter system. And so, within our

4 team, our housing and support services, vertical,

5 that's what those three veteran peer coordinators are

6 | focused on.

When it comes to other efforts, I'm going to defer to Lauren and to Ellen. We often will partner with other groups that have their own veteran peer coordination, you know, arms or initiatives and things like that. But speaking for us, it's very much a strong focus on "this person is currently in the shelter system, and we need to get them to that next level. Let's put them in touch with a VPC."

COUNCILMEMBER HANIF: That's great to know. And could you also share if that transition from shelter into supportive housing: How challenging is it? because I know that many veterans don't have IDs, and IDS inherently prohibit many New Yorkers, and especially veterans from access to these vital components, such as housing, work, and even other IDs?

COMMISSIONER HENDON: I'll-- You know, I'll let, you know, Lauren and Ellen chime in. When-- When I think about supportive housing, the issue for us is

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 84 to obtain enough stock that is specific, supportive of our veterans. So working to have more housing erected for our veterans. And so, we tie in heavily with the-- there's the HHAP program at the state for providing capital for nonprofits looking to develop supportive housing, where there's \$5 million of the \$128 million that's annually carved out that set aside for those looking to develop veteran's supportive housing. Also there is the Empire State Supportive Housing Initiative, which is to provide services money. So, if I'm looking to set something up, and I want to provide services and supportive housing for veterans, that -- what we will often do is provide a letter of support for someone's application, provided that we go through the right city traps and get the right approvals. So, we'll write a support letter that is accompanied in that developer's application. Also we will have something that we send to the working groups at the state, so they know hey, look, we really advocate for these groups. When I first came on the job before COVID, I did

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

a survey of the various supportive housing opportunities to development that are here. We

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS

2 | learned that there was little churn for those that

3 are veteran specific. We think about great partners

4 like Volunteers of America, or Service for the

5 Underserved, or SUS, or the Jericho Project, et

6 cetera. We-- or Help USA. That they-- We need to

7 | build more, as far as things that are more veteran

8 specific. And so that's what we've been focused like

9 | a laser. Right now, the pipeline of projects that

10 have been approved through our advocacy, as far as us

11 | saying, "Look, here's our support letter for you,

12 | ISHA applicant, or HHAP applicant." We know that

13 | they are more than 250 units that are in the pipeline

14 | to be developed. Similar to a project many of us

15 know called Surf Vets out in Coney Island. And so

16 | for us, when I think of supportive housing for

17 | veterans, I'm thinking of, how do we make sure that

18 | more of this housing is built so that our brothers

19 and sisters can have a place to go, to stay?

20 COUNCILMEMBER HANIF: And is there a goal that

21 DVS outlines for how many supportive housing per year

22 | you're trying to ensure are getting built?

23 COMMISSIONER HENDON: I'll answer it a different

24 way.

25

1

COUNCILMEMBER HANIF: Okay.

2 COMMISSIONER HENDON: The point in time count 3 numbers, most recently available numbers, 482 4 veterans were in the shelter system as of the 2022 5 point in time count. Eight were street homeless, and then the remaining 474 were in the shelter system. 6 7 For us, functional zero is a number that's less than 8 400. And so for us, it's how can we build enough supportive housing between those programs (also, 9 between working with VASH, or Veterans Affairs, 10 11 Supportive Housing, which is a different effort that 12 is subsidized through the Department of VA and HUD) --13 how do we have enough of this bill to be able to get to that and stay below that at all times? And so 14 15 we've been having regular meetings with NYCHA, with HPD, and with the VA on this front as far as being 16 17 lockstep and how do we get to a good place on this? 18 COUNCILMEMBER HANIF: That's great to know. And 19 one final piece I have on just understanding the 20 barriers receiving care is: Could you speak more 21 directly about women veterans and what kinds of 2.2 services are available to women specifically? 2.3 women present unique challenges in this conversation,

and I would like to hear a little bit more about what

24

2.2

2.3

I think for us what's-- When we think about women's needs, a lot of it comes to Veterans Health Administration, and how the health footprint for the VA presents itself, as far as being welcoming to women veterans. We know that women veterans is the largest, fastest growing demographic within the veteran community. So a lot of it is having a more specific, you know, capital footprint. There was a-- an act that was passed recently called the Deborah Sampson Act, where the VA is increasing its investment in having facilities that are specific to women, and having services specific to women.

We also know our friends of the James J. Peters

VA have done a lot to have more women-specific

offerings as well. About 8% of the veterans in this

city are female.

As for us, it ties back out, which is well. What faces do we need to present to be able to attract this group to come out of the shadows just like all others? I also know that—— As I mentioned in my testimony, we will have an event that focuses on women veterans, as far as an entrepreneurship piece,

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 88 and things for women veterans and entrepreneurship

COUNCILMEMBER HANIF: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you. Councilmember Mealy.

COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Good morning. Thank you for this important hearing. I'll be very guick. said the one-punch, two-punch about the therapy. you have a database where, if elected officials want to put some money in and say, "I want the my veterans in my district to go horseback riding, a petting zoo," anything therapeutic that that would help our veterans with stress. You said one day, I may want-because I remember City Council used to have funds where I would send my seniors away for a whole week for therapy, massages, everything. So if an elected official wanted to do that, do you have a database or a list of what programs that we could tap into that I could say, "This veteran in my district, he probably just wants to go fishing." And that would be therapeutic for him.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE: I'd go with him too.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

next spring.

COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Exactly. So, just quickly,

3

because I've got some other stuff.

4

COMMISSIONER HENDON: That's a great question.

5

I'll defer to Ellen and add to that. Yes. As far as

6

having that information if needed. I'll defer to

7

Ellen.

me.

8

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREELEY: Yes. I do have

9

to-- No, we don't have an official database--

10

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Not an official database,

11

but a list, as far as a list.

12

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREELEY: --but you have

13

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Yeah.

15

14

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREELEY: That's a lot of

16

contacts with a lot of the organizations out there.

17

Um, we have a whole outdoor recreation therapeutic

1819

grouping out there. So that-- The Sierra Club runs

that. We're certainly familiar with several other--

20

other groups for, you know, equine therapy, for

2122

canine therapy that are helpful. We're-- Again,

we're really trying to develop our program for the

23

Dwyer program. And I know that, you know, there is--

24

I haven't gotten a fishing group to respond yet. But

we counsel each veteran that calls DVS. We counsel

8 think that really alleviates them of the burden, of

employers can't outreach -- often find out. And I

9 some of the stigma that you know, "Who's finding out

about my treatment? How are they going to judge me?

11 How will that affect my life?" So that's one thing,

12 you know, we do on a personal-- on a personal, one-

13 | to-one basis.

7

10

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

14 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: One-on-one basis?

15 DR. D'MELLO: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Because some people may have a full-time job, and may need the services, but then if they go to a mental health veteran, it can jeopardize their job. So, I was just saying: What protocol you have that can shield them, that they don't feel it's bad to go to get mental health while you having a full time job. So we could talk about that, next time. I got something else.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: And it's something we also tell people too-- I just-- I just want to add too

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Councilwoman.

92 that-- we-- A lot of times they said, "I'm worried about my employer taking certain steps against me too, on account of being a veteran." So, for that, we always, you know, we try to counsel people on the city's human rights laws on this stuff, and counsel them on USERRA for folks worried about employment things. So a lot of that information is at nyc.gov/VetRights too, as far as that -- When we get to that discuss, we say, "Look. Know what your rights are. You are protected in these ways." But we have that stuff listed on nyc.gov/VetRights, Madam

COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: That's important. You said it's--

Sorry,

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER GREELEY: Yeah, sorry. just wanted to add in that one of our missions is really to kind of create military cultural competency for-- for institutions to get a better handle and understanding of what it is to-- what-- what it is to be a veteran. And I think that would also help to alleviate some of the pressures and destigmatize what is also going on in the workplace.

COUNCILMEMBER MEALTY: That's good. And my pet peeve... You say, SBS is helping local groups with

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 93 1 2 jobs and just different things like that. You know 3 this is mental health. And the city was supposed to have vendor license for veterans. How is SBS and the 4 Veterans Committee is helping least about 3% of 5 veterans with their vendor's license, where they're 6 7 being bullied, were they're being almost stigmatized. ("If you come on this corner, I'll hurt you.") 8 this is where some of our veterans are keeping their sanity by having this vendor's license, and the city 10 11 now-- and the police don't care. So how-- What is SBS and the City doing about that, and a veteran? 12 13 I'm a part of it. If you could help me, I would. COMMISSIONER HENDON: I know the last discussion 14 15 we had was about a week ago. I think was last week 16 or so, we had Robert [inaudible] who's one of the 17 leaders in that community of street vendors. And the 18 key issue with it is: There are state laws that 19 allow for veterans to do certain vending that 20 supersedes city laws. And so, the last discussion I 21 had with him, he said he had positive conversations 2.2 with the Department of Sanitation on this, as far as 2.3 what's being done, and with PD as far as you know-- I can get back to you on that. But the last meeting we 24

had was literally him coming to the office about a

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 94 week or so ago, and we talked about what's going on as far as trying to break through and get to a point where also OATH (I have to give them favor too), because OATH has gone and said, "Look, we want to look into the situation with someone did have a fine or something like that, if it's a situation where it was giving you a city fine, but you have this state license, we want to remove this," as far as remove that as an issue. So throwing that out.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

So we'll get back to you on that. But the last update I have on it, which is as of this month is that things are going in the right direction. we are going to have a separate convening for our veteran street vendors on, I believe, it's November 1st at the Municipal Building. And so we are-- You know, things are moving in the right direction and when it comes to people respecting the state laws for And I want to give credit to Chair Holden vendors. for that. With the introductions that came from Chair Holden's team that Rob was able to take advantage of, and he was the first to say, "Hey, I'm really grateful to the Chair for helping make these connections, so I can go and do X, Y, and Z." So, I understand things are moving in the right direction.

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

over.

COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Yes. That's-- Why does it seem like my time went by so quick? But I want to thank our Chair, in regards to-- I would love to be at that meeting, because I'm still getting the letters from the street vendors. And it's very sad. They really-- That's keeping their sanity, making their own money. But it was really put in place for them. And somehow or another, groups have taken it

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE: Councilmember Mealy, it's always -- it's always good to see you. And I'm glad you brought that up. You know, a lot of the bills that come forward sometimes forget there's statutory protections for protected classes. disabled veterans vending issue is always in that part. So as Albany looks to expand vendor licenses, their bills did not have the protection for the disabled vendors. And that's where our role comes in and say, "Hey. Don't forget: As you're expanding licenses, we have a protected class." So the Commissioner, and I, and the team, and a small group that we have are always focused on -- on how to protect that that very unprotected group, especially when they took away enforcement from the NYPD,

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 96 1 2 because God forbid the NYPD does enforcement. 3 don't want that. So, we had to find other ways to do 4 that. Now sanitation has taken over. So it's-- It's 5 a lot of process. And I find the best way to handle it. Say we're talking about Time Square. 6 7 Square is always a hot issue, or in front of the 8 public libraries, or at the parks, is to work with 9 that actual Alliance, whether it's the Time Square Alliance, with the local police precinct, with the 10 11 sanitation that's assigned for that area, bring in 12 the disabled vendors, and have the conversation and 13 say, "Here's Frank, here's Joe, here's Susan. 14 have licenses. They're here every day. Make sure 15 they're protected and not pushed out by other unlicensed vendors." And they have the voice to say, 16 17 "Here I am. Don't miss me." And that's been a tremendous help, but it's-- it's always a daily. 18 19 COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: It's always -- And it's very 20 delicate. 21 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE: Very delicate. 2.2 COUNCILMEMBER MEALTY: So I'm looking forward. 2.3 We appreciate you. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER VALLONE: COMMISSIONER HENDON: And we will get back to 24

with more response. On a principal -- The principal

2 level, things are communicating the right way.

3

it gotten to the rest of the vendors? That's the

4

question. And that's the kind of stuff we will-- we

5

owe you a response on what's going on on this. But I

6

really shown a lot of favor to the situation now that

know that the Sanitation and that OATH have both

7

they understand it. So that we pray, this won't be

8

something that keeps coming up, that this will be

9 10

resolved.

me, scared--

11

12

communication with SBS to help these vendors--

COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: But please stay in

13

veteran vendor licenses, to make sure-- Because some

14

of them are not using it now because they don't want

15 16

not getting summonses. But soon as a vet comes on a

17

corner, and they have their license. But somehow

18

another, they get ran off, and people with no

to get hurt. And new vendors are coming up.

19

vendor's license at all do not get bothered.

20

So, Chair, we-- that's-- and they're coming to

21

2.2

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: That's been an issue. That

2.3

was an issue in the last Council. We're going to--

24

COUNCILMEMBER MEALY: Yup.

2.2

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Our goal is to-- is to revisit that at another hearing, and make sure that all the agencies involved respect the veterans, and they get certainly the protection with the laws that they-- they rightfully have on the books and we have to enforce it. So thank you for bringing that up.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: Mm-hmm. I've got to acknowledge there is Craig Carowana[ph] on the Chair's team who made some connections that were instrumental in this getting in its right place, just to call that out. So yeah.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Okay, just a few more questions. There's-- I'm sorry? Oh, Councilmember Nurse has joined us. Do you have any questions?

Okay. Do you want to-- You don't? Okay. I'm sorry.

Promising mental health treatments for veterans.

Let's talk about that. We talked-- We mentioned the animal assisted therapy already. And-- But there are several others, and I just want to bring up RTM, Reconsolidation of Traumatic Memories, the model for-- you know. Can you-- Can you tell us so you know, the feelings whether you know DVS, or DOHMH keeps up

3 | treatments.

2.2

2.3

COMMISSIONER HENDON: I want to acknowledge someone who will speak soon, as far as the prior Commissioner for DVS, Dr. Laurie Sutton, who is really you know, one of the key advocates for this effort as far as RTM, or Reconsolidation of Traumatic Memories Protocol.

Our awareness of it goes so far as helping to facilitate training of professionals in that space, during the time just prior to the pandemic, as far as just trying to get more folks trained up by Dr. Frank Bork, who's an architect of it. And that was really picking up the baton from work that General Sutton had began. So for us, that's been our touch with RTM. And we know of the training. We are—We have supported efforts to have more who are taught to actually apply it so more of our veterans and families can benefit. But yeah.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: What about DOHMH? What arehow do they feel about the program?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NECKLES: Sure. So we-We are in support of any sort of treatment that has a
strong evidence base, and I think there's a growing

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 100 evidence base for RTM as well as other more creative and cutting-edge treatments for PTSD.

2.2

2.3

So you know, we don't take a position on particular therapies, but absolutely anything that has an evidence base and—— and as approved by the FDA is something we'd want to make sure is available to treatment providers across the city.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: And we're going to we're going to hear about RTM shortly. But to me what I've read about it, it really is—— It's really a treatment that could be done, I think within five sessions. It's very quick. And it's worth trying. It's—— At least on the city level.

And so I'd like to talk about how do we introduce it? How do we roll it out in the future, and experiment, and put-- put funding toward it from the City Council? So let's-- let's revisit that. Also Psychedelic Assisted Therapy. That's a new-- another area that we should explore. These-- These are near and dear to me, especially what I've heard about RTM. I don't know too much about Psychedelic Assisted Therapy. But I'm sure that we try anything that-- that can work. Because we haven't done enough, like I mentioned before. Just-- Just some questions on

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 101 the administration of Kendra's law that requires each county in New York State to establish a local Assisted Outpatient Treatment Program, AOT. On the, you know, the DOHMH website or webpage states that New York City Assisted Outpatient Treatment Program is responsible for implementing Kendra's law in New York City. What's-- What's the administration's feeling about my bill on reporting?

2.2

2.3

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NECKLES: Sure. Um, so we support the bill. We're, you know, invested heavily in Assisted Outpatient Treatment. We would recommend an amendment to capture the full universe of referral sources so that you can get the best possible information.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Okay. Because the last administration wasn't too keen on it. I just want to let you know that. We didn't-- You know, I just want to-- I always like to do that. But because I did question the last administration, on-- You know, because we do have people with issues. And again, it goes-- it extends far beyond veterans, but we really need to really use that law, because there's several high profile cases in New York City, that they did fall through the cracks. And we have to-- So I'd

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 102

2 like to certainly talk to your team. And let's see 3 what we could do with the bill to expand it and to 4 really help everyone that— that gets into the

5 program and get help to more people.

Intro 946? Do you want to mention that?

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Oh, no. Just-- Just whether or not the administration's in support of it for Councilmember Hudson's bill.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER NECKLES: I'm going to take that one as well. Yeah. I think we support the intent. The Health Department supports the intent of this bill. Obviously, access to mental health supports and services is vitally important. We would not be the implementing agency. We don't have the role, you know, establishing staff roles in other city agencies.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: okay. Thank you. Back to the Chair.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you so much. Um,

Councilmember Paladino, or anyone else, did you guys

have second-round questions, or...? Okay. All

right. With that, I think we are-- I'm going to turn

it back to Sarah.

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 103

2.2

2.3

COUNSEL: Thank you, Chair. Thank you very much, members of the administration.

We will now move to testimony from the public. I will call up individuals in panels and all testimony will be limited to about four minutes. I'd like to note that written testimony which will be reviewed and full by us, the committee staff, may be submitted up to 72 hours after the closing of this hearing by emailing it to testimony@council.NewYorkcity.gov.

Our first panel will be a mixed panel between inperson and zoom participants. For the in person, we
have Michael Moreno and Loree Sutton. And then on
Zoom, we'll have Megan Bourke and retired Chief
Master Sergeant Edward Schloeman. We'll begin with
the in-person folks once they get situated. Thank
you.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: So, just as the Commissioner, and your team, and DOHMH folks leave, thank you so much again for all the information and definitely look forward to having more conversations. So, thank you.

Loree, when you're ready, you may begin.

GEN SUTTON: Chair Lee, Chair Holden,

distinguished members of the Committee on Mental

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 104 1 Health, Disabilities, and Addiction and the Committee 2 3 on Veterans, Commissioner Hendon, honorable civic officials, community leaders, advocates, caregivers, 4 survivors, fellow veterans, Blue and Gold Star families, my sweet Loree, allies and friends. 6 7 you all for being here, and for your leadership and commitment to making New York City a place is where 8 9 there is space and grace for all to live lives of progress, passion, dignity, and respect. 10 11 Today I'm honored to lead off in this panel. testimony will be followed by Dr. Frank Bourke, the 12

Today I'm honored to lead off in this panel. My testimony will be followed by Dr. Frank Bourke, the creator of the RTM protocol, who will be testifying remotely. Ed Schloeman, also testifying remotely. He is president of Operation Warrior Shield, Mike Moreno sitting next to me, my battle buddy in person. Mike and I serve as fellow foundation board members for the Chapter 126 Vietnam Veterans of America, here in Manhattan.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

And I regret to say that our fifth panel member,
Dr. Rachel Yehuda, who is one of the most
distinguished preeminent researchers, clinical
experts in the field of PTSD, who has recently opened
up a center for psychedelic psychotherapy and trauma
as well as her work for years now at the Bronx VA,

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 105 her request to testify this morning was denied by the VA. She has however, agreed to respond to any

questions we might have on a follow-up basis.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Today, we gather to address and act on critical issues affecting the most vulnerable and marginalized New Yorkers, to serve as an active and informed voice for those who are afraid, or unable to speak. illuminate places within of darkness and despair, to boldly break through the blockades and bureaucracy to advance vanquard values, social innovation, equitable access, community advocacy, scientific knowledge, clinical practice, and relevant outcomes. end, I heartily endorse adoption of numbers 0793, requiring the creation of a mental health coordinator to assist in performance outreach for city employees, and number 0946, requiring the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to report referrals, filed petitions, and the number of resulting court orders for individuals to assisted outpatient treatment programs under the state law known as Kendra's law. It's beyond time to make these changes to New York City Local law.

I also heartily endorse making November Veterans Appreciation Month.

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 106

2.2

2.3

Regarding the topics— the topic of today's hearing, advancing breakthrough treatments for PTSD, including psychedelics, this truly is work worth doing. As a retired military psychiatrist, finding ways to address PTSD more effectively is my life's work. Tackling the tide of suffering, despair, addiction and suicide and promoting growth, resilience, initiative and trust there is no greater privilege. Throughout today's hearing, we will collectively witnessed the trauma tsunami of suffering upon us, face the facts, listen to stories of strength, listen— learn of scientific progress, myriad services and burgeoning programs, and rally around recollections of recovery.

Yet important questions remain. Where do we go from here? What can we do? What should we do? What must we do? It's complicated to be sure. And given the complex web of dynamics, characterizing the PTSD industry is daunting.

Let's simplify with 10 things to know about PTSD and its treatment.

Number ten: PTSD is not a military specific affliction, stemming only from the horrors of combat.

Assault, motor vehicle accidents, rape, torture,

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 107 1 2 incest, and natural disasters are a few of the 3 experiences which render psychological trauma, a 4 human experience and injury which can lead to PTSD. Number nine: PTSD need not result in a life sentence of silence, suffering and shame. 6 7 Breakthrough treatments offer real hope, fostering 8 the potential to catalyze posttraumatic growth and resilience with grit, gratitude, and grace. Number eight: PTSD does not occur in isolation. 10 11 The trauma of exposure to a terrifying event, 12 experiencing it yourself or knowing that someone 13 close to you is threatened. Witnessing atrocities 14 occurring to others and or being repeatedly exposed 15 to graphic details of traumatic events is often 16 accompanied by sleep disruption, pain, whether it's physical, emotional, or spiritual, moral injury, 17 18 flashbacks, nightmares, and tragically all too often 19 deaths of despair, suicide, drug overdose and 20 alcoholism. 21 Number seven: Despite the best of intentions and 2.2 billions of dollars spent since 9/11, the current 2.3 quote "gold standard treatments" are failing

miserably to meet this moment in which so many are

25 struggling to survive.

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 108

2.2

2.3

Six: Tell me this, if veterans were doing well, with treatment as usual, why do suicides and overdoses remain at epidemic levels?

Number five: If treatments as usual were so effective, why are up to 50% of veterans unable to tolerate them?

Number four: If treatments as usual were acceptable, tolerable and effective, why would veterans and their loved ones advocate so passionately for psychedelics?

Number three: A growing chorus of researchers, clinicians, veterans, family members, survivors, caregivers, and allies are calling for real progress in advancing the innovation of breakthrough PTSD treatments, including psychedelics. Novel, brief, lasting, effective, and non-traumatizing countless lives depend on how we respond to this clarion call to action.

Number two: PTSD is real. Breakthrough

treatments like Transcendental Meditation,

Reconsolidation of Traumatic Memories, and MDMA

assisted psychotherapy (coming soon) really do work.

Early intervention prevents needless suffering. Yet

trauma healing can occur decades later. And speaking

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 109 up, reaching out, seeking support, and demanding change is real strength.

Number one: PTSD treatment is far too important to be left to the doctors, researchers, clinicians, elected and civic officials, philanthropists and suffering individuals and their families. All of us must summon the courage, audacity and outrage to demand better, to harness the fierce urgency of now.

This concludes my formal testimony. I'm honored to engage in an ongoing dialogue today and going forward to address this vital need for bringing breakthrough PTSD treatments to New York City.

And with that, I think we'll save Q&A for the remainder of the panels. I'm going to turn it over to-- actually I think it's Dr. Frank Bourke who is next on the on the panel agenda. Dr. Bourke are you with us?

COUNSEL: We can move to, um-- Mr. Moreno.

GEN SUTTON: Okay. That's fine.

COUNSEL: And then we can go back. Yeah.

22 GEN SUTTON: Uh, let's go-- I'll tell you.

You're right here, Mike. Let's turn to Mike Moreno,

24 my battle buddy.

2.3

2.2

MR. MORENO: I don't know about battle buddy. What do I got to do here? Press that button right there. Ooh, okay. Thank you.

Well, thank you for having me here. I just want to speak about RTM in what it meant to me and what it did for me. I just wrote a testimonial. But I kind of changed my mind at the last minute and said I want to do a post-RTM statement. So I'd like to pass out the original, so you can read— if you want me to read along, read it, or have me read along with you.

Okay, I'll-- since we have a little bit of time in here, I'm going to read what I just handed out.

My name is Mike Marino. I always said I'm a combat infantryman. I served as a rifleman with the 101st airborne in the jungles of Vietnam A Sau Valley in 1969. I say, "I am a combat infantryman," instead of, "I was a combat infantryman," because once you have been in combat, the memories, especially the bad ones, stay with you forever.

Shortly after being discharged from the army, I started having nightmares and flashbacks. I became hyper vigilant of my surroundings and avoided large gatherings. I trusted no one and withdrew socially from my friends and family members. I never

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 111 discussed my time in Vietnam with anyone. It took over 20 years for me to find out what was causing my life to change so drastically. I had PTSD. For another 20 years, on and off, I had been in PTSD therapy, both with one-on-one counselors and in group sessions. These programs did not work for me.

2.2

2.3

I believe that in the early days of PTS treatment an effective therapy has not yet developed, and still has not improved much over the years.

Finally, after almost 55 years, I found a therapy that has eliminated the demons I lived with all these years. It is called RTM, Reconsolidation of Traumatic Memories. RTM has a 90% documented success rate, and can be computed in five hours over three weekly sessions.

During my first RTM session, after discussing the PTS symptoms, they were causing me the most grief, I was asked to pick events from my combat experiences that troubled me the most, rating them from 1 to 10 with 10 being the worst. I chose an ambush firefight where my good friend was killed and I was wounded.

In a second session, we went through several mental exercises where I reenacted the event in the third person: Me looking at myself, watching the

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 112 event unfold. We did several times, putting less emphasis on the gory details each time. At the end of the session, I cheered up. That event went from a 10 to a 3.

2.2

2.3

In the last session, we changed to reenacting the event in the third person to me watching the event unfold from a safe place before the firefight to a shape place after the fight, looking at the horrible events during the firefight as still images in a fast-running black and white slideshow. We did this several times. And by the end of the session, the ambush firefight event that was a 10, then a 3, is now a zero. The demons were gone. I could talk about this event without anxiety, anxiety I had previously.

The most astonishing thing is that other combat events I experienced have also gone to zero. I can't explain how this happens in five hours. I don't know how the brain works.

I now feel that the heavy burden I lived with for so many years is gone, and I can resume my life without the fear and anxiety I experienced. I want to thank Frank Bourke when he comes by for developing RTM, and of course, Loree Sutton, MD, for making RTM

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 113 available to me, and my counselor, Florence Malone, for giving me-- guiding me through the RTM experience. RTM for all Vietnam veterans-- all my Vietnam war brothers and sisters, RTM works. For all veterans, RTM works. For all first responders, law officers, or anyone who's had an experience-- traumatic experience, RTM works.

Once again, my name is Mike Marino. I was a Combat Infantryman, and now I am back to becoming a better husband, father, grandfather, and friend.

That's what happened back in February and March.

And almost six months later I'd like to report what's going on in my life now.

It has been six months since I completed my RTM sessions from my PTS treatment. The demons that had been destroying my life for the last 50 years have not returned. I have not had any more nightmares.

Not one. No flashbacks. Not one. Loud noises like the Fourth of July fireworks no longer sound like incoming mortar rounds. Just a boom followed by beautiful, colorful sparkles in the sky. I'm happier now. I'm out of my protective solitary man cave.

I'm friendlier now. I'm more open. I'm looking to

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 114 make contact with my old friends and meet new ones.

I'm free. Free from the demons.

2.2

2.3

Am I back to normal? What is normal? Everyone's normal is different. After a half a century of living with PTSD I'm having a little problem knowing what's my normal? What is it?

I know I may need some help repairing the things
I did wrong in the past. Maybe more therapy. I'm
open to that. My new future, my new normal, started
today I completed my RTM therapy.

PTSD: I consider PTSD a wound. An open wound. In Vietnam, when one of my fellow soldiers got wounded, the medics, God bless them all, came to their rescue, sometimes risking their own life.

Their job was to stop the bleeding and relieve the pain. That is what RTM does for PTSD. It removes the demons. Many times I have heard a medic give a soldier assurance that "everything is going to be alright" even if it wasn't. As they put him in a medivac helicopter, to fly off to a field hospital where the doctors and surgeons would treat the wounds, get them healed, send them to rehab, and get them back to the world. That's healing. The second part of PTS treatment. After RTM, they may all need

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 115 further counseling to stop alcoholism, drug abuse.

Some may need help repairing a broken marriage or a severed family relationship. Some may be homeless.

Some need to secure skills for employment. The counselor's job does not end with RTM. It's the second phase. Don't just treat PTS symptoms, treat the whole person.

PTSD is not just an effective therapy for veterans. We all know that. We have a PTSD epidemic PTSD is prevalent -- prevalent among our first responders. Police officers see death every day. Firefighters risk their lives trying to save lives, sometimes in vain. Paramedic see dying accident victims every day. Hospital workers from the janitorial staff, to the doctors and nurses have seen death firsthand during the pandemic. Now think of spousal abuse, parental, custodial, or stranger child How about the teenagers bullied and gang abuse. beaten, the rape victim, the mugging victim. are all prime candidates for posttraumatic stress. They all have one thing in common: At one time or another, they thought that the demons will go away if they committed suicide.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

Everyone in this room has the ability, the capability to get together to create a comprehensive mental health program that would benefit those in desperate need, and most importantly, save lives.

I'm a simple man. And I have a simple solution.

I used as an example opening up a business, opening up a store. We will open up an RTM store. What do we need? We need a location. Office space. It's not a big deal is it? Then we need our product.

What is our product? Our product is counseling.

Counselors. We have to hire counselors with RTM training and assign them to that store. Have them go to the RTM protocol. And then the follow up for the other problems. The alcohol, the drug abuse. Get them back into society where they can live.

Next is to get the customers. Advertise like you normally do with all your other products. I have a better solution: How about an app? How about an app that's on their phone? When someone wants to get help, what do they do? They have to look for it. They have to find, "Where do I go?" Even if they don't need help, they can't find it. Go to a website? You can get lost over there. You need an application on your phone. And this goes for all the

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 117 district Councilors. Where you-- When you load the application, you have brief things about what's going on and you can when you have the ability to do one more thing. You have the ability to reach out to that customer. Instead of them reaching into you, you're reaching out to them. This is going on today. We have a clinic here. We have veterans going over here. We have this in your community. You're reaching out to your audience.

2.2

2.3

And then probably the second most important thing is continuous follow up. Everyone you see should be contacted periodically. "How you doing, Joe? How's your family? Have you've done this? Did you get a new job?" Just to follow up.

CHAIRPERSON HANKS: Thanks. Thanks, Mike. Thank you so much. That was very moving and very encouraging. That just-- I like your analogy about the app. That's-- That's interesting.

MR. MORENO: I was talking it over with the communications director for Veterans Services. And I'm going to do a write up and share with you some ideas— some of my ideas on how to reach out to the public and your constituency, rather than they reach out to you.

```
COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND
    ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 118
1
2
        CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: We decide -- I just want to
3
    hear from Dr. Schloeman. Is Dr. Schloeman on the
    line?
4
        GEN SUTTON: I don't know. There's Dr. Bourke.
5
6
    He may have dropped off. There's also Ed Schloeman,
7
    President--
8
        CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Ed Schloeman? Oh, okay.
9
    Dr. Ed Schloeman.
        GEN SUTTON: He's the Retired Command Master
10
11
    Sergeant Ed Schloeman. He's President of Operation
12
    warrior shield. I can very quickly-- They may have
13
    had to drop off. But it's--
14
        CMSG SCHLOEMAN: No I'm here.
15
        GEN SUTTON: Oh, here's Ed. Okay.
        CMSG SCHLOEMAN: I now been promoted from a chief
16
17
    master sergeant to a doctor.
18
        CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: All right. That's-- that's,
19
    that's good.
20
        CMSG SCHLOEMAN: For those who don't know me, my
21
    new friends here at the City Council, I'm a marine
2.2
    Vietnam veteran who served our country for 28 years
2.3
    in uniform. And I've also seen this City Council
    grow from one-man unit of a budget of $100,000 to now
24
```

a budget of \$6 million with a highly motivated

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 119 department under the leadership of Commissioner Jim Hendon.

2.2

2.3

I also have been in the trenches here for 13 years, promoting systems to those suffering from posttraumatic stress.

Also, helping veterans are numerous not-forprofits to address the veterans enemy, posttraumatic
stress. These organizations grow each year as a
result of a veteran suicide. They also grow when a
wonderful young man or a woman dies in service to our
country, and the family creates a foundation for
their loved one's legacy.

My point is that help is out there. But the problem is we're not reaching the people as we have discussed for the last three hours. We need to bring our story to them, and each of the 51 city councilmembers need to help do that. We need to bring on story about transcendental meditation, and of course you'll hear more from Dr. Frank Burke about RTM, something that I am endorsing quite a bit in the near future.

My foundation, Operation Warrior Shield is honored to have been an active partner with the David Lynch foundation and to bring TM to our veteran

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 120 community. Now after 10 years of promoting TM, we can call it a major success. Our mayor has a program coming out soon, Meditate New York City. Thousands of New York City residents and veterans have been trained to do TM. TM is out there, and we are—— and we at Operation Warrior Shield are proud to have helped to touch so many tens of thousands of lives with this treatment throughout the country.

2.2

2.3

In addition, we have helped the veteran community we are also have been involved heavily with NYPD Health and Wellness and the Fire Department.

TM promotes inner calmness, clarity, and resilience. You're going to hear more about the second complimentary protocol called RTM by Dr. Bourke.

RTM should be a partner with TIA. I am asking that this committee support these efforts and ask that the New York City council leadership to provide each of the 51 city councilmembers a budget set aside for veterans specifically to fund these two types of treatments, My Companion canine companionship program. This way all New York City councilmembers buy into the solution that could help end, and not eliminate PTSD, but being able to live with it.

2.2

2.3

I also hope that all of you can join me here in Brooklyn on October 28, where we honor Mayor Adams, Commissioner White of NYPD, and two war heroes who served on Delta Force and Special SEAL Team Six at the El Caribe on October 28th. And I know Councilmember Holden is coming, and I do hope all of our 51 city councilmembers show up that day and help eliminate PTSD from New York City veterans.

Thank you. And I would love to take any questions.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay, we're going to actually move to Dr. Bourke first, and then we'll do it as a panel for Q&A. Thank you.

DR. BOURKE: Chair Holden, Chair Lee,
distinguished members of the attending committees,
and all of you present this afternoon for this
important topic. I'm Dr. Frank Bourke, a previous
lecturer at Cornell University, and a licensed
clinical psychologist, who was trained as a research
scientist at the Institute of Psychiatry in London
sometime shortly after the dinosaurs ruled the earth.

After 9/11, I went down to New York City to help.

Over the 11 months, post 9/11, I treated 250

survivors from above the 100th floor, who had severe

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 122 PTSD. The protocol that I was using proved

extraordinarily clinically effective.

2.2

2.3

After 9/11, like many of the volunteers who were down there walking through the dust and debris, I was diagnosed and treated for stage IV cancer. Two years later, I realized I had survived and could return to work. Simply said, with my background, as a research psychologist, I knew that the protocol would have to be researched, published in peer-reviewed journals, and brought to recognition as evidentiary medicine, in order to be gotten to those with PTSD who needed it. To that end, a group of old-school, Vietnam veterans and myself, put together a nonprofit corporation that has, after 20 years of hard work, actually brought it to the point where it will very shortly be acknowledged as evidentiary medicine.

There are roughly 27,000 veterans with PTSD in

New York City, and 15% to 20% of the first responders

like firefighters, police officers, EMTs, and

correction officers are going into work every day

with PTSD debilitating symptoms. Most of us know,

some acquaintance friend or family member suffering

with it. Our nonprofit is now in the process of

gearing up to get this breakthrough PTSD treatment

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 123 disseminated to the hundreds of thousands of people who need it. Again, simply said, while the field has spent billions of dollars researching multiple PTSD treatments with moderate results, the four RTM research studies completed thus far have shown RTM working two to three times better. This is not TV advertising. This is one of the breakthroughs in treatment for PTSD that we've needed for the last 50 years.

2.2

2.3

We are seeking your help to make this and other new treatment options available to all who can benefit from them.

I especially want to thank all of you for the time today, and Chairman Holden for your personal insights along with Mike Moreno. For myself, above my desk here, I've had a sign up there for 10 years that says "22 Today", when I know I'm sitting here with a real contribution to making that number smaller.

Thank you, all of you for your help with this.

And I'll also make myself available to answer any questions. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Oh, thank you, Dr. Bourke, and-- and for your great work. This sounds so great.

I just have some logistic questions about how do we train personnel to-- on certainly administering RTM?

I mean, that that seems to be I think the first thing we have. To do to get it out there, we need more

DR. BOURKE: Yeah, Chairman Holden.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Yes.

trained clinicians. How long--

1

2

3

4

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

DR. BOURKE: We're-- We've got the protocol, what they call on the military "shovel ready", so that we can take-- and we have been-- we've trained over 300 licensed counselors to administer the protocol successfully and we've measured that. And the training only takes three days. Three days, and the way we do it: We don't certify someone to administer it until after they have successfully demonstrated that they can treat two PTSD diagnosed clients before and after, and we measure that. So that -- The protocol isn't just a research proven entity. We've got 300 counselors across the United States trained and using it successfully. And we're measuring that. We've also by -- I say, need, trained about 80 counselors now in the Ukraine, who are using it, and we've got a waiting list of 200 counselors there in the Ukraine. As I was down at 9/11, when you're in a

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 125 1 2 disaster area, and you've got the numbers of PTSD in the population, that are for instance, in Ukraine or 3 4 like after Katrina, et cetera, the protocol is-- is 5 unbelievably effective, and obvious in terms of its effectiveness. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: So it is -- It sounds so exciting. And it doesn't seem that it would take a 8 9 large financial investment to get this launched in-in, you know, certainly New York City. It doesn't--10 11 It doesn't seem like-- Have you estimated any costs 12 of-- of getting just the training part of it, that we 13 that we could look at? A breakdown? DR. BOURKE: More than that, Chairman Holden, 14 15 I'll pass this-- The answer to this across to General Sutton, who has put together a complete 16 17 package of training and measurement of effectiveness 18 over a three-year period. Loree, are you available 19 to the phone here? GENERAL SUTTON: Yeah. Thank you, Dr. Bourke. 20 Uh yes--21 2.2 CMSGT SCHLOEMAN: To a certain point, I think--2.3 GENERAL SUTTON: Ed? CMSGT SCHLOEMAN: I said, General, to a certain 24

25

point I think at this time.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Right. General. General Sutton?

GEN SUTTON: So Chair Holden, Chair Lee, in anticipation of this hearing, and of working with you and your members, and the Administration going forward, I do have some materials that would lay out what would— what would be required.

The training itself is a half day orientation, two and a half days of training. It can be done remotely. The treatment can be done remotely or in person. There's another additional cost for the data collection. Everything that's done is analyzed pre and post, so it can add to the evidentiary base that Dr. Bourke had mentioned before. But I'd be glad to share that information with you.

I would also say that what Mike has brought up here in terms of a way forward that is right, all around us (we can touch, we can feel, we can see it) are the Vet Centers. There are six of them in New York City that are funded by our federal tax dollars, and present store-front locations where veterans come and get counseling and their family members come and all we need the VA to do is to show up.

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

I will tell you this, Chair Holden and Chair Lee,
I am confident, knowing of the wonderful people who
work throughout the VA system tirelessly every day.
Secretary McDonough would be appalled if he knew that
the preeminent PTSD researcher and clinical expert
Dr. Rachel Yehuda was blocked from coming to this
hearing today to testify on this critical topic.

But there is a way forward with or without the VA and the vet centers. But I am confident that once this word gets out to the top levels—And by the way, two weeks ago, Chair Holden and Chair Lee, I was informed by the VA that I've been named as vice Chair to one of its federal advisory committees, and so I am excited now about the opportunity to bring the needs, the strengths, the opportunities for demonstrating success here in New York City directly to the Secretary of the VA.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Well, that's the way in, obviously, here, and that's great, great news.

I just want to-- I have a couple of questions for Dr. Bourke on-- on how this-- how we pivot to-- because you heard my story, I think, Dr. Bourke, that my father's affliction went to the entire family, and I don't know if it-- if it goes-- extends, PTSD to

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 128 other generations beyond. Do you have any research on that? And how do we pivot in the training of the individual for somebody that's been in combat versus somebody that's been around a father or a mother that has posttraumatic stress disorder from combat?

2.2

2.3

DR. BOURKE: I think you're right on the cusp of doing the right thing, or we our, Chair Holden, in the sense that you have, as your dad, and literally my dad. I'm from Park Slope in Brooklyn. My father through my two uncles, my dad was blown up in B29s. My uncle was captured in the Battle Of The Bulge and came back through German lines. And my Uncle Tony was a sniper at Iwo Jima. They all lived in Park Slope, and got me through graduate school and talking to you here. I have all of those same problems in my life and childhood as you have, Chairman Holden. And so do most of the families that have lived with severe—with veterans with severe PTSD.

The first piece that we need to get into play,
and we'll have a rolling effect. To-- Or let's say,
the most needed thing to be done is to get the
protocol into the toolbox of counselors, for
instance, in New York State, which is comparatively a
very inexpensive, three-day training. And with that

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 129 1 2 known, and the effects on those people, families will 3 come into recognition, for -- There is real help, that does make the kind of effects that you heard Mr. 4 Marino describe. They become better family members. And that whole affected group that comes then to look 6 7 for help. There is no silver bullet for PTSD. As you also 8 9 heard Mike say: Once a person is cured or remitted from a PTSD diagnosis and all its symptoms, 10 11 oftentimes you have to clean up family problems, 12 health problems, drug and alcohol addiction problems, 13 vocational problems. This requires a [inaudible] as Commissioner Hendon is doing, you'll hear the breadth 14 15 of the programs that he and Ellen and his team there 16 are putting together. New York City is-- You know, I'm, I'm really 17 18 I'm 80 years old now. And I drove a cab in 19 graduate school in Manhattan. I know the city. 20 know this problem well, and I am just enthused as 21 hell (forgive my French) in terms of where this thing 2.2 is going in the city. I think New York, both the 2.3 city and the state, have the opportunity to model this for the country. And I'm, forgive me for being-24

- I know, you're asking for more concrete stuff in

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 130 relationship to the families, Chairman Holden. I believe that has to follow getting the protocol out to those diagnosed with PTSD, a number of whom will be the children and family members who have lived with veterans with PTSD. My dad loved me dearly, but let me tell you, there were times in my childhood when my father was not my father.

2.2

2.3

CMSGT SCHLOEMAN: Well, you know, Frank, I have—we have handled this situation with families in the TM process. We always felt that the partner, especially would learn TM at the same time, because they get through it together. My wife and I practice TM every day for the last 13 years. And I believe we're going to use that same philosophy as we put a plan together with our group that we will present to Commissioner Holden and others in about a week.

And I think once you see the program,

Councilmember Holden, all 51 of your city

councilmembers will be fighting to get online to say,

"I want to put this into my city first."

So give us a week or two to present this to you, and you could be the first to launch this, and I bet you that the rest of the country will-- just like it was the Department of Veteran Service has been a

2 beacon of hope for the country, thanks to those

3 start-offs from Commissioner Sutton when she's really

4 | brought the DVS to where it is now under the

5 leadership of Commissioner Hendon, you will see the

6 rest of the country doing the same.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Thank you. Thank you, Ed.

And thank you, Dr. Bourke. And you have any other
questions for the panel? But this is a-- This is
such a-- an encouraging, hearing. And I'm sure Ed-And thank you for your investment, by the way, and
your foresight on this. But it's very exciting. And
if it does half of what I heard today, we're in good
shape. Thank you. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you, everyone. I just had a couple questions just in terms of the administration of it. Because I know that—— You know, when I was at my nonprofit formerly (I'm a social worker), we—— I started up an Article 31 outpatient clinic. And the reason why we did that in the Korean community is because there are very specific language cultural barriers of people accessing mental health services and doing the outreach, right? The outreach is always, I think one

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 132 of the hardest things in terms of mental health services.

2.2

2.3

But one of the things that actually we found very effective was the mental first aid training, which was, you know, under Thrive and— and it was— the train—the—trainer model, which I think is why it was so impactful, and they were able to translate it in multiple languages. And it sounds like this is something that could be similar to that, where it would be widespread in terms of the number of people it could reach.

And so I just have a question in terms of: is this similar in the sense that it's a peer-to-peer? Or does it have to be administered by a specific mental health professional? Or is it something that can be done in different sort of levels? Because I think, as we all know, caregivers and caregiver groups are also very impacted, you know, in terms of their mental health status as well. So just wondering if you could talk to speak to that?

DR. BOURKE: Real quick, the protocol is a neurological intervention that has been manualized in

GENERAL SUTTON: Absolutely. Go ahead Franke.

a fashion that it really needs to be administered the

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 133 same, consistently, and it requires a background in mental health to be able to do it effectively.

You've got to follow the client's physiology as you go through it. They have to stay relaxed.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

So that while it only takes three days to train, a licensed mental health practitioner (and we've trained probably the bulk of the 300 that we've trained here in the States, are social workers, licensed social workers), it can't be done peer to peer it needs that administration and the background. It is-- This is a tool to go into a therapist's toolbox, where that therapist is also carrying other tools, like their training in rapport, transcendental meditation, help with addiction, et cetera. And then the linkages to social, family, tools, housing, et The kind of broad spectrum that you-- that cetera. you see Commissioner Hendon putting together when you when you listen to all of the programs that they've done.

This is one tool. And let me tell you, this is a game changer in terms of the difference in clients after they're relieved of PTSD. The other treatments for drug abuse, family problems, et cetera, are much easier and more effective to be accomplished.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you for that. But even still, even if it's not just peers, but if it's amongst the mental professionals, it still could be very widespread in that sense too?

GENERAL SUTTON: Well Chair Lee, there is a well-developed train-the-trainer model. So there are coaches. There are trainers, train-the-trainer programs that Dr. Bourke and his team have put together. And so it's-- it's a very scalable, very scalable intervention, and in particular, social workers, licensed professional counselors, marriage and family therapists just take to this so, so naturally and effectively.

I just asked Mike if I could just offer one little vignette of my experience with him this last year on the foundation board for Chapter 126 BVA.

When we started our deliberations, Mike was that guy whose zoom background was a photograph of his bunker fighting position in Vietnam. And over the months as we talked about what was going on and what we could do, and I think I mentioned, Mike said, "You know, Doc, PTSD isn't treatable. It's not curable."

And I didn't take issue with him, I just said, "Well, this is just something, a tool in the toolbox that

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 135 has been very effective for many, but I'm not going to fight with you, Mike." A few months later, when Mike said, "Doc, I want to get RTM," and he has told his story.

And I've never said anything to you about this,
Mike, but the very next foundation board meeting,
Mike's zoom background photograph is now no longer
his bunker fighting position, but now a beautiful
photograph of the 55 Water Street Friends of the
Vietnam Veterans Memorial. And I think that just
says so much to make the point: No longer living the
trauma in real time, but now it's an important memory
that's honored and cherished.

MR. MORENO: You don't-- You didn't-- You don't know me, you know, before. January, maybe-- Just January or February before, I went to treatment. I was kind of a miserable person. I mean, I had a lot of baggage. I didn't trust anybody. And that was the biggest thing. I don't trust people. Because I've had experiences in Vietnam where some officer wanted to send me up a hill, and I said, "We shouldn't be going that way we should we go in this way." And he puts you in danger.

2.2

2.3

So, I would say that, also the pandemic had a lot to do with it. It kind of reinforced some of the things that were going wrong. Although statistics say that there were less suicides. Other than that, but I don't understand that one. But aside from that the treatment was-- I mean, it-- the treatment is was so well-- was so well done. I mean, a question that leads into another question, and you feel at ease. You're not pressured or anything. The old therapy, the cognitive therapy, your reliving these things, because the thoughts were, "The more you visit this bad thing, it'll go away." No. It doesn't go away. The nightmares come up without any-- without any signs. The therapy does work. And I'm still amazed at how-- In such a short bit of time, I don't have those demons anymore.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Yeah, Mike, what else did you try, though, before that? That you tried other, uh...?

MR. MORENO: Well, I was-- My first therapy was-When I first found out it-- As a matter of fact, I
found out about on public access TV, they're talking
about something called post, you know, stress that

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 137 used to be other words, you know, in the Second World War and battle fatigue, or whatever it was.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

I went to a Red Cross Outreach Center in Brooklyn, and I had a counselor, we went to Every-- One day a week, I was down in counseling. the office. I worked in, you know, at 55 Water Street and I went across to Brooklyn and you know. The therapy was totally different. It was like you asked a question. They would ask me a question about what kinds of things in my life? And then I would answer it. And they would say, well, why did you answer that question? Will you think about this? So you know, it was constantly things when-- when serious issues came up? You know, what was it like to see someone dead or whatever? And why did you feel that way? And it was those kind of questions and all it really did was teach me what the symptoms were, why I was hyper vigilant, why I didn't trust anybody, why I didn't want to be this.

So I've been able-- I was-- Until RTM, I was able to cope with some of the things. Not the flashbacks, and-- and the nightmares. Those I couldn't control, but I could control some of the things with trusting. I'd do different things to feel my way around a

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 138 1 2 Should I trust this person? Feed them a 3 little bit of information and see what they do. It 4 was hard for me to do that, but I was coping. I was 5 coping for many, many, many years. I was withdrawn. I hadn't talked to some my friends, some of my old 6 friends in 20 years. I mean it was affecting me. 8 There are other veterans I know, that are in 9 much, much worse condition. They don't go out of their house. They have food delivered. Those guys 10 who are retired, my parents. But I'm lucky. My 11 12 demons are gone, and I'm back to my new normal, and 13 I'm happy, and I think RTM was the solution. And I 14 cannot say anything more to you that it has to be 15 brought out. The VA is scared of it. The therapists 16 think they're going to lose their job. They're not 17 going to have any more-- nothing to do once they 18 consider this a cure for posttraumatic stress 19 disorder. No. It's the beginning. You get rid of 20 the demons. You stop the bleeding. Then you treat 21 the wound: The alcoholism, the drug abuse. 2.2 problems. You can't go -- For me, as a Vietnam vet, 2.3 you can't go 50 years with PTSD without it having negative effects in your life and your family life, 24

25

your social life, your job.

2.2

2.3

RTM is a solution. I know. I've been through therapy for 20 years with no effect. They throw a pill at you. I don't want to take no pills. I don't want to have my mind fuzzy. The last time I took a pill probably about— during this therapy, I took this pill. It took me three hours to go from my job at 55 Water Street to my house in Queens on the subway. I got off at every stop and held on to posts and waited for another train, make sure there were— It just did something to me. I said I'll never take any medication again. And now we have RTM. No meds. No medications at all. Five hours.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Thank you, Mike. Thanks so much for the-- for your testimony. I thank the panel. Do you want--

GEN SUTTON: Could I just say-- oh please.

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Thank you very much, all of you. God bless you, every one.

The Vietnam war was very special to a lot of us sitting here. It means a lot. We grew up with it. I just— This silver bullet that you talking about. How long has it been around? Like this is working? I mean, I'm listening to you. I'm listening to this gentleman here. And I'm excited. But I'm also

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 140 1 2 skeptical. And I know you guys would expect that, right? Because it's been around, like you say-- I 3 4 mean, we've been suffering with the Vietnam War and its effects for many, many decades now. And I'm 5 sitting before people who are telling me that after 6 7 all these many, many years of suffering, you went to 8 this program, and I can't wait to see everything that you're going to give us, and I just-- Pardon my skepticism. But that's the way I am. Go ahead. 10 11 Continue. GEN SUTTON: Actually, Councilmember Paladino, I 12 13 welcome your skepticism. 14 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Right. I'm sure you do. 15 Yes. GEN SUTTON: Every one of us should be skeptical 16 17 about anything--18 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Anything that sounds too 19 good. GEN SUTTON: No, exactly. And so the-- the issue 20 21 here is that the very institution that has the funds to invest in research has blocked RTM from wider 2.2 2.3 dissemination because they say doesn't have enough research. Well, that's unconscionable. I will tell 24

you what's interesting is that RTM builds on 50 years

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 141 1 2 of neuroscience research into the process of 3 reconsolidation of traumatic memories. 4 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: How long have-- has RTM been used? Like how long are you using this? 5 many people have did this therapy process? What's 6 7 your success rate? You know, everybody here is 8 great, and I'm super excited. But again, driving with my foot on the -- on the brake. So good, go How many-- How long has it been around? 10 ahead. 11 GEN SUTTON: Councilmember Paladino, yeah. So as 12 Dr. Bourke mentioned, he gotten his PhD in London 13 decades before, late 60s, early 70s, and had been 14 working with a protocol on phobias when he was called 15 back to his hometown, right after 9/11. And he had these 850 survivors whose offices were above the 16 17 second tower --COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Yes, I heard. 18 19 GEN SUTTON: -- 250 of whom had florid PTSD. 20 Mind you, no one knew what to do at that point 22 21 years ago. 2.2 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Yeah. GEN SUTTON: And so he thought, Well, surely I 2.3 can adapt this protocol that's been so useful for 24

Perhaps I can adapt it for PTSD. He found

25

phobias.

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 142 even then 22 years ago 50% to 55% success rate in remission of symptoms and diagnosis. Better than what we have now in the gold star treatments.

2.2

2.3

And as he said, sadly, because of the exposure, he developed to stage IV cancer, but happily, he fought his way back and continued to hone this protocol, working with his colleagues.

And by the time I met Dr. Bourke, which was 2010, when I was still in uniform, he had just been turned down by the military, assumed wrongly as it turned out, that the military would be happy to know about his work. But as he was told by the Chair of the PTSD Research Program, who walked him out to the parking lot, patted him back and said, "Dr. Bourke, you know, nice work, but we couldn't possibly support your research. We've already put over a billion dollars into PTSD research. If we now supported something so quick, so effective, non-medication, we'd all lose our careers."

Dr. Bourke-- I know that that happened, one, because Bob Salusa was with Dr. Bourke, eyewitness, and Dr. Bourke, within a day or two found out about my program with the Defense Centers of Excellence, came to me distraught over what he had experienced.

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 143 1 2 We-- we now regularly-- These four studies that Dr. Bourke mentioned, which have, you know, really, 3 4 largely-- Vietnam veterans have stepped up to the 5 fore. The New York State American Legion -- By the way, you all mentioned the need to communicate more 6 7 clearly. Check out the September National Legion Journal, this month. A cover story on RTM. 8 out what I've given you and your supplementary materials. 10 11 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: I'm going to look at 12 that. 13 GEN SUTTON: You know, our very own Gary Trudeau, 14 here in New York City. 15 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Right. 16 GEN SUTTON: And this is a great -- This op ed 17 that was published in July in the Washington Post

COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Yes. Sure. I mean, you have to see-- I know you expect to hear-- You know, because this skepticism-- because we all want a quick fix, right? We all want to figure this out. We all want it-- It's going on too long. And like you brought it up. I mean, it goes from the wars, 9/11,

addresses the very skepticism that you're talking

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

about.

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 144 1 anybody who's dealing in today's world has got some 2 3 sort of something. 4 Now, is this strictly for the severe-- the severity of what these gentlemen and women are 5 facing? Or can this also be applied to what we have 6 7 here in our basic mental health issues that the city is having? And you mentioned about a storefront. 8 You mentioned about funding. So are you a 501(c)(3)? Like how do you get 10 11 funded? How are you looking for funding? 12 So Dr. Bourke runs the 501(c)(3) GEN SUTTON: 13 Research And Recognition Project headquartered out of upstate New York. I'm a-- an independent special 14 15 advisor, pro bono, for that initiative. 16 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: Right. 17 GEN SUTTON: 501(c)(3) They have also-- R And R 18 Project has licensed the training rights in the US to 19 an organization, an LLC, called PTTI, Posttraumatic 20 Training Institute. 21 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: GEN SUTTON: And then in London, and now in five 2.2 2.3 or six countries around the world who are now working

to develop country-wide training institutes, it's

spreading rapidly. But here in the United States,

24

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 145 the biggest issue in the veterans community has been being able to work with the National Center for PTSD, and to get this tackled and tested on its merits, which to date has not happened.

2.2

2.3

Now, I would just say one other thing. The committee members here have talked about veterans and their eligibility for VA care and the relatively low number who actually access it. You're going to hear from Coco Culhane here in a few minutes, and she's going to be able to tell you their most recent work that her legal team is doing in this area. It's—It's vital worked to get the eligibility for those who have either been wrongly diagnosed, or they had misconduct, or whatever it is that they've had, or LGBT (that's a big one as well), she will give you the latest on that. And there's great work that she has spearheaded here in New York City.

I will say also, that in terms of the work with families, caregivers, survivors, you mentioned Tonya Thomas. What a yeoman's job she does throughout this city. And those are also individuals—— In fact, I think that Gold Star Family Members, and Blue Star Family Members should be a protected class in our city. New York City has already led the way in so

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 146 1 2 many ways. And this is why also, I just want to 3 applaud your leadership and courage in bringing this 4 hearing, this joint hearing together today. You know, Dr. Bourke didn't have a chance to mention this. But we, you know, the New York State 6 7 Legislature several years ago was very supportive. 8 But--COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: What happened? GEN SUTTON: Two years ago, there was an all 10 11 Republican bill that couldn't get any Democratic This last session-- led a little late in 12 support. 13 the session, but Senator Addabbo, he's the one who 14 said, you know, "Maybe next year, we can get there. 15 We can't get there now. But go talk to Chair 16 Holden." And here we are today. 17 And I look forward to making this not only an 18 all-of-city, but an all-of-state initiative that can 19 lead the way across this country. 20 So thank you, again, so much for your leadership 21 and conviction. 2.2 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: I have to go, but thank 2.3 you so very much. CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you so much to this 24

panel.

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 147 1 2 [CROSSTALK LEE, HUTTON, PALADINO] 3 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: I appreciate it. really do. And like I said, I could never be more 4 5 grateful then to my heroes of the Vietnam War. for those yesterday was Wednesday -- yesterday, 6 7 Thursday was National POW Recognition Day. 8 GEN SUTTON: Yes. 9 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: So I asked everybody--GEN SUTTON: And the wall is coming to New York 10 11 City. So don't miss that either. 12 COUNCILMEMBER PALADINO: That was special day. 13 All right. Thank you, everybody. Thank you very 14 much. 15 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you so much to this We're going to move on to our second and last 16 panel. 17 It will be Beverly Johnson, Coco Culhane, panel. 18 Linnea Vaurio, and Joe Bello. We will also go to 19 Eileen Maher on Zoom after. But for now we'll start 20 with the four in person. 21 Thank you Beverly. When you're ready, you may 2.2 begin. 2.3 Oh, you just have to push the mic on. MS. JOHNSON: Chair of the Committee on Mental 24

Health, Disabilities and Substance, Councilmember

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 148

Crystal Hudson, primary sponsor of the bill, and Councilmembers, my name is Beverly Johnson. I'm here to ask for your support for Intro 946 of 2023, the bill Intro 0946 of 2023 creates a mental coordinator in each city agency. Hiring a mental coordinator to to inform city employee about mental support and

services that are available to them.

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

I speak from experience. I resigned from my position at a New York City hospital because I became overwhelmed by the environment of aggression and harassment. I reached out to human resources. helped briefly with the transfer, but the situation was never resolved. And so overwhelmed and stressed, I resigned. After this I came up with this bill to help city employees get the support they need. is part of our DNA and our therapy. Work gives us a sense of belonging and appreciation for our contributions and makes a positive difference in our I believe if there was a professionallylives. trained mental health coordinator available to offer support and outreach, I would still be employed there.

Better workplace outcomes will be achieved when supervisors and employees are made aware of, and can

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 149 take advantage of mental support and services that are available.

My experiences aren't uncommon. The need for this information is important for all employees dealing with the stresses and the complex interactions in the workplace. This proposal could help many employees remain in the workforce.

I want to thank everybody for their time and attention to this law. And hopefully, it'll be enacted as soon as possible. Remember, your vote will make all the difference. Thank you all again, my name is Beverly Johnson.

Thank you.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you so much. And thank you for coming here and waiting so patiently, and sharing your personal story. And it's such a great example of how, you know, legislation comes from the community. And, you know, hopefully we can take your personal experience and what you've been through, which was, unfortunately, a negative situation, and turn it into a positive, and hopefully many more people will benefit, but I'll reserve questions later. I just wanted to mention that before we went on, but thank you for being here.

Thank you.

2.2

2.3

You may begin with ready.

DR. VAURIO: Hi. Good afternoon, Chairman
Holden, Chairwoman Lee, and members of the Committees
on Veterans and Mental Health, Disabilities, and
Addiction. Thanks for holding this hearing today and
for the opportunity to testify. I'm Dr. Linnea
Vaurio. I'm a clinical associate professor in the
Department of Psychiatry at NYU Langone Health, and
I'm testifying today on behalf of the Cohen Military
Family Center.

Our center was established just over 10 years ago to fill this well-documented gap that we've discussed today in services available for veterans and their families. The center provides free mental health treatment for families who are experiencing the long-term effects of all phases of military service, and also includes treatment for co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders. To reach veterans who are ineligible for care elsewhere, or who may be disconnected from mental health services, we've developed strong partnerships with the VA, the Department of Veterans Services, and many other organizations. The sheer number of individuals

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 151 served demonstrates the necessity for public-private partnerships in order to meet the needs for the veterans and their families in our community.

Central to the mission of the MFC is decreasing barriers to high-quality, evidence-based care for our nation's military families. Veterans and their family members are seeking mental health services at a higher rate than ever before the last decade of our operations. This sharp increase in demand for our services has resulted in struggles to meet-- to meet the demand and ultimately a waitlist for services.

2.2

2.3

We applaud the Council's effort to improve coordination of mental health services. However, we also see a greater need to create more treatment opportunities through funding of direct services.

For example, we currently have a waitlist for our City-Council-funded Traumatic Brain Injury Program, which I coordinate. The funding from the mental health services for the Veterans Initiative remains the sole source of funding for our center's TBI program, which provides much-needed evaluation and rehabilitation services for veterans with TBI, many of whom also struggle with co-occurring substance use disorders.

2.2

2.3

Our center is equipped to work together with the community to address the ever-growing needs of veterans and their families. We hope the Council will further invest in the veteran population, and we urge the Council to consider further supplementing citywide capacity to meet the ongoing demand for support services for veterans.

Thank you again for the council's past funding for the center and for the opportunity to testify today.

COUNSEL: Coco, you may began when ready.

Hi, I'm Coco Culhane. I'm the Executive Director of the Veteran Advocacy Project. And our mission is to provide free legal services to veterans and their families who are living with the effects of trauma or mental illness.

So I wanted to just echo what some people have already said today about, you know, the importance of these resources and how many people can't actually access them. And, you know, just looking at the committee report from today, you know, there's a lot of really great things listed. But, like, service animals, right? The VA doesn't actually pay for dogs for veterans with PTSD, if you go and look. So the

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 153 whole site says how great they are. And then the National Center for PTSD website says there's not enough research. So it's things like that, or the caregiver program. There are 19 million veterans. There are less-- about 40,000 who were actually

eligible and enrolled in that program.

You know, the justice involvement, the legal services organizations that were listed are fantastic and so important on the civil side. None of them provide criminal defense services. So, I think part of this is like a military-civilian divide. I myself am only a civilian.

But we hear about resources and we think, "Great, they're all there." And I think that's why the Council funding, and DVS funding is so important, programs like NYU. We work with Columbia,

Headstrong. They're— They're vital. There are 19 million veterans and only about 13 million actually qualify. And that number doesn't include, like Commissioner Hendon mentioned, someone who had served for eight years in the National Guard. That— That person is not even in that 19 million, right? You have to serve 24 continuous months of active duty,

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 154 you have to have a certain discharge status, et cetera, to legally be considered a veteran.

2.2

2.3

So all of these people, you have 6 million right there, plus people who have served in the guard or reserve, and not under federal orders. They rely on us, right? Not federal resources. They're relying on the community. And it's-- it's so hard to sit and listen to outreach issues, because there are so many organizations that are-- that have wait lists.

We turn away so many veterans every single day, and they're in crisis. And there are a lot of other important needs. But mental health, the legal services, housing-- Housing, obviously, comes first. And those-- You know, we partner with a legal provider for Jericho, and for services for the underserved. And we can't even keep up. And that funding comes from federal dollars.

So I just— If there's some way to make these connections, right?, to the resources that that veterans can't get to. And then finally, just because this is my drumbeat, is veterans with less—than—honorable discharges. Their suicide rate is nearly three times as high as other veterans. And New York City has put together what I think is a

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 155 1 2 first-of-its-kind-in-the-country program that funds 3 legal services for these individuals. And I would 4 just urge that support continue. It's so important. 5 Right now we have 437 veterans, and about at least 200 of them are just on a waitlist, and hoping--6 7 We've-- We've had people move to New York to get 8 services, right? So I just hope that that population does not get left behind, because New York has -- has said that they're important, they matter to. 10 11 VA's new, like "We will pay for emergency care for any veteran." It does not include those individuals. 12 13 If you were discharged by court marshal, you don't 14 get that suicide prevention coverage. 15 So places like NYU, Community Health Care 16 Network, they're-- they're vital. So I just hope 17 that those things continue to be supported. 18 Thank you for your time. 19 Thank you so much. Joe, you may begin COUNSEL: 20 when ready. 21 MR. BELLO: Okay, thank you. Good afternoon. 2.2 name is Joe Bello, a navy veteran, a veterans 2.3 advocate here in the city. First and foremost, let me say I support Intro 946, Intro 793, and especially 24

Reso 581, which was requested by the Bronx Borough

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 156 President. As a resident of the Bronx, I think it's a great reso. And I'd like to see that get passed. So I'm very happy about that.

2.2

2.3

I just wanted to be clear, as well, as a veteran, you know, we talked a lot about mental health and a lot about, you know, other kinds of issues and programs. Not all veterans are damaged. And I think that's important to be said, that not all veterans are damaged. Some of them do come home with transitional issues, you know, particularly if they do come back at all. As we've seen in New York City, we've had a drop in veterans.

So I just want to make that clear, there are those that do need help. But as we move now, outside of Iraq and Afghanistan, and are moving, you know, forward into the future, some that are coming back or not damaged. It's more towards transitional issues.

In regard to, you know, we talked about DVS, and it's funding. I think we also need to make clear that, you know, The Mayor just announced last week, roughly 15% cuts. We know that the agency had a budget cut in this last FY 24. With the number of people that they have in the agency, you know— that they don't have, I should say, and these budget cuts,

2.2

2.3

I think we're getting to the part where we're actually cutting into the bone of the agency. So really-- You know, you start to question like, what exactly is, is happening?

So like, for example, I was very confused at this hearing, because when the commissioner was talking about Ms. D'Mello, he kept saying she's the care coordinator, but yet he's consistently said, and we've consistently heard, she's the mental health coordinator. But yet in this hearing, it felt like Ellen Greeley was the—was the mental health coordinator. So there was some confusion about that. And I think that needs to be resolved, particularly when we talk about the Joseph Dwyer program.

Looking at the Commissioner's testimony, I find myself a little concerned. I did question him and ask him I'm in April of this past year, this year, of, you know, when the funding was going to go out, and were they going to follow the Suffolk County protocol, you know that most counties, most 62 counties are using for the Joe Dwyer program, and the Commissioner decided he was going to go his own way.

So when I'm looking at this for Zumba dancing at the American Legion, and rehabilitating an American

2 | Legion Post, I'm not saying I'm not all for that.

But that doesn't really fit in the guidelines of the Joe Dwyer funding. And I'm wondering, "Okay, so what numbers are we getting from outcomes from that?" So I do find myself concerned about that program as

The other thing that really stood out was the Commissioner mentioned here at this hearing, he also mentioned that July up in Syracuse, about Mission Vet Check. And, you know, he talked about the numbers. We do know that mission vet check was started as a program during the pandemic. However, when you go to the DVS's website, it says the initiative is currently on pause. So which one is it? Is he still meeting with, you know, New York Cares and these other groups? Or is this on pause? And how to veterans who would like a check, get that if the program is being said online that it's on pause? So I think that's something that needs to be worked out, you know, through the agency itself.

My concern with anything, when it comes to the agency and mental health, or any kind of program, housing, any, is the data numbers, the outcomes. We

2.2

2.3

well.

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 159 particularly didn't really see much of that. Again, we didn't see it.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

And last, I'll wrap up with the Crisis Intervention Mapping. The problem with that has been DVS has announced it, and they'll-- they'll put it out. But historically, they've put it out, and I can only speak for the Bronx, they put it out like in June when most veterans are either on vacation, at a convention, or away. And subsequently, the veterans that have come back when we were all talking have said, "I didn't go." There was only a handful of vets there. Nobody really went. So we're not really-- You know, I'm not seeing any numbers in terms of how many people took this crisis intervention mapping, how many actually, you know, got through the program. So again, I would like for the Commissioner of the agency to clarify who's doing mental health, what outcomes they're looking to get from these items, and, you know, as we move forward, I think that again, there's a lot of work to be done. And I think that--

The last thing I will say is that we do need to also recognize the women veterans that are here.

Most of them do not identify. My wife is a veteran

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 160 as well. And, you know, it's through my advocacy that everybody kind of knows she's a vet, but she really doesn't, other than what she works in.

2.2

2.3

So, you know, there are a lot of women vets out there who just don't identify. They've taken off the uniform and they've walked away. And so, you know, we definitely need to do that.

And the last point I wanted to make is with the veteran vendors. You know, there has been a falling out. You know, the Commissioner has said that he talks to Robert [inaudible], which is great. But Robert doesn't talk to the rest of the group, that we used to meet with Councilman Holden. So, you know, subsequently we don't know what's going on. We're actually dealing with a with a issue right now with a—with a veteran vendor who actually had his license, which was expired, used by an entity, and wound up with tickets from the sanitation department, and now has to go to court this coming week to pay over—almost a \$3,000 fine for a license that he did not renew and expired back in 2019.

So I mean, there are a lot of work around some of these issues.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you so much. We're just going to go to our last panelist. And then we'll open it up to see if the Councilmembers have questions.

MS. MAHER: So Eileen, if you're on Zoom still, you can please accept the prompt to unmute, and you may begin your testimony.

MS. MAHER: Can you hear me?

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Yes.

2.2

2.3

MS. MAHER: Okay. Good afternoon. My name is

Eileen Maher. I'm a civil rights union leader with

VOCAL-NY, a social worker, Therapeutic Companion

Animal Trainer, and I'm a woman who was formerly

incarcerated in New York City and New York state, and

I come from a family of military veterans.

When I was detained and incarcerated, I resided and worked informally as an educational tutor for my fellow detainees and incarcerated women. I was saddened and frustrated by the amount of women I was with who were US military veterans of both Iraq and Afghanistan wars suffering from severe PTSD, which—and other illnesses, which due to scarce or non-existent services had begun to self-medicate via narcotics, alcohol, and self-harm. And yes,

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 162 experienced in some cases, and acted upon suicidal ideation.

2.2

2.3

Many women also ended their military careers with debilitating opiate and benzodiazepine addictions following injuries they were over medicated or poorly-medicated for. And as you can surmise, many or all of these untreated illnesses directly led to their incarceration.

Rather than treating illnesses and injuries, they received while defending our freedom and country, all of the veteran women express the fact that services were limited, and not limited, and that they were criminalized for this. This is shameful. It not only affects them but their children, their families, and communities, as Councilman Holden bravely expressed from his own family experiences.

Every veteran in military service should not experienced a single barrier to services, including research and use of psychedelics, MDMA, and ketamine to treat PTSD and other illnesses such as effects from Agent Orange and the like.

Earlier I mentioned I am a companion and therapeutic animal trainer, mainly dogs and cats, but also other legal animals such as birds and reptiles.

2.2

2.3

The therapeutic benefits a companion pet can offer someone experiencing mental and physical illness is insurmountable. I say this as someone who suffers from PTSD, clinical depression, and I've experienced self-harm which I am in recovery. And with that said, if an unhoused veteran has a pet, especially dogs and cats, has chosen to keep that pet with he or she, there should be no barriers to he or she keeping that animal with them, so they can confidently seek out and receive services, especially housing. Even if that animal is not technically certified, yet.

My late grandfather was a World War Two Veteran who served in the China-Burma-India theater, and suffered from mental health problems. Our dogs, our pet dog brought out a joy and calmness in him like nothing else could.

I hope and pray that all of these bills introduced today are passed quickly. They, as soldiers, were there for us. We must be there for them, ensuring health and mental health services, supportive housing, and not criminalizing and incarcerating their mental health illnesses, and treating and caring for them. Thank you.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Thank you. Thank you Eileen for that excellent testimony. I could attest to how dogs and cats, or animals, even horses, could comfort somebody with posttraumatic stress. You know, as somebody who had pets in my family for our entire lives, it did— it did calm everyone. So I— And you're right about the barriers. I'd like to talk to you about possible legislation to remove those barriers in housing and so forth for our veterans.

So let's-- let's talk offline after the hearing at one point. You can contact my office and we could-- we could meet and talk. Thank you so much. I just have a couple of questions for the panel that's present.

NYU, which I-- I support, and I tried to get additional funding in the last budget. I will keep trying. But I believe in that program. And I don't like that there's a waiting list. No-- Again, we shouldn't have a waiting list. But have you looked at-- has NYU looked at RTM as a possible-- can we mute. Can we mute that? Thank you.

DR. VAURIO: I was just speaking with our director. You know, I think it's a newer treatment, from-- from our perspective, we have a lot of

```
COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND
    ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 165
1
2
     empirically supported treatments that we are-- we are
3
     and have been implementing. So that's been really
    the focus of-- of our treatment. There's a lot of,
4
5
     kind of, vibrant research going on within NYU, also
     related to psychedelic assisted psychotherapy.
6
7
     think all of these are a little bit, you know, in
     their nascent stages. And I think for us, we kind of
8
9
    have started to implement programs that have had the
    best--
10
11
        CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Yeah-- But-- Yeah, but let
12
    my office know if you feel that maybe we could look
13
     at--
14
                            We'll definitely discuss it.
        DR. VAURIO: Yeah.
15
        CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Because RTM, I mean, you
16
     know somebody who's-- like I said, who's family lived
17
     through it.
18
        DR. VAURIO: Absolutely.
19
        CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: You -- You kind of want to
20
     grasp on and just try it. Just let's see if this can
21
     work.
2.2
        DR. VAURIO:
                     Sure.
                            Yeah, I mean, I think
2.3
     there's--
        CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Because it doesn't sound
24
```

like it's that much of a big investment in time.

```
COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND
    ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 166
1
2
        DR. VAURIO: Yeah. No, I think anything that can
3
    be more abbreviated and, you know, easily, you know,
4
    deliverable. I think that we're all seeking that.
    There's also kind of a written exposure therapy that
    is another shorter, like a briefer intervention.
6
7
        CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: So we-- Yeah, so if we could
    set up-- If we could set up a meeting just to talk
8
9
    about it. If funding-- It may be a proposal or--
        DR. VAURIO:
                     Sure.
10
11
        CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: --that I could invest-- we
12
    can invest in -- the Council could invest in your
13
    program.
14
        And also I want to talk about eliminating that
15
    waiting list.
16
        DR. VAURIO: Yes.
17
        CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Because that's-- We said
18
    this last year.
19
        DR. VAURIO:
                     Yes.
20
        CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: And then we-- You know, we--
21
    I don't know if the if the waiting list is smaller.
        DR. VAURIO: I believe it's similar and I--
2.2
2.3
        CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: similar. Okay, well...
```

2.2

2.3

- on the whole program.

DR. VAURIO: And I hate to say it, but it may be even a bit longer. Yeah, I think there are just a lot—a lot of people who are really in need of—CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: And Coco, I just would like to also meet with you about—because, you know, where the VA kind of falls short. And I need to—We need to address that. Whether, again, we could address it from this committee, or we could draft legislation, or fund areas that you think we should

fund. So you -- Because you're kind of the expert on-

And if you-- Can you tell us where the, like number one problem with the VA in outreach? I have no idea what happens. Because when my dad was alive, we did get things from the VA, but since he passed, you know, years ago, I don't-- I've lost track of that. Like, how do they communicate with the veterans?

MS. CULHANE: So-- [TO MR. BELLO] Do you to say...?

MR. BELLO: Yeah. I mean, I do want to just mention, I mean, the Commissioner has said that he is now getting lists from the Department of Defense for veterans— for active duty service members who are

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 168 1 2 getting out. So I think that's one way to-- that they're-- they're trying to engage. 3 4 CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: No, but I'm talking about the VA. How do they do outreach? You know, other 5 than-- You know, we have DVS, but--6 7 MR. BELLO: Well, they have outreach coordinators. In fact, they just hired-- At the 8 Bronx, VA, they just hired an outreach coordinator, who they are responsible for their catchment area. 10 11 So like, let's say for the Bronx, VA, they're 12 responsible for the Bronx, Westchester and parts of 13 Putnam. 14 CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Yeah, but I'm saying, how--15 the VA, do they send letters to veterans? 16 regular mailing with updated programs on how to-- you 17 know, do they do that? MS. CULHANE: Uh, yes. I mean, I think-- I-- I'm 18 19 not an expert on-- on this outreach, right? 20 just saying I was frustrated, because I know that 21 programs like housing programs, and legal, and mental health are-- all have wait lists. So I'm not--2.2 2.3 anything, what I see is veterans getting mail, and then going to the VA, and they're like, "Nope, sorry. 24

25

We can't help you."

2.2

2.3

That's sort of the side of it, you know, that, that I'm on. And also I'm seeing, there's—there's a really serious crisis in New York State in terms of VA claims. Like people are waiting a year to get help. It's just...

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Joe, what have you experienced on that? Because you're a veteran, and you obviously get outreach, they contact you. And have you-- have you tested it out? Have you-- Have you looked at some of the programs?

MR. BELLO: Well, I've tested out a few programs. Like I will say I tested out the NYC Get Covered program that the vets are running. And actually that was pretty smooth. I texted it. It texted me back and set up a thing. And then when I didn't respond, an individual called me within three days. So I think that that works out pretty well.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Great.

MR. BELLOW: In terms of outreach, I think Coco hit it pretty much right. Like, first contact is usually, like-- If it's not DVS, it's usually an elected official or a Community Board. And then they're usually going to the VA. And I think it all depends on experience, and you know, what, if they're

2 | being treated right. I know the VA is trying to move

3 on that. I do know that the undersecretary has

4 visited the city just recently, last month.

So they-- they are trying to correct some of those things there. There are still gaps there, but I would say they're getting a bit-- a bit better.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Well, that's-- that's some good news. Yeah? Commissioner, do you want to come up?

[background voice]

You've got to come up, Commissioner, sorry.

[background voice]

And I want to thank the Commissioner for-- one of the few Commissioners in the city of New York, that stays for the entire hearing. But thank you.

COMMISSIONER HENDON: This is— to distinguish between outreach and marketing, as far as a lack of investment in marketing, which is really needed to truly get the word out. And for outreach, we have more information on the veterans in this city than the VA. So that's another agreement that we've also cut with Vision Two—

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Great.

1

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

COMMISSIONER HENDON: --so that we're sharing information with them too, so they can be able to have a better handle on who is in the Bronx, as far as the Bronx, VA, who is in the other boroughs for the Harbor Health System. So I just wanted to kind of put that out there when we're trying to handle.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: You don't really have the budget, though, to really do the outreach that it probably is needed to fill in the gaps of the VA, right? I mean, you're not going to say no, but--

MR. BELLO: I'll say no.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: All right. Thank you. Back to you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay, just a couple more questions. I'm sorry. And then we'll be done. But-- I'm sorry.

Beverly, for you: Just one clarification

question. So if there was the mental health

specialist, you're saying—Because—Because if I'm

understanding correctly, what you had experienced in

the workplace setting was directly due to a situation

there, and so if someone in the workplace setting

that was separate outside of the HR department was

available, you're saying that that could have kept

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 172 1 2 you in that position, or in that place of employment, 3 correct? Okay. 4 MS. JOHNSON: That's correct. 5 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Okay. And was that offered to you at all when you -- Did you go to HR about that 6 7 issue, talking about the situation, and was it 8 addressed, or ...? 9 MS. JOHNSON: That wasn't available. You know, you have Civil Liberties you have EEO, you have EEP, 10 11 you have the employment lawyer, you have disgruntled 12 people, [inaudible] people. So those are the only 13 options. But if you don't have any information at all, where do you go? What do you what happens to 14 15 you? 16 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Right. 17 MS. JOHNSON: And most people are in camaraderie 18 and cahoots, and you want somebody that's totally 19 impartial. 20 CHAIRPERSON LEE: Right. 21 MS. JOHNSON: And people that are in a job can be 2.2 trained, you know? So funding shouldn't be, you 2.3 know, a big issue. Because what are they doing? They're not hiring every day. So those people can be 24

trained. Retrained, and trained.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Yeah. No, I think it's an important point. And that's why I wanted to bring that up. Because I think in the language of the bill, we just have to make sure it's something that's separate and apart.

MS. JOHNSON: Because mental health is very important. It is going into everything. You know, even the President says mental health should be conjoined with physical health. It's an important thing. I mean, anybody could snap. Anybody could be overwhelmed and stressed out. And all of these things could happen. You know, I mean, you get these chromosomes from the ancestors. So, you know, anything is possible with people.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Yeah.

MS. JOHNSON: I mean, one day-- You would think the least-- they may be the first one in line trying to get under the umbrella to get whatever they can get to help themselves. I mean, you take the test, you're with people, 30 or 40 years, you know? That's a long duration. That's a long time. Anything is bound to happen, you know. Look at all the different agencies.

2.2

2.3

Maybe it's not for every agency, but there should be point people, a group of people that you know, that that when you're hired, you should be given the information, so you know which way to go and who to seek, and if something is going on, you know?

So this is—— I mean, it's only human. I mean, things happen. Anything can happen. Look, we're all recovering from something. Life is a recovery. Birth is a recovery. It's traumatic. It's traumatizing. We're all going to be in a coffin. We are all going to need some sort of mental health care. You know, here we all are. Nobody escapes unscathed. Everybody has a story no matter who they are or what they [inaudible].

So we're just trying to, you know, make it easier for-- as a Local Law for city employees. I don't know if it will go to the state or federal, but this is where it's at now. And so this is what I'm trying to do. And I came up with it. So I just went home and just sat on the sofa, and didn't cry. So something in my mind just snapped, and I got this idea about creating a mental coordinator to inform city employees about mental support and services.

2.2

2.3

And that's what the bill is, you know? This is what it's all about.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you.

MS. JOHSNON: Veterans are having problems.

Everybody is having problems. There's is a gamut of people.

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Thank you. No, thank you. And just really-- Oh, sorry, go ahead. Because I was going to ask you a question, actually.

MR. BELLO: Yeah. I just wanted to make a point.

So, we had a lot of conversation at this hearing about the RTM protocols. And I agree with— with my colleague here at NYU. You know, again, I attended a Bronx VA Research celebration that they had, and there was— They presented a lot of research this week on what they're doing around MDMA, and others. And like, there's another protocol they have going, which is called Project Life Force that the VA is using. And that's also a mental health. So I think the concern amongst, like, those that I talked to, when I'm talking about RTM, has been that, look it's— it's kind of a not-for-profit control thing right now. So there needs to be some kind of like, what is

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 176 the-- what is the cost, is it effective? Things of that nature. So...

CHAIRPERSON LEE: No, that's good. I'm a huge fan of data and research. And so, you know, even when I was, you know, in my former head as a nonprofit executive, we had to prove to elected officials like myself that, for example, diabetes actually is prevalent in the Asian community. So we actually partnered with NYU School of Medicine to do community-based participatory research, all those things. And so hopefully, that's something we can continue to do moving forward, but...

MR. BELLO: Yeah, absolutely. You're absolutely right. I mean, one of the things we're also talking about now, in the community that mirrors what you're saying is— and the Commissioner knows this: Like 70% of all veterans here in New York City are 55 and over. And you know, like the rest of the population here we're moving towards— And so like, for example, at Borden Avenue and other places, we have these veterans that are aging out. And so besides supportive housing, there's going to have to be another plan as we move forward into the future. But

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 177 we really want to look at what the data is telling us, what it is sharing with us. So, I agree.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Yeah. And sorry, one last question on workforce. Because across the board, what we're hearing in terms of the mental health health sectors is that there's such a huge workforce shortage in terms of— there's just not enough mental health professionals that are out there.

And so I guess my sort of question and comment would be, you know, for example, you're talking about a waitlist, but then at the same time, we're talking about how there's not enough outreach, and there's so many people that were not reaching. So, then the question for me is: Well, if those folks who are not getting reached out to all of a sudden then come to our doors, it's going to be an even longer waitlist.

So how do you build capacity within these organizations? Which I know is a very broad, vague question.

And then I guess my second question, which was maybe more meant for the previous panel, is: How-Is there a way-- I guess my question is, is there a way to do RTM type of therapy, where it may be doesn't have to be performed by a mental health

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 178 professionals, and there could be like different levels of it, right? Is a question that I would have, as well.

DR. VAURIO: I mean, one way we've attempted to create more bandwidth is by training, through training programs. So supervising people at -- we have, you know, all levels of trainees in psychology, and as well as psychiatry we have some trainees, which also has the benefit of creating providers who have military cultural competency, which is unusual, and especially in kind of a setting like -- like NYU. A lot of providers haven't worked with veterans. no, I mean, we need more providers, definitely, and we need solutions for-- for care that isn't as long term, and that is effective. So I think ongoing research for anything that can either be disseminated in groups or, you know, through, you know, other-other resources or, you know-- For instance, the thing that I mentioned, the written exposure therapy is kind of an analog treatment that was meant to be, you know, shorter term and more easily disseminated.

So, I think the research is attempting to meet

this gap, but I think there's also just, you know,

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 179 not-- There aren't enough providers, and it's, it's a long supply chain.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON LEE: Yeah. No, and I think-- I think to that model-- I mean, just because I'm-- You know, one of the issues we had, or one of the--Because I'm always trying to think outside the box, right? And so, you know, in the health side of things, we use community health workers, which has proven to be super effective and impactful in-especially when you're talking about different communities with different cultural language needs, different foods and the way they eat. And so I always wonder, with mental health, is there a way to do it where, like you said, like, for those that maybe are not as severe or do not have as severe of conditions, you know, is there a way to do that with more of a community health worker type model, versus someone who needs an actual mental health professional, so...

MR. BELLO: Well, I think you're absolutely right. And this is one of the reasons why we were excited about the Joseph P Dwyer program, because that that program has only started in like a handful of counties. And it was basically veterans, peer-to-

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 180 peer, run by the county veterans service office.

And, you know, the state decided to fund it, to expand it out to the 62 counties. So, you know, that is that's just one way where— I mean, it doesn't break the whole thing, and certainly the severity of the PTSD in the individual. But it is one way on a micro level, let's say, for veterans who have shared experiences to come together and like not only talk but to engage in activities as well.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: One thing, one thing I heard in addressing some of your concerns about clinicians working, or— I did hear on— on the RTM, that it possibly could be done remotely, you know, let's say on Zoom, or some— some other technology that could reach more people. So it's worth it. And it doesn't seem to be like— To me, it didn't seem like a big investment in training nor in treatment. So that's what I'm I— You know, certain things that I picked up on, is let's try these programs. Let's just see what happens. And if we can reach more veterans by doing it remotely rather than traveling in, you know— you know, across the borough's and we can get to them somehow with technology.

2.2

2.3

DR. VAURIO: I will say our treatments have been shown to be as effective remotely. You know, obviously, we pivoted to that almost entirely during the pandemic. But we-- we had been seeing patients via telemedicine in 2017, since 2017. And so that is-- I totally concur. There are many reasons why getting to an appointment is really difficult for anyone. And so, the ability to reach more people.

CHAIRPERSON HOLDEN: Yeah. Especially if the veterans are older, like Joe Bello said, over 55.

DR. VAURIO: Who are struggling with, you know, the effects of traumatic brain injury or posttraumatic stress disorder, or any of those things.

MR. BELLO: And this is— This is— I just want to add in. This is where you're right. I mean, one of the things we also talk about is when Loree Sutton was the Commissioner, she had this call for network that was like supposed to provide all this help. And now we're— we're at another one. And I'm not saying that, you know, therapies for PTSD don't change. But on the level where the veterans are at, they tend to get frustrated, that we're going from one protocol,

2.2

2.3

COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH, DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION jointly with the COMMITTEE ON VETERANS 182 1 to another protocol, to another protocol. So I think 2 3 that's something to write down. COUNSEL: Thank you so much to this panel. 4 5 thank you to everyone that testified. I'm going to call some names that were registered. And if you're 6 7 here, please come to the table or raise your hand on 8 Zoom: Matthew Raiba, Robert Belkebeer, and Megan 9 Bourke. And if there's anyone present in the room or on Zoom that hasn't had the opportunity to testify, 10 11 please raise your hand. All right, seeing no one else I'd like to finally 12 13 note that written testimony which will be reviewed in full by committee staff may be submitted to the 14 15 record up to 72 hours after the close of this hearing 16 by emailing it to testimony@council.nyc.gov. 17 Chair Lee, we have concluded public testimony for 18 this hearing. 19 No. Okay, great. Thank you so CHAIRPERSON LEE: much. And that concludes the hearing 20 21 [GAVEL] 2.2 2.3

25

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

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



Date ____September 26, 2023_____