CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON AGING

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April 15, 2015 Start: 10:13 a.m Recess: 11:49 a.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway - Committee Room

14th Floor

B E F O R E: MARGARET S. CHIN

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Maria del Carmen Arroyo

Karen Koslowitz
Deborah L. Rose
Chaim M. Deutsch

Mark Treyger
Paul A. Vallone

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

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Melissa Munoz-Patterson Regional Aid for Interim Needs - RAIN

Molly Krakowski Director of Legislative Affairs Jewish Community Relations Council - JASA

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2 [sound check, pause]

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Okay, ladies and gentlemen, we're going to--about to start. Make sure all the cell phones are turned into silent. Thank you.

[pause]

[gavel]

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Good morning. Council Member Margaret Chin, Chair of the Aging Committee. I'm pleased to be joined today by Council Member Andrew Cohen, who's the sponsor of the Reso that we are talking about today. Today, the Committee will be hearing two pieces of legislation. Both addressing the critical question of how we ensure that our seniors can continue to age in place in New York City. Seniors overwhelmingly wish to continue to live in their homes and community as they age. Yet, many live in apartments that are unaffordable on limited income, and are ill equipped to handle mobility and other physical challenges that come with growing older. According to DFTA, disability raters for older New Yorkers are slightly higher than the overall senior population in the United States. Over 25% of seniors reported a

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physical disability affecting such activities as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting and carrying. However, 36% of residents 60 and older lives in buildings without elevators, and 40% live without grab bars. As the city's senior population grows, the need to adapt housing will become increasingly important.

Introduction No. 702 introduced by our Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito and myself will help provide building owners with important information on modifications and improvements that may be made to dwelling units to allow more senior tenants to continue to live safely and comfortably in their apartment. DFTA would be responsible for working the Department of Housing Preservation and Development, the Department of Buildings, and those advocates who have been doing valuable work in this area to create and distribute a guide that will help building owners ensure seniors live in a safe environment.

This morning we will also hear Reso 426 introduced by Council Members Cohen and Rosenthal, which calls on--upon the State Legislature to pass and the Governor to sign legislation eliminating the Sunsets Provisions related to the income threshold

increases for the SCRIE and DRIE programs. As you
know, last year the City increased SCRIE and DRIE
income threshold from \$29,000 for SCRIE and \$29,484
per household for DRIE to \$50,000 for all households.
According to the Department of Finance, this made
13,403 new households eligible to have their rent
frozen, and keep it affordable for them to remain in
their homes. Unfortunately, the state law, which
authorizes to City to expand this eligibility is set
to expire in July 2016. If the State does not
permanently extend the income threshold, the ability
of thousands of households to afford their rents will
be seriously affected. We strongly urge Albany to
act to allow seniors and individuals with disability
to stay in their homes. I thank the Administration
for joining us today, as well as advocates who
continue to champion these important issues.

I would also like to introduce well,

Council Member Deutsch from our committee who just

joined us. Good morning. And I would like to have

Council Member, the sponsor of the resolution to say

a few word.

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: Thank you, Chair Chin. I just really wanted to come today and thank

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you personally for your leadership on this issue and giving this resolution a hearing. I want to thank my colleague, Helen Rosenthal for working collaboratively to get this resolution. Albany did a great thing by expanding the income eligibility for SCRIE and DRIE, but for reasons only known to the ways of Albany, there is a sunset provision in this-in this -- in the new law. And seniors and people on DRIE, people with disabilities, don't need to live under a cloud of instability. These increases have made DRIE and SCRIE accessible to thousands of new New Yorkers who were previously not eligible. they need the stability. They need to know that they can rely on SCRIE and DRIE into the future. So, this is a common sense amendment that will keep these people out of the back and forth Albany, you know, passing bills in the middle of night. Midnight in July when we'll be going--all try going up to Albany to find out if we can expand -- whether this will be renewed or not. If they would move this sunset provision, people would know that they could rely on SCRIE and DRIE. I think that there is broad support in the Council and I appreciate you having a hearing today. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you, Council
Member, and I also wanted to thank our Committee
staff, Eric Bernstein our Counsel, James Subudhi our
Policy Analyst and Dohini Sompura our Finance
Analyst. We invite the Administration, we invite the
Deputy Commissioner for DFTA, Caryn Resnick, our
first panel. Karen Taylor, Assistant Commissioner;
Jordan Press from HPD, and Ray Hodges from HPD. The
Committee Council will swear you in. Thank you.

right hand, please. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee, and to respond honestly to council member questions?

JORDAN PRESS: I do.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: I do. Good morning, Chair. Am I on? Yes. Good morning
Chairperson Chin and members of the Aging Committee.
I am Caryn Resnick, Deputy Commissioner for External
Affairs of the New York City Department for the
Aging. And I'm join today by Karen Taylor, Assistant
Commissioner for the Bureau of Community Services at
DFTA, and Jordan Press and Ray Hodges from the New
York City Department of Housing Preservation and

Development. Thank you for the opportunity to
discussion Intro No. 702 in relation to requiring the
development of a guide for building owners regarding
aging in place. Seniors represent the fastest
growing segment of New York City's population.
According to New York City's census data, New York
City's older adult population includes 1.4 million
people over the age of 60. Between 2000 and 2030 the
population of those 60 and over is expected to
increase by more than half. In addition, nearly 32%
of all older New Yorkers report challenges with
mobility and self-care. A primary concern for
seniors in New York City is housing. Most older New
Yorkers prefer to continue living in the present
homes and communities as they grow older. As the
population of older New Yorkers continues to
increase, homes and communities become more and more
important in the aging process as well.

There are a number of resources, and literature by aging advocacy organizations, academic institutions, trade associations, design firms and other groups that provide recommendations for successful aging in place. Given the divers needs of the older adult population, aging in places resources

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propose a range of home modifications to address physiological changes that are associated with aging such as changes in sensory perception, strength, flexibility, mobility and cognition. A report issued by AARP, for instance, references that doors can be too narrow for a walker or a wheelchair. Lighting can become insufficient for safe cooking. An oven can be out of reach for an individual with reduxed-reduced flexibility. And exterior stairs can make entry and exit difficult.

The Alzheimer's Association recommends installing a hidden gas valve or circuit breaker on stoves. Using an automatic thermometer to monitor hot water temperature, and adding extra lighting in entryways, hallways, stairways and bathrooms. These are some examples of the various resources in relation to—in relation to safe aging in place. To prepare the city for the aging boom, Age-Friendly NYC was launched as a collaboratively initiative by the Bloomberg administration, New York City Council and the New York Academy of Medicine. Since the fall of 2007, Age-Friendly NYC has been working to address this trend, and meet the challenges of growing older in New York City. The goals of Age-Friendly NYC

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were to re-access the City's responsiveness to the needs of older New Yorkers, develop recommendations, and implement strategies that allow New York to sustain and enhance its status as an Age-Friendly city.

In August, 2009, the City announced 59 initiatives to make New York City more Age-Friendly. One of the Age-Friendly initiatives was to promote the use of universe design guidelines through Education and awareness efforts. The Mayor's Office of People with Disabilities, MOPD, along with DFTA and other agency partners released Inclusive Design Guidelines: New York City publication in November 2010. I have a prop so you can see it. [coughs] The mayor--the book is a New York City blueprint for universal design. The aim of the guidelines is to go beyond the requirements of the City's updated building code to create more user-friendly and safe buildings and landscapes that improve the quality of life for everyone including children, older adults, and individuals with disabilities. The IDG, which can be used both as a standalone publication and in conjunction with the Building Code, contains recommendations for all use and occupancy

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classifications especially residential and commercial buildings. Many topics are covered including basic building components, roots and building elements; plumbing elements and facilities; communications elements and features; selected spaces, furnishings and equipment and dwelling and sleeping units.

Building on the successes of Age-Friendly NYC, the Administration looks forward to working with the City Council and the Academy of Medicine as we embark on the next phase of this initiative.

As in the past, the Commission will be comprised of leaders in a variety of fields including business, education, law, architecture, healthcare and aging. Currently, we are working together on relaunching the Age-Friendly NYC Commission. The Administration shares the concerns prompted—prompting the introduction of Intro No. 702, a successful and safe aging in place is of paramount importance. Similar to the IDG publication issued by MOPD, which was the result of an Age-Friendly initiative, the development of an aging in place guide, as this bill requires, can be part of the next phase of Age-Friendly. Developing an authoritative guide for residential building owners on aging in

2	place specific to New York City will require
3	technical expertise and resources outside of DFTA's
4	capacity. The public/private partnership under Age-
5	Friendly, which encompasses architectural and other
6	expertise is well suited for this endeavor. Thank
7	you again for this opportunity to provide testimony
8	on Intro 702, and I'm pleased to answer any questions
9	that you may have.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you, and we've been joined by Council Member Koslowitz. Does HPD have any testimony or are you just here to help answer questions?

JORDAN PRESS: [off mic] No testimony.
[sic]

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Okay, thank you.

Any of my colleagues wants to ask any questions

before I start. Council Member Deutsch?

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: [off mic] I have none.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: All right, I'll start. Has the Department of Aging, DFTA, previously worked with architects and specialists on how to work with building owners. Have you ever confronted with

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2 this issue about making apartments more Age-Friendly 3 on Age-Friendly modifications?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: Only by way of the Age-Friendly NYC initiative, and I know you're going to hear later from our--the architects in Aging. So yes, as under the Age-Friendly rubric, there was a committee--you'll hear about it--that has begun to address many of these ideas. But the department not directly.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: But what do you--I mean what do you have right now? Do you have any kind of resources right now that--that can assist DFTA in creating this guide?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: No, we don't.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: So when you talked about the Age-Friendly initiative so it's--so we're asking the private sector to help create this?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: I mean with--HPD can chime in. You know, there is certainly expertise within city government. So you will hear today from MOPD, Robert Piccolo and, of course, my colleagues at HPD. And there are many existing guides and, you know, we've done a cursory look at

RAYMOND HODGES: I mean they must I'm sure, but not--not to me directly, but--

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modifications?

[pause]

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: But is there--does

DFTA or HPD receive any kind of federal or state

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- funding to assistance landlord and/or seniors in making modifications and repair?
  - DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: We have two very small home repair programs, and I'm not actually sure where the funding comes from.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: [off mic]

Community Funds and your foundation. Community

Development Block Grant is federal, and the Council
is council. [sic]

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: Yeah, so one is Council funded. The Net Council's Home Repair Program, and the New York Foundation for Senior Citizens also has a small contract, which is through the Community Development Block Grant, which is federal. But together, these don't total a million dollars. So they're very, very small, and they do very minor home repairs. This would not be, you know, a full on home modification. Perhaps the installation of grab bars, but, you know, lighting.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: [off mic] And one is only for homeowners.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: And one is only for homeowners, not for landlord/tenant.

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CHAIRPERSON CHIN: So the--the one in the--the one that's available to assist homeowners is also a very small grant? I mean to do--like to do what, grab bars and--?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: Lighting, small--small repair jobs.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: So it doesn't seem like there's anything out there that—that right now that can give people some guidance or make people aware that, hey, that this is something that needs to be done.

JORDAN PRESS: So the federal funding that HPD receives so for example federal home grants from HUD are usually on the opposite side of the spectrum are used much more broadly for major—for major projects. Right now, we're really just using it for—for new construction and for down payment assistance. It can also be used for rehabilitation of buildings. But, again, we're looking at putting homes towards major rehabilitation work, and not just kind of, you know, more unit by unit kind of modifications. I did also want to mention, though, the—our senior citizen home. I'm forgetting the name, it's called SCHAP S—C—H—A—P, Assistance

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- 2 Program, which provides no interest loans to senior citizens to make home repairs. I believe it's up to 3 \$40,000--
- 5 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: 6 [interposing] Yes.

JORDAN PRESS: --which--which is a program that we do have. Again, it's for homeowners, senior citizen homeowners. So it--it doesn't tackle the issue that I know that the committee is concerned about, which would be for--for senior renters where-where the landlord-- You'd--you'd essentially be asking the landlord to be making the repairs to the units.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: [off mic] But I mean that's--that's like a program that you could expand, right because it's homeowners. So if a building owner wants to do some modification in the building in apartments for seniors, could they come and apply for the loan?

JORDAN PRESS: So that -- that program is too small and targeted toward--because it's a loan to a homeowner if we were to--we would have to create a new program to do--to do those kinds of modifications. You know, where in a rental building

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- now with HPD provides a loan, it comes along with a regulatory agreement for extended affordability. 3 also comes with income restrictions. So, it would 4 just be a--a longer conversation to have. And 5 sometimes landlords are just simply--simply not 6 7
- interested in signing a regulatory agreement for extended affordability or putting units into rent 8 stabilization simply to get that cheap money, if you

will, from--from the city. 10

> CHAIRPERSON CHIN: But you might be able to create other programs that can offer incentive, you know, to help landlords -- the good ones. them to [laughter] --

JORDAN PRESS: [interposing] Yeah, yeah. Listen we--

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: --help them to fix the, you know, to modify their apartment so that a senior can age comfortably in place.

JORDAN PRESS: Yeah, so, I would say that the Mayor's Housing Plan has a -- a special place for seniors, and it recognizes the need for senior housing. In his State of the City Address, the Mayor referenced the preservation or creation of 10,000 senior units. There's--there's a, I think

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significant interest in this issue, and we really appreciate this kind of dialogue with the committee, and your interest and your pushing us to--to, you know, to think this way. So, to that degree, I think it should--it should be, you know, a continued conversation about how--how our preservation programs can work, you know, along these lines.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I mean—I mean that's—
that's one of the—the reasons for pushing for an aging in place guide is that to really compile, you know, all the information and all the expert advice.
So it's not going through a big book or like looking for different, you know. resources. Some place where it's simple. There's a guide available of what people can do, and also resources that they can access to help make it happen. And I think this way the Mayor is talking about preservation. This is preservation. It's the preservation of affordable housing for seniors.

JORDAN PRESS: [interposing] Yes.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: We definitely want to build more housing, but it takes a long time to build housing. No matter how much we build, it's never going to be enough. So we have to preserve what we

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have also. So we've got to find some creative way, and we'll hear from advocates and experts late. But we definitely want to work with DFTA and HPD, and really make it a priority for people to consciously think about modifying and fixing those apartments so that seniors can age comfortably in place. And since all of us are going to get there. This is something that's guaranteed. Some of us already are or are going to become seniors. Some of us are already there. So we need to create those—those housing units. So we're—we're looking forward to working with you on that. Any questions from my colleagues? Oh, we're joined by Council Member Rosenthal. Any questions?

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Well, thank

you. I mean so as always, I mean thank you for your

input on that, Jordan, but is that something

specifically that you would be willing to--that you

guys are working on, this notion of a no-interest

loan for a landlord who in whose property there are

units that could be renovated for seniors to age in

place?

JORDAN PRESS: Well, the--the no interest product is a product for senior homeowners. Whether

And bathrooms.

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- JORDAN PRESS: Yeah, I mean I don't--I

  don't know what the take-up rate would be. So, I'd-
  I'd need to go back to my experts on that.
- 5 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay. Thank 6 you.
  - CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Council Member Deutsch.

up on the no-interest loan questions. Three things.

Number one, where does the money come from? How much money is available, and how many people actually are using this to take up loans. And number four, how-how do you advertise this?

RAYMOND HODGES: The SCHAP Program I don't know the exact number, but it's between a half million and a million dollar annual funding, and I think it's City Capital. It's not home. Yeah, and in terms of the—the number of people on a given year to take advantage of it, I'm not—that I don't know but we could—we could get that to you.

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: Yeah, I think that's important if you can get all those numbers, the figures and if you could get it to the committee. This way we could let our constituents know. I think

from yesterday on foreclosure prevention.

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Finance.

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I was just
3	looking around. Is anyone from the Department of
4	Finance here? Okay. Doesor does your office, the
5	Mayor's Office of People with Disabilities maybe do
6	you have that information on many more DRIE
7	ROBERT PICCOLO: [off mic] No, the same
8	thing, you'd have to go to the Department of Finance-
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10	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [interposing]
11	Finance.
12	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PICCOLO:to get a
13	summary of what's actually happening.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay.
15	JORDAN PRESS: We canHPD administers
16	thethe SCRIE program for people in Mitchell-Lama
17	Housing and we can get you the numbers
18	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Oh.
19	JORDAN PRESS:for thethe increase
20	withinthat we've administered.
21	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: [off mic] Oh, good.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay, have you
23	found thatwhat have you guys been doing at DFTA to
24	increase communications about it? To get the word
25	011†?

2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: So, we have
3	been working very, very closely with the Department
4	of Finance on a whole outreach and education
5	campaign. They've produced a lot of literature. We
6	have been distributing it. It went into every meal,
7	to our home delivered meals clients. We have it
8	posted in all of our senior centers. I think we've
9	Tweeted and re-Tweeted on social media staff. We
10	have a small outreach team at the agency, and so we
11	have partnered with the Finance SCRIE outreach team,
12	and we're out at fairs, and we are just doing mass
13	distribution. And I know that Finance is doing some
14	very targeted outreach and trying to do mailings to
15	actually pinpoint where potential folks are living ir
16	rent controlledrent stabilized housing, and trying
17	to reach out directly. So there's been a lot of
18	outreach going on.

JORDAN PRESS: HPD has also been doing SCRIE workshops and SCRIE and DRIE workshops in conjunction with our partners at our sites, and also out of the DOF Campaign for Freeze--

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK:

[interposing] It's the Freeze Your Rent Campaign.

you signing up seniors at senior centers?

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2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: Absolutely.
3	Wherever we can sign up seniors, we do. So we have
4	applications on site in centers. We have our
5	outreach team that goes to every health fair and town
6	hall, and community event, and is armed in our case
7	management agency. So we're always armed with SCRIE
8	applications, and helping people fill them out.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay. Could
LO	youwould it be possible for you to list the ones
L1	that you've gone to? Because I can'tand sort of by
L2	Council District, and I'm thinking in my district I'm
L3	sure. There are a couple of senior centers that I
L 4	haven't heard from as getting help with outreach on
L5	SCRIE.
L6	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: Well, the
L7	centers themselves should have the ability to help
L8	people.
L 9	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yes, indeed,
20	but sometimes they need help.
21	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: Okay.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay. I think
23	we have a couple in my district, Lincoln Square

Neighborhood Center--

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2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK:
3	[interposing] Uh-huh.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: --for example. Okay, great.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: We can certainly set something up, and send out a team.

just that. I mean those are examples in my district, but it would be great to see for every Council District sort of where you've been. So that the council members could see where there's--where there are gaps. Okay. I think I'm going to leave it at there. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Question? The other question I have for HPD that you're here is that I'm really curious. Do you have any data on Mitchell-Lama Program that—that exited the program. There were people who—I assumed there were people who are seniors that had SCRIE. When they exited the program, did they lose their SCRIE benefit. I mean when the landlord exited the program?

JORDAN PRESS: I--I would want to check with my SCRIE team, and get back to you.

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1 2 CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yeah, yeah if you can 3 like get back to us on that because if HPD managed 4 the SCRIE program for Mitchell-Lama--5 JORDAN PRESS: [interposing] Right. COUNCIL MEMBER: --it would be 6 7 interesting to look at, you know, all the Mitchell-

Lama that were exited, you know that exited the program. What was the -- was there like loss of applicants?

JORDAN PRESS: I--I believe it would continue, but I mean the SCRIE.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: [interposing] Yes, if it was continued, and the other thing we ask because we are looking at legislation right now to see if we can expand the program to sort of include that, all the seniors that lived in Mitchell-Lama that left the program.

JORDAN PRESS: Uh-huh.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Because I don't think they qualified because when we were very excited about the -- income, you know, the cap was raised to \$50,000 we were all like celebrating that some of the buildings that exited Mitchell-Lama they said they didn't qualify.

2	JORDAN PRESS: Forfor new registration?
3	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yeah.
4	JORDAN PRESS: For new registration
5	that's correct.
6	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yeah, so if you have
7	if you still have data on like how many are still in
8	the program from the Mitchell-Lama buildings
9	JORDAN PRESS: [interposing] Okay.
10	CHAIRPERSON CHIN:then that would be
11	good. Because we're trying to get them back into the
12	program. Is there any data on how many units of
13	housing in New York City are specifically adaptive
14	for senior living?
15	JORDAN PRESS: Not that I know of.
16	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: Maybe of
17	new construction there may be. I don't know.
18	[background comments]
19	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: No, noabsolutely no,
20	except for senior buildings. I guess for senior
21	buildings are adaptive. But when you were talking
22	about the whole Age-Friendly idea, the whole idea of
23	universal design. So areis HPD requiring that now
24	in all new construction whether they're a senior

building or not? I mean if we could implement that,

we'll--we'll ask the experts later on that.

[interposing] Yeah.

RAYMOND HODGES:

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see how you feel about how the outreach is going for

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people with disabilities in terms of them signing up
to get DRIE.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PICCOLO: To my knowledge, it's been pretty effective. I don't have the numbers, but our office has reached out through the Internet primarily, all the advocacy groups through DFTA. But again, I don't have the numbers, but we were celebrating also. When the—when the ceiling was increased, we were very happy about that our office has been fighting for.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So the mechanism you use for outreach is through the Internet?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PICCOLO: It's one of the methods. I mean wherever we held--hold meetings we discuss this. It's one of the topics that comes up. So we're in constant communication with the advocacy groups.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Do you sign people up. Does--do you have experts in your office who can sign people up for DRIE or do you travel with the people from the Department of Finance?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PICCOLO: Well, we have one housing expert because we're a small office.

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2	It's only nine people. So one of theone of the
3	staff members specializes in housing. And part of
4	the problem that we had was that we were getting a
5	tremendous number of questions from people with
6	disabilities about how to sign up? What do they do
7	and all that. So we had tried to defer them to the
8	Department of Finance. So it seems like they need
9	more people to answer questions. They need to speak
10	to a real person on the other end, and to have aa
11	more open and clear communication about the program.
12	That's just my general opinion.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So how many calls do you think your office got?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PICCOLO: Over a year? I don't know. Probably it had to be a few hundred. At least a couple hundred.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And you refer them to the Department of Finance?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PICCOLO: It's a little informal. We try to help the applicant fill out applications where they're having problems. It's hard to tell. We don't know if someone has a cognitive disability, and sometimes we sort of have to read between the lines. We can't ask about their

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so--

2 condition. So if it's a person with disability and they're having a hard time, we try to help them as 3 much as possible. But there's a limitation because 4 of the number of people in our office. And there are 5 6 a lot of people that want to sign up for that program 7

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I don't want to get you in trouble--

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PICCOLO:

[interposing] No, I don't want to get in trouble.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: --but are you asking for more staff for the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities? If you had more staff, you could do your job--you could reach out to more people.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PICCOLO: Maybe more dedicated people on the Department of Financing perhaps where there's a group that would respond to calls, directly to individuals.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: If you had your druthers and you could do the outreach in a way that you think would be really effective, what types of additional things do you think would be helpful to get the word out? I mean, it's my understanding that

to find that--

and have we made sure that they are Age-Friendly?

that.

2	RAYMOND HODGES: So we have a program,
3	it's our SCHAP, Senior Citizens Housing Assistance
4	Program. It's specific for homeowners for small
5	buildings one to four-family homes I believe to, you
6	know, to make renovations so they can age in place in
7	their homes. There isn't anything specific for our
8	larger rental buildings. But we havewe have a
9	range of preservation programs that, you know, that
10	do retrofits of buildings. But there isn't anything
11	specific for this, you know for this type of work.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: How many people
13	access this program? How many landlords? Is this
14	something that
15	RAYMOND HODGES: We're going to get back
16	to you with that number.
17	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Okay.
18	RAYMOND HODGES: No, it was 680 over
19	since thesince the late '90s.
20	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: But that's only for
21	one to four-family homes.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: [interposing]
23	Right.
24	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: So they talk about

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: That's not the 3 high-rise.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: But I--I wanted to follow up on Council Member Rose's question, which is like HPD has done all of these affordable housing projects with Community Developers. So those are the buildings that HPD still monitor, you know, still monitor. So, what about, you know, looking at these buildings, and seeing how to help them modify so that they can--the seniors that lives in those buildings can comfortable age in place? Because a lot them are permanent, affordable, and these are HPD buildings and HPD helped finance these buildings. So they could be the one that we start with in terms of preservation of affordable housing and helping seniors age in place. Have you looked at some of those buildings and see how to help them do that?

RAYMOND HODGES: I think not today, but like Jordan was saying we should talk with our Preservation folks, and we can do that.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Madam Chair, she brings up an excellent question. With the affordable housing movement that is afoot in New York City when we're doing these buildings is required that all of

up with us about the preservation part because I

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COMMITTEE ON AGING

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2 think--I mean in your portfolio I'm sure you have
3 thousands of units.

about quote, unquote "HPD Buildings." So HPD does have certain City-owned units in our portfolio, but that is a greatly diminished portfolio compared to 10 or 15 years ago. The vast majority of our work today is with private properties where we act as a lender. So just to be clear, when we discuss HPD properties, they're—they are most—they are mostly privately owned properties that HPD has a regulatory agreement with. Not that we know. Just to—just to be clear.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yes. I mean I think that's what we meant. The ones that you helped finance and you still have some oversight. I mean those are the buildings that—I mean the City Council.

JORDAN PRESS: [interposing] Well, we have--our--our oversight, though, for those buildings is limited to what's in the regulatory agreement.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Well, also they--a lot of them they come back to the City Council, you know, for tax exempt--extensions and things like that. So, those are the--the buildings we could start working

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with to see how the preservation and helping seniors

age in place. Or, we're able to collect data from

them how do they hold their tenants who are—who are

seniors aging in place, and what resources they might

need. I think that -- that's a good place to start.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Madam Chair, just a quick question.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yes.

Sorry for coming late. Thank you, Madam Chair. As we embark on these new Age-Friendly districts that everyone is excited about, and you may have brought it up, I've been given some questions from landlords and owners who would like to try to do that. And I see some of the questions. So just maybe quickly what could we tell some of the homeowners or the landlords who would like to try to start to make some of the properties and apartments more Age-Friendly and more senior accessible, and make some changes? What resources could we provide, as a quick summary.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: Well, what I testified to was the fact that we would need-- We, Department for the Aging, would need to rely on the expertise, a lot of which resides in this room, and

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: We at the

table or each of our agencies at one point MOPD and

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with us today.

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DFTA used to oversee SCRIE and DRIE, and we do not
any longer. So Finance has all those numbers, and
they did produce a publication with all those numbers
and what the expected numbers looked like of those
that might be eligible with the raise of income. So,
yes, the data is available. We just don't have it

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Okay, and--and there is you feel--or when you were there, did you feel that there was sufficient outreach to those that--

## DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK:

[interposing] I'm very pleased--

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: --would be eligible for DRIE, or were there any handicaps in obtaining access to those--

## DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK:

[interposing] Well, I can speak to the SCRIE side more than the DRIE side. But, you know, we now have a very, very strong partnership with them. In fact, we have weekly check-ins with them, which has been ongoing for the past year, and we've given extensive guidance in terms of outreach and partnerships. So I feel like we're doing a good job.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Can I ask you this, and this is my last question. I'm sure when you looked at the data and the demographics, you saw that Staten Island doesn't have a lot of people who are participating in those programs. Can you kind of give me your assessment as to why? Because I'm not sure why we don't have more significant numbers--DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: [interposing] I would guess it's--COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: -on SCRIE and DRIE. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: I would quess it's because you have primary--primarily private homes on Staten Island and less numbers of rent controlled, rent stabilized units. COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: And it's only--DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: [interposing] And less of a population. COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: And it's only--DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: [interposing] It only applies to--COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: --it's only applicable for rent stabilized?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER RESNICK: Yes, and

rent control, and you know we're losing those units.

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[pause]

Prentiss, and I'm the Legislative Vice President of

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Disabled in Action, DIA, a DNYC Board Member, yada yada. And also a member of the Washington Heights
Council on Aging Board.

CHRISTINE HUNTER: And I'm Christine

Hunter, a principal at Magnusson Architecture and

Planning, and with Lisa a co-chair. We are co-Chairs

of the Design for Aging Committee of the New York AIA

chapter.

indulgence to allow me to go first. I have an event at Renwick at noon. Thank you. [coughs] The sunset provision is particularly onerous for the DRIE population of rent freeze in that many of us were not eligible until the increase. Well, many of us did not have DRIE because DRIE did not begin until 2005. Then, it comes in at the new ridiculously low-income level, and then finally, you know, jumped after we all made a---including the Council is on our side.

Thank you very much--made a huge stink as to increase to SCRIE without any increase to DRIE.

So you have a population whose rent was not frozen at the time they became disabled. So one of the things that we're looking for the rollback. I mean if you're say 30% of our income, no one in a disability

community unless they are in subsidized housing their
rents are those numbers. [sic] I personally am over
my incomemy Social Security Disability income in my
rent. Other individuals speak about being 50, 70%
and this is extremely problematic. I think that
landlords should be required to notify every tenant
of the Rent Freeze Programs because individuals with
invisible disabilities who are you, or as a landlord
to say who is eligible for DRIE. Yeah. Usually,
it's a little obvious for individuals over the age of
52, but it's certainly not obvious for many
individuals in the disability community. Secondly, I
love the concept of developing a business-building
guide, but I want to say first and foremost what
we're talking about in aging is not an age issue.

It's a functional means issue.

Individuals who are aging by virtue of being a certain age do not need accommodations and modifications. They need it because they are individuals with disability be it normal aging or be it disability. I strongly believe that DFTA and Buildings and others should work with MOPD because, as you know, that Project Open House already does this. Project Open House does modern modifications.

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You know, I mean it's like my favorite is walk-in tubs, widen indoors. [sic] You know, I mean we joke about it. I can't get my wheelchair into my kitchen. It just doesn't go there. These are the issues that most of us deal with. And we believe that MOPD has a lot of experience in this, and should be included at the table and the disability community should be included. My concern is that as we've experienced with the state program a number of years ago and MOPD [sic], the landlord has to agree. And in the state program the problem was that the landlord was committee to rent the unit to another individual with a disability who needed those modifications.

And the landlord was not willing to make that requirement. Secondly, the landlords have to agree to have the modifications done. Some of the regulations include the responsibility to restore an apartment to the pre-modification standards. So if you have a roll-in shower put in, as an individual you are required to replace that roll-in shower with a regular bathtub. And this is an issue. I mean roll-in showers cost like--by the time you're done with all the work about \$10,000. So that's a major issue that most individuals won't--cannot do.

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Widening the door can only be done if it's not a structural entity. So there are a lot of issues that need to be looked at, and what unfortunately are not looked at carefully. There are other issues that the landlord is responsible to do. The landlord is responsible to do grab bars.

Why should this program do the grab bars, when that's the responsibility of the landlord. personally would not have grab bars, as you think of them, put in my apartment because I'm not convinced the walls would hold them. Instead, there are other grab bars that mount on the side of the tub. So we need to look at that in a broader capacity, and see what is the landlord responsible to do? For example, the landlord is responsible for installing the necessary alarms with lights or bells or whatever is needed. It's not the landlord's--you know, just put in these \$15 ones from Home Depot. If the tenant needs those accommodations, it is the landlord's responsibility. So I think that there needs to be maybe one offered for a certain number of years. But, that we might want to then come to the topic, and say the landlord has a responsibility. Thank you very much.

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2 CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you.

EDITH PRENTISS: I'm sorry.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: No, thank you, Edith.

5 Thank you for coming down.

EDITH PRENTISS: Someone died and we're having a celebration of life.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Well, it's good to celebrate to this life. Thank you for coming, Edith.

Next.

MAGGIE CASTRO-STEVENS: Chairwoman Chin and members of the Aging Committee on behalf of our 750,000 members, age 50 and older in New York City, I want to thank you for the opportunity to express our support for two important items on the agenda today. Introduction 702, as you all know, aging in place is the ability to live in one's own home and community safely, independently and comfortably regardless of age and disability [sic] level. According to AARP research, older New Yorkers are no different from older Americans nationally in their universal preference to stay in their own homes as they age. A 2014 AARP survey of voters 50 and over in the city found 90% says it's very—it is very important as they age to be able to stay in their own homes where

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they have social networks and a sense of familiarity. One-fourth of all NYC residents age 50 and older are living with disability and rates of disability more than double after city residents turn 65. Jumping from 60% for those--16% for those between the ages of 50 and 64 to 40% for those 65 and older. Among New York City's seniors 65 plus nearly one-third have a physical disability, and 22% have difficulty going out of their homes. As the senior population grows, it will be important to more people that the city is prepared to address the needs of its residents who are disabled or mobility challenged. AARP believes that it's important to provide safe, decent and accessible housing that promotes independence and aging in place through home modification and repair. Appropriate design features in new and rehabilitated housing through principals such as universal design, visibility, inclusive home design and energy efficiency, and the use of innovative home products. For these reasons, AARP supports Introduction of 702 as a first step in education -- in educating building owners on the types of modifications and improvements that can be made to allow tenants to remain in place as long as possible.

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In 2014, a report by AARP that surveyed New York City votes 50 years and older [coughs] -- and this is regarding Res 426--the issue of affordable housing surpassed all other community concerns. of all 50 plus NYC registered voters cited the lack of affordable housing as a major concern. Additionally, affordable housing ranks first in major problem ratings among total registered voters. the most engaged voters it stands out more clearly as the top regarded major problem as the city's issues in the survey. Older Americans, many of whom are on fixed and limited incomes are particularly vulnerable to rising rental costs. A Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies report on housing conditions for older adults, finds that approximately 52% of adults age 65 to 79 are paying more than they can afford for rental housing, more than 30% of their income. addition, approximately 28% of renters in the same age group are spending more than 50% of their income on housing costs. These older renters meet the definition of severely cost-burdened. Moreover, the current production of affordable housing is unable to keep pace with growing demand. Programs like SCRIE are important in making sure that older NYC

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2	residents, who meet the qualifications are not priced
3	out of housing due to rent increases. And AARP
4	applauded New York City and the State for increasing
5	the income eligibility for SCRIE in 2014 to \$50,000.
6	[coughs] Excuse me. That provision is set to sunset
7	on July 1, 2016. We must act now by passing
8	Resolution 426 to ensure that New York City's most
9	vulnerable residents have the stability that
10	affordable housing provides, and are not impacted by
11	the expiration of the income eligibility threshold.

Chairwoman, Chin and members of the

Committee, thank you for the opportunity to highlight
a few of the many needs for the New York City
residents as they age. Given the importance
affordable and appropriate housing plays in the lives
of older New York City residents, I urge your
committee and City Council colleagues on behalf of

AARP New York to favorably pass the Introduction 702
and Resolution 429.

21 CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you.

MAGGIE CASTRO-STEVENS: Thank you.

23 CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Next.

LISA MORGENROTH: Good morning Chairwoman Chin and Committee. The Design for Aging Committee

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OF THE AIA New York City Chapter aims to increase public awareness of the needs of seniors in an urban environment and to create an Age-Friendly New York City by promoting design that accommodates those needs. The AIANY DFA Committee strongly supports the efforts of the City Council in establishing an aging in place guide for building owners. An aging in place guide would help New York's burgeoning senior population to remain active and engaged in our communities. Thus, aging with dignity, working toward improving existing residential buildings in ways that enable independent seniors to live safely and comfortably in their neighborhoods and apartments or to age in place is an important aspect of creating an Age-Friendly city. In this effort, the Council should also ensure that the proposed bill includes plans to promote and incentivize the implementation of these improvements. For the past five years, the DFA Committee has been exploring multiple issues of aging [pause] within a dense urban environment. May 2013, we conducted a charette, which is an intensive all-day--all--one-day workshop with an interdisciplinary group of professionals to generate ideas for modifying the existing housing stock of New

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York City to enable seniors to continue to live independently in their current apartments and communities. The result of this charette were exhibited at the Center for Architecture in January of 2014, and are now available on the website and that address is here. The ideas generated can be considered for incorporation into the guide for building owners on how to adapt their properties to better accommodate the needs of tenants who are seniors.

In May 2011, the DFA Committee produced a short document, Urban Design and Architectural Guidelines for an Age-Friendly New York City, which contains numerous detailed suggestions for elements that should be included in the Aging In Place Guide, and that's attached to the copy of the testimony I have today. That document is also available on our website. By creating a plan to work with property owners, relatively straightforward recommendations such as those outlined in the 2011 documented can be applied to buildings throughout New York City and significantly improve the lives of seniors. The Committee along with the New York Academy of Medicine, BCID and AARP also participated in an Age-

residents. Thank you.

2	Friendly design audit of Brooklyn Borough Hall in
3	February of this year. We assembled a public
4	building access checklist that the borough
5	president's office swiftly completed, and hopes to
6	implement two other city buildings throughout New
7	York City. This document can also help advise the
8	Council's proposed guidelines for private buildings.
9	The Design for Aging Committee would be very pleased
10	to participate in developing the guide and to assist
11	the Council in city administration and all efforts to
12	improve buildings and neighborhood for senior

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you for your testimony. We're going to--we have a, you know, a couple of questions. You know, you guys are the experts on this. Have you worked with landlords in terms of requesting, you know, modification to their--to their buildings? Have you gotten any kind of requests from building owners or worked with building owners or homeowners.

MAGGIE CASTRO-STEVENS: We have not, not to my knowledge.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Uh-huh. What about

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CHRISTINE HUNTER: Well, within--within our practices, I mean within my practices yes I've worked with numerous existing building owners and some of them with senior residents. And I guess our committee included the Charette that Lisa referred to, you know, was very interdisciplinary and included owners as well. And also other professionals in kind of aging related professions such as occupational therapists. Those kinds of people who--who do have the experience of going into people's apartments and really trying to make them--the apartments and buildings work for them.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I mean, what kind of examples maybe you could share with us like that have--you have successfully done some modifications. Like for seniors that lives in a walk-up building, what kind of modification could be done to help them with that.

important elements, and then colored differentiation
to make, you know, what are sometimes dark and kind
of gloomy or veryyou know, someone withwith not
good vision may have trouble kind of orienting
themselves in certain environments. So there are
modificationsnumerous modifications that can make
a big difference. I think also grab barsgrab bars
do make a big difference, and one point, you know,
right now there was discussion with HPD about the
all apartments being adaptable. And that's true and
a tremendous amount of effort goes into putting in
grounds from those grab bars. Which are then
concealed by sheetrock. So nobody knows that they're
there. And I think one of theone of the aspects of
aging as opposed to somebody with a defined
disability is that you never know what's coming next.
So, the first time you slip in the tub, two days ago
you didn't think you were going to slip in the tub.
And so, in my mind considering, you know, making some
of thoseputting in some of those grab bars even
regular apartments would bewould be a very positive
aspect of universal design.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yeah, those are good suggestions. I think we--I've heard about the

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universal design concept from one of your colleagues
at AIA, and we really look forward to your expertise
in helping us do that. In the new building I think
they'rethey're more pushed to do this universal
design. I mean even with grab bars, for example, you
don't have toyou could put in now. I think all of
us could use it. Not just for seniors. So there are
certain things that could be put in place in the
beginning

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: --to do that.

CHRISTINE HUNTER: I agree with you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Do we have other questions from my colleagues? Oh, we've been joined

17 by Council Member Arroyo. Council Vallone.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Good morning.

So thank you again. We have all of the advice and the point to different documents that we can look at. It's always appreciated. Is there any other municipalities that you've worked with that maybe are providing a successful subsidy or some additional program to—that we could use to look at that maybe

yes.

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: I was looking at
3	at your suggestions, the Design, Urban Design and
4	Architectural Guidelines for Age-Friendly. It sounds
5	wonderful, and so I'm wondering what comparatively
6	would it cost so much more for a building to be built
7	with all of these recommendations. Or, could they be
8	built, you know, relatively within the framework of
9	what a new construction would cost.
10	CHRISTINE HUNTER: Well, I mean new
11	construction and new residential construction in new
12	York City especially anything that involves an
13	elevator building
14	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: [interposing] Uh-

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huh.

CHRISTINE HUNTER: --already incorporates many of these recommendations. But as I say, in the guise of adaptability so they have to be ready to be adapted if somebody moves into that apartment. actually implement some of those for instance once you put the grounds in to hold the grab bar, the grab bar itself is not an expensive item.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Well, I was thinking more like if this build--this building was built for seniors--

2	LISA MORGENROTH: [interposing] Right.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE:with all of
4	these
5	LISA MORGENROTH: [interposing] There are
6	not a lot of things
7	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE:accommodations.
8	LISA MORGENROTH:I think that cost
9	more. A lot of this is decisions that the architect
10	makes. But at the end of the day a client has the
11	opportunity to sort of override that. But to answer
12	your question, many of these things do not have a
13	cost. They'rethey're purelyI mean we're talking
14	about the height that something gets mounted at.
15	That's a decision that someone makes. If you we're
16	talking about a color, that's a paint selection or a
17	finish selection, and there shouldn't be an
18	associated consequence.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Where we're talking
20	about benches or something in the lobby, a deeper
21	vestibule, things of that nature.
22	LISA MORGENROTH: And many of the things
23	on here are code required, and ADA compliant design

requirements.

2	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Uh-huh. So why
3	can't we sort of legislate that buildings should be
4	built, you know, toto meet these specifications?
5	LISA MORGENROTH: I think a lot ofI
6	don't know. I think that's a rhetorical question
7	because
8	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: [interposing] Yeah,
9	it really is. You know, you don't have to answer
10	that. I'm justI'm just wondering because I think
11	the suggestions are reallyare really good.
12	LISA MORGENROTH: It really comes down to
13	the priority of the person who'swho's writing the
14	check. So if the homeowner or the landlord is
15	committed to something like this and the architect is
16	aware of these recommendations, then they can use
17	this to
18	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: [interposing] Well,
19	that's why I was asking because if the cost is
20	prohibitive, if there's such a big difference and you
21	said, you know, that there really isn't. So, you
22	know
23	CHRISTINE HUNTER: Well. and that's

definitely true in terms of new construction. But

solve very problem.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: [interposing] No.

3 CHRISTINE HUNTER: No. You know,

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: No, you can stay.

Don't go.

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more thing that isn't really addressed on here, and it might have to do with the fact that we wrote it back, you know, four years ago. But technology is playing a very--there's a lot of technology that is available to architects and developers now for detecting false prevention. Not false prevention, but protecting falls, occupancy sensors. Remote contact with doctors and nurses, and families.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Uh-huh.

LISA MORGENROTH: And as we all know, technology can be expensive in the beginning, but eventually it becomes very reasonable, and I-- Just based on the sort of trend of everything else, I think we're looking at a very near-term ability for housing to have that technology. It doesn't have to be very sophisticated. There are carpets that can tell you when someone has fallen. Things like that, but there are other sort of--just sort of monitoring

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devices that if someone was comfortable with that

personally, I think it's a social question also those

kinds of things could be installed.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Well, we're definitely, you know, looking for your expertise in helping us, you know, develop this guide. As you said, a lot of the buildings are walk-ups. You know, a regular building a lot of seniors reside in. And we also wanted to make sure that somehow we can create some—some incentive program to encourage the landlord to do these things. And when they know that, you know, that it's not inexpensive, the city can sort of help subsidize or kind of help them along to really make these improvements. So we definitely will be asking for your help—

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: --on this, and if you have other suggestions in terms of the legislation, please let us know.

CHRISTINE HUNTER: [interposing] Great.

CHRISTINE HUNTER: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Okay. Thank you to

24 this panel.

CHRISTINE HUNTER: Thank you.

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2 CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you for coming 3 today.

MAGGIE CASTRO-STEVENS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: The last panel we're going to call up Andre Gianfani [sp?] for Live On New York. Molly Krakowski from JASA and Melissa Munoz-Patterson from RAIN.

[pause, background comments]

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: You may begin, yeah.

Please identify yourself first.

ANDREA GIANFANI: Good morning. Thank you Councilwoman Chair--Chair Chin and the committee. My name is Andrea Gianfani. I'm with Live On New York, formerly Council of Senior Centers and Services. We are very happy to be here today to talk about two very important initiatives that are core to our mission in making New York a better place to age. Affordable senior housing is very important to older New Yorkers and to all the work that our community base providers do. We have an affordable senior housing coalition made up of 25 of the city's non-profit housing providers with services that focus on seniors. And providing upwards of 20,000 units of senior housing across the city. So we are very

these initiatives today.

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interested in these initiatives, and partnering with you to make sure that seniors are able to age in place. Seniors who are often the cornerstones of stable communities and keeping--keeping those communities stable it's very important to our mission. So thank you for--very much for bringing

First on the building guide to help seniors age in place and to help landlords understand different ways to do that we-- Again our senior housing providers it's core to many of their missions to do just that. To allow seniors to age in place, and that is the housing they provide. It's a wonderful idea, and it was--it's something that we would be very excited to work with the Council on and provide their expertise to help develop this guide.

Moving to SCRIE, again, another issue that's vital to keeping thousands of seniors in their home. We work very closely with City Council and the State. We were proud last year that the income eligibility was increased, and we thank the Council for working very quickly on that issue. I know there was a lot of talk about numbers this morning with populations with SCRIE. And I actually brought a

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copy of the Freeze Your Rent Program provided back in December by the Department of Finance, which is very comprehensive and outlines those number very well.

According to the report, the—they're estimating the population for SCRIE eligibility to be 121,729. And as far as the utilization rate for SCRIE, it's about 43%. So, as you can see, it's a very important and vital program to keeping seniors in their homes.

And, prevents them from facing eviction and homelessness, but it is very under—utilized. And that's something that we are very focused on working with you all to reach out to every single senior to make sure that they understand that this program exists.

Part of the testimony that we submitted today includes the SCRIE under-utilization map by neighborhood. So hopefully, that's helpful in the outreach efforts. One of things that we've--we've put forth is that SCRIE really needs a focused public awareness campaign. A very good example is the Pre-K Enrollment Campaign, which you see everywhere and it's wonderful. And not only targeting seniors for enrollment in SCRIE, but also their families and any other individuals that might be aware of this that it

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makes sense to make them aware. So that is something that we are looking forward to continuing to work on as well as an enrollment program, which we do have an enrollment program as well for SCRIE.

The second part about SCRIE that is something that's very important is that many seniors who do manage to find out about SCRIE and do get on SCRIE do so when they're already on the fiscal cliff. They're finding out about SCRIE when they're at the 40 to 50% of their income. Which it's wonderful that the rent is frozen at that level. However, they still remain on this fiscal cliff and at a very serious threat of losing their homes. So one idea that we have been putting forth is the idea of a rollback to the affordability rate where that freeze would actually be rolled back to the point where they could have gotten on SCRIE if they knew about it at the affordability, the 30% rate. So that is something we don't have an idea on the cost. Obviously, the cost comes along with that. So that is something that we would suggest that possibly the IBO or the Department of Finance take a serious look at and provide a fiscal analysis. So again, those are--these are two very important programs through

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our core mission, and we look forward to supporting and working with the Council moving forward. Thank you very much.

[pause]

MELISSA MUNOZ-PATTERSON: Hello. cool. Good morning. It is a lovely spring morning to be walking in Manhattan. So I appreciate you guys having this hearing and inviting us in. My name is Melissa Munoz-Patterson, and I'm representing RAIN. That's Regional Aid for Interim Needs. We have been--we were founded in the Bronx by Beatrice Castiglia Catullo. She is our founder. She is 99 this year. So it's pretty--you know, when you talk about seniors aging in place, I have to be honest, if you needed a poster child I have one for you. RAIN has been a pillar in the community providing essential quality services for the past 51 years. We employ many New York City residents who are well versed in the needs of our city, and the needs of our seniors. programs we provide in an array of programs, it's in our paperwork in front of you. But two of the programs I want to bring up are case management and our RAIN One Stop, both, which provide SCRIE assistance. I'm missing one of the numbers so I

## COMMITTEE ON AGING

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apologize. But overall we've assisted over 400 seniors in our locations alone. And I haven't even talked to the senior centers yet to see what they've done in terms of assistance there, and we have 11 senior centers. So we really do fully support this Sunset Provision rollback, and you know, any rollback obviously would be just that much better. But we fully support the Sunset Provision, and we really think that it's very important to ensure that the seniors that need this benefit continue to have it passed when it's currently set to cancel.

What I'd really like to focus on because we do have two senior buildings, and I will tell you that our senior buildings are lovely. But what we're focusing on now is actually introducing a lot of the technology that the two people from the AIA had mentioned earlier. We're focusing on trying to bring in those falls. It's not a fall prevention, but it's a falls prevention, but it is a falls notification. So we're looking at the—to bring in these notifications of when a senior gets out of bed and doesn't move after getting out of bed, it would notify— And there's a whole list. You know, it notifies their family. It notifies the security in

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2 | the building. So those are things that we're looking

3 to get into, but ultimately when you look at these

4 suggestions currently offered, our two buildings with

5 | the little book community models, all have that.

6 But, when you look at the issues because RAIN is all

7 about allow seniors to age in place with dignity, and

8 allowing them to stay home.

It benefits the senior. It benefits the community. There's no negative to keeping the seniors at home. This is what RAIN does, and in the best of all worlds we could legislate that and we could say dear landlords go fix it and fix it now. But without having any teeth in it, or any enticement, I don't see landlords saying, let me go spend some money and let me go fix it just to keep the senior in there. Our concern, or one of our suggestions I would say would be maybe a tax credit. Again, I don't know what the tax---the implications of that would be, but it would be able to entice landlords to making repairs that ultimately probably would not have made before. My point of caution, and this is something that we really want to draw attention to is that as improvements are made in

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2 apartments, landlords have the ability to increase
3 the rent.

Any doors widening. Any, you know, big changes with cabinetry, all increases could increase the tenant's rent. So potentially you're putting the tenants and these seniors into--in a dangerous position because either one of two things could Either rent could increase or (b) the rent could increase past the rent control threshold. And potentially, you could price the senior out of the apartment even while you're trying to keep them in the apartment. So this is -- again RAIN really supports it. We think it's a great initiative and a worthy intention, but we really think that the guide has to come with the mechanism to encourage and support landlords as they make the necessary updates in investments in order to keep the seniors in their homes and communities. While at the same time taking into account the potential pitfalls that could controvert the goals of the potential legislation. So I think you very much for the opportunity to address you, and I hope everyone enjoys the lovely day.

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2	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you. Just on
3	one point that you raised. I mean I think that a
4	tax credit isis an idea. I mean we have to look at
5	there are some incentive, and also even if the
6	landlord do the improvement, and apply for an
7	increase based on the apartment improvement, if the
8	tenant is a senior, then SCRIE would kick in an So
9	it might be an incentive, but like if it's a senior
10	citizen
11	MELISSA MUNOZ-PATTERSON: [interposing]
12	Uh-huh.
13	CHAIRPERSON CHIN:but the landlord

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: --but the landlord will be able to get some rent increase, but it's still--the city is still, you know, paying for it.

MELISSA MUNOZ-PATTERSON: [interposing]

Uh-huh, and the--again, there is a percent-
percentage even when you look at the numbers that

were provided. I'm sorry. I don't know your

numbers. But when you provide the numbers, and you

look at how many seniors can apply for SCRIE, there's

still a percentage, and a pretty decent percentage

particularly in some of our neighborhoods that can't

apply for SCRIE. So you could--you are potentially

again pushing them out of communities, because they

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may not be eligible for SCRIE. So we're just really cautioning, you know, let's just be careful. As we try to get there, let's not push anybody out unintentionally.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yeah, I mean, we always have to be mindful of that. But I think it's right now how do we sort of create some incentive for—so that at least—Because we're encouraging landlords to do this. Right now, we're not mandating.

MELISSA MUNOZ-PATTERSON: Uh-huh.

[laughter] We'll start by like encourage them to work in partnership with the City to--to sort of modify and adapt these apartments, and see how that goes. But I think that the interesting point that you also raised earlier is that senior buildings, how to also help those senior buildings to help seniors to continue to be able to live in the senior building and to age in place. So that's something that we also have to be mindful of when we talked earlier about affordable housing that the City helped finance. How do we make sure those buildings are

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doing that? So, I think that's something that we definitely have to follow up.

MELISSA MUNOZ-PATTERSON: We actually spoke to a senior that lives in a building that has this technology. And I think she named it, and she says good morning to it every morning. And it's really like when you talk about, you know, issues of
Because I was worried. I said, You know, don't you find it intrusive? And she said no, no, no.

It's there for my protection and I love it. I know she name it like Arthur or something. And it was adorable to see her walk around and be like, I say good morning. I wave. It's my friend. And I said, Okay. [laughter] That's good. Thank you for sharing those experiences.

MELISSA MUNOZ-PATTERSON: Thank you.

MOLLY KRAKOWSKI: Hi. Good morning. My

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Next.

name is Molly Krakowski. I'm Director of Legislative
Affairs at JASA. Thank you Council Member Chin for
chairing today, and for the committee for holding
today's hearing. I will be very brief. We are very
supportive of the Intro and also the Resolution. And

as we've discussed over the last number hearings, and

2 we all know that that aging population is just booming. JASA suggests that now is the time to 3 invest further in services for older adults to stay 4 5 ahead of the trend, to prepare, to invest in services 6 that are needed to maintain people in the community. 7 And Intro 702 certainly does go in that direction. 8 And at the Aging Committee on NORCs, we heard from a lot of people who live in buildings that are not 9 10 NORCs, but would like them to be NORCs. And, you know, obviously, we would love to have that funding 11 12 come through for more NORCs to be developed and Neighborhood NORCs. But in the interim, to have 13 14 something like Intro 702. And even once we get money 15 for NORCs to have funding for those types of 16 buildings to be developed. Intro 702 provides a clear path through both management and for older 17 18 adults to be able to point to things that could actually help them age in place in their communities. 19 20 So we think everybody would really benefit from a clear set of guidelines, and necessary tools to 21 2.2 provide maximum safety for tenants. And we do get a 23 lot of phone calls obviously from people who want to remain in their homes. Who also would love to be 24 lists for senior housings, but with 12-year wait 25

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lists and 10-year wait lists. And we do have senior housing, and it does do wonderful things, and obviously any upgrades that we could do, we would love to do. And if there was funding to do it, we would love to do it. But I think the biggest problem and the biggest issue is the lack of possibilities for people to just continue aging in their homes, and in their—and in the communities.

In terms of Resolution 426, we obviously, would agree to any expansion and extension of the raising and limits and income limits. There's a huge gap that still remains despite having raised the-raised the cap, and the qualifications. And we definitely--I know that earlier there was question about what senior centers are doing and how we're informing people about the--the rise to \$50,000 as the new income. And that's what the social workers do on a regular basis. They're constantly meeting with tenants--you know, constantly meeting with clients who are telling them exactly what it is that they need. And certainly I can talk for our shop that the social workers are very well aware of the new limitations. But again, as--as Lavonne mentioned, I think there needs to be a big campaign.

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And as Edith Prentiss mentioned. And as Edith
Prentiss mentioned, it has to do with disabled
increased exemption as well. It's we really aren't
doing enough to educate the general population about
what exists, and that we need to broaden it. So
thank for the hearing today, and we're supportive.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you for your testimony and thank you for coming down. We have gotten a lot useful information to really help with this. And I think the whole idea of housing preservation when the Mayor is talking about building and preserving affordable housing, this has to be in place. We have to be able to help seniors age in place.

MOLLY KRAKOWSKI: Can I just add one last thing?

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yes.

MOLLY KRAKOWSKI: Which is that Intro 214

I just want to mention as well, which is protecting
against harassment and displacement from
neighborhoods. So I just would put that into the
conversation as well because I think any of the--any
of the discussion having to do with affordable
housing we also have to continuously remember that we

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2 need Council for people to make sure that they're not 3 being displaced.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yes.

MOLLY KRAKOWSKI: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: That's--that's all the Council's efforts to try to keep people in their homes. So, thank you for your advocacy and thank you for coming down today.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Just a quick thought. As we were talking it came up to me and you mentioned the building and that you named the building all that. What if we were to come up with some type of program whether either an architect or a landlord or a developer with certain--if they achieved a certain goal, the building would be marked as an Age-Friendly apartment building or construction or--to let them know. And also to give some good will back to the person who created the building or the entity, that they're complying with all of these goals that we've put in. And as a result, now this building gets an additional accreditation to make that 20% of the apartments who are Age-Friendly and sensitive to the needs, and have been incorporated into the apartment. It might be something that can--

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that we can work forward with Margaret and I and the committee to--if they can reach that level then there would be some type of benefit. Whether it's a tax abatement or some type of incentive. Can you heard of anything like that or--?

MOLLY KRAKOWSKI: No.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: See, you always come up with good ideas.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: That's right, we're going to credit that to you, Council Vallone.

MOLLY KRAKOWSKI: Age Friendly New York, though, does have the businesses that are considered sort of starred as Age-Friendly businesses. So it probably falls within--

yesterday I met with the Senior Task Force. I ended up going, and it came up that for--some seniors are faced with financial predatory tactics and abuse that to have in New York City something that we can control having a financial institution being marked as Age-Friendly if they adhere to certain voluntary practices to help our seniors because we can't control that. But if they do I think that would be a great way within the city. I know Margaret has been

today. The meeting is now adjourned.

[gavel]

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



Date April 27, 2015