CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON AGING

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February 28, 2018 Start: 10:12 a.m. Recess: 12:06 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: MARGARET S. CHIN

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Diana Ayala

Chaim M. Deutsch Ruben Diaz, Sr. Daniel Dromm Mathieu Eugene Deborah L. Rose Mark Treyger Paul A. Vallone

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

Karen Taylor, Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Community Services New York City Department for the Aging, DFTA

Kim Darga, Associate Commissioner for Preservation NYC Housing, Preservation and Development, HPD

Andrea Cianfrani, Director Public Policy Live On New York

Christine Hunter, Principal NYC Magnus and Architecture and Planning Co-Chair, Design for Aging Committee American Institute of Architects, New York Chapter

Alex Riley, Attorney and Director of Elder Law Civil Practice, Legal Aid Society

Molly Krakowski, Director of Legislative Affairs Jewish Association for Services for the Aged, JASA

Gale Ressler, Interior Designer Member, AIA New York Design for Aging Committee

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2 [sound check, pause]

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Good morning. Ι'm Council Member Margaret Chin, Chair of the Committee on Aging. Thank you all for joining us today for the committee's first hearing of the 2018 to 2021 I am proud of the progress we have made for session. the seniors in our city over the last four years, and look forward to continued progress in the next four years. As New York City's senior population rapidly increases, every year must be the year of the senior to ensure that the city supports senior growing needs. Today, we will talk about one of those needs: Minor home repairs for seniors who choose to age in place. As we know, seniors generally prefer to remain in their homes and their communities, where they have built their lives, and research shows that aging in place allows seniors among other things to maintain their independence, reduce the cost of care and avoid social isolation. However, senior homeowners and renters may face challenges as they age in place with housing maintenance and repairs such as seemingly simple tasks such a changing a light bulb or more complicated complex upkeeps like weatherization needs. Seniors may also need help

2	making the necessary modification to their homes
3	including, but not limited to installing handrails,
4	slip resistant floors, and winding doorways and
5	hallways, which will allow them to age in place
6	safely. Today, we will hear from the Department for
7	the Aging, and the Department of Housing,
8	Preservation and Development, advocates and other
9	interested stakeholders about the housing repair and
10	maintenance needs of seniors who choose to stay in
11	the communities they helped build, the resources
12	available to them and how the city can expand those
13	resources. I'd like to thank the Committee staff for
14	their help in putting together this hearing: Our
15	Policy Analyst Emily Rooney, our counsel Kathleen
16	Fahey and Finance Analyst Daniel Kroop, and I'd like
17	to thank the other members of the committee who have
18	joined us here today. We have Council Member Vallone
19	from Queens and Council Member Diaz from the Bronx.
20	[background comments] Oh, and Council Member Rose
21	from Staten Island. [background comments, laughter]
22	Welcome. Okay. It's pretty close, right, Council
23	Member Rose, to Lower Manhattan. So, we're going to
24	invite up the first panel, Karen Taylor and Kim Dagga

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2 and May Treaty and Karen Taylor from DFTA, and our 3 Counsel will swear you in. Thank you.

LEGAL COUNSEL: 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?

PANEL MEMBERS: [off mic] I do.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Thank you. [pause]

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: morning, Chairperson Chin and members of the Aging Committee. I'm Karen Taylor, Assistant Commissioner for the Bureau of Community Services at the New York City Department for the Aging or DFTA. I'm joined today by colleagues from the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development, and the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities. On behalf of Commissioner Donna Corrado I would like to thank for this opportunity to discuss aging in place and home repairs for seniors. Seniors represent the fastest growing segment of New York City's population. In 2015, New York City's population aged 60 and older comprised nearly 1.6 million adults or approximately 19% of the city's population. By 2040, New York City's 60 and older population will

2 significantly increase to a projected 1.86 million an increase of almost 50% from the year 2000. Older 3 4 adults who were less than 1 in every 6 New Yorkers in 2000 will be more than 1 in every 5 in 2040. 5 6 addition, as individuals age, their range of mobility 7 decreases and need for appropriate in-home services adaptive equipment and the least restrictive 8 environment increases. In 2015, 36% of all older New 9 10 Yorkers reported some level of disability including physical disabilities that affected walking, climbing 11 12 stairs, reaching or lifting, conditions that restricted their ability to go outside the home, 13 14 mental, cognitive or emotional conditions; 15 limitations in their ability to perform self-care 16 activities such as dressing and bathing, hearing loss and vision loss. Aging in place, the term, describes 17 18 individuals who are continuing to live in their homes as they age rather than relocating. A majority of 19 20 older persons prefer to age in place. In New York City 96% of older adults are currently aging in place 21 2.2 in non-institutional settings. As the population of 23 older New Yorkers continues to increase, homes and communities become more and more important in the 24 aging process as well. Recognizing the vast majority 25

2 of older New Yorkers-that the vast majority of older New Yorkers are aging in place, Intro No. 702-A of 3 4 2015 introduced by former Council Speaker Mark-Viverito and Chair Chin was signed by the Mayor in 5 6 June of that year as Local Law 51. The law required 7 DFTA in consultation with HPD, the Department of Buildings the Mayor's Office for People with 8 Disabilities, relevant businesses and non-profit 9 organizations to create a guide for building owners 10 regarding aging in place. As part of Age Friendly 11 12 NYC, DFTA contracted with the American Institute of Architects, New York Chapter Design for Aging 13 Committee of the DFTA in collaboration with housing 14 15 experts from across the public and private sector to 16 produce this guide. In 2006, DFTA issued the Aging 17 in Place Guide for Building Owners, recommended age-18 friendly residential building upgrades. I believe we have some copies here today. The guide recommends 19 20 residential building modifications to accommodate older tenants. By making these improvements, 21 2.2 building owners can help residents remain in their 23 homes as they age safely, comfortably and independently. While the recommendations are made 24 25 with older adults in mind, many of the suggested

2 improvements would make buildings and apartments more livable for residents of all ages. In addition, the 3 4 AIA Design for Again Committee secure grant funding to translate the Aging in Place Guide into English, 5 6 Spanish and Chinese. Central to the agency's-to 7 DFTA's mission is to ensure the dignity and quality of life in New York City's diverse older adults. 8 DFTA is deeply committed to assisting older adults so 9 they may age safely in their homes and remain 10 actively engaged in their lives and their 11 12 communities. The agency's minor repair-Minor 13 Residential Repairs Program, or MRRP, is a small, but essential component of DFTA's portfolio of services 14 15 aimed at assisting older adults in remaining 16 independent and safe in their homes. Currently, DFTA 17 contracts with the New York Foundation for Senior 18 Citizens for the Minor Residential Repairs Program. This program has provided more than 6,000 hours of 19 20 service annually, and in FY17 serves 2,505 seniors. MRRP is designed to assist low and moderate income 21 2.2 homeowners in maintaining their residences by 23 providing residential repairs and upkeep tasks. Eliqible homeowners are defined as older adults age 24 60 and older owning a 1 to 4-family home or a unit in 25

a co-op building or condominium on a limited basis
and with explicit consent of the landlord and after
attempts have been made to have the landlord make a
repair, the program can assist renters as well. As
this program is funded through the Federal Community
Development Block Grant[coughs] excuse me-or CDBG,
51% of the recipients must be of low and moderate—low
or moderate income as defined by Section 8 income
limits. Although, in fact, about 75% of the seniors
served through this program have either low or very
low incomes. CDBG is a federal block grant allocated
to states and local governments based on a formula to
address a wide variety of community development
needs. After an in-home assessment is conducted by a
social worker, repair staff members are assigned to
perform one or more various tasks in the person's
home and/or on the person's property. A social
worker and other support staff of the program are key
to the success of the program. As they determine
eligibility they seek to understand and evaluate the
person's mental and physical wellbeing, assess the
underlying causes for disrepair, and identify
potential issues that they may-that may-may need to
be addressed. [coughs] The program staff have an

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understanding of and linkages with other community based programs for possible referrals and additional needed interventions. MRRP can assist eliqible homeowners and to a very limited extent renters with minor residential repairs, which include safety and security, which could be installation of locks; window gates and other security features; preparing, screens, window panes; installing smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors; plumbing issues such as faucet repair and installation; unclogging drains; toilet repairs, [coughs] carpentry such as loose floor boards, stairs, and securing stairs and railings and treads for stairs; some electrical and heating, minor non-structural electrical repairs such as Council Member Chin mentioned changing a light bulb that is out of the reach of a senior or addressing minor heating and cooling problems. maintenance, cleaning and repair of drain pipes and gutters; painting and patching of walls and ceilings; some masonry for homeowners in minor cementing, plastering and patching; weatherization, which for instance caulking windows, installing weather stripping, home safety, installing handrails, grab bars and other safety devices. Minor repair-minor

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problems in one's home often lead to bigger issues later on if unaddressed, but older adults may find 3 the process of hiring plumbers, contractors or 5 electricians overwhelming as many of us do, and the 6 prospect of admitting strangers into their homes 7 intimidating. Seniors who are frail or disabled are often more susceptible to crimes including financial 8 scams and thus may avoid situations that would 9 increase their sense of vulnerability. Cost is also 10 a factor, and not addressing problems immediately. 11 12 Seniors often live on a fixed income with very limited disposable funds to address problems that 13 14 arise. This free service addresses these issues, and 15 other common concerns. A concept paper for the Minor 16 Residential Repairs Program was issued last May, and 17 an RFP for the program released last November. 18 New York Foundation for Senior Citizens submitting the winning proposal, and then new contract for this 19 20 program is expected to start in July of 2018. contract is for \$1.25 million for a 3-year team or 21 2.2 \$417,000 annually. There is also Project Metropair. 23 This is a program sponsored by the Metropolitan Coordinating Council on Jewish Poverty funded by the 24 New York City Council. It's a free home safety and 25

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security program for older adults and people with disabilities throughout all five boroughs of New York City. The goal of the program is to upgrade the soundness of the client's residences to improve its structural integrity and safety. Highly skilled and fully equipped, Metropair service technicians travel through the city to provide clients with necessary repairs. Metropair Program prevents illness and injury, prevents or postpones institutionalinstitutionalization, and improves the overall quality of life for services. Similar to the New York Foundations Program, Metropair also performs tasks such as installing locks, peepholes, door bells, window guards, and other security related hardware, smoke alarms, carbon monoxide detectors, installing bathroom-bath-excuse me-bathroom grab bars, fixing washers, and leaky faucets, light carpentry work, fixing damaged drywall, repairing or replacing flooring in small areas, painting or plastering in small areas. Additionally, Metropair staff refer the older adult client to Met Council for their social service needs when necessary and appropriate. This program enables seniors to live independently and remain in their homes longer and

2 also reduces medical bills. Metropair served a total of 1,191 clients in FY17. Moving onto Age-Friendly 3 4 NYC, since its inception Age-Friendly NYC, a 5 partnership of the Administration, the Council and the New York Academy of Medicine has made access to 6 7 safe, accessible and affordable housing a priority. In addition to Aging in Place Guide, there are a 8 number of other age-friendly initiatives that help 9 older adults remain in their homes and communities as 10 they age including the Department of Health and 11 12 Mental Hygiene offers a Healthy Homes for Older Adults Training Program on specific risk factors for 13 injury and illness, and best practices for 14 15 prevention. Topics include: Fire, falls, pests, and 16 health illnesses. The training is provided to health 17 and social service providers who work with older adults in the home in order to improve their 18 understanding of the burden of home environmental 19 20 risks. The Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities released the Inclusive Design 21 2.2 Guidelines, New York City's Second Edition or the IDG 23 last year in collaboration with the International Code Council. The aim of the IDG is to create more 24 user-friendly and safe building and landscapes that 25

2 improve the quality of life for everyone including children, older adults and individual-other 3 individuals with disabilities. The IDG offers 4 technical guidance to help designers produce multi-5 sensory enhanced environments that accommodate the 6 7 diverse range of physical and mental abilities of all Recommendations in the IDG can be applied for 8 ages. all use and occupancy classifications particularly 9 residential and commercial buildings. Project Open 10 House also administered by MOPD is a home 11 12 modification program designed to increase 13 independence in the activities of daily living. 14 helping people with disabilities remain a part of 15 their communities. Individual eligibility is 16 determined by evaluating income and disability, and 17 also is on a first come, first served basis. MOPD 18 conducts outreach in the disability community to seek participants and partners with HPD to operate Project 19 20 Open House to increase accessibility in the homes of people with disabilities. For FY17, Project Open 21 2.2 House received 102 applications. Services provided 23 include bathroom modifications and installation of a vertical platform lift, handrails and automatic 24 25 operated doors. The Department of Consumer Affairs

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distributes a tip sheet that provides recommendations for home improvement contractors to consider the special needs and circumstances of older adults when making repairs, and how they can help older New Yorkers live more safely at home. It's available online in English and Spanish and DCA also distributes the Tip Sheet as part of the Home Improvement Contractor License Application packet at the DCA Licensing Center and New York City Small Business Support Center. So, thank you again for the opportunity to testify on aging in place and home repairs for seniors, and I'm pleased to answer any of

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you, and we've also been joined by Council Member Ayala and Council Member Dromm. Right, we're going to [background comments]. Oh, yes HPD has testimony, too.

your questions you may have.

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yes. Good morning Chair Chin and members of the committee. My name is Kim Darga. I'm the Associate Commissioner for Preservation at the New York City Housing, Preservation and Development. I appreciate the opportunity to testify on the steps HPD is taking towards supporting New York's senior citizens as they

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age in place in HPD's supported affordable housing. Since Mayor de Blasio launched the Housing New York Plan in 2014, New York City has accelerated the construction and preservation of affordable housing to levels not seen in 30 years, but we know that we can do more. With the foundation built these last four years, HPD is now positioned to speed up and expand on Housing New York, and our original goal of constructing or preserving 200,000 homes by 2024. Now, with Housing New York 2.0 we will accelerate and expand the plan to build or preserve an additional 100,000 units for a total of 300,000 homes by 2026. As part of Housing New York 2.0, HPD is doubling down on our commitment to serve the city-city's seniors. To expand affordable housing options for seniors, the Administration committed as part of Housing New York to create or preserve 15,000 senior homes and Through our new expanded plan, we will apartments. now be serving a total of 30,000 senior households residing in affordable apartments. To meet that additional commitment, we are launching-launching Seniors First, a three-pronged strategy to better serve seniors. First, make more homes accessible to seniors and people with disabilities. Second, build

2 new 100% affordable senior developments on underused NYCHA land and other public and private sites, and 3 third, preserve existing senior housing developments. 4 These initiatives will increase the number of affordable senior housing units within the city as 6 7 well as improve the ability of seniors who live in affordable housing today to age comfortably and 8 safely in their current home. Today, I would like to 9 10 focus on our commitment to making improvements and modifications in the affordable senior homes over the 11 12 course of the next eight years. This will enable seniors to stay in their home, and community as they 13 age, and create inclusive neighborhoods for people 14 15 with disabilities. To meet this goal, we are 16 expanding the requirements for preservation projects, 17 which are existing buildings that receive funding for 18 renovations, and agree to adopt regulatory protections for residents. Newly HPD funded 19 20 rehabilitation projects will be required to include accessibility improvement sand their scope of work 21 2.2 identified through an Enhanced Building Physical 23 Needs Assessment. Buildings will now be assessed 24 through holistic lens that only identify basic building system needs like a roof or heating, but 25

2 also building improvements to help seniors age safely in their homes. In addition to the Building Wide 3 Assessment, we will be offering an existing senior 4 residents modifications within their home to help 5 these residents live more comfortably and reduce risk 6 7 of falls. Simple changes can make staying in one's home a viable safer option and create a more 8 accessible city for all New Yorkers making it 9 10 possible for seniors to stay in the home they live in, many of whom who have lived in their home for 11 12 decades. It is an important anti-displacement tool, as we work toward protecting our more vulnerable 13 14 residents. We are very excited to launch this 15 historic initiative and look forward to sharing our 16 progress with Council when the rollout is further along. HPD is excited to build on previous success 17 18 collaborations with DFTA through our expanded focus on seniors, and we are grateful for the information 19 20 and assistance they have offered on our new tool to help the seniors in our portfolio age in place. 21 2.2 DFTA mentioned in their testimony, we were part of 23 the Advisory Committee for DFTA's Aging in Place Guide for Building Owners. HPD believes it's an 24 25 important-sorry-is a tremendous resource for private

2 landlords who are interested in making changes to their buildings to enable their residents to continue 3 living in their homes as they age and their needs 4 5 shift. It is one of the aging in place guides that we are referencing as we develop our Seniors First 6 7 Initiatives. HPD is constantly looking for new ways to support seniors and our affordable housing 8 portfolio, preserve existing affordable senior 9 10 housing and create new opportunities for senior housing. Our HUD Multi-Family Program provides 11 12 resources for owners of HUD assistance senior housing including HUD 202 properties to ensure the buildings 13 remain affordable and in good condition. In the last 14 15 few years, we have expanded work with HUD to reach 16 out and engage with building owners to make sure that they are aware of how the city and federal government 17 18 can help. Our new construction term sheets encourage intergenerational housing, and we are now seeing some 19 20 of the first projects closed as a result of the Zoning for Quality and Affordability Amendment, which 21 2.2 makes it easier and less expensive to create quality 23 affordable senior housing. We recently released three RFPs for dedicated affordable senior housing on 24 NYCHA land, and we have continued to add to our 25

2	affordable senior housing stock through our Senior
3	Affordable Rental Apartments Program known as SARA.
4	We're also working to launch our Housing Plus
5	Initiative designed to add new housing on
6	underutilized land while addressing the
7	rehabilitation and financing needs of existing
8	developments, which will provide opportunities for
9	senior housing through ZQA. At the same time as HPD
10	works on strategies to create and preserve affordable
11	senior units, the city has also been working hard to
12	increase enrollment in SCRIE, which freezes rents for
13	seniors living in rent regulated apartments through
14	an increased income eligibility level, and dedicated
15	outreach. This helps ensure that more of our seniors
16	living in rent regulated apartments can stay in their
17	homes and the city they love without fear of being
18	displaced by escalating rents. We are encouraged by
19	the progress that we have been able to achieve over
20	the last four years through Housing New York and are
21	excited to see how the results of our strong
22	commitments going forward for the next four years
23	under Housing New York 2.0. Thank you for your time,
24	and I'm happy to answer any questions.

2	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Good. Thank you. It's
3	good to hear that the Year of the Senior is catching
4	on. Now we have Senior First in a treaty. (sic)
5	Well, that's great to hear. I'm going to have my
6	colleagues start off with asking some questions.
7	Council Member Vallone, and we've been joined by
8	Council Member Treyger. We have a full house today.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: We do.
10	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you.
11	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: I think first
12	we should congratulate our chair for once again
13	leading the Again Committee on for another term.
14	We're very happy to follow in your lead and continue

We're very happy to follow in your lead and continue on with the Year of the Senior for every year, and once again, good morning. Good to see everyone. A lot of these programs that you're talking about areare very good, but they're very limited. So, I wanted to know your thoughts on the possibility of expanding either the program, the funding or raising the eligibility requirements such as the—the income limitations that many of our seniors don't meet.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: I'm not sure which of the programs you're talking about.

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2				COUNCIL	MEMBER	VALLONE	: Jı	ıst	about	any
3	one	of	them	L						

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: I mean either disability or—or income, which knocks out just about 99% of Queens County so--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Well, in terms of the program—the Minor Residential Repairs

Program that is funded with Community Development

block grant funds, the income is set by HUD actually.

The eligibility is—if you, you know, at 60 and above the—the income eligibility is—is part of the

Community Development Block Grant regulation so it has to be for 51% low and moderate income according to Section 8 Guidelines. So, we don't have a lot of flexibility in that particular program for raising income, but there are plenty of takers of the program that do fall within that—that income range.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: So, does the city have any plans on having an independent program separate from federal HUD funding?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: The DFTA does fund about 10% of this program, but at the

24 COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Sure.

read them out, I can.

total. I do have stats by borough if you want me to

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2	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: I hope
3	they add up to what the numbers I just gave you.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: I won't hold you
5	to that.
6	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Okay,
7	don't get your calculators on this.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: I won't.
9	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: For the
10	Minor Residential Repairs, the New York Foundation,
11	this is our baselined funded program, there were five
12	in Manhattan. Okay, Brooklyn 676; Queens, 1008;
13	Bronx 162; and Staten Island 654, which I think has a
14	lot to do with the type of housing and homeownership
15	in the boroughs for Metropair, Manhattan was 141; 827
16	in Brooklyn; 158 in Queens, 45 in the Bronx; and 20
17	in Staten Island. So, programs had slightly
18	different areas of focus.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Well, I mean
20	those—the numbers basically speak for themselves.
21	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Yep.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: We-we have a lot
23	of work to do. I don't even think that early plan

comes out to a citywide plan when you have--0

2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR:

3 [interposing] No.

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COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: --thousands and hundreds of people benefitting when I had on one block--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: [interposing] Uh-hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: --more than that. So, I think we really have to relook what aging in place means to the largest demographic in the city, and if anyone has any work, which we all do in this room, that's why we're here and working with seniors, their homes are not up to the latest standards of safety standards. They don't have the funding to make the changes, nor do they have most of the time the ability or a family member to step up for them. So, these are critical steps that I think and not tons of money either that we can really make a difference in the quality of life for our seniors in allowing them to age with grace and independence and dignity at home. So, I for one, and I know our chair joins in this is to do everything we can to increase these programs not just limit them to HUD guidelines and actually as a city set a standard that

2	other cities would follow to say okay the federal
3	government is only doing this, but we have the
4	largest demographic of seniors. We're going to do
5	this on top. That's one and two I guess you-you've-
6	you've stated in your testimony that even with these
7	limited programs, an assessment is done when they go
8	to the home
9	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Uh-hm.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE:and I think
11	Council Member Chin and I have talked for years now
12	about collecting critical and essential data when a
13	visit is made on any type of door knock for a senior,
14	and too often that data is not used when it can be
15	used for many future purposes. Is any of this data
16	maintained or shared by any other agencies?
17	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: The data
18	that's gather
19	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: [interposing]
20	That's why you're smiling
21	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: What?
22	COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE:because you
23	knew I was going to ask. I said that's why you're

smiling.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: No,
because-because I think that's a very important
question because as I said, repairs may be just the
result of an aging apartment or an aging house, but
they could also be a sign of other problems for the
senior as well, and so in both of these programs,
there is a very strong emphasis on social services
and referrals for other services that are needed.
When they go in to assess the condition of the-of the
home, you know, the assessment can be made as to
whether the repairs are really the only problem
there, and if not, then referrals are made. Both of
these programs have many other social service—social
services available as well as know their-the
resources in their communities. So, seniors are also
linked with and hooked up to other services as
needed.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: [interposing] Do we have any of the data if any of these—if any of these assessments led to referral to another agency—

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR:

23 [interposing] We have some very--

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: --for social

25 services?

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: --very limited data, but I think rather than kind of speculate we can pull that together and get back to you on that.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Well, that might be a way we can expand the program that's limited in its scope to actually achieve additional purposes that may be whether it's through training or at least if on site that the person going to provide the service that we can then flag and automatically start some type of follow up referral program with another social service or a family member to alert them, which goes back to another battle Margaret Chin and I have been having for years of creating some type of emergency contact—

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: [interposing] Right.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: I think the Department of Health and Mental Health program I mentioned also is working on that as well, by training social services agencies on how to—what to look for when they—regarding home repair when they do

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go in to do assessments in in-home services. I don't know if any of my colleagues want to comment on some of the other programs or not, but I think point well

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Is that something that we can possibly achieve? Is that something we can push for? I think if we're—if we're making those contacts and it's so hard to get to our—everyone in the city, it's impossible, but for someone who is actually reaching out, and we're starting some type of data collection about that visit, I think that would be a great first step as to creating this contact system for our seniors as to what the needs for the seniors or the people in the city of New York. Whether it might just be fixing a handrail, but it probably could lead to there's food in the refrigerator.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: [interposing] Uh-hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: We don't have access to greater or important things and healthcare and emergency nurse services. So, there's an opportunity here with a limited program even with one like this.

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2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Uh-hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: That's why I think it's important that we can use this to now create subset within this program.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Uh-hm.

Yes, we'll be happy to talk further with you on that,

yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: Okay, and then the last was your-something else that the Chair and the Council fought for the Age-Friendly NYC. We've included-contributed funding for it. I know our district participated in it, and we were made as were many other districts throughout the city Age Friendly qualified because of the district. There is a lot of work that—we had a lot of town halls. We had a lot of meetings, a lot of excitement by our seniors and the communities and the community boards got involved. The four points that you list here are: The results of the Age Friendly NYC Program is that they have a training program with specific risk factors; Inclusive Design Guidelines; Home Modification Program designs; and a tip sheet. is not what an Age Friendly district needs. So, wewe went through this process of detailing what a

district needs for seniors for increased
transportation, for our senior centers, for our parks
to have benches, for our mental health capability,
for our aging in place guidelines, for our shelter
programs. All of that was things that were designed.
So, I'm-I'm dismayed that the bullet points of the
Age-Friendly NYC result were limited to these things
that really don't help at all. Is it—the data—we did
a lot of data collection on the Age-Friendly and the
district was excited about it. It's hard for us as
Council Members to go back to the district and say
hey we did all this work and nothing came out of it.
We came with recommendations for Parks Department for
projects. Do we have any way that we're going to
revisit the Age-Friendly program and/or look at some
of the data that was collected through it?

and—and I don't mean to sound too defensive, but
these were just some points that were—that we felt
were particularly relevant to residential repair,
and—and home modifications, but the Age-Friendly
District process was really—was led by the New York
Academy of Medicine, and the initiatives were led by
the agencies, but there's obviously a lot more to the

the work already--

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hearing.

- Age-Friendly NYC Initiative. It's a huge, you know,

 like a huge process, but these were just some

 examples of programs that came out of that initiative
- 5 that relate specifically to the topic of this

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: So, then I'll—
I'll just wrap up and hand it back over to the Chair.
I think there's a lot of opportunity because we did

11 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Uh-hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: --and specific communities throughout the city determining what the Age-Friendly needs are for seniors in the city of New York, and then breaking it down by borough and then breaking it down by neighborhood.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Uh-hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: That now the next step is actually funding those neighborhoods to achieve those needs, and I think instead of wasting that great data that we got, and this might be related to home repairs, but that's an essential part of keeping aging in place. I think we need to not let that data just say okay we did that. We need to do something about it, and actually produce, and I think

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you have 51 Council members who would happily
include, and even in their budgets, some initiatives
for a new park that would include some Age-Friendly
for their schools and the parks around them, for the
Transportation Alternatives or the lack thereof. It
goes on and on.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Uh-hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER VALLONE: But we can partner up [sneezing] to make sure—God bless you—to make those happen. So, I'd—I'd look forward to working and revisiting the information through the Age-Friendly program. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you. Council Member Dromm, do you have a question?

council Member Dromm: Thank you. [mic static] Ooh, wow. Am I on? [background comments] One, oh. [pause] I really—I really only have one question, and it's an issue that I've brought up before and actually I have some proposed legislation on it as well, and it's an issue that's been brought to me by a number of the seniors who live in my district, and it's—it's not—it's not a home repair but it's a home issue, and that is the issue of bed bugs, and the extermination of bed bugs is one part

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2 of it, and sometimes that in itself is a problem. But the other piece of it is moving furniture to get 3 to the bed bugs, and what has happened is that in buildings where they do have regular extermination, 5 6 all the time, they'll come in three, four, five 7 times, six times or whatever, but they can never really get to the root of the problem because they 8 can't get behind the furniture or move it and the 9 seniors can't move it. In one case for my district 10 there was like a 93-year-old woman living with like a 11 12 70-year-old daughter and neither one of them could really move the-the furniture. And interestingly 13 14 enough I got a call from somebody in one of the 15 southerner states of the country who had seen my 16 legislation on line, and as she told me a story about an aunt who lives on the Upper West Side who had paid 17 18 thousands of dollars to have people come in and move the furniture and to do the extermination, and she 19 20 had to do that on numerous occasions. So, even the issue of who comes in and does the exterminating for 21 2.2 seniors I think sometimes people take advantage of 23 them as well that they don't a complete and full good 24 job. So, is there anything within this program that 25 addresses that issue, and if not, is there anything

2	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: No. We're
3	not able to track it. We hear mostly about it
4	through senior centers.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Through what?
6	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Senior
7	centers.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Uh-hm, is there
9	any—are there any agencies that you're able to refer
10	people out to that deal with this issue?
11	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: You know,
12	I'd have to get back to you on that.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Okay.
14	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: I'm not-I
15	don't have an answer for you right.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER DROMM: Okay, I really
17	would like to follow up on that because it continues
18	to be an issue in my district, and I guess other
19	areas as well. Thank you.
20	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you, Council
21	Member Dromm. I mean that issue I think it's-it
22	happens in many districts, but then we do have some
23	experts because some of the senior building directors
24	they told me that they've become experts on issues

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2 like that. So, we can also give you some referrals.
3 Council Member Rose has questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Thank you, Chair. You know, more people are leaving New York City-the city region than any other major metropolitan area in the country. According to statistics, more than one million people moved out of the New York area to other parts of the country since 2010 at a rate of 4.4%. The highest negative net migration rate among the nation's largest population centers, and if we're going to remain truly a diverse and vibrant city, we should be doing everything we can to retain our seniors and the incredible knowledge and experience that they bring. And so, I was really concerned about several things. The-the numbers-when your read the numbers of seniors that received services, aging in place services on Staten Island, it was appreciably disproportionate to the other boroughs, and—and you said that—that probably is due to the type of housing that we have, and I have to agree that we don't have large numbers of subsidized housing, rent controlled housing. But, we have a lot of privately owned housing, and understanding this, what measures have you take to-to increase the-the

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resources the support that seniors who live in Staten Island, who live in privately owned housing are able to access these services and what's being done to—to market and make this—these programs known to the seniors? Because the response that I get from my constituents is that they don't know about these programs. So, I know I asked you two things. You know, I'm really concerned about how we balance the inequities that we see in terms of resources for seniors gaining in place in privately owned homes.

absolute. The statistics that I read are actually seniors that are in privately owned homes, but the vast majority of home repairs for these programs are done in homes—1 to 4-family unit homes that are owned by a low-income homeowner, and elderly homeowner 60—age 60 and above. So, these are—these are actually for the—the privately owned communities, and the numbers, you know, you know, Staten Island actually did have quite a number of—of—of people that received repairs, and from this one specific program, but it doesn't reflect the number of people that are served overall with aging services by any means. It's actually a much larger number. However, we do—both

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with you.

of these programs do extensive outreach in multiple
languages and the Department provides information on
these programs at—such as at health fairs or
certainly any time we get referrals or questions from
the public about home repair or home modification, we
would then refer to these programs as well. We can
always talk with you more about how, you know, if
there are specific programs that you would—we can
share this information with you to work more closely

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: Well, I'm—I'm really concerned about, you know, the numbers.

There's quite a disparity between the numbers of seniors on Staten Island that are receiving services from these programs, and—and we have a very large senior population.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Uh-hm.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSE: And so, I want to know what you're going to do in terms of making sure that more seniors receive these services.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Well, we can work with these programs to do additional outreach in Staten Island and look into this a little more carefully to se whether these are income

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Well,

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nobody knows after that.

COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: What is the

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Commissioner's name?

at this particular hearing, but she will be available

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR:

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1 2 COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: What are the-talk 3 to me about what are the Minor Repair Program? What is that? 4 5 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: The Minor 6 Repair Program I-I read a description of it in the 7 testimony. It is a-a program that is contracted out to a community-based organization, the New York 8 Foundation for Senior Citizens. They receive funding 9 to hire social service and repair staff to make minor 10 repairs in the home of elderly homeowners who are 11 12 income eligible, which means that they have to be of 13 moderate or low income according to HUD Guidelines, 14 and that they have a need for minor home repair such 15 as some of the things that I mentioned earlier. 16 minor plumbing, whether it's some minor 17 weatherization, some tasks to upkeep the home that 18 they are no longer able to do. COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: Will you-will you 19 20 say that that is a very important program for senior citizens? 2.1

COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: Very important. represent the Bronx--

do. I think it's very important.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR:

Yes.

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2	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Uh-hm.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ:an area where
4	there are many Hispanic senior citizens
5	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Uh-hm.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ:Bangladesh, and
7	others.
8	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Uh-hm.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: What is-what's the
10	specific that you are doing to reach them so they
11	could be aware of this great program? So, what is it
12	that you're doing, and specifically in those areas?
13	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: I can't
14	speak to specifically in that area, but citywide
15	these programs
16	COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: [interposing] No,
17	no, I'm not talking—I know citywide. I'm talking
18	about we have not only-I'm talking about the number
19	I'm pretty sure that's old that your needs and all o
20	senior citizens, different cultures and different
21	languages. And you, and you-I asked you if you thin
22	that this is a very important program, a very
23	important program. So, if it's a very important
24	program, how we have problems making sure that

seniors with—that are not in the proficiency--

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1 COMMITTEE ON AGING 2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: 3 COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: --could they be-how 4 could they cope, how do they get aware with this program? 5 6 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Well, all 7 of our-all of our contracted programs are required through local law to have a process in place to 8 address limited English proficiency, and in this case 9 these programs would as well. So, if they do not 10 have the language expertise on staff, they are 11 12 expected to access the Language Line or other 13 language access providers or programs that can help 14 them relate, communicate with and serve people with 15 many different languages. So, that's-that's a 16 requirement of our district programs. 17 COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: When was the last 18 time that you visit a senior citizen like Casa Boriqua? 19 20 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Oh, Casa Boriqua. Yes. It's been a little while a few months 21 2.2 maybe, but I've been there. 23 COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: Yeah, and--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR:

[interposing] And we also, yes, we had a public

me.

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: I am not blaming
3	you. I'm blaming the Commissioner.
4	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Well, but
5	the seniors that are the recipients of these
6	particular programs we have a-we have a huge variety
7	of other program—of all of the programs. My
8	particular area oversees the senior centers, and we
9	certainly have a wide variety of services that are
10	available through senior centers. These particular
11	programs of home repair do have rather strict
12	guidelines as to who they can serve, and they are
13	predominantly for low-income homeowners. So, it may
14	depend on the neighborhood and
15	COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: [interposing] Thank
16	you.
17	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR:as to
18	what
19	COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: [interposing] And
20	please convey to the Commissioner my concern about
21	she's not been present
22	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR:
23	[interposing] okay.

COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: --where our eight

Council Members have woke up early to be here to help

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- 2 the department. It would have been very, very nice, very comfortable to have seen her also working on 3 this.
- 5 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: You will have-you have an opportunity shortly. 6

COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you. We've been also joined by Council Member Eugene and Council Member Deutsch. Council Member Ayala, do you have questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Good morning. Thank you, Madam Chair. So, my question is really around the Guide. It's a beautiful guide, very colorful, has a lot of really great ideas, but how are we getting these into the hands of landlords and what incentive is there for a landlord to actually take these recommendations and implement them? [pause]

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: The Department has broadly distributed the Guide. We've performed a number of outreach and marketing strategies or we've developed a number of outreach and marketing strategies including printing 500 copies for distribution, and this was made possible

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2 due in large part to grand funding secured by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. 3 As mentioned in the testimony, this grant also 4 allowed us to have the guide translated into other 5 6 languages. It's not available in English, Spanish, 7 and Chinese. In addition to hosting a well attended kickoff event, the attendees, of which included 8 architects, design professionals, Chairperson Chin, 9 and other elected officials and Deputy Mayor Buery. 10 The quide has been promoted online, on social media 11 12 as well as in print media, including the New York Times Architectural Digest and in other smaller 13 publications. Finally, efforts to raise public 14 15 awareness of the guide remain ongoing. Outreach--16 outreach teams of the department continue to publicize it at community meetings and events, and 17 18 we're also pleased to report that the guide will be exerted in the forthcoming Cooper Hewitt Smithsonian 19 20 Design Museum publication the Senses Design Beyond Vision. So, that's a way-the responses we're really 21 2.2 marketing in outreach. I think the-your question 23 about whether-what incentives landlords have. 24 is no legal. These are not laws. They are

recommendations and that the incentive would

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hopefully be to provide a better environment for the seniors that are aging in their buildings, and to maintain-maintain stability in their buildings.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: So, I guess maybe

HPD. Is there any effort on HPD's part to maybe have

a conversation with your portfolio of landlords?

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: That is actually exactly what we're trying to do right now as part of the Seniors First Initiative. So, we worked closely with DFTA on the Advisory Committee, and the Guide is one of the documents that are using to determine best practices so that we can integrated those practices into renovation scopes. So, when a building owner comes to us to finance renovations, the assessment that we're doing is actually in the process of being updated right now to incorporate some of the best practices from the In addition to that, the apartment related Guide. specific work so interior to the apartment type work. We are incorporating some of those recommendations into a resident survey that we are going to be piloting this year.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: And I think my final question. I'm not sure. Maybe DFTA can

2	respond. Has there been any conversation with the
3	Admin about maybe or even with NYCHA about home
4	repairs? Because I mean they're one of our largest
5	landlords, and often times, you know, we-we-in my
6	district I have several NYCHA senior developments and
7	we-they don't have supers. Seniors often struggle
8	opening windows, changing light bulbs. There isn't
9	anyone that they can actually, you know, physically
10	call because often times these are not the required
11	job, you know, duties of the-the-the buildings
12	through the development's superintendent and there
13	isn't a maintenance person that actually does this
14	work. So, has there been any conversation with NYCHA
15	about implementing some of these recommendations?
16	ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: I don't
17	think any direct conversations. No. Not at this
18	point, no, and she's got other avenues that they're
19	looking at.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Alright, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you. I just want to follow up. The program that the Council funded, the Metro-Metropair Program, Project

Metropair, on that program there-I don't think

whether something that, you know, that—that that

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2	NYCHA would want to be involved in. I mean some of
3	the types of work the landlord might either want to
4	have a role in because of certainly quality standards
5	and so forth. So, it would depend, but theoretically
6	I guess that's true.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: And the same thing with seniors who are living in rent regulated buildings--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: [interposing] Yes.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: --and-and private apartments, if the find out about this program and if they call up to ask, you know, fixing-changing a light bulb you might not get your landlord because a lot of buildings don't even have supers, and they don't do this kind of assistances. So that this-this might be an opportunity to really let more seniors know. Some of my colleagues have asked questions about in terms of outreach, right? So, just based on DFTA's other program, does DFTA's-the caregiver, provider that the 10 providers that DFTA funds, do they all have information about the-the Aging in Place Guide?

2	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: I will
3	have to find out from the caregiver—from the
4	Caregiver Program and let you know. I think it's
5	been widely distributed among all of our programs,
6	but I will double check with you and get back to you
7	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I hope so. I mean
8	that's the-really the basic right? I mean these are
9	programs funded by DFTA because what I'm, you know,
10	referring to is that we also should make sure that
11	caregivers know about all these home repair programs
12	that are available so that they can assist the
13	seniors that they take care of.
14	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Yeah, I
15	mean the-the booklet actually is targeting-we just
16	got a not here—is targeting landlord. I think
17	caregivers—there's certainly a role for caregivers
18	in—in that process, but the booklet is really for
19	landlords.
20	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: It is for landlords,
21	but I'm saying that for all your housing programs.
22	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Oh, for
23	that, yes absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: That are available, yeah, right.

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1	COMMITTEE ON AGING 56
2	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Uh-hm.
3	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: But even I think-even-
4	even this is for landlords, but it's-they should know
5	about it.
6	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR:
7	[interposing] We'll get you the information.
8	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Like everyone should
9	know about it so at least they know what they can as
10	a landlord, right, to-do.
11	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: Yes, good
12	thinking.
13	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: So that is something
14	that I think all caregivers even just basically all
15	those programs should have this information.
16	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: We'll
17	make sure they do.
18	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I wanted to ask in
19	your testimony, HPD Commissioner Darga, you didn't
20	mention the-you didn't talk about HPD's Home Fix
21	Program. That was in the Mayor's updated Housing 2.0
22	plan.
23	ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yes.

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON CHIN: So, that program I wanted to know how many seniors do you anticipate

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will be served by this program, and then seniors who participate in this program would they be referred to other city resources, and how do you coordinate with DFTA on this?

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: Those are good questions. So, currently we have a Homeowner Repair Program that is focused on senior-senior homeowners age 60 plus, which is our city-Senior That program funds Citizen Home Assistance Program. renovations to single family or 1 to 4-unit owner occupied properties where the homeowner has owned it for at least two years. That program along with our other homeowner programs, which were administered through Neighborhood Housing Services today. All available also for seniors will actually be replaced by our new Home Fix Program. So they are still currently active, and they are still accepting applications. The New Home Fix Program will be open to senior homeowners as well as any other homeowner, and we are actively looking at ways to incorporate some of the best practices around aging in place into the type of work that we're able to fund through the new program. One of the-I think the second set of questions is around how we connect then those owners

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with other potential services and support. HPD
doesn't actually provide the services directly, but
we are talking with DFTA as well as other city
agencies about how we can refer or better connect
those homeowners then with other relevant services.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Well, I guess related to the minor home repair that DFTA oversees that's funded by the federal government, the good thing about that program is that there's a social worker that go—someone go in there and really assess the situation. So, that is something that if the HPD could collaborate with DFTA to see—I mean if you could get into that home, I mean that's what, you know, Council Member Vallone was talking about. It's really you'll be able to access much more information that could be helpful—

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: Absolutely CHAIRPERSON CHIN: --to the senior. So, we don't want to lose that opportunity. So we want to make sure that we could collect the data and you really use that to get them additional services that they might need.

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: Absolutely.

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CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Now, HPD what programs do you have that are available to help people who are

4 renters? Senior who are renters?

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: We have—we have a lot of programs that actually help renters, but the-they're focusing-they focus on providing assistance to the owner of the property, right, so not directly to the renter itself. So, I think if you had an individual renter within a building that needed o access certain improvements, and the owner was not participating, in an HPD program, it would make more sense that that renter then go and seek assistance through one of DFTA's programs. For landlords that are participating in our programs through our new Seniors First Initiative, we are incorporating- Let me step back. The goal is really on our end not just to produce 100% a senior affordable development, but rather to better serve seniors through all of the work that the agency does. Right. So, our goal is 300,000 new construction and preserved units by 2026. Our goal is that in basically every preservation project that we are doing, when we are working with an owner that we are going to look at the assessment not just the building

the assessment--

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: Uh-hm.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: --is someone who's trained sort of know about aging in place, what's needed and what's required.

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: The—so this is the—our Integrated Physical Needs Assessment.

Most lenders when they are financing renovations to

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properties require a physical needs assessment. Over the last couple of years we've made it a more holistic assessment. So, we now cut for energy efficiency, health-reduction of health hazards in housing, and now the latest edition will be thinking about ways to help residents age more safely in their That is done by a professional engineer. homes. engineering firms are qualified under an RFQ. It's a rolling RFQ, and then we actually do kind of train the trainer type event with those firms. So, we will be sharing kind of some of the work around best practices with those engineering firms. So, when they're going out and assessing the building, they understand what they're looking for.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Now, in preparing for today's hearing we found out there are many different programs from the states, right. There's access to Home Residential Emergency Service, the Restore Program. So there are different programs that are funded by the state, and then we also found out that there are actually some resources from Medicaid and Medicare that could be used to help a senior modify their home.

2	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TAYLOR: It could
3	be-the Medicare and Medicaid questions mostly around
4	equipment. Medicare doesn't pay for any kind of home
5	modifications. Medicaid, however, could be useful
6	under the Nursing Home Transition and Diversion
7	Waiver program. This uses Medicaid funding to
8	provide support and services including minor home
9	modifications to assist seniors and individuals with
10	disabilities to make trans-successful transition from
11	a nursing facility, but it's mostly I believe related
12	to equipment and it's, you know, limited. It's not
13	everyone who has Medicaid. You have to be in a
14	particular situation and transition from a nursing
15	home.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: There are also some programs that loan programs, right from—in HPD. I mean do you have any statistics in terms of how many seniors have accessed those like the—the Restore Program?

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: I'm actually—so, the Restore Program is a state program.

I'm not very familiar with that. I'm certainly happy to reach out to the state and understand a little bit

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2 more about it, and also think about how we could work 3 with the state to deploy that more effectively.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: The funding doesn't come through—through HPD to—to administer? No?

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: Not that I'm aware of, no. The—the programs that we have to actually assist, and these are homeowners specifically, are the NHS Programs that we—so, we help fund and work on with them including Project Help, which I s a City Council funded homeowner initiative. We also have our Senior Assistant Home Assistance Program. We don't administer any other single family repair programs today outside of those programs.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Okay.

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: But I would love some more information about that.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I think the—the main point is really now do we make sure that residents, homeowners, renters know about these programs so that they can also request assistance, and then for HPD to really help us in terms of preservation to let landlords know that these programs are available, and how we can work with them. And I think that with the

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Aging in Place Guide that will be great for landlords to know that their resources is available to help them do those modifications so there's some incentive for them to be a little bit more involved and really take the initiative to do that. Putting a handrail let's say along the hallway definitely will help a senior navigate when they're going up and down the stairs, but getting the landlord to do that voluntarily, unless there are programs that can help them, you know, I think that we really have to make sure that they know about these programs and they could access them.

absolutely. We agree, and just I would say on the outreach on our end, we do extremely extensive outreach both to homeowners as well as multi-family building owners. It's certainly a challenge because single family homeownership and especially small multi-family homeownership, the ownership is fair fragmented, but we've developed a series of outreach kind of programs over the last four or five years including property resource clinics. Our Landor and Pilot Landlord Ambassador program where we're doing regular outreach and we are always looking for ways

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to collaborate with community groups and elected officials to try to get out to the right folks. So, I would certainly encourage—encourage, you know, anybody to reach out to us. In addition, on homeowners specifically, we work really closely for the Center for New York City Neighborhoods to make sure that homeowners have appropriate counseling, and I think we could think about ways that we could deploy the Resource Guide through them as well as through the work that we do with landlords.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yeah, I think moving forward, I mean there's 51 Council members and there are districts where there are a lot more homeowners like in the—in Queens and Brooklyn and Staten Island. Then there are places—districts where there are a lot of renters, but I think it will be good for DFTA and—and HPD to really work with each of the Council Members to od the outreach whether it's conducting homeowner fairs and information. Just to really get out there because I know that the resources are limited, and it's good that even with that limited resource for minor home repairs, you are able to serve a lot of seniors. I was just surprised that it's such a small pot of money from the federal

programs. Thank you.

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government. So, maybe if we could show the needs and we can either get the city to match it to make sure that the resources are available. Do you have any other questions? [background comments] Okay. Well, thank you for coming in to testify today, and we look forward to working with you on expanding these

ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER DARGA: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: We are going to call

up the next panel. [background comments, pause]
Okay. From Live on New York Andrea Cianfrani;
Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation Dr. Indira
at Warren; Alexander Riley from the Legal Aid
Society; Christine Hunter from the IA New York
Chapter; and Molly Krakowski from JASA. [pause]
Please begin.

ANDREA CIANFRANI: Sure. Good morning.

Good morning, Council Member and Chair Chin and

Council Member Vallone. Thank you very much for

calling this hearing today. We were also pleased to

see such a great group of Council members throughout

this hearing to talk about these important issues.

So, thank you again. We really look forward to

working with the entire Council and the city moving

2 forward this year. My name is Andrea Cianfrani. I'm the Director of Public Policy at Live On New York. 3 4 Live on New York as you know has about 100 members, 5 community based organization throughout New York City that provides services including affordable senior 6 7 housing, senior centers, home delivered meals, elder abuse prevention services and many others to older 8 adults in New York City. First and foremost today 9 10 we're-we're here to talk and proud to talk about the work of our Affordable Senior Housing Coalition, 11 12 which is comprised of more than 20 of the leading not-for-profit developers of affordable senior 13 housing with services here in New York City. This 14 15 coalition and through the work of Live On New York we 16 recognize that enabling seniors to help age in place is more than just bricks and mortar and buildings but 17 18 really about fostering connections to the community and promoting healthy living overall. Given the 19 20 mission driven nature of our-the member organizations many offer social services such as senior centers or 21 2.2 service coordinators that enrich the lives of 23 thousands of older New Yorkers each year in addition to an affordable roof over their tenants' heads. 24 We 25 believe that in addition to the housing itself, these

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types of community based services are integral to fostering the aging in place model. For seniors we all know the ability to age in place can have a positive effect on overall health including improving cognitive outcomes reducing rates of depression and preventing social isolate-isolation. HUD has found that 89% of Americans over 50 wish to age in place for as long as possible, and further, as highlighted in the recent AARP study supporting aging in place can help ward against "overcare" which and-which occurs when individuals are forced to make the costly move to more elevated situations of living including nursing homes simply due to the fact that the residential options are unavailable, unaffordable or inaccessible. Beyond-beyond the internal value for seniors who are able to age in place, the presence of older New Yorkers in the neighborhoods they've helped build, builds a positive impact on the entire community, and this is something that we really like to talk about a lot along New York and really highlight the-what seniors mean to our communities. Seniors improve these communities through their commitment to civic engagement, volunteerism and assisting with the care of younger future generations

2 through caregiving. In effect, the inability for seniors to age in place would not only have a 3 4 negative impact on their own quality of life, but would tear at the fabric that makes New York's 5 communities so vibrant and cohesive. The vacancy 6 7 rate is something we also wanted to highlight today here in New York City the sparse availability of 8 affordable housing hovers around 4% and many older 9 New Yorkers living on fixed incomes as we all know, 10 the city sees very limited options for housing that 11 12 meets their needs. Further, currently less than 5% 13 of housing is considered accessible for individuals with even moderate mobility difficulties and this 14 15 heightens the need for accessible affordable housing. 16 As we know, as we sit here today at the hearing. 17 population continues to rise and the needs will 18 continue to rise, and we are very pleased that the city, the Council as well as the city is really 19 20 looking at this issue from a number of angles. We know we can't just produce more housing and that 21 2.2 would solve the problem. We also need-know we need 23 to look at preservation, things like SCRIE that was 24 mentioned here, things like that Home Repair Programs, as well as the production of new affordable 25

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senior housing. So, we are very pleased with the city's work in these area and look forward to continuing to partner in those efforts. We do want to highlight in Housing 2.0 which you heard about today we were very pleaded to see the increased emphasis on the needs of seniors, the Seniors First Initiatives. In the plan, Mayor de Blasio increased the city's commitment to not only construct or preserve a total of 15,000 units of senior housing, but to serve an additional 15,000 seniors through Age-Friendly improvements and modifications. We're excited to collaborate with HPD as well as DFTA and the city to ensure the success of all facts of the Seniors First Initiatives within Housing 2.0, continue to address these challenges that we-we continue to face. We know that home modifications as we've heard today can be a very low cost and costeffective way to improve-improve the stock of affordable housing and help preserve that housing, and -and keep it-seniors in their homes. recognize and—and—the importance of the impactful Minor Repairs Program that DFTA runs that we heard quite a bit about today, and we-as always, we look forward to continuing to work to increase and

2	strengthen those programs. We also just wanted to
3	raise the importance, and we've talked about this for
4	many years advocating for the city to continue to or
5	establish a funding stream for service coordinators
6	and affordable senior housing buildings. I really
7	wanted to highlight, you've probably heard the self-
8	the recent self-help study that's found some
9	incredible data on the importance of having a-a
10	service coordinator in housing, and how it can really
11	increase health outcomes in a positive way. Just
12	some highlights from that study. Service
13	Coordinators have been found to positively impact the
14	health outcomes of tenants finding that residents
15	with access to a Service Coordinator as compared to
16	other seniors in the community experience 68% lower
17	odds of being hospitalized. 1,778 average Medicaid
18	payment per person per hospitalization for Self-Help
19	residents versus over \$5,000 for the comparison
20	group, and a 53% lower odd of visiting an ER compared
21	to a non-self-help resident. So, these are some
22	really great statistics that are starting to look at
23	the impacts of aging in place with some supports, and
24	we're really excited to-to continue to work to move
25	this forward. The one last thing I wanted to

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highlight that came up quite a bit today and thank you Council Member Chin for always raising this is the awareness that's needed in the communities for these programs that do exit as well as raising awareness for possible new programs. We're always ready, willing and able to talk about how we at Live On can assist in these efforts and help spread awareness of these great programs that are helping seniors stay in their communities. So, we'll continue that drum beat as well, and thank you for raising that always on not just the programs here today, but all the great programs that are being offered for seniors and then as that awareness grows, we know we can continue-continue to advocate for more. So, thank you for your work and we look forward to working with you as we move forward. [pause]

CHRISTINE HUNTER: Good morning. My name is Christine Hunter. I'm a principal Magnus and Architecture and Planning in New York City and also a current co-chair of the Design for Aging Committee at the American Institute of Architects, New York Chapter. Over the past eight years, our Interdisciplinary Committee of Architects, Interior

2 Designers and other professional has been looking at the environmental challenges facing the growing 3 number of seniors who will be aging in place over the 4 5 next quarter century throughout the five boroughs, and everyone has talked about, you know, how New 6 7 Yorkers or seniors prefer to age in place. So I won't beat that horse. That said, many existing buildings 8 not to mention the infrastructure of many 9 10 neighborhoods were not designed to conform with current accessibility code provisions and present 11 12 hazards for older residents or limitations to their mobility. As they grow frail, some seniors become 13 14 isolated because it's not easy to navigate from their 15 apartment to the street or in other cases, they 16 experience totally preventable falls that then lead 17 to hospitalizations. We applaud the City Council for 18 their prior initiatives and concern for passing the Local Law 51. We were delighted to work with DFTA to 19 20 be invited by DFTA and work with them to create the Guide, and we did feel that the Guide was very useful 21 2.2 or is very useful to both seniors themselves and 23 their families. That was one reason we as a committee 24 put in the grant application to translate the Guide. And in relation to-to dissemination, you know, hard 25

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copies are expensive to print. We did print more copies than original in each language and we-but we also printed cards, which in three languages, which provide the-the digital link to the online PDFs of each version and so what-what we're intending to do is to try and get both hard copy, you know, a set of hard copies and a big stack of cards to every Council person's local office, every community board, and we'd like to do every senior center. That was sort of our initial idea about dissemination. I'm sure there's a lot more that can be done, and we'd be very happy to work with the city, and maybe get assistance from the city in getting the word out. Because we do-I think a lot of people just-it doesn't occur to them what's, you know, getting in their parents' way or-or how-how easy it might be to make some things easier. In terms of next steps, the challenge is how to encourage or incentivize private owners to make what are in most cases fairly simple changes both within dwelling units and throughout the common areas of a building. Financial rebates or credits would get the widest participation by owners. However, we recognize that this would take time and a lot of political will to put in place. More immediately we

would support and be very happy to, you know. Help to
develop a pilot-a pilot renovation project, which
could really, you know, instead of existing buildings
perhaps some owned by a non-profit owner for instance
that could, you know, where you could really quantify
costs and understand better how to after the pilot
program how to put a larger program into place. So,
the AIA and the Design for Aging Committee have been
collaborating for a number or years with—both with
the New York Academy of Medicine on their Age-
Friendly Neighborhood Initiative, as well as with
numerous city agencies including HPD, DFTA, the DOB,
and NYCHA. We look forward to continued work
together to help the city's seniors who ultimately
are all of us to be self help-safe-excuse me-healthy
and fully engaged in the life of the city. Thank
you.

ALEX RILEY: Good morning. Thank you very much for this opportunity to—to speak on this important issue. My name is Alex Riley. Until just a couple of weeks ago, I was the Director of the Elderly Project with an organization called Volunteers of Legal Service where I worked with New York's leading law firms to obtain free—free legal

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assistance for seniors in Manhattan, and where I shifted the focus during those four years when I led that project to the goal of aging in place, but just about a week ago I went back to the Legal Aid Society where I previously worked as a staff attorney in Legal Aid's Brooklyn Office for the Aging and now they're in a newly created position, which is Director of Elder Law for the Civil Practice. the Council Member and Chairwoman Chin mentioned this is the year of the Senior. The creation of this position I think reflects Legal Aid Society's renewed emphasis and focusing on this population. So u=in addition to thank the committee for this opportunity to speak, I wanted to thank particularly Council If you were here for having raised the very issue that I came to speak about, which has to do with the-the need for assistance for older adults to move heavy objects in their apartments that-in which they are renters. So, I was last here a few months ago testifying on the bill that Council Member Dromm referred to having to do with providing assistance to seniors with preparing their apartments for bed bug eradication, and at the end of the testimony I prepared with respect that bill, I noted the larger

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problem of seniors being unable to move heavy furniture or other objects in their apartments that their landlords claim prevent the correction of certain housing code violations. So, for example, there might be a sideboard that is blocking access to crumbling plaster in the wall. There might be a heavy dresser that's blocking access to rotting floor boards that-that cause-constitute a trip hazard. There might be a bookcase that is blocking access to collapsed ceiling, all these kinds of issues. I've been involved in and-I'm sorry. I should say I apologize for not having written testimony to provide, but as I said, I've been a Legal Aid for about a week, and I just haven't had time to prepare it, but hopefully, I can put something together after this. But over the years I've been involved in a number of Housing Court litigation cases where we obtained an order from a judge requiring a landlord to fix a Housing Code violation, and everything grinds to a halt because the landlord says we can't do it. We can't get access. Some of these claims by landlords are pretexts. They just don't want to do the work, but some of these claims are legitimate. They don't want the liability of asking their workers

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to move heavy pieces of furniture that may have some value, and it's-it's been impossible in many cases to-to move things forward. So, as I said last time, I-I testified on the subject of the legislation pertaining to bed bugs, I urge the committee to consider perhaps companion or similar legislation that would create a program that would offer really a very simple and limited service to seniors who cannot move heavy objects to facilitate repairs that would allow this kind of work to be done. It would have to be done at the beginning of the pair-repair process, and then the service would have to come back to presumably move the-the furniture back. I was encouraged to see that I believe it's called the Metro Pair Program seems to have, according to some of the testimony we heard, an element relating to furniture repair. So, it doesn't seem like too great a leap to envision a program that would permit the mere movement of furniture, and in some instances, this could really be a life saver for a senior who is living with a life threatening housing code violation that can't be repaired simply because they-they lack the strength and the-the resources to move the objects on their own. Thank you very much.

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MOLLY KRAKOWSKI: Hi. My name is Molly
Krakowski. I'm Director of Legislative Affairs at
JASA, and I want to thank the Council and Council
Member Chin for hosting today's hearing. I also was
just inspired to speak today. So, I don't have
anything for you per se, but I wanted to highlight
sort of two areas that I guess kind of complement
Alex in that looking at sort of the bigger picture,
and so JASA has a-a contract currently for the
Assigned Counsel Project, which is provide
assistance, legal assistance to older adults in
Housing Court in Queens, and you have to-you know,
there are requirements to be eligible. A senior has
to be 60 years or older, have an identifiable social
service need and pending Housing Court case, and
seniors could be facing eviction due to non-payment
of rent or holdover allegations, et cetera. And—and
then the lawyer, the-sort of a team of the legal and
the social service are able to connect the person and
hopefully help them with the housing case, but also
set them up with services. And the reason why I
bring this up is because the newer legislation having
to do with universal access to-to lawyers in Housing
Court, doesn't really take the place of the Assigned

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Counsel Project, and it's not meant to, but there are a lot of seniors who don't fit into the universal access because of their income requirements. are just above the 200% poverty limit, and they're really in need of assistance, and the Assigned Counsel Project is funded at a level that really doesn't allow fully to address the needs of older adults in court. So that our lawyers are able to address maybe 10% of the seniors who come through the court in Queens. So, seniors are attractive targets for landlords looking to harass and evict long-time tenants with lower rents. There are about 200,000 older adults who are on waiting lists for senior affordable housing, and certainly we're very eager to see what comes with the Mayor's initiative to try and preserve and create additional affordable housing. We're looking to partner in any which way we can, but between the Housing Court issue and not having the lawyers that are spec-specifically there for older adults, and then the bed bugs, which we also testified to Intro 189 and Council Member Dromm's legislation. One of the biggest things that we also have been finding obviously aside from just trying to go in and address a very challenging need that's not

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limited to older adults in New York City is the challenge that—that comes with moving the furniture and really preparing in every which way these apartments to be-to be handled. This is a need that obviously don't see declining. Despite preventative measures outbreaks are going to be inevitable, and we would really just love to-the city to see what, in fact, they could do in any way to assist in-in this challenge. It's-it's something JASA has taken on significant financial strain in trying to address obviously these needs within our buildings, and where we can with clients. And-and so when we're looking at sort of the issue of home repair, we are sort of pulling out a more macro view of the larger picture of what allows people to age in place, and it's not limited to home repairs, but it goes really hand-inhand with preserving the housing for the older adults, which has ramifications in all-just those different areas. So, again, we look forward to continuing to partner with the city to provide affordable housing, to think about possible solutions to some of these issues and thank you for hosting today's hear.

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CHAIRPERSON CHIN:	Thank you. So, the-
the project that you have the	Assigned Counsel
Project so that one three is n	no income requirement
or?	

MOLLY KRAKOWSKI: It's not limited. Itthe income requirement is not the chief component.
No.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: And that's administered through--

MOLLY KRAKOWSKI: Through DFTA

12 CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Through DFTA?

MOLLY KRAKOWSKI: Yeah. When they were looking at the Universals Council, we were involved in the initial conversations. One of the things that our lawyers and our legal services were really trying to highlight was the need for when there was that rollout to put seniors in sort of the first category of people who were very much at need of counsel in Housing Court, and the response was more or less there's the Assigned Counsel Project, and then this is going to be by zip codes and by other factors in terms of who needs, and trying to focus on families and-and other populations. But there are these people who fall into that gap then. So, either

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2 MOLLY KRAKOWSKI: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: And the same thing with the—the issue about moving furniture, how to incorporate that with the—with the legal component here so if we can—

ALEX RILEY: [interposing] May I just add-

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yes.

ALEX RILEY: --something brief. So, my—so as I've said before, my title is Director of Elder Law for the Civil Practice, but I'm based in our Brooklyn Office for the Aging in Downtown Brooklyn where we have a whole holistic team of lawyers, social workers and paralegals. We also participate in the ACP Program. An additional limitation is—first of all, I should say that—that the ACP cases are referred by the count. The judge makes the referral and there's a whole process, but the—the only case that are appropriate for ACP referrals are ones where there is both a legal and a social work—Social Services type component. So, you might have a senior who has a—some very significant legal need, but in the estimation of—of the court, doesn't really

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2 have a social need, that case will not be referred or 3 shouldn't be under the guidelines as an ACP referral.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: But most of the—the legal services agencies that the Council support, I know that often times we just refer the senior directly to Legal Aid and the services, and they would—they would get the help that they need.

ALEX RILEY: Yes, that's-that's right. think the-the previous discussion about ACP perhaps was as an example of where there is targeted funding from-for working particularly to work with seniors and-but there are limitations. Although there are not, as we understand it, income related limitations specific to that program. There are other kinds of limitations such as the fact that there must be a social work need in order for such a case to be-to be referred and—and also again, I'm quite new to my position at Legal Aid, but my understanding is that the way the-the financing works for ACP cases is that the providers are paid on a per-case basis for-for ACP as opposed to other kinds of grants and programs where a provider receives just a sort of lump sum amount of money pursuant-pursuant to the grant or RFP.

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- CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you. Well,
 thank you all for coming to testify today, and I
 guess we all have to help get the word out that a lot
 of these wonderful programs are available to our
 seniors. So thank you.
- 7 ALEX RILEY: Thank you.
- 8 MOLLY KRAKOWSKI: Thank you.
- 9 CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Is there anyone else
 10 that would like to speak that didn't--? You have to
 11 sign up.
- 12 TOM CONNOR: I did.
- 13 CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Oh, you did.
- [background comments, pause] Did you fill out a form, one of these forms? [background comments, pause] Is there anyone else that wants to testify?

 Okay. Tom, you have to push the button.
- 18 TOM CONNOR: Hello.
- 19 CHAIRPERSON CHIN: On the mic. You have 20 to push the button on the bottom.
- TOM CONNOR: Does—does this testimony go anywhere.
- 23 SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Just turn the mic on.
- TOM CONNOR: Does this testimony go any other place than this room?

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2 CHAIRPERSON CHIN: It's on the record. So anyone can look it up.

I, um, [coughs] I'm-the TOM CONNOR: reason that I'm here-my name is Tom Connor. I'm-I've been head of the Advisory Board at my senior center for many years. In-in-in the 20 years that I've been going to the senior center, I've never heard about this repair program that they've all been talking about. There's no outreach. There's no publicity. No one knows anything. It was the same thing with Project Cart. The Department for the Aging claimed they had a transportation program. No one knew anything about it. I finally discovered that there is such a thing as Project Cart. This year they increased the funding for Project Cart, but it's still not really running properly. Now, I want to just talk about the repairs briefly. I think someone else mentioned this, but the New York Foundation for Senior Citizens was paid \$414,000 for the year to do the home repairs. They claim they did 5,500. Now, I have-being that we've never heard of it, I wonder where do these statistics come from? Not-this is what I got from the Department for the Aging. But I wondered does the City Council ever check into how

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they prove what they're doing. They have little stickers now that you're supposed to be-when you come to the senior center, they log you in. However, they always keep saying it's completely inaccurate. would really question all of the figures that you get from the Department for the Aging. How do you know that they're accurate? How do you know what is going on there? Yesterday, I spend the whole day-I had never heard of this home repair until I heard about this hearing. So, I called Department for the Aging to try to find out about it. I called seven people there. No one [laughs] ever-each one isn't there. One after the other, after the other, and finally I got someone, and she said, Well, it's 4:30. I said I know it's 4:30, but I've been trying to reach someone since 2:00. I said don't you work until 5:00? There was no answer. There as no one there. There's no one giving information. The whole thing is very poorly run. Now, one of the Councilmen said something about bed bugs. He had a bill in for something about bed bugs, and what I wanted to say, at the senior center when someone has bed bugs they're excluded from the program, and they're told that they have to get their landlord to take care of

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the bugs. Well, frequently the landlord doesn't, and the person could be excluded for months from the senior center. Not that any senior wants to sit next to someone who's covered with bugs, but it seems to be somewhat unfair to the person who doesn't have the means to get rid of the bugs. So, I don't know what his bill was. He didn't explain it, but I think it might be something to look into. The other thing is I didn't know what is the eligibility for these home repairs. They seemed to say there was a fee. There was an income eligibility. I'm surprised at that because if you go to the Metropolitan Council on Jewish Poverty, there is no income eligibility, and if you need a grab bar, they will do it free, and they're getting money evidently from the city, andand New York Foundation is getting money from the city. So, why should one be free and one not be free to a senior who needs it? These are questions that I think another when Mr. Diaz spoke, he said he was concerned that the Commissioner wasn't here. Well, I was-I was concerned also because the Commissioner when do we ever see her? When can she be questioned and then when are their follow-up questions? There were so many instances her today of things that I

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neard that I felt were not true, but I was not able
to say anything about it at the time. So, I hopein
closing, I hope that the committee, Margaret Chin's
Committee, the senior committee will be a little bit
more aggressive with the Department for the Aging,
and try to get backup, and I'd like to know Project
Cart, how many actual people do they serve, and how
much money have they spent, and I think you're
talking about a shortage of funds. It's not
necessarily a shortage of funds. It's not used
properly. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you, Tom. That—some of those questions will come up at next month's budget hearing. So, invite you back because we have a public session. After the Commissioner testifies and Council members ask questions, there will be a public session. So, we'll make sure we'll let you know when the-the hearing is scheduled. And then there are questions that—that were not answered today or they need to be followed up, we will forward those questions over to the Department for the Aging.

Thank you and next.

GALE RESSLER: Hi. My name is Gale Ressler, and I am an interior designer. I heard about

2 this session through Christine Hunter, and I am a participant with the AIA New York Design for Aging 3 Committee, which I know she spoke earlier with some 4 5 prepared remarks, and I will try not to just repeat. 6 I wanted to just address a couple of things in 7 addition to Christine's comments particularly coming from my experience as and interior designer. One 8 point that I want to raise is that I saw in the title 9 of the session the world 'repairs' and thought, hm, 10 that's not exactly what I think of as the most 11 12 critical intervention, which often involves really simple interventions, additions. It's true of 13 affluent New Yorkers as well as New Yorkers of more 14 15 modest means. So, things like grab bars, which I 16 know, there are some programs for funding for that to 17 be done. There is not an awareness from a more broad 18 perspective that that is something that is great forfor example fall prevention for people of all ages, 19 and whenever we are doing things of any kind of 20 intervention, those things should be auto pilot 21 2.2 inclusions and not in the scope. Also, I do think 23 that the design knowledge has to go hand-in-hand with the social work knowledge to really help people in 24 their homes and stay there safely. Specifically, I 25

just want to also talk to my colleagues wherever they
are from, the AIA Committee. We've been working on a
project to try to address the Age-Friendliness of
NYCHA housing. I, you know, won't elaborate too
excessively, but we are really happy to share the
ideas, and as the head of the Aging Committee, you
know, we-we would welcome any opportunity to fill you
in on, you know, sharing our—our reports and our
recommendations on how that could be done because
there are interventions that can be done. You know,
our larger project is like a \$5 million project.
That's one animal, but there's also the smaller
interventions, and I believe Christine spoke about it
and shared the User Guide for Building Management.
So, I think, you know, we'd like to see a lot of
design process and design knowledge integrated into
how to help people who are aging because I think that
that sometimes gets missed and, you know, when you
think of for example tripping hazards, you know, part
of it's the person, and the physical, but part of it
is what we see everywhere where the physical
environment has created a tripping hazard, and, you
know, it would be great to look at where that happens

[gavel]

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

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



Date March 15, 2018