1	COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING 1
2	CITY COUNCIL
3	CITY OF NEW YORK
4	X
	TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES
5	Of the
6	COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION JOINTLY
7	WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING
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10	February 10, 2021 Start: 10:03 a.m.
11	Recess: 2:09 p.m.
	HELD ATT DEMOTE HEADING (MIDTHAL DOOM 2)
12	HELD AT: REMOTE HEARING (VIRTUAL ROOM 3)
13 14	B E F O R E: Carlos Menchaca, Chairperson for Committee on Immigration
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15	Margaret S. Chin, Chairperson for Committee on Aging
16	
17	COUNCIL MEMBERS:
18	Daniel Dromm Mathieu Eugene
19	Francisco P. Moya R. Diaz, Sr.
20	Diana Ayala
20	Chaim M. Deutsch Mark Treyger
21	Paul Vallone
22	
23	
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1	COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING 2	
2	APPEARANCES	
3	Lorraine Cortés-Vázquez Commissioner for the New York City Department for	
4	the Aging	
5	Nick Gulotta Director of Outreach and Organizing at the	
6	Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs	
7	Christian Gonzalez-Rivera Director of Strategic Policy Initiatives at the	
8	Brookdale Center for Healthy Aging	
9	Kevin Jones Associate State Director of Advocacy at AARP Ne	
10	York	
11	Nicole Rojas Community Organizer at Mixteca Organization	
12	Janet Perez	
13	Director of Programs at Mixteca	
14	Jo-Ann Yoo Executive Director of the Asian American	
15	Federation	
16	Lorena Kourousias Mixteca	
17	Margaret Garrett	
18	Staff Attorney at the Legal Aid Society	
19	Pia Scarfo	
20	Sharanya Pillai India Home	
21	Felicia Singh	
22	Taxi Worker Alliance	
23	Jasleen Garr[SP?] Taxi Worker Alliance	
24	Binta Touray	
25	Internat LiveOn New York	

Intern at LiveOn New York

25

1	COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING 3
2	APPEARANCES (CONT.)
3	Jean Rene B. Tannis Medallion owner
4	William Ritziu
5	Member of Taxi Worker Alliance
6	Bhair Desnai Executive Director of the New York Taxi Workers
7	Alliance
8	Joseph JA Joute Member of the New York City Taxi Worker Alliance
9	
10	Mostapha Alabsy Medallion owner
11	Gerson Fernandes Medallion Driver/Owner
12	Basia Osowski
13	Medallion Driver/Owner
14	Dorothy Leconte Medallion Driver/Owner
15	Harbans Singh
16	Medallion Driver/Owner
17	Ajit Bharth Medallion Driver/Owner
18	Ajit Bharth's son
19	Speaking on behalf of father
20	Ricardo Lopez Medallion Driver/Owner
21	Vito Lanza
22	Medallion Driver/Owner
23	

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING

2 SERGEANT SADOWSKY: PC recording is started.

SERGEANT POLITE: Recording to the cloud all set.

SERGEANT PEREZ: Backup is rolling.

SERGEANT JONES: Okay and Sergeant Polite, would you start with the opening statement.

SERGEANT POLITE: Thank you. Good morning and welcome to the Remote Hearing on the Committee on Aging jointly with the Committee on Immigration.

Will Council members and staff please turn on their video at this time. Once again, will Council Members and staff please turn on their video at this time.

Thank you.

To minimize disruption, please place all cellphones and electronics to vibrate. You may send your testimony at testimony@council.nyc.gov. Once again, that's testimony@council.nyc.gov. Chair Menchaca, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Buenos Dias. I am Carlos Menchaca, Chair of the New York City Council's Committee on Immigration and we are joined today by Committee on Aging, Chaired by my colleague Council Member and Chair for today Margaret Chin.

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I would like to acknowledge that we have been joined by Council Members Dromm and Vallone and Ayala. And as Council Members come in, I will and/or Chair Chin will acknowledge them.

Today, the Committees will be conducting oversight on city programs, services and outreach conducted for older immigrant New Yorkers. For older immigrant New Yorkers. According to the Center for Urban Future, the older adult population aged 65 and older is the fastest growing segment of New York State Population. In the city, it's the older immigrant population that's growing fastest. 42 percent over the past decade.

Aging in New York City comes with a host of unique issues. Not the least of which is the cost of living. New York City continues to rank as one of the most expensive places to live in the United States and older adults often do not have a source of income that keeps pace with the rising costs of living. This is especially true for older immigrant adults as they are twice as likely to live in poverty and tend to receive far less government assistance through wages, social security benefits, private

2 retirement accounts and other income sources, if they
3 receive them at all.

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Many older immigrants remain ineligible for these benefits due to their status or because they have not worked in the United States for long enough to draw down on benefits. Older immigrants also face significant challenges with regard to language access. The Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs has reported that 37 percent of older immigrant adults live in households that are linguistically isolated. Meaning they have no one in the home above 14-years-of age who speaks English well.

This makes it incredibly difficult for older immigrant adults to access city services due to language barriers and we have only seen this exacerbated during the pandemic. With many seniors lacking English proficiency and digital literacy, even communicating basic information about the virus has been a challenge.

And social isolation and language barriers only further exacerbate food insecurity during this pandemic. With food insecurity doubling amongst older New Yorkers. These are critical and pressing issues facing our older New Yorkers and especially

our older immigrant New Yorkers as we, as a city, must come up with solutions on how to best address them.

Thank you to the Administration for joining us today. I can't wait to hear about the work that MOIA and DFTA are spearheading along with the Department for the Aging DFTA, to ensure that our older immigrant New Yorkers are not forgotten. More than ever we must prioritize resources to ensure population, leaders in our communities who have devoted lives to us, to their children and to our communities. That they are treated with dignity and honor. We have much more room for improvement and it must start with accessible COVID-19 vaccines for all. It must not end there. It must not end there.

I want to thank the Administration and service providers for testifying today as well as the staff who have been working really hard behind the scenes to ensure that the online hearing runs smoothly. I would like to thank Immigration Committee Counsel Staff for their work. Committee Counsel Harbani Ahuja, Policy Analyst Elizabeth Kronk and my staff as well, Chief of Staff Lorena Lucero, Legislative

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Director Cesar Vargas and Communications Director Tony Chiarito.

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And with that, I want to turn it over to my Co-Chair Council Member Chair Chin, passionate leader who does everything, every single day to support the voices and the power of our older immigrant New Yorkers. Chair Chin.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you. Uh, thank you to Chair Menchaca. We are also joined by Council Member Diaz, Sr.

Good morning, I am Council Member Margaret Chin,
Chair of the Committee on Aging and I would like to
welcome you to today's joint oversight hearing on
older immigrant adults. I would like to thank Chair
Menchaca of the Immigration Committee for Co-hosting
this important hearing with me. It is not news that
New York City's older adult population is growing.
Older adults are the fastest growing group in the
entire state. However, something that is often
overlooked is that within that larger group, older
immigrants in particular are growing rapidly.

Over the last ten years, within New York State, the number of older immigrants have nearly doubled the rate of those within the U.S. In New York City

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alone, the older immigrant population has grown over

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3 42 percent in the past decade. About 3.2 million

4 immigrants, almost 20 percent are 65 and older. This

5 makes older immigrants a group that we cannot ignore.

6 While all older adults face age related challenges,

7 such as health ailments, mobility issues, affordable

8 housing, food insecurity and poverty, often these

issues are seen at a higher rate in the older

10 immigrant population.

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Within the older adult population for example, older immigrants are 50 percent more likely to live in poverty. According to the center for an Urban Future, immigrant seniors in New York City have a median income of only \$9,900 compared to 18,300 of Native Born seniors. This is partly because older immigrants tend to receive significantly less than their Native born counterparts from wages, Social Security, private retirement account and other income sources.

Older immigrants are often under enrolled in programs like Social Security, SNAP and Medicare Medicaid. And many older immigrants do not qualify for these programs at all.

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As my Co-Chair has already mentioned, another challenge for older immigrants is difficulty in accessing important information and essential services due to language barrier. Over 3 out of every 5 older immigrant in New York City, identify as limited English proficient and more than one-third of them live in a household where nobody over the age of 14 speaks English at all.

As a result, many immigrant seniors are unable to find interpretation for important information. This can leave older immigrants isolated and make it difficult for them to be connected to an often confusing and complicated system. Even when we do serve our city's seniors, we often forget to take the unique needs of immigrant seniors into account. For example, the City does not always make all information available in a variety of languages and frequently fall short on providing culturally competent foods and programming.

Many of these issues have been worsened by the corona pandemic. For example, COVID-19 has increased food insecurity among all seniors but especially among older immigrants. Many of our COVID-19 health

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resources and information are located online. When

older immigrants disproportionately suffer from lack

of access to the internet. And what we have heard

from advocates and community that some things as

simple and important as vaccine and testing

simple and important as vaccin

information, it is not available in multiple

8 languages.

This is not acceptable. We cannot leave older immigrants out of the conversation or out of the system. As older adults are the population most vulnerable COVID-19. We must take extra steps to ensure older immigrants are connected to the city's resources and services. We must make sure immigrant seniors have access to proper culturally competent meals, to technology, to remain socially engaged to healthcare and to critical information available in their language.

At this hearing, the Committee want to hear from DFTA and MOIA about what they are doing to help serve the unique needs of our immigrant seniors. We want to see how the two agencies work together with services and resources they provide to the city's older immigrant population. And how they have

reached out to this population in particular during the pandemic. The Committee especially want to hear about how the agency and the city are working to vaccinate older immigrants. How are they having to reach out to? What rates are being vaccinated at? What must make sure our older immigrant community is not left out of the COVID-19 vaccine rollout and that they are connected to important resources and services at this difficult time.

Finally, to our seniors watching this hearing, remember if you are over the age of 65 and live within New York City, you are now eligible for the COVID-19 vaccine. Vaccinations are free and available to all seniors 65 and older regardless of immigration status. You can go to the website www.vaccinefinder.nyc.gov to find a location near you and schedule your appointment for a vaccination online.

You can also call to make an appointment at 1-877-829-4692. It might take awhile but be persistent. You must make an appointment to receive the vaccine and as I said, you got to be persistent because it is not easy and if you need further

assistance scheduling an appointment to receive a free COVID-19 vaccine, you can call the senior center that you go to or other senior center that you know of or other DFTA program and let's make sure that you get vaccinated and stay healthy.

I would like to thank the Committee Staff for their help in putting together this hearing. Our Committee Counsel Nuzhat Chowdhury, Policy Analyst Kalima Johnson, Finance Analyst Daniel Kroop and Finance Unit Head Sodina Supora[SP?] and I would also like to thank my Director of Legislation and Communication Conner Irvine[SP?] and I would like to thank the other members of the Committee who have joined us today.

Now, I am going to turn it back to Chair Menchaca. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Thank you so much Chair

Chin and it is something that is important that both

of these committee's are looking at something that

just becomes invisible for so many of us. And so, we

are looking forward to our testimony from the

Administration and I will hand it to, I will just

hand it right now over to Harbani to administer the

oath.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chairs. My name is Harbani Ahuja and I am Counsel to the Committee on Immigration for the New York City Council. Before we begin, I want to remind everyone that you will be mute until you are called on to testify, when you will unmuted by the host.

I will be calling on panelists to testify.

Please listen for your name to be called and I will be periodically announcing who the next panelist will be. For everyone testifying today, please note that there may be a few seconds of delay before you are unmuted and we thank you in advance for your patience.

All hearing participants should submit written testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov. At today's hearing, the first panelist to give testimony will be representatives from the Administration followed by Council Member questions and then members of the public will testify.

Council Members who have questions for a particular panelist should use the Zoom raise hand function and I will call on you after the panelists have completed their testimony. I will now call on members of the Administration to testify. Testimony

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will be provided by DFTA Commissioner Lorraine

Cortés-Vázquez. Additionally, the following

representatives will be available for answering

questions. Nick Gulotta from the Director of

Outreach and Organizing at the Mayor's Office of

Immigrant Affairs.

Before we begin, I will administer the oath.

Commissioner Cortés-Vázquez and Nick Gulotta, I will call on you each individually for a response. Please raise your right hands.

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? Commissioner Cortés-Vázquez?

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Yes.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Nick Gulotta?

NICK GULOTTA: Yes.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. Commissioner, you may begin when you are ready.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Great, thank you so much. Good morning. First of all, it is a good morning, I want to take this opportunity to say an early happy Lunar New Year to all my colleagues. It is this Friday and I did not want to forget, which is

something that I do a lot lately. So, anyway,
everyone have a last year's Lunar New Year was
interesting Chairwoman Chin. It was the beginning of
the pandemic. There was a fire and so, we want this
Lunar New Year to be not as eventful but as joyful.
So, thank you Chairwoman Chin, Chairperson Menchaca
and the members of the Committees on Aging and the
Committee on Immigration.

I am as you know, Lorraine Cortés-Vázquez and the Commissioner for the New York City Department for the Aging. Again, I am joined today by my colleague who I have the greatest respect for and admiration Nick Gulotta, who is the Director of Outreach and Organizing at the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify before you today as someone from this effected community. I look forward to sharing information about our services themselves, as well as some of the personal stories of immigrant older adults who have benefited from the services offered by our vast network of agencies in the Aging network.

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These stories are small highlights of the impact of the work that our communities do. I want to give both of you cited some population information and I want to just dove into that a little deeper.

According to the American Community Survey of 2019, there were over 1.7 million older adults living in New York. Accounting for roughly 21 percent of the City's population. I want to just say that again.

Older adults represent 21 percent of the city's population and that number is expected to grow in the future.

Despite the onslaught of federal rule changes over the last four years which we all had to suffer through, many of them targeted immigrants. New York City remained a destination where many immigrants, particularly older adults were safe and it was a harder city. In 2019, New York City had 3 million foreign born residents, down about less than 1 percent from 2010. Yet, despite this small decrease in the overall population, foreign-born residents over the age of 60 increased by 33 percent between 2010 and 2019 over close to 1 million people. It was about 875,000 people. And the most popular countries

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of origin are now China, the Dominican Republic and
Puerto Rico.

With the rise in immigrant older New Yorkers, there is great diversities in languages spoken at home as well. For older New Yorkers, just over 47 percent speak a language other than English at home. That is almost close to half the older population speaks another language. This is an increase of 2.6 from the earlier survey done in 2010. It is also interesting to note which of these languages have changed.

From 2010 to 2019, older adults who spoke Spanish at home increased by 33 percent, while those who speak Chinese, Mandarin and other Asian Korean other Asian Pacific Islander languages increased by nearly 54 percent. 33 percent for Spanish, Pan Asian languages 54 percent. Additional languages, other than Indo-European also increased by almost 49 percent.

Within those who speak a language other than

English at home, almost 32 percent indicate that they

speak English less than very well, which is a slight

decrease from 2010, which basically talks about the

new immigration status. The population of immigrant

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older adults are usually not new immigrants and that's one thing that I think we all need to remind ourselves. But residents who are choosing to age in place in New York City, who immigrated between 1990 and 1999 and then there was a slight decrease in 2000 by 47 percent and 44 percent respectively. While those who entered prior to 1990 increased by 17.1 percent, which means that people are aging in place.

Given the length of stay in the country, it makes sense that any overwhelming number of foreign-born older adults are also being naturalized citizens. In 2019, roughly 78 percent of foreign-born older adults were naturalized citizens; up from 74 percent in 2010.

For the remaining 22 percent that are not citizens, many face challenges accessing benefits such as Federal Medicaid, for which they are not eligible and you and I know that if you have an immigrant status and you have been working with a Social Security number that is one benefit you will never realize. So, you have been contributing and will never draw down on those benefits.

Reduced access to health benefits was exacerbated by the recent federal changes to the public charge

rule, which added further restrictions for many noncitizens who might otherwise access public benefits
while also creating a chilling effect for others who
are not subject to the rule but fear consequences if
they apply. Historically, the public charge rule had
been used in the green card application process to
assess whether that person would be dependent on cash
assistance from government funded programs to
survive.

In 2018, the federal administration proposed changes to expand which benefits would be used to evaluate public charge status to be included non-emergency Federal Medicaid, SNAP Supplemental Nutrition Assistance, which is needed by many families, public housing, Section 8 housing vouchers and Medicaid Part D Low-Income Subsidy.

While using these programs does not necessarily preclude someone from changing their visa status or getting a green card, they can be used as factors.

The rule is currently tied up in the courts and it is currently under review by the Biden Administration, but it is still currently in effect and it will likely take a while for it to be reversed. Despite Federal policies again, the de Blasio Administration,

the City of New York has made it a priority to ensure the city provides critical services to everyone including immigrants.

Some of these services include NYC Care, which provides free healthcare to all eligible individuals regardless of their immigration status and mental health services through Thrive NYC. And during this pandemic, and food hubs through GetFoodNYC. It also offers legal assistance including immigration related services through MOIA's ActionNYC and tenant representation through the Human Resources Administration.

New York City remains a sanctuary city, full of accessible supports for those who need it regardless of immigration status. We are optimistic about the changes in the federal landscape and look forward to a new pathway forward to all immigrants.

Much more can be done and much needs to be done to alleviate some of the fears. New York City offers a wide range of services for older adults over the age of 60 regardless of status. These services remain available and open to all New Yorkers throughout the COVID-19. In fact the documentation question, the status question is not raised by any

program at the Department for the Aging. All services follow the local guidance from Local Law 30 of 2017 regarding language access. This ensures that all written communication is provided in at least 10 languages and in addition to onsite translation, we have the telephone translation which offers 240 languages. And those, our services have access to that also.

Additionally, all services are provided in a culturally competent manner. That is our goal, that is what we strive for. New York City Aging staff receive Cultural Competency training in order to best meet the needs of the diverse group of older adults that we serve. Many of our programs use their cultural competence skills to engage, establish trusting relationships and to assist older adults and their caregivers access services that they would otherwise refuse or have access to for fear of providing personal information to the government organizations. We need trusted voices and we need trusted partners and that's what we tried to inculcate in our agencies.

The fear is also often due to their social political backgrounds and distrust in governments and

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organizations from their native countries of origin 2 3 and fear of being reported for not having adjusted 4 their immigration status and that was really increased during the last four years. Case 5 management is a great help to many immigrants and 6 7 non-immigrants alike. Through this service, older 8 adults receive help signing up for public benefits for which they are eligible, including Medicare and Medicaid, SNAP, Senior Citizen Rent Increase 10

Exemption and Home Energy Assistance.

Referrals for other services are provided, such as assistance with house chores, shopping and grocery. There has been particularly in-demand service during the pandemic, as older adults have been encouraged to stay at home as much as possible. So, we have seen an increase in our need for shopping assistance as well as in home services.

Additionally, New York City Aging supports older adults seeking new or different employment. Through this program, older adults have access to employment services, training and career counseling. This is the only program unfortunately which we have to ask an immigration status because it is a federal mandate that we do so. Other services include Elder Justice,

Geriatric Mental Health, Health Insurance, our ICAP program Health Insurance Counseling and Assistance Program, and our Grandparent Resource center.

During this pandemic, one of the issue areas that we have focused a lot of attention on is social isolation because you know the social isolation has a devastating effect on all of us and it has for the last nine months. It has a particular negative and health impact on older adults. So, we have included several programs to combat social isolation including Friendly Visiting and Friendly Voices. All of these programs are now done during the pandemic, done through virtual visits and telephonically.

Additionally, Friendly Voices has been very active. Through this, older adults are partnered with a volunteer who checks with them via phone or video weekly and it has been expanded to include socialization groups on phone or video after hearing that culturally many were not responsive to the one-on-one model. Matches were made based on language preference.

In addition to Friendly Voices, the New York City Aging staff have been providing an average of 10,000 wellness calls. When I say New York City Aging

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they have openings.

staff, I am talking about the vast network of 300 or more providers who represent the wide arrange of communities in this city. Provide over 10,000 calls a day to older adults during this pandemic to reduce social isolation. These calls are made in several languages. One of these clients is an immigrant from Jamaica from whom staff was able to establish a strong, trusting relationship. The older adult was living in a room in the basement of a house in Brooklyn under unsafe conditions without heat. had just tried, without success, to apply for senior housing. New York City Aging staff was able to reach out to DOROT, a local nonprofit organization, Homelessness Prevention Program and ask if they would interview the older adult for eligibility for their privately funded shelter. This unique program has agreements with two highly quality assistant living facilities to accept referrals for their shelter when

At first, the older adult was hesitant to consider permanent placement in an assisted living facility as she did not see herself as being frail and had concerns about being confined to a facility.

Nevertheless, she agreed to be interviewed by the

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shelter staff and was accepted. The older adult decided to accept DOROT's offer and moved into the shelter on December 2nd. That is one of the success stories, I wish we had more and more of those on daily basis.

New York City remains a vital resource for many of our older New Yorkers seeking assistance, whether it is finding better housing accommodations to a variety of other services the department offers.

Over the years older adults are also eligible to receive free meals, access to free meals through our Home Delivered program as well as through our local senior centers. And for years we have tried and have succeeded to make sure that religious, cultural preferences are being attended to for the populations that we have. For these meals, there is a wide range of meals option, including vegetarian, halal, kosher, Spanish, Pan-Asian, which seeks to deal with the dietary needs and the preferences of older adults. You know that is one of those issues that we can always move more and grow as the population keeps changing, our services will keep changing. And that is why we look for the opportunities to create new —

to look at the senior center of the future, so that we could really move in that direction.

These meals are essential and during the pandemic, we found ourselves with many more older adults finding themselves food insecure and we are really looking forward to rollout a reengineering of senior centers to provide food in a variety of ways directly to clients. And yes, Councilwoman Chin, we are working diligently to bring back the senior center, the food delivery process during this pandemic and I think that we may have real good news in a maybe a week. So, I am looking forward with that much more anxiously I think than you are. Even with this meal options, immigrant older adults sometimes experience difficulty navigating assistance in order to access food. We know that.

Recently a resident of Coney Island contacted

Council member Treyger regarding their elderly non
English speaking neighbor who they uh, excuse me —

who they thought was frail and alone and in need of

food. They didn't have any contact information. The

Council Member Treyger reached out to the local

senior center, who then reached out to NYC Aging to

help identify who that person was. Through New York

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City Aging's STARS program, the database, two adults were identified and contacted. It was confirmed that there was a woman who did not speak English living alone as her husband had passed away. New York City Aging reached back, that's the new way that we are saying DFTA Councilwoman Chin and Council Member Menchaca, it confuses me to. New York City Aging reached back to the senior center who had a custodian deliver shelf-stable food to the older adult. That is the connection between the Council Member and that wonderful neighbor who identified this English speaking neighbor of theirs who as living in isolation and recently widowed.

She was thankful for meals but was afraid to leave her home because of COVID. She said she did not need anything other than food. The program added the older adult to the meal delivery list and she began to receive food through GetFoodNYC Emergency Home Food System.

In addition to meals and case management, New York City's Aging's network of senior centers also provides a wide range of educational — oh my God, I said that really weird, a wide range of educational and enrichment options. Some examples of these

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activities include nutrition education, creative writing classes, intergenerational programs, assistance with unemployment benefits and housing supports. Now all of those programs are done virtually or telephonically. Many of the programs offers are rooted in other cultures. For example, Salsa classes, African drumming, Chinese art, Tai Chi, yoga, they have all become staples at many centers. Many of these programs are being offered in languages other than English and if you go to - there is a program in Brooklyn that is, I call it the United Nations, they have Asian Latino, East Asians, Indians, Russians and Italian, all cohabiting in these floors dancing and it is quite a site to see. So, I invite everyone to go to EMICO at least once. It is a treat and there are specific offerings in a variety of centers you know, and the goal is to do more and more EMICO's because as the population changes, they will no longer be a one program that can address one population. There will be multiple populations in a particular center.

We also understand that many seniors are now living in a Naturally Occurring Retirement Community, commonly known NORCs across the city. Our goal is

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obviously to increase those NORCs overtime. New York

City Aging funds services for 28 NORCs and there are

4 an additional 32 NORCs that are funded directly by

5 the State or discretionary funding by New York City

6 Council Members, so we thank you for that. On

7 average, just under 49 percent of older adults were

8 born in another country. However, out of the New

9 York City Aging funded programs, 52 percent of them

10 are in communities where the percentage of foreign-

11 born older adults exceeds that of the city average.

So, our NORCs and the ones funded by the

Department for the aging are in multicultural

communities and immigrant communities, which we are

very proud of. Of those that are funded by State or

discretionary funds, 63 percent of those NORCs are

also in districts that have a higher-than-average

concentrations of immigrant older adults. These

supports the earlier mentioned data shows there is a

trend for immigrants aging in place. And so that is

something that we are looking to in the future to

make sure that we can program. Which is soon, I will

be talking to Chairwoman Chin about something called

Community Cares, which is to address the needs of

people who are aging in place.

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Many of our immigrant older adults are caregivers 2 3 or have a caregiving and I know that personally and I 4 know some of you also know that personally. It is quite a task to be a caregiver. Zoraida and her husband are among them. Zoraida acts as a secondary 6 7 caregiver to her husband who is suffering from cancer and diabetes and then she and her husband entered the 8 country in 2017 from the Dominican Republic and have since exceeded their time allowed on a Visa, a 10 11 visitor's visa.

Access to paying jobs is challenging due to the immigration status and medical needs so they really suffer from a lot of financial instability, which is not uncommon. In addition to caring for her husband, Zoraida assists with childcare in exchange for room and board for the living room in which they both live.

Zoraida was able to contact PSS Circle of Care
Caregiver's, which is one of our caregiving programs
funded by the New York City Department for the Aging,
New York City Aging, through which supportive
services are provided to caregivers. Through this
program, the family was able to receive an air
conditioner, medications, medical supplies, metro

cards and a new mattress. Additionally, they have been provided with resources for immigrants, supportive counseling and individual respite care. Zoraida now has the time to have some respite for herself from here daily caregiving. And in Zoraida's words, these are here words.

"The assistance we have received has had a very positive impact. This program has been a helping hand during these difficult times. Due to our legal status, we are limited in the amount of help we can get. Every time we have a need, Circle of Care has been there. They provided an air conditioner, saved our lives during a time of extreme heat. Incontinent supplies have been a great relief for me and for my financial burden. I could go on and on about the number of things that they have helped us with but all services have been of great value. Thank you."

There are also an unknown number of unrecognized caregivers, we know that. Most caregivers do not even consider themselves caregivers in an immigrant family. They feel that it is there responsibility and for a variety of reasons, they understand that the role they are playing is just a norm in our culture. And so New York City Aging continues to

educate our providers and clients and encourage caretakers to identify themselves as such.

With such an understanding, caretakers are then able to find the supports they need to help them navigate through this very complex process of benefits. And they also are able to give you some respite care. Every caregiver needs one day to just take time for themselves.

New York City Aging partners with community-based organization, help provide on-the-ground support services. Another example is the Hamilton Madison House Citywide Caregiver program is one of those such partners. They serve caregivers and older adults who speak Chinese, Korean and Japanese.

Olivia Ahn, Director of Hamilton Madison House
Citywide Caregiver program says, "For many
immigrants, whether undocumented or not, we're able
to be the safety net. We have been able to connect
many of our clients with vouchers through the New
York City's Office of Immigrant Affairs in emergency
relief funding and some funding in emergency response
grants due to life circumstances. We also help
immigrant clients find other community-based
organizations to join and help support networks as

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well as social networks. This allows them to find a place to potentially exchange and engage in organizing and advocacy within the community beyond themselves."

So, in conclusion, I am saying that these are just a few examples of how New York City Aging, in partnership with our providers and sister agencies, such as MOIA, connect with immigrant older adults to services that they need. New York City Aging is pleased to be able to provide culturally competent services. Can we do better? Should we be doing more? Absolutely, but we are doing, given the resources and the limitations that we have, we are doing everything possible and making sure that we provide the cultural competency training, so that we can expand those services. I am incredibly grateful to Chairman Chin and the entire Aging Committee for your continued advocacy and partnership in support for this important community, for these immigrant communities and for older New Yorkers as a whole. Thank you very much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Commissioner for your testimony. I am now going to turn it over to questions from Chair Menchaca followed by Chair Chin.

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Panelists, please stay unmuted if possible during the question and answer period. Thank you. Chair

Menchaca, please begin.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Yeah, thank you so much Harbani and thank you Commissioner for being here and for sharing the stories. I think it was really important for us to remember what it felt like when senior centers were open when we were in full throttle in the experiences. I remember just going and dancing and singing and just being in community and how much I want to go back to that space. And I think that just makes this hearing even more important because all that is gone. In so many ways, all that important infrastructure is what we are talking about here in services and I think those are beginning to shift and change.

I also just want to note that we are not joined by the Commissioner of MOIA and I am always disappointed when I cannot have the Commissioner here before the City Council's Committee on Immigration. We are really excited that Nick is here and I have questions for him and I hope that he can answer the questions that we have and if not, we will ask you to

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- 2 get someone on the line to be able to answer them.
- 3 Because this is really critical as we prepare for the
- 4 | budget and for other legislative agenda items. And
- 5 so, Commissioner Cortes-Vazquez, I am going to
- 6 actually hand it over to Chair Chin, so that she can
- 7 ask you as the appropriate agency, since you did
- 8 | testify and I will come back with my MOIA questions.
- 9 Thank you so much.
- 10 LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Great, thank you so
- 11 | much. I hope to dance through another senior center
- 12 | also. We all hope.
- 13 CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I think we all hope to do
- 14 that.
- 15 LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: We are all hoping for
- 16 | that. Get vaccinated.
- 17 CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Well, we got to make sure all
- 18 | our seniors get vaccinated and that's what we told to
- 19 | the Mayor and the Vaccine Command Center. Open up
- 20 | our senior centers. Do the vaccination there, right.
- 21 Do it at our 202 buildings, do it at our NORCs. The
- 22 | infrastructure is there. I know we don't have enough
- 23 | vaccine but let's get ready. When the vaccine comes,
- 24 | we are ready. So, we want to work with you to make

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sure that is easy for our seniors because right now, it is so difficult. It is ridiculous. You get on the website, you can't navigate. You get on the phone it takes hours and that's the complaint that we have been getting from our seniors, that they are so frustrated and we just heard that the state is going to give some — you know, to different community and it's like, we all need it, especially for our seniors.

11 Commissioner, it is always great to see you.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: You are looking well, so we got a lot of work to do. I mean, in your testimony you talk about you know the growing number of seniors but then when you compare the budget right, seniors are over 20 percent of the city's population?

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: 21 percent, will soon be almost 25 percent.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Okay and how much is the DFTA budget? It is still less than half a percent okay and that's a shame. And that's why we need to continue to fight for more funding. We didn't get the \$10 million that was promised to support our senior center in the last budget. So, we are going

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to have to make sure we get that money and more. I mean, the senior center that you gave examples to, they are great and we need more of those. And especially for our immigrant population. I know that there is ten senior centers that are serving immigrant population that are funded by City Council discretionary funding.

So, my first question is, how is DFTA working with these centers before the pandemic and during the pandemic and how do you see really incorporating them into DFTA's portfolio so they are contract the center. I know that there is a new RFP that you are working on and so, how are you going to sort of make sure that they have a chance to become a funded senior center?

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: If you recall when I first became Commissioner, two minutes after I became Commissioner, maybe two days, I had a hearing and I had to present and it was one of the first things that you and Council Member Danny Dromm drilled me about. It was about the investment that the Council made in the immigrant senior centers and so, and my commitment at that time was to make sure that they

were growing and receive services and had capacity
building training and we have been doing all of that
and most of that in preparation for this RFP that we
will be releasing, to make sure that they can
compete. And we have also identified areas as you
know, we have been doing some mapping of older adults
throughout New York and looking at where we have
service deserts and it is interesting. Well, it is
not interesting, it's not surprising that a lot of
the service deserts are where there is some immigrant
communities. And so, that we do have the opportunity
for growth in those communities but our commitment to
make sure that those were not seen as separate and
apart, that an integral part of the NYC Aging was
important to me but it was also important to you and
we made sure that we did that.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: So, during the pandemic, were you in contact with them to make sure that they are also you know, calling uhm, the seniors and also providing the program.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: They are considered part of the portfolio. They are not — they are not distinct from you know, we don't see federal funding,

state funding, City Council funding. We see aging service providers and so, they are incorporated into all of the initiatives that New York City HD and if there is not, then I need you to let me know who has not but I doubt it very seriously.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I think it's the same issue with some of the NORC program that is funded by discretionary money from the City Council. Because even in the last budget we started some new NORCs in Staten Island and Far Rockaway.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: And although we don't have budget oversight, when it comes to program and services we do and we are also very grateful to your support for all the NORCs to receive the nursing services. And so, you know, that has continued.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: So, we will — yeah, definitely we will continue to do that during the budget time.

Uhm and you were talking about uhm, all the programs that's doing by phone calls and by virtual. Uhm, not all seniors are tech savvy.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: I know, we know.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: So, how is DFTA working with you know getting equipment? Some of the seniors don't have the equipment and they need training.

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LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Yeah, so, so, so, the good thing is that we have - we had the NYCHA program you know that despite some of the - it was a success where 10,000 older adults were able to get -10,000older adults were able to get tablets in all of the NYCHA programs. And that in addition to the 22 programs that we support to get technology training through OATs, you know, so that just augmented that program. All those services. What we have done as a result of that, is working with the CTO City's Technology, Chief Technology Officer to make sure that we can try to replicate the NYCHA program. And what we are looking to do is to do just that. You know, create an infrastructure so that more and more people can have the tablets and the training, the companion training with those tablets because what good is a tablet if you don't know how to fully utilize it.

So, to have the companion training and for us, it has been you know we will look at it as we rollout new initiatives you know and together, we will make sure that those kind of things are possible. But that is the way of the future and we know that that's the direction that we have to go into.

It has been amazing. When we started this pandemic, there were only 31 programs Councilwoman Chin who did virtual programming. Right now we have upwards of 200 and they are doing very creative things. And what we have done is create a library, so that they could use each other's programs and services or brings you — you know, state of the art kind of programming at the local senior centers.

So, lots to do and not enough time to do it.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Not just enough time, not enough money. So, we got to make sure we get our fair share especially and we got to make that loud and clear to the Administration that the senior population cannot be ignored and the immigrant population cannot be ignored.

This budget, we are hopeful that there will more support from the federal government and Commissioner, we are behind you and I am really happy to hear that there will be some good news coming in a week or so about our senior centers and so —

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Yes, about them getting involved in the food security and we don't lose — you know and as you know, you know, from the very

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beginning we have been working very closely with the
Vaccine Command Center. We established this work

group, you heard about the work group at the last

5 hearing. You know, if we meet with them regularly,

6 weekly to make sure that we get real time feedback on

7 what improvements are necessary and our colleagues at

8 the Vaccine Command Center have been very responsive

9 and uhm and making things accessible and we are very

10 | - you know it is never off the table that senior

11 centers could be a site. It's just how is it that we

12 meet the demands of the vaccine as well as all of the

13 conditions that are required for that.

So, nothing is off the table, it is still all part of the process and uhm, and I must say, the Vaccine Command Center is really being responsive to the needs of older adults and I am sure that Nick will also amplify to the language access and all of the issues for immigrant communities also.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yeah, I mean, we talked to the staff at the Vaccine Command Center and we keep saying the same thing over and over again.

Infrastructures are there and I know that in our last hearing, it did talk about that they did surveys of the senior centers. That 100's are possible. So, we

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say, well, where are they? We just want to make sure that it is easy for our seniors.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: But we have made some good movement in that arena. We have the NYCHA senior centers that are also serving as vaccine pods which is a great, a great movement forward. We also have you know JASA has been selected to be — you know through the state. JASA, some of the housing projects as well as in other JASA program has served as a pod. So, we have models that we can build on and use as examples. RAIN, just this weekend you know was able to serve as a pod, just for a weekend as a test and they were able to do 270 vaccines.

So, uhm, you know, there are examples and we are moving forward and you know, we will see where the demand is and we are also very fortunate with Yankee Stadium, for the Bronx that is, you know so.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I know.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: As a Bronxitte, I had to throw that one in and as a Yankee fan.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I know I mean, that's why there are examples out there. I mean the issues is making sure that we get the vaccine and also better coordination with the state.

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So, it's like, sometimes it's all confusing. The state is saying something or the state is doing something and the city is — so I think we really need better coordination with the Mayor and the Governor.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: When we — I want to just put things in perspective also. When we were rolling out the plan for the vaccine, we were rolling out a plan for 75 plus and so, with the Vaccine Command Center and the entire city, we were looking at a population of about 300,000. Alright, a little bit over 300,000, 350,000 more or less.

And then you know within hours, it went to 65. I don't think it was hours, I think it was one hour. And so then that meant that the demand was over 1 million people. And so that, you know, if you are planning for a third of the population and now you are planning or the whole, it will tax systems. In addition to taxing the systems, you know we have the supply demand competition. You know, we demand it there. People are more and more interested as we do more education. Fear gets dissipated but yet you know we have a supply issue and so, that's why I keep saying, I wish it were better. It could be better

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but it is a demand issue and I want us to be persistent so that we can get vaccinated.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yeah, no, we agree with you.

We know that it is a demand issue and we don't have enough supply but the thing is, that we want to make sure that there is a plan in place as infrastructure in place. So, when we do get the supply that we are ready to roll it out as quickly as possible and that's what the coordination of you know, working with DFTA, MOIA, making sure that our immigrant population, our immigrant seniors are protected. That they know because they are the ones that's having the most difficulty.

I mean our office has been getting calls, like, they don't speak English, they can't get on the website. They can't get an appointment. So, that's why we need to have these programs, these pods in immigrant communities that makes it easier for them to be able to access.

So, I guess the other thing that I wanted to talk with you about is the coordination and work with other agencies. I mean, we have a lot of immigrant older workers who are getting you know, exploited and they are having problems and then we have the

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Department of Consumer Affair Worker Protection. Is

MOIA and DFTA working with them? Are there any

4 communications between the agency to make sure that

5 resources are available to older immigrant workers?

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: We are working very closely with the respective parties, particularly around exploiting individuals. So, that is a key issue for us. An older worker, financial security of all older New Yorkers is key to us. And I will — so we work very, very closely with the authorities to deal with the exploiting issue and I can have Nick address some of the things in particular that we may be doing jointly. But MOIA works very closely with the network of agencies. With all of the senior

So, Nick, I will turn that over to you, if you want to add anything. Nick?

information about immigration and all of the

center agencies to make sure that they get all of the

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Are you on mute?

NICK GULOTTA: Can you hear me?

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Hi.

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NICK GULOTTA: Wonderful. Uh, good morning Chair Chin and Chair Menchaca and I just want to say, for us at MOIA, immigrant seniors are an extremely important population both personally as immigrants and the children of immigrants as many of us are but also, as the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs.

Just yesterday to be directly responsive to your question Chair Chin. We were in touch with the Department of Consumer and Worker Protection, particularly about wage theft and exploitation and making sure undocumented workers or undocumented seniors also have a way to be reached through this effort.

So, it is something we are in daily communication with, with the Vaccine Command Center, with our colleagues with the Department of Health. We are coordinating across agencies to bring resources and expertise to reach these populations.

We are also advising a lot on the outreach materials, languages. We are making sure that virtual outreach also has a phone component for populations who don't have internet. We are going to be standing up and have a number of them scheduled.

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Vaccine information Town Halls with multiple agencies coming together partnering with community-based organizations. Many of them DFTA providers to reach populations like the ones we are discussing now.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Yeah and Chairwoman

Chin, just yesterday, we met with a professor at NYU,

Dr. Ernst Gonzales to really look at our senior

employment program. To help us come up with an

intake process and processes that are more inclusive

and are not barriers to employment and also to look

at new employer populations that we should be working

with.

So, there is this constant rethinking and relooking at all of our services and this is the first time and I would say maybe, I started at the Department for the Aging in the employment unit and I think this is the first time we are saying it is time for a refresh. And so, we are really pleased with this partnership at NYU to do just that.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Great and I think lastly before I turn it back to Chair Menchaca is that uhm, does DFTA have I guess working with you know the 202 building and NORC building, I know at one of the

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other hearings that we had when we are talking about you know getting technology to the seniors, do you have data in terms of like some of the senior buildings and the NORC building, what the immigrant population in there?

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: And the other thing is that are you working to really look at how to get the whole building connected to the internet? So, it is not the individual senior but the whole building.

Because we have an example from one of the senior provider that she was able to get a very reasonable price for the whole building. So, now the whole building is connected.

So, the seniors will have the opportunity to use the - you know to participate in these virtual programs.

think you are right because I know some of the buildings when they were first developed had a dedicated company that wired the building and so therefore the choice for older adults is limited.

And so that's something that I think that we should

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be addressing. But I think what the biggest issue for all of us as New Yorkers is broadband, accessible broadband and expanding that.

That ends up being one of the biggest barriers for every technology program that we may come up with and that you and I want and that everyone in the city wants, is the cost of the monthly cost of the program.

So, it is one of the things that we are looking at with the Chief Technology Officer. How can we mitigate that? How can we make some arrangements with some of the companies? And those are a variety of the things that we are looking at but I am very concerned when a building was already wired with a particular company which then means the senior doesn't have many options. But if we had universal broadband, in many of our communities which is one thing I think I want all of us to keep you know persisting. I know that the Administration is working on that. That would help mitigate some of those concerns and that cost.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yeah, so we really look forward to working on that and Commissioner, we have

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a lot of work to do to make sure that we get the resources. And this is the budget year that we got to make sure that our immigrant seniors, our seniors are all taken care of.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Absolutely, I can't thank you enough for that partnership and this is also the time to put a little crack in status quo and start revisioning our centers of the future.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: That's right.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: So, I thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: No, we thank you for your partnership. So, I am going to turn it back to Chair Menchaca.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Thank you so much Chair

Chin and I just concur with everything that was

discussed in terms of the partnership and the budget

and what it needs to do to reflect the needs of our

communities, especially those impacted by COVID that

are taking the brunt of so much of what we are

experiencing and seeing first hand with data.

This isn't an anecdote; we know this is real and we have been joined as well by a few other Council Members and I want to say thank you for joining us

- 2 today for our joint hearing. Council Member Eugene,
- 3 Treyger, Deutsch. Thank you so much for being here
- 4 today and I will begin then with question for the
- 5 Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs and Nick, thanks
- 6 again for joining us today.
- 7 In MOIA's annual report, there is a description
- 8 of the older immigrant population disaggregated by
- 9 | immigration status. Does MOIA have additional data
- 10 on where older immigrant New Yorkers live within the
- 11 | five boroughs?
- 12 NICK GULOTTA: Thank you for the question Council
- 13 Member. Can you hear me?
- 14 CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Yes, I got you.
- 15 | NICK GULOTTA: Fantastic. We definitely do have
- 16 | that data. I will say a lot of the data is based off
- 17 of by where languages are spoken. So, I would be
- 18 | happy to circle to back with specifics from that. I
- 19 | will say that we can get it to you right after this
- 20 hearing.
- 21 CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Okay, or okay, well,
- 22 | let's see how the rest of the questions go. Does
- 23 | MOIA have country of origin data or top language or
- 24 | languages spoken for this particular population?

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NICK GULOTTA: Absolutely, so we know about 60
percent of our immigrant seniors don't speak English
well. Are considered limited English proficient. We
know for example that a significant majority, about
40 percent of our immigrant seniors are from Latin
American, the Caribbean. We have data specific to
both their citizenship status and then so who isn't
as well. 20 percent who are not citizens of that
population. Poverty, English proficiency, the
number, sort of the top languages spoken as well.
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CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Okay, so I guess I am relating this to the first part of the question that really focuses on older immigrant populations that are disaggregated and so, really what I am trying to find out is and I know that you have the general information we are looking for is country origin, data or top languages for the disaggregated seniors.

NICK GULOTTA: Yeah, Council Member, it is 26

percent we know are from — I can sort of give you the regions. We can say 26 percent we look at from Europe. 46 percent, I am going to correct myself from Latin American, the Caribbean and 23 percent from Asia and Oceania.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Okay and okay. Well, let's go back to that because I think we also wanted a sense of the data that's connected to the locations of the five boroughs. And so, I am not understanding how the data is connected in terms of percentages for boroughs.

So, let's come back to that. What does MOIA have about — what data does MOIA have that speaks to the unique needs of older immigrant New Yorkers as distinct from the U.S. born counterparts?

NICK GULOTTA: Sure, absolutely. So, we know that about 50 percent senior immigrants are about 50 percent more likely to be living in poverty then our native born seniors right. So, from our work, we know technology is going to be an issue in terms of access right. We know the needs in terms of benefits it is going to be stronger. We know that our work is sort of critical — from that data we know that our outreach has to be targeted towards our immigrant communities towards those hardest to reach, those who are least likely to you know, access benefits and that's what we do every single day. Our team is on the ground providing services in communities.

Getting the word out about our programs and services.

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Throughout the pandemic, I will just say, we started like many of our sister agencies doing virtual outreach in March and April, we continue that to this day. We have done about 360 in language Know your Rights presentations since the pandemic started.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Nick, if could stop you there. What I am looking for is very specifically the older immigrant population. That's what the hearing is trying to focus on and so, I still feel like this is a general release of information and that's what I am looking for.

Menchaca, I can give you and Nick, I will support you in this also. We can give you older adult immigrant population and we can disaggregate it by borough for you. So, I will see what we have and give you that. And I am not sure if we could give you every country of origin but I will see what data we do have, alright. And so, we can support you with that information.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Wonderful and so, back to the third question, which is really trying to think about the programs associated with the focus on the elder immigrant population. Are there any programs

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2 that are designed specifically and this is towards
3 MOIA to really focus their resources. I think we

4 hear a lot back and forth about how the Council is

5 supporting the Department for the Aging and what I am

6 asking MOIA is what about that data that you can pull

7 out, that you are going to pull out and let us have

are connected to programs for that -

NICK GULOTTA: Sure, absolutely. I just want to say it is a great question and so, from a starting point, I think it is really important to sort of convey that. All of our programs, we serve all immigrant New Yorkers right, regardless of their age.

When it comes to the outreach for those programs and sort of the message, that's where we specialize specifically in practices and in tactics of what will reach those populations, right.

So, for example, our We Speak NYC program. After the pandemic began, we quickly transitioned it virtual. We have classes virtually. There was a drop, there was a drop in older adults using the — you know, because of the digital divide.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Nick, a drop for the elders. Again, all my questions are going to focus

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and so I am hoping that you can tailor the answers to
how older — this is part of the problem that we are
facing right now in the city is that elder immigrant
New Yorker get pushed into a space with everybody
else and what this hearing is trying to do is really
pull that population out, study it with data. We are
hoping that you could come with some data today and
really look at programs that do this work. And it
just, it requires a different approach.

You just heard from Chair Chin talk a lot about very specific ways and tools that the Council has been trying to do with budget to infuse these data, the programs that respond to data. So, can you tell us a little bit about what the decrease was for the program you just mentioned of elder New York immigrants?

NICK GULOTTA: Sure, absolutely. So, we and I can get you any more specifics after this hearing as well but what I can tell you today is that we saw an initial drop from usage across every single demographic. We surveyed the students. The English language learners and leaders to understand sort of what language they speak and for the demographic

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information. There was an initial decrease. It has slowly climbed back up.

I would say, we have seen in sort of cycle one, which was started in April. We saw — we were down significantly. I am pulling up that data for you now, excuse me it is in my notes here. Pardon me. Right now, we are about 2,500 and that is up the students across the four cycles of We Speak. We started in April at a decrease and that number was let's see we were at — I am going to circle back to you in just a moment as I pull that up but I am happy —

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: And again, we are looking for a separation of older immigrant New Yorkers that have been impacted by We Speak and numbers. So, that's what is going to be necessary for this hearing to be successful.

Let's go to the next question. The Center for Urban Future has been tracking the population growth of older adults in New York and noted specific growth in older immigrant adult populations in New York City and I think both Chair Chin and I spoke to that in our openings. How is MOIA tracking this population

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Action NYC etc.

growth? It is geography and matching city service to meet their growth. This is a little bit more general but what we are looking for is a real understanding of how as the data is shifting and changing, how MOIA is shifting its resources. Not just We Speak but I am thinking about Legal Services. I am thinking about a whole bunch of things that MOIA does through

NICK GULOTTA: Absolutely. I will say that and we are definitely conscious of the trends right. Our data team is through our annual report and also through our work with advocates. We know certainly what the trends are. I think the biggest changes that we will see from our work is a greater acknowledgement in terms of the outreach. For example, when we have RFP's, targeting organizations and communities who previously haven't been reached and making sure that we don't have gaps in those services.

In addition to that, I would say, you know, as we know those who have been most disconnected from services throughout this pandemic, that's where we have really had to go as deep as possible. So,

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whether that was in testing outreach on the street, in person — sure absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Can you give an example of what that might look like?

NICK GULOTTA: Sure, sure, absolutely. So, as you know, we do lot's of in-person outreach. Really starting from June, we have moved to — to continue our virtual work because it is so helpful and successful for folks who need it but also at food pantry's where we see many seniors lined up in say [INAUDIBLE 1:19:07] in Queens, even at Good Shepard in Brooklyn. We have been at those locations handing out information on programs and services, right. We know who the most vulnerable New Yorkers are right and that's who we are targeting our outreach for every single day.

Also, I just want to return to the previous point about how we try to customize like you know, all of our virtual events and all of our in-person engagements to make sure we have language capacity on site. We have options to access those resources for folks who don't have internet access for example over the phone.

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social media.

So, in everything that we do to reach out for our programs, this could be you know, putting information out on We Chat, the handing it out in person and sending it to Ethnic Press to let folks know that there is a Town Hall coming up, right. This could be standing at a food pantry line advertising that Town Hall as well, to make sure it doesn't just get to folks over email or through the internet or through

We also know many communities and many immigrant seniors who may have greater access to sort of messenger apps such as We Chat and What's Up and Tik Tok than their native born sort of partners in New York City. So, we have utilized all of those platforms and tactics to reach immigrant seniors and its work that continues every single day and I would say that for each of our programs, I would also point out to our — you mentioned specifically for Action NYC. Many of our partners, many of our contracted partners are doing in-person outreach for Action NYC in-person still. Often that is connected to their sort of provision of services. They have been on the frontlines of this pandemic, so in their outreach around food pantries, providing food to communities,

we have seen them also bring in clients for these programs as well. And they are truly the expert in you know, in how to make sure that they are reaching the community members that they serve.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Okay and again, I appreciate the kind of general effort that's happening. We are going to need that data to really get a sense about what's happening because I think there is a lot of problems with language access right now that I think the city is not meeting its own law that we passed to language access. And so, this is hard for me to understand without data and information.

So, I am hoping that you can follow up as soon as possible, so we can make a better sense of how we move forward with recommendations on policy. Let's move onto the next question. What guidance does MOIA give DFTA regarding providing services and conducting outreach to older immigrant populations? I think you have laid out a really great review of what you are doing but how — we are looking at the relationship and collaboration with Commissioner Cortes-Vasquez and their team and so, can you walk us through what MOIA does? How does it to it?

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NICK GULOTTA: Sure, absolutely. So, it's a great question and the Commissioner and I are in touch. I know our leadership speaks regularly with our senior team at MOIA which I am a part of and speaks regularly with DFTA's senior team as well. I will say that we work primarily with DFTA's providers both on outreach and to provide direct services like

9 immigration legal services. So, we are constantly in

10 touch in that way. We have also scheduled many

11 presentations for staff and share resources and

12 guidance. For example, with their hotline and when I

13 say DFTA, I am going to return to NYC Aging to be

clear. So, NYC Aging, it is still hard for me.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Yeah.

NICK GULOTTA: We have connected with NYC Aging,
Senior Connect. You know, we will share information
for example about the FASTEN program and other
programs that are available to New Yorkers regardless
of immigration status. We will work together you
know, for example, when we are putting together
graphics and in content to give the share with
immigrant seniors, we will consult DFTA. So, we are
frequently in touch with the seniors.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Yeah and on that point, I just, I want specifics here. And so, what have you collaborated for older immigrant adults in New York City? Very specific. I want a program, an example of a collaboration that has sprouted from your communication with NYC Aging.

NICK GULOTTA: With NYC Aging, so we have been in touch to share resources. We have been in touch to share resources with NYC Aging. Specifically around Senior Connect. Some of the programs that we're trying to get the word out to immigrant New Yorkers about. So, when folks call in their hotline, they are also sort of in touch with us as well. When there are questions for example where we can offer technical assistance or advise, our interagency team, which has language access under its portfolio who has also been in touch with DFTA throughout the pandemic.

I know our COMS teams are frequently in touch in terms of making sure our messaging is consistent and that we are including resources that DFTA offers and our MOIA messaging that we get out through Know your Rights Forums, through sharing say graphics over We Chat and What's Up or talking about them on virtual and telephonic town halls.

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So, we are frequently in touch as a sister agency. I will definitely, you know, just to be clear, we also I would say a bulk of our work really is with providers that DFTA worked with. So, we will be in touch with senior centers, with programs to make sure that they are getting the information from us at that end as well.

So, when there is a virtual town hall that we partner in or our telephonic town hall, the community at that senior center in language that we are coordinating to make sure that they are receiving information about services available regardless of immigration status.

And so, those are all specifics in terms of outreach activations. I will definitely say you know, personally, if you are looking for a sort of a micro example, I would say, I worked with DFTA in sharing resources about our sort of work for tenants. Immigrant tenants who are undocumented to the FASTEN program and sharing goes out. We have also collaborated directly on graphics and other things that are specifically for seniors. And that we work through our outreach teams to get out to seniors.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: What type of calls or requests does MOIA receive specifically from older immigrant New Yorkers through your hotline and information desks?

NICK GULOTTA: Thank you. It's a great question. So, our Ask MOIA hotline 212-788-7654 receives calls every single day from immigrant New Yorkers. We are frequently connecting individuals for example throughout the pandemic. We had about 59 enrollments specifically on that hotline for the Get Cool program access or questions for you know about air conditioners. We have got several and I can get the exact number for SCRIE enrollment. We have gotten many questions individually for whether the public charge and sort of how can I access this benefit and that benefit.

I would say, we've gotten the number is ten specific for on the Get Cool program and SCRIE tax abatement. Also, the other really big one that we have helped with and we have also proactively tried to reach immigrant seniors who are not necessarily connected to the senior programs around the Get Food program. So, our staff has all been trained as authorized enrollers. We have about 20 strong team

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of community organizers at MOIA who speak 17 plus languages. And so, throughout this process we have been trying to reach individuals who are not being reached at the point of you know, service delivery through senior centers and other places specifically with the Get Food program. Our community service line got 59 of those requests and through our outreach and organizing efforts we fielded many more.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Poverty rates are higher among older immigrant adults and that's compared to U.S. born counterparts. How is MOIA able to and working to address this specific data point?

NICK GULOTTA: Absolutely. Uhm, so you know, I think as noted earlier, the most vulnerable in our society and amongst the communities we serve are often our immigrant seniors with limited English proficiency and we know that and so, when it comes to our outreach, we are really finetuning it to that point to get the word out to seniors about programs, poverty alleviation, benefits access. We have made many referrals throughout the pandemic, specifically on SNAP, explaining eligibility for mixed status families. When they call our constituent service

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line as well as through our outreach and organizing team and fielding questions from CBO's. I would also say that NYC Care and NYC Care outreach in-person started back in August. You know, where there are seniors who don't qualify for federal programs, that outreach has continued to connect individuals to the city's healthcare access program, which is obviously, you know and have been a major part of is available to all regardless of immigration status.

So, we have really tried to make sure the outreach front.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: What about senior housing vouchers? We know that they are historically not accepted and does MOIA advocate to ensure that there is universal acceptance to these vouchers to ensure that housing access happens to our vulnerable populations?

NICK GULOTTA: Sure, I would just say on a number, if you don't mind just to go through the different sort of housing pieces here. I would say we have been in touch to be directly responsive; do we advocate? Absolutely, that is our role within the Mayor's Office working with agencies. So, we will

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frequently be in touch with HPD, with the Mayor's public engagement unit and others to ensure that

4 outreach is there. That the messaging is clear.

That we are able to sort of aggregate a lot of that

messaging and put it out there for communities in the

7 | languages that they speak directly.

So, we have been in touch with HPD throughout the pandemic to talk about how particularly for undocumented New Yorkers but also, and especially seniors can access you know Housing Connect and other areas, trying to make sure that we are not sort of solely relying on tech in order to solve these problems.

Aside from that, a lot of the work that we have done really has been around making sure that people who are eligible for resources from the city; say it is a one-shot deal from HRA or privately through the FASTEN program are able to connect with those resources and get direct access in the languages that they speak.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Let's talk about food security and this is something that's plaquing so many New Yorkers right now. But when we are pulling out older immigrant New Yorkers, we also know that

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cultural relevant food is important as well and that continues to be a very specific problem that create more issues in this pandemic. What has MOIA done to prioritize this kind of food access. Culturally responsive food to our community, immigrant communities and what has DFTA done to do that?

NICK GULOTTA: Great question. Absolutely and I just want to say that culturally competent food is you know, especially critical for seniors. We know this. This is an area where my team has worked directly with the Get Food program. You know, when issues started coming up in terms of the lack of cultural competency, we did a lot of intentional outreach to make sure that the RFP's got to vendors who can serve immigrant communities culturally competent food.

So, we helped with that process. We also listed up community concerns from CBO's and individuals that we speak on a day to day basis about quality. Vendors have been fired. The program has made incredible strides and improved greatly. A lot of that has been because of a really close, you know sort of a lock step partnership with the Get Food

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2 team and making sure that we have been able to
3 advocate internally for culturally competent food.

A big part of that also I would just say is, uhm, you know reporting and making sure communities know that when there are issues, there are ways to report them. Our staff takes these concerns extremely seriously. It is something that we hear everyday when we speak to communities. And so, on the MOIA front, we have advocated internally with the Get Food team. We have been involved in the direct outreach to make sure that the RFP's went out far and wide but especially we are reaching vendors who can supply culturally competent meals. We have lifted up community feedback to make sure that where there were issues that they got dealt with and you know, we are talking about food for our parents. You know, we

So, this is an area that we, I know the city has made a lot of progress on and there is still a lot more to do. And I will turn it over to the Commissioner.

take this extremely seriously.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: I am sorry, I was trying to jump in before but I was muted and I want

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to just underscore that they are on a day-to-day basis Chairman Menchaca, the MOIA team works with you know the lion share of our network of agencies to ensure that they have and we have our latest information. And have been working very closely with our Aging Connect hotline to make sure that we have the most accurate information as we are giving out. But you are absolutely right, the issues confronting the immigrant population are even more exacerbated in terms of the housing needs, the food insecurity.

I would ask that you for any of the culturally competent food, I know that Get Food has made some great strides but I would ask that any questions about number of contractors and number of food and distinction in those foods should be directed to Get Food. It was something that we worked closely with them. In terms of the older adult, we also have given them a lot of guidance around a nutritional value of those foods and the kind of requirements that we had given the number of food that they were providing on a weekly basis.

So, I mean, it's something that we have worked closely but I think that they are best positioned to address those questions directly.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Commissioner, are you uh,

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measuring success or some kind of response as you move towards culturally responsive food to older

5 immigrant New Yorkers? Is there a way that you are

6 gauging a sense of, we are doing a good job and

7 people are getting the food that they want and need

8 and getting the nutrition that they need. Is that

9 something that you are measuring in any way?

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Well, yes, we measure it in two ways, right. We measure it in terms of number of meals served versus population. And so, if we start seeing gaps, we redress. Alright, so that's one way that we assess. I wouldn't call it a true measurement but its an assessment that we do.

Another assessment that we do is we look for geographic service deserts. And alright and how is that we can then meet the demands of that and we do that for all older New Yorkers in particular, we are looking at that in communities of color because that's where we see some of the biggest gaps, alright.

And the other way that we are measuring for the first time and we think that we can reveal it soon.

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We will unroll it, we started a year ago, a little over a year ago, a work group that was customer satisfaction because as you know, we all had — all senior centers had a suggestion box and we used to laugh and well, first you had to find a key to the suggestion box to see what the suggestions were. And so, together with a lot of our network providers is started thinking about how is it that we can be like the hotel industry, like the hospitality industry to get some real time feedback from our customers. You know, this time being the older adults and make sure that that is in language.

And so, it is one of the workgroups that we have and hopefully we will have an actual system that we could put in place. It is one of the legacy projects that I am hoping we will see in the near future.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Well, that sounds really great and just curious about the disaggregating of data for older immigrant New Yorkers. Is that part of the way that you are designing the system?

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: You know what, we didn't think of that. I thought it by ethnicity, culture, language but we could disaggregate it

2 differently but we had not but thank you for the

3 suggestion.

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CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Thank you and this is the power of this hearing in a lot of ways to really ensure that some of the most vulnerable New Yorkers are not kind of lumped into a lot of these data points that I think we are just seeing over and over again. So, thank you so much for that partnership on that front.

think, I think that is an important part of this.

And although we have gotten aggregate immigration
data, I will go back to the team and start seeing how
can we in our own star system, can we put in
immigration status. No, I don't want to do that.

Immigration, some kind of an indicator for
immigration alright, no status. We don't do status,
trust me. I am against status person other than my
own status.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: There is a lot of different ways and so, this is where we want to really work with you all to -

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: So, we welcome your input, alright but it is a data point that we may look at that we don't currently collect.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Thank you Commissioner for that. And I have seen a hand from Council Member Ayala and I am going to take a break from my questions, so that I can give her the opportunity before she may have to leave.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

thank you. Here we go. So, I just — One of the things [INAUDIBLE 1:38:36-1:38:49] sort of a kind of theatric house and I am sorry, my computer is horrible, so the sound may not be the best quality but one of the concerns that I have had in the last you know, few years is really seeing the number of older adults who are undocumented. Don't qualify for Medicaid, don't qualify for Medicare and who are literally at home with adult children who now have to work and are forced to leave parents at home that are suffering from you know, the advanced dementia. And I haven't been able to identify a single program that specifically addresses that and I think that this is

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2 an issue in the immigrant community as parents

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continue to age, right. And more and more on families because if that family is not available then it becomes a problem. And so, I wonder, you know, if you don't even qualify for you to live in assisted living facility because you know, those require some sort of medical insurance as well.

So, is there an adult daycare program or model that you know maybe already exits or is this a conversation that is being had? Because we assume you know this population continues to grow and I don't know that we are ready to really help address -

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Well -

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Oh, no, I'm done.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Okay, great to see you. Uhm, I have to tell you that I did not ask you to ask that question. So, one of the things that we are looking at really very closely and will be revealing hopefully in the very near future once we get some questions answered, is looking at this whole concept of community living, right and community care. the benefit that it would be for the department to look at that is because we do not have income requirements and nor do we have status requirements

for a lot of our services, whether it is homecare,
home delivered meals. And so, one of the things that
we are looking at is how is it — because right now we
have a homecare program. We have a case management
program; you have a senior center and what is the
connective tissue between those and we are working
very closely with some of our providers and looking
at frankly came out of the thinking of the center of
the future. Because some of the restrictions and
some of the silos are self-imposed. It is by funding
source and so, what we are saying, let's take a leap.
Let's start looking at ways that we can create
connective tissue. Regardless of funding stream and
come up with a continuum of care in the community
because nursing homes are not the answer for
everyone. And 90 percent of older New Yorkers want
to live in their home and in their community.

So, why is it that we cannot structurally do that so that we can have a continuum of care and build that into family care giving because that person who is going to work probably still has three quarters of her mind under mother or the father that she is leaving at home and hopefully that they won't turn on

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the stove and all of the other concerns that come with caregiving.

So, that is how we are looking right now at a community of care. What I call universal aging in place. Community care continuum. Call it whatever you want. My thing is stay at home, have quality of life and dignity in your community, in your language and surrounded by assistance that supports you. And that's one of the things that we are looking at right now. So, I promise you that — I promise everyone I did not ever ask that question.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Thank you. No, that's wonderful. I am happy to hear that and if I can be helpful in any way —

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Yes you can and I am going to tell you right after this hearing, you and Chairwoman Chin, how you can be helpful about that next step.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: We are happy to do that. Thank you so much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Council Member

Ayala. I am just going to quickly ask if any other

Council Members have questions. As a reminder, if

you would like to ask a question of any of the panelists, please use the Zoom raise hand function now and I will call on you in the order in which you have raised your hands.

Seeing no other hands, I am going to turn it back to Chair Menchaca.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Thank you. Thank you

Harbani and let's continue. This is — I believe this
is going to be strictly for MOIA but Commissioner,

don't hesitate to jump in. I am looking for the
percentage of the Mayor's COVID-19 Emergency Relief

Fund and what was allocated specifically to older
immigrant adults.

NICK GULOTTA: Thank you Council Member for question.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Can you just let everyone know that you have fully disseminated those dollars and those dollars are in the hands of New Yorkers and then tell us a little bit about the older immigrant population.

NICK GULOTTA: Yeah, so thank you Council Member for the question. So, what I can tell you is that we collect information or we collected information on the total number of people in each household who are

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2	65 plus. That's what providers reported back to MOIA
3	and to the Open Society Foundation. The number was
4	about 2,330 total number of seniors who sort of
5	benefited either directly or as part of that through
6	the OSF funds. Those funds certainly have been
7	distributed and are no longer continuing.
8	So, that's where that is now in terms of who was
9	reached from the senior population.
10	CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: And so that was you said
11	200?
12	NICK GULOTTA: 2,330 was the total number.
13	CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Total number, 2,300 in
14	change and 200 of those were older immigrant adults?
15	How many of them were older immigrant adults?
16	NICK GULOTTA: 2,330 were older immigrant adults.
17	CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: And then, what was the
18	total amount of New Yorkers served?
19	NICK GULOTTA: The total number of New Yorkers
20	served it is in my notes give me one quick moment.
21	It is 76,000 and I am looking for the second part of
22	that figure but I know it is 76,000. I can

consciously tell you that now.

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issues.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Okay. Thank you for that.

For older immigrant adults who continue to work

outside the home throughout the pandemic, what

resources has MOIA provided in their preferred

languages? And we are looking for really the work

that MOIA had done in specific in connection with

DFTA to ensure that individuals are aware of those

rights and specifically when it comes to labor

NICK GULOTTA: Hmm, hmm and I would also just say as part of an explanation for the number that you just asked for, I do want to just highlight that the underlining sort of thinking a part of that work with the Open Society Foundation is really to reach workers. So, worker centers were sort of a lot of times the main partners or other sort of institutions like that. Reaching folks who are undocumented workers who you know are part of the informal economy.

So, frequently that number really went to you know, it is two percent of the adult senior population is undocumented, right, so when we think about that number, its sort of in the larger

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2 ecosystem of the total demographics include the
3 eligible and who was distributing the funds.

That said, there were many institutions such as settlement houses and others that were part of that effort. To be specific and just responsive to your question about what programs and sort of how we worked at DFTA. I think it is largely connected to or broader outreach strategy, partnering with CBO's to run senior centers who run senior programs as well as on the ground outreach as well.

One resource that we distribute in all of our sort of outreach engagements is our MOIA on pagers which is on our website. Currently, I believe it is in 20 languages. We have efforts underway to increase that and even include audio and other sort of resources to reach harder to reach communities who may have lesser literacy rates and including indigenous languages and in addition, languages of lesser diffusion.

We are extremely cognizant of the needs in that department when it comes to outreach. We were translating through at the height of the pandemic in 25 languages for all of our outreach materials. And

so, I just really want to highlight, there is Local
Law 30 but when it comes to outreach, we know that
the communities on the ground speak many more
language than the 10 that are required by local law.

So, we frequently distributed information held,

info sessions etc., in those additional languages.

The FASTEN program is one that I want to keep
highlighting for undocumented New Yorkers and
certainly, when we are at food pantries trying to
approach folks who are seniors as well with these
services is key to get that information in their
hands physically. So, it's not just a text message
or you know, a website post or on social media.

We have also through NYC Care outreach, really tried to make sure that we are supplementing the work done by CBO's and trying to get the word out in areas that were hardest hit by this pandemic. Uhm, I'd day for a number of our programs We Speak, we have had a lot of work through that. I would say the connection larger to the more broadly to city services has been sort of key for us.

So, even if it isn't a program that our teams directly administer, we have outreach for other city

services and you know, those will include SNAP benefits, one-shot deals, programs through our human resources administration, DSS, HRA and beyond.

So, we try to approach communities with a wide spread of services. Sometimes these events will be done in parts, so we are not overwhelming people.

Our Know Your Rights presentations will cover the latest work with sort of federal and state programs that are available to New Yorkers regardless of immigration status.

So, I hope that sort of answers the question and sort of describes the larger ecosystem and how we do outreach and sort of what we are approaching New Yorkers with when we are on the ground.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Well, it does but it is still a little bit broad and what I think is important to just respond to the earlier data about the 2,000 plus New Yorkers that are in your data point that are connected to being an older immigrant New Yorker is that it is a really low percentage at the end of the day for the kind of relief that went — let alone the amount of relief that went to immigrants that are not eligible for the federal programs.

labor?

And so, what I think what we — what I want to say as Chair of the Immigration Committee, is that we also know that older immigrant New Yorkers are working and so, what we are trying to figure out is what the agencies are doing to support them with their rights. Many of them come to our district offices and they ask for support. When they have done that, they are in crisis many times. And so, how do the agencies that touch the immigrant populations in different ways do centers and all of the programs that we have talked about today, how are you all supporting a very specific issue that's about

And maybe I can ask a different question about PPE and ensuring that workspaces that may not be providing PPE are endangering these older immigrant New Yorkers and so, is DFTA or MOIA doing to anything to ensure that they have the protections they need when they go to work because they are working. Older immigrant New Yorkers are working in the City of New York, we know.

NICK GULOTTA: Yeah, I will pass this one to OFTA. I will just say that we work very closely at

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MOIA with our colleagues at the Department of
Consumer and Worker Protection. Their outreach team
similarly is on the ground every day and we work very
closely to them with outreach to employers. That's
been the key one for us and we will frequently
partner with them to carry their outreach materials
to communities directly. I would say MOIA and the
Department of Consumer and Worker Protection, there
is probably no better metaphor than sister agency but
we work really lockstep when it comes to outreach and
are very conscious of the senior population.

I will just say, when we talk about 2 percent particularly of undocumented seniors, uhm, you know the experience that we all have in senior centers and when people come up to us at events or on food pantry lines, that number feels you know maybe misleading.

I think the real stories and the real interactions with those seniors we build trust with through our outreach and through our organizing is really, tells a larger story.

So, we do a lot of that direct outreach with our sister agencies to those workers but absolutely it's something I think is sort of not the directly within

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2 our wheelhouse and I will pass it to the Commissioner 3 for anything additional.

4 LORRAINE CORTES-

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Sure, thank you. Thank you for that. Uhm, we have over the course of the 9 mines been delivering PPE to senior centers throughout the network. Uhm, at incredible clips, millions and millions of pieces of equipment.

Sanitizers, face masks and things of that nature to all of our network providers on a regular basis.

And in that, every site has gotten multiple versions of whatever product we were giving at a particular time. But I can say that the struggle for PPE's that were at the beginning have been dissipated because we have had the opportunity to keep our programs well supplied. And many of them have you know, materials that were not used because senior centers were then closed.

So, I know that they have made every effort to distribute those within their communities as widely as possible.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Okay, again, I am seeing a gap in understanding here and I am going to keep coming back to this because I think this is the

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when we want to talk about seniors or immigrants, what we are really talking about are senior immigrants and trying to figure out those issues and a very specific measurement of how we are connecting to them. And on the labor issue and the PPE, I am not going to be okay with just giving senior centers PPE. What we need to do is figure out how to really isolate that or disaggregate that population and ensure they have what they need to go to work.

Because they have to go to work. They have to pay their bills and that's what we are looking for right now.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: And you are right. I can tell you that Department for the Aging, we did not do that because one, we don't have an older worker program and we had been looking at it as a totality, right and so, in that sense, you are absolutely correct and uhm, and obviously immigrant workers, whether they are older or not, are not one of our wheelhouses. So, it's one of the things that we will look with MOIA and see how we can support their efforts to make sure that the respective

agencies are operations that work with immigrant

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we can have some kind of a collaboration.

NICK GULOTTA: Can I just add —

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: I mean —

workers. And particularly, those that are older that

NICK GULOTTA: I am sorry, go ahead.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Go ahead Nick, go ahead.

NICK GULOTTA: Thank you Council Member. I would just add just for awareness here, I think that on PPE distribution, just as MOIA specifically, we have really tried to fill gaps and so, just to give a few examples of what that might look like.

So, we know for example there are senior programs that don't work with DFTA. I can name a few in Queens for example the Himalayan Elders Project or in Richmond Hill, there has been a number of them that we have sort of worked with who you know maybe operate out of a house of worship or uhm, you know, who aren't necessarily or newer in nature and in their work and haven't had contracts with the city before.

We have really tried to identify those for PPE distribution as well. Just intentionally trying to

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reach out to those and also throughout the pandemic,

have been providing PPE to immigrant serving CBO's,

4 sort of regardless of who they work for but I think

5 what you are highlighting is obviously very valuable.

And so, as part of that, you know that's the work that we have been doing is identifying where some of those gaps might be but certainly want to think more deeply about how we can be more systematic about targeting that to the populations you are speaking and working with our sister agencies to do that.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Well and I am going to offer an idea and a space to do some co-organizing and co-governing with and that's our deliveristas that are across multiple immigrant communities who are delivering food and who are asking for justice right now. And I have been organizing with them to really understand what's the need and so many of these issues are connected to the questions that I have asked you today about seniors working on an e-bike delivering. They are working and they are immigrant and they are older adults in the City of New York and they are asking for PPE. And they are asking for understanding their rights and they are asking for a regulation around their apps.

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can measure our success.

And so, we are working on that, and so, I am hoping you can help to ensure that the Council does this as quickly as possible because if we don't have the administration on board, it makes it harder. Not impossible, we will do it if we have to but it makes it harder and so, this is the opportunity I think that we want to take in this hearing to highlight the population. Focus and create data points so that we

And my last question is uhm, to both of you as DFTA and MOIA and in your assisting of the DOHMH work in the vaccination of New Yorkers. Is MOIA and DFTA providing expertise on how to do this outreach specifically to older immigrant New Yorkers? And I think Chair Chin had some exchange about this but we are looking for very specific ideas that are happening and where we can actually support some of those ideas that are coming through our district offices as we fill phone calls, emails and doing in district in-person events.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Well, I will start by saying that we worked closely, very closely with the vaccine on cultural competence, language access,

wheelchair access, all kinds of accessibilities when it comes to older New Yorkers.

And as I said, one of the things that we look at is cultural competence in language and we are looking at is as communities of color as a whole and not specifically disaggregating it by immigrant status and that is my take away from this hearing. Is to make sure that we disaggregate things so that we can see how we are targeting specifically for immigrants differently than maybe communities as a whole. I know in certain areas; we are maybe not as a whole.

So, we are working very, very closely with them and I must say that they have been rather responsive and ensuring that the information is available and there is a language uhm, access staff designated at any vaccine pod. But as everything, you know, things happen and should there be any gaps that you know of, please let us know and let the Vaccine Command Center staff know because everyone is committed to making sure that no New Yorker is left behind or marginalized because of language or culture.

Nick, I will turn it over to you.

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Want to circle back to your earlier point and offer

Council Member Chair Menchaca, no one has been a

greater advocate on this issue than you and we

absolutely look forward to the opportunity to partner

to reach additional delivery workers I'd say with PPE

and our Know Your Rights presentations. We have

defiantly done a lot of work in this area including

you know, delivering PPE to e-bike shops and to

worker centers etc. but certainly, this is an area

where we care passionately about our immigrant

workers, our delivery workers who are seniors and

beyond.

So, certainly we will be in touch and would love to partner and love the opportunity to partner with you to reach more people.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: And we are really pleased that the focus of the city field operation is going to be for delivery workers and target populations. And so, that is also a big step in that direction.

So, I thank you. I thank you for that. For your persistence in this and you know, this has been a

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lifelong mission for me, so I welcome every ally that we can in this conversation. Mine has not been immigrants as much as language and culture but — and it has evolved over time, so thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Well, thank you both and please send my regards to Commissioner Mostofi from MOIA and we look forward to following up on the questions about the data points. And I am going to hand it back to Harbani for other questions from the Council Members and for the rest of the panels. Thank you, be safe.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Thank you.

NICK GULOTTA: Thank you Council Member.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. I am now going to turn it back to Chair Chin for additional questions.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yeah, thank you. A couple of other questions is that when we are talking about older workers, I just want to make sure that we don't forget the home health aide, the home attendant, the one that are the caregiver that is taking care of our seniors. So, we have been advocating with the Vaccine Command Center that when we you know provide

the vaccine to the senior, if they are accompanied by the home health aide, give it to the home health aide at the same time. So, that this way, both of them are protected. Because it doesn't make sense just to take care of the senior and then leave out the person that accompanied them don't get the vaccine.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Yeah, so we made a step in that direction that the home health aides are not part of the priority class, so that's been a step in the right direction and I agree with you. We are navigating for the same thing. Two for one.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yeah, the other thing

Commissioner is that back in December 2019, a while

back and we were talking about and then I think there

was an assessment that you presented that there is a

need for at least 29 new senior centers and 16 of

them are in high need communities with large

immigrant older adult population. So —

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: I think it was a - Council, I am sorry.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I guess with the new RFP that is going to come out, how do we make sure that new senior centers really will be there for the older immigrant population?

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LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Yeah, so thank you for that question and I think that we are looking at the new RFP to look at not only new senior centers but also NORCs and looking again, going at that continuum of care that I was talking about earlier that Council Member Ayala so fortunately gave me the opportunity to reveal. But it is looking at senior centers, older adult clubs and NORCs to start looking at where are they needed and we have identified service gaps. What we call service deserts and many of them as you well know are in those high need populated areas.

And also in those areas and communities that have been the most effected by COVID. So, it's all of that combination that we are looking at and it is one of our proposals. And working very closely with OMB and the Deputy Mayor to be in partnership with us, as they always are around these kind of issues around the growth and the growing needs.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I mean that's why the senior centers, I mean right now they are not open but even when they were open, a lot of them could be utilized on the weekend, in the evening. It's a great resources and I think with the model budget that you know we fought hard money for and I got to make sure

1	COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING 99
2	the money that was promised is in the budget.
3	Because did you use that money or that criteria for
4	cultural competency? Was that included in allocating
5	the funding from the model budget?
6	LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: No, that was sperate
7	and apart but model budget deals with all of the
8	other, the co-related issues of cultural competency.
9	The food, you know, the ability to provide those
10	communities. Not directly but indirectly, yes. But
11	the \$5 million was in the budget and we have been
12	addressing some of the emergency needs through some
13	of the original care package that the Department for
14	the Aging received them.
15	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: That was for the food.
16	LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: That was for food.
17	CHIRPERSON CHIN: That was the food part. The
18	\$10 million was not there. I keep reminding OMB.
19	LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: No, no, no, the \$10
20	million model food budget -
21	CHAIRPERSON CHIN: The model budget was not
22	there.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: We worked very closely with OMB on this regularly and we were all - you know

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I wish we could have had a guarantee. We did have a guarantee but then COVID happened and the financial crisis that ensued also happened. And so, we work very, very closely with OMB to make sure that we

7 Administration is committed to this, as we all are.

could keep advocating together and I know that the

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yeah, well make sure that
money is back in because it wasn't in the Executive
Budget in the last budget and we were so disappointed
that it was not. Because senior population and
immigrant seniors as we said earlier in the hearing,
the population is growing and it's a shame that
DFTA's budget is less than half a percent of the
city's budget.

So, we got to definitely work on increasing that and thank you Commissioner and thank you Director

Nick for being here and we have a lot of work to do and we look forward to continue our partnership.

Thank you.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: And no one can have a better ally in the aging community than you and so, thank you for your advocacy.

NICK GULOTTA: Thank you.

LORRAINE CORTES-VAZQUEZ: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I will turn it back to the Committee Counsel.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. I am just going to quickly ask again if there are any other Council Member questions at this time.

Seeing no hands, I am going to thank the

Administration for their testimony and we will now be

moving on to public testimony. I would like to

remind everyone that we will be calling on

individuals one by one to testify and each panelist

will be given three minutes to speak. For panelists,

after I call your name, a member of our staff will

unmute you. There may be a few seconds of delay

before you are unmuted, so we thank you in advance

for your patience. Please wait a brief moment for

the Sergeant at Arms to announce that you may begin

before starting your testimony.

Council Member who have questions for a particular panelist should use the raise hand function in Zoom and I will call on you after the panel has completed their testimony in the order in which you have raised your hand. I would now like to welcome our first panel. In order, I will be calling

on Christian Gonzalez-Rivera followed by Kevin Jones followed by Nicole Rojas followed by Janet Perez followed by Jo-Ann Yoo. Christian Gonzalez-Rivera, you may begin your testimony when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

CHRISTIAN GONZALEZ-RIVERA: Hi everybody, my name is Christian Gonzalez-Rivera and I am the Director of Strategic Policy Initiatives at the Brookdale Center for Healthy Aging.

We are CUNY's aging research and pod center and a part of Hunter College. So, first of all, thank you Chair Chin and Chair Menchaca and of course members of the Committees for holding this hearing to draw attention to the — as Chair Menchaca keeps saying, I mean the specific needs of the now 51 percent of older New Yorkers who are immigrants.

So, immigrants are now the majority so this is extremely important to focus on this population and also, as you pointed out in your opening statements, older immigrants compared to US born older adults on average are more likely to have lower incomes, face language and cultural barriers and have lower levels of formal education but in this testimony, I would like to specifically draw the Council's attention to

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a problem that's been particularly salient during this pandemic and that is that lower income immigrants with less than a high school education are the largest group of New Yorkers that do not have access to the internet at home. They are the largest single group of people and this is information that we — that's drawn from a report that we published two weeks ago, as Chair Chin and members of the Aging Committee may recall, we presented this two weeks ago I mean, on the day that it was released.

So, in brief, out of the 1.7 million New Yorkers age 60 and above, 1 out of every 3 does not have internet access at home. That's 474,000 people and having lower levels of formal education was one of the biggest predictors of lacking home internet access. And many of these are immigrants. You know, fully 62 percent of unconnected older New Yorkers with less than a high school degree are foreign born. 62 percent are foreign born and this alone is about 120,000 people.

The vast majority of these have limited proficient in English. Half of them are Spanish speakers, 18 percent speak various Chinese language

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

and 11 percent speak Russian and the remainder speak other languages.

That means that bridging the digital divide for older New Yorkers cannot be done without a strategy to reach older immigrants, especially those whose primary language is not English. You know, thousands of immigrants without meaningful lessons to the internet have become dependent on others to meet basic needs. And senior centers can be important tech ambassadors to older New Yorkers but the capacity to do is really uneven across the aging services system because of lack of funds. they largely have to fend for themselves when it comes to technology access.

And so, investing in building that capacity should be an important priority for the Council and the administration and not only for the aging services network but also for organizations such as museums, theaters, public libraries, who can also be effective tech ambassadors to older adults if they have that kind of specialized investment in reaching older adults.

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

CHRISTIAN GONZALEZ-RIVERA: So, just one quick last thing. I mean it's like for instance. I mean immigrant run cultural institutions are probably producing content and programming that could be of interest to older immigrants but they may just not be reaching out to older adults as an audience or making the programming accessible to them.

So, that we know why; I mean the technology we need investment in organizations becoming tech ambassadors within the aging service network but more generally, so that older adults can have access to the full gamut of services available throughout the city.

So, thank you very much for the opportunity to testify and of course, you know, we always remain available to you as you think about how New York City can be an even better place to grow older. you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony. I would like to now welcome Kevin Jones to testify. You may begin when you are ready.

KEVIN JONES: Good afternoon Chairs Chin and
Menchaca and members of the Committees on Aging and
Immigration. My name is Kevin Jones, I am the
Associate State Director of Advocacy at AARP New
York, which represents 750,000 members of the 50 plus
community in New York City.

Thanks for taking the time for providing me with the opportunity to testify today about the challenges that older adult immigrants currently face in New York City particularly amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

Over the course of the past decade, New York
City's population of older adults has continued to
make up a greater share of the city's total
population and immigrants ages 65 and older have
driven much of the total growth of the city's older
adult population. Soon more than half of New York
City residents above the age of 65 will be
immigrants.

As older immigrants account for a growing share of New York City's population, studies have found that a total number of individuals living in poverty continues to steadily increase. The growing rate of poverty among older adult immigrants in New York City

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should be a special concern for the city as a significant portion of those living in poverty do not have sufficient retirement incomes to cover their expenses. Do not qualify for Social Security benefits, lack sufficient access to affordable loans and banking and are disproportionately cost burdened by the housing expenses.

Despite the issues that already existed for older adult immigrants in New York City prior to the pandemic, the onset of COVID-19 has also brought about unprecedented challenges for this population. Throughout this crisis we have heard from our partners about how language barriers have made it much more difficult for older adult immigrants to access city social services such as homebound delivery meal programs as well as some of the difficulties in navigating the 311 system for additional support services and public health information on the virus.

In addition, we have heard that many older adults particularly in the Asian community have often been afraid to leave their homes due to the rise of hate crimes targeting Asian populations.

In an effort to better serve older adult immigrants, communities during the COVID-19 pandemic and in the future, we urge that the city ensure all of its services provided to older adults from homebound meal delivery programs to Department for the Aging wellness. Check-in calls to the city's efforts to provide iPads and other internet enabled devices to seniors are implemented with sensitivities to any language barriers that exist to ensure that older immigrant adults have the same opportunity to access these vital services as any other aging individual in New York City.

We know that the work of supporting our city's older adult immigrant population could not be done without the hard work of the city's network of small nonprofit and community based organizations that are based in immigrant communities. We encourage the city to utilize its network of smaller providers more and allocate additional funds to support homebound meal delivery programs and similar services.

These providers are critical to serving older adults and immigrant communities since they have built trust and strong relationships within these communities and are often better equipped to reach

older adults who have traditionally been underserved by the city's network of social services.

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to testify today and I am happy to provide any addition

6 information as needed.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

I would like to now welcome Nicole Rojas to testify.

You may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

NICOLE ROJAS: Thank you. My name is Nicole
Rojas, I am the Community Organizer at Mixteca
Organization and I would like to thank everyone for
your time today. And I just want to speak about a
little bit of the services we have been providing at
Mixteca Organization.

We have been providing services to the adults immigrant community and older immigrant community in Sunset Park for 20 years. Our work mainly started with HIV awareness and 20 years later, we are here again in the midst of the COVID pandemic, providing information on COVID-19, testing and vaccines and we have seen a high need in our community.

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Many of our immigrant communities do not have

access to internet. Language access if very

important as well and a reminder that our immigrant

community, the one we serve do not — not only speak

Spanish but they also speak indigenous languages like

Mixteco, [INAUDIBLE 2:17:13]. So it is very

important that we have all the resources possible in

order to serve this community.

Also, in the midst of a new Administration providing hope for a pathway to citizenship, our older immigrant community is vulnerable to a lot of scams and fraud. So, we definitely need a lot of support in providing legal services for these communities, as well debunking myths.

Also in the midst of the rollout for COVID vaccines, it is very important for this to be accessible for our older immigrant community and part of the culture is to be informed, so we need the services to do this. A lot of our immigrant community, it takes a long time in order for information to get to them.

So, like as I mentioned, internet access has been a big one. Food access, rent assistance, so we have

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seen a high need in the community and we really ask for your support to keep funding these services as it is very needed.

So, I would like to thank all of you for your time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

I would like to now welcome Janet Perez to testify.

You may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

JANET PEREZ: Thank you. Thank you for this time to speak. Thank you Council Member and Chair for this time and others for raising these pressing issues and concerns for the aging immigrant community. So, my name is Janet Perez Director of Programs at Mixteca located in Sunset Park Brooklyn.

It is a community based organization that has been on the frontlines of the pandemic since April.

Mixteca has witnessed first hand the hardships and challenges undocumented immigrant community members have faced. From losing their loved ones, livelihood and unable to make ends meet.

We have seen an increasingly number of older immigrants that continue to heavily rely on the family units to survive during the pandemic. We

would like to highlight that in order to support the

aging immigrant community, it is equally important to

provide support to the caregivers as well who are

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also included or excluded from any relief benefits due to status.

In recent months, Mixteca has seen or has seen a trend in the community where many community members

trend in the community where many community members are either moving back with their children or the younger immigrant families are now taking on their aging immigrant community member. And so, this is why we — it is we feel it is indefinitely important to continue to advocate, not only for resources or support services directly for the aging immigrant community but for their families as well.

So, thank you for your time and these issues are the — as an immigrant — as a younger immigrant community that often comes or they may be a younger population but we have also witnessed that many established undocumented immigrant families are also aging as the years come by.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

I would like to now welcome Jo-Ann Yoo to testify.

You may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

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JO-ANN YOO: Good afternoon. Thank you for allowing me to testify today. My name is Jo-Ann Yoo and I am the Executive Director of the Asian American Federation.

I am here to offer testimony on two issues that are critical to the Pan Asian community. That of language access for immigrant New Yorkers and the importance of increasing direct services capacity in our community, especially during the pandemic. As you know, 70 percent of our city's Asian community boasts in immigrant heritage but we are also seeing challenges because of the sheer number of languages spoken in their home and the accompanying lack of accessibility to vital information.

One of four of our seniors lives in poverty and high percentages are limited English proficient, a combination that makes accessing services very difficult and compounds existing isolation.

The COVID crisis has exacerbated challenges for our already vulnerable seniors with widespread food insecurity, mental health issues, social isolation and now confusions about how to sign up for vaccine. The emergency amongst our community seniors is the curtain behind closed doors, where basic needs are

not being met and social isolation is compounding issues in our community where our seniors serve a critical social role.

Our senior serving member agencies are working beyond capacity to support our elders and they are creating innovating processes to make sure our seniors are getting the services they need as efficiently and safely as possible. Like using meal delivery to conduct mental health checks with trained volunteers in Queens or sourcing culturally competent from local growers of Asian vegetables in Brooklyn.

From May to November alone, the federation helped six senior serving organizations to serve almost 3,000 seniors with nearly 20,000 food programs and 8,500 assurance calls. The stories of what our member agency staff, as well as all nonprofit staff have been going through is nothing sort of parallelism. For various contract bureaucracy reasons, the Pan Asian community, senior serving booths are woefully under resourced. These challenges have been brough to the attention of our DFTA Commissioner and we are working together to ensure that our seniors so not go without food or medical services.

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Our seniors depend on our community-based organizations who are leading by example and compensating for shortfalls in existing city programs. But our CBO's need the full backing of our city with RFP processes that account for the capacity limitations of smaller service providers and contracting reforms that prioritize CBO's with expertise in reaching isolated or hard hit ethnic and

With the looming budget cuts, our advocacy effort and our budget ask is that our nonprofits be provided enough resources to protect essential —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

linguistic communities.

JO-ANN YOO: Support our elders. Thank you very much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

I would like to now turn it to Council Member

Menchaca for any questions.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Thank you and I want to say thank you to this first panel. All of you represent some of the more critical infrastructure that's on the ground. And so, I want to focus my questions on really connecting to what I was trying

2	to get out of the Q&A part, which is the interactions		
3	between DFTA and MOIA as it pertains to supporting		
4	you all. Maybe we can start with Jo-Ann and maybe		
5	you can kind of talk a little bit about all the work		
6	that you have just laid out. How have you felt		
7	support coming from DFTA and MOIA as they engage eac		
8	other to support culturally relevant food, to		
9	community members for example or some of the worker		
10	and labor issues around PPE? And have you felt		
11	supported? And can give us any idea on		
12	recommendations on how to just better understand		
13	that. Is it happening? Are you getting support?		
14	JO-ANN YOO: Sure. Uh, thank you for that		
15	question. Uhm, I guess a lot of our connection to		
16	both Commissioners is the fact that we you know,		
17	through our work together for many, many years you		
18	know, we have at this point it has become personal		
19	relationships right. And so, they do call us		
20	regularly. They check in all the time.		
21	Any time there has been — we have had direct		

phone numbers to both Commissioners and any time there is an issue where we know that you know there is a lot of hemming and hawing you know in bureaucracy. We are able to call the Commissioners.

MOIA has included us in part of the OSF funding and we were able to get that — the funding out. A lot of it actually in your district Council Member Menchaca and we were really proud of that. We worked with a lot of our member agencies who normally wouldn't be able to access some of the funding's like that, to be able to get services out.

With the DFTA Commissioner, you know we are — we were at the height of sitting and working through the RFP process and talking about how do we really talk about contract reform, so that that way it is fair for the smaller nonprofits as sort of the Asian American community and then COVID hit. And so, like I think we were just slammed and we were pretty stemmed but I know that those conversations are happening again. In fact, I have a meeting with them this afternoon.

But I think uhm, we do talk to them regularly. They do understand. I think uhm, you know the Commissioner Cortes-Vazquez comes from our side of the world right. She is the head of the Hispanic Federation you know, which is our sister organization.

So, even before I went in there and said, let me

tell you what I am seeing, she already knew and she already — we are already talking and we are already having plans and I know that she — I know for a fact that there has been robust conversation with our member agencies and DFTA. Because we are trying to get to the solution.

You know, I think it's just, you know, not you know, you both know, I have no problems speaking my mind and being an advocate but I think at this point, there is just — you know what we are all trying to do right now is the shared commitment of like getting every body vaccinated. There is so much confusion. There is so many challenges that even you know, it is simple supply and demand where we can't even get people vaccinated.

Uhm, you know and there is so much that needs to happen. PPE, you know, whenever I have asked for any, the city has always been able to step up. Test and Trace has been really great to respond to us but the other realities that a lot of our smaller organizations — a lot of our small businesses, a lot of the folks from our own community, the Pan Asian

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community that could access PPE, have been stepping up. And they are saying, I have 5,000 masks I am flying in from you know, Korea for instance right.

And I want to share it with these nonprofit groups and we uhm, we have been able to really spread that love around because we know what it is taking.

And uhm, you know, one of the challenges that we see is just you know, the inequality of funding. You know who gets what money. It is always the big agencies that get funded but a lot of the federation members are smaller nonprofit organizations that serve seniors and those seniors need to be uplifted too and so, some of the stories that I have heard from our senior organizations, those stories I at least share with Council Member Chin. You know, about how senior serving organizations are no longer just senior serving. They are also having to do MBWE contract applications and that that way the restaurants could feed the seniors.

You know those stories are heartbreaking because

I know — and that's why it was really important for

me just personally as Executive Director to uplift my

counterparts and our member agencies in the nonprofit

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I am going to try to say this without crying because I think it has just been extraordinary and this has been really scary and I think you know a lot of the reports talk about the Asian American community. You know nobody - I am going to be honest and say you know the frustration is very real. you to Kevin, you know, my long-time AARP colleague who talked about the hate crimes right. And our seniors are afraid to leave the house because they don't know what is going to happen. You know, tonight is the vigil for Mr. Quintana who was going to work and he got his face slashed. There is so much happening and our nonprofit, our member agencies are doing extraordinary things and it is almost nothing. They are making things work and I don't even know how - but if we didn't have them, our seniors would not be fed, so.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Thank you for — yeah, just thank you for lifting up the federation organizations. I am with you. We had these conversations during the census work and so, this is real and the burden is held by you all on the ground and this is what I think Chair Chin and I are trying

Council Member.

to really figure out where is that gap. And so,
maybe a question for some of the other providers and
I just want to say thank you to Christian for
bringing data that we were asking MOIA to answer.
And so, you had it and so thank you so much for some
of those pieces. You are an expert on this
population specifically, this diagram that comes
together around immigrants and elders in the City of
New York. And Kevin also really pointing to the fact
that this is where the face of our elders; this is
who they are and so, maybe we can hear from Mixteca
about some of the gaps. What we want to find out are
gaps. How do we see and understand that gaps and I
heard a lot of indigenous languages that are coming
through the district in Sunset Park where I am

And so, how is MOIA and DFTA supporting you in connecting to our neighbors who have those language access issues, who are elder immigrant adults?

JANET PEREZ: Yeah, thank you for raising that concern. So, I mean we have seen now with the pandemic and everything going virtual. There has been a lot more needs for technology access. A lot of community members don't have access to internet as

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So, we have seen that Mixteca has played a pivotal role in really connecting community members through services, through city services. So, even like applications, rent relief, applications or other resources that are available to community members, uhm, so we definitely seen that language access has played a big role, especially for our indigenous immigrant community members who we have to really play that role in interpretation which can sometimes take long because those language are not always available. So, I mean, we have seen many different gaps in terms of language access, technology access with the new virtual role it is even harder for community members to really access those resources and as many folks have mentioned, even connecting through the phone, it is also very intimidating for community members.

And so what we have seen for us that works is we continue to offer in-person services. And when we do, we often see like an exaggerated amount of community members reaching out to Mixteca. And really the capacity is not always there. So, we would love to you know, work something out or something that works can work for the community.

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CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Uh, I want to follow up with this question about how DFTA and MOIA can support the work that you just described and I am talking about reaching more immigrant New Yorkers, elder immigrant New Yorkers and so this is the opportunity to talk about some of that work, so that the Council can work through a budget or policy issue

9 that we can change and make better. And I just want

10 to ask if the DFTA and MOIA representative that are

11 here, if you can say hi. I want to make sure that we

12 still have DFTA and MOIA in the room. Because they

13 need to be here listening to this. I just want to

14 make sure that -

JANET PEREZ: I think my colleague Lorena is trying to unmute herself.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Okay.

JANET PEREZ: Whoever has access.

NICOLE ROJAS: And if I could just share quickly also, uhm, MOIA has been supporting with funding for the financial relief for our community members and we have worked with them for Know Your Rights workshops as well.

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With reporting wise, we also do let them know that there is an indigenous speaking community and it is great to make them visible but now we really do need the support to provide these services so information in these languages and also a reminder that a lot of these folks that do speak these languages are undocumented and we can't hire them. As much as we want to, to make these services available to the rest of the community that speak these languages.

LORENA KOUROUSIAS: Yeah, thank you for unmuting myself. I just wanted to add, we received some support from MOIA and we fundraise ourselves to put money on the hands of the other immigrant community and one of the first criteria was to speak an indigenous language as a first language.

The resources are not enough. We got super excited with the first money we got. We got excited with the money we were able to fundraise. With the first boxes of food, with the first culture and appropriate food put in the boxes, with all of the resources that we have been able to put over there and they are not enough. The community is huge and I

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think what is happening is that it is a community that we haven't seen and I want to say that when MOIA gave us the money, we put out an application — we were thinking like we have a lot of money and let's distribute in the best way. We have received 4,500 applications in three days.

And then, we were like what are we going to be doing this huge amount of people and we discovered that there are 59 different languages, indigenous languages spoke in Brooklyn. And we just were like unable to solve all those situations even though we have been doing a lot of work. And now with the vaccine, I think it is important. The priority, that these people that it is real and original dreamers because they being the day laborlores. They bring one's family to this country to try to provide for their own families. I don't know - I am sorry. It is hard to witness what is happening with our community and in particular with the elderly community. Every Saturday lining up to get some food and talking about other resources or people are sick and they can't go and pick up the food. It's really - that's our basic rights and I am with you because it is really hard when we are think origin community

and being in this situation, it's hard but seeing the immigrant elderly working their entire life, it's really heartbreaking and yes, there are some resources but what I want to say is it's not enough.

At Mixteca we got some cuts last year and thank you Council Member Menchaca. You rescued us and we were able to continue working but still a lot of need, a huge need and we have to develop new strategies to approach this community if we really want them to be vaccinated. If we really want to address the issues. It is not as easy as we believe. It is not as easy — my co-workers already mentioned the difficulties accessing to the internet. The needs, the believes. We got to really work hard if we want it to work in other situations and I am sorry for getting too emotional on this one.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: No, gracias. [SPEAKING IN SPANISH 2:38:57-2:39:04]. Just thank you so much for that voice. We need to hear that voice from you and Jo-Ann and everyone today about what the need is. This is the only way we are going to be able to get to that goal if we understand it deeply. And when it comes with emotion, it comes with truth and so, just keep showing up with that.

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Jo-Ann, I think you had your hand up as well.

JO-ANN YOO: I did. I really want to shout out all the great work that MOIA is doing as far as all the translations go. We get a lot of materials and you know on Twitter they tag us which we in turn share with our member agencies and there is a lot of really rapid, quick you know five second reads that MOIA is producing and I see that. I see that popping up in the federation Twitter. I really appreciate that but you know where the challenges and why I know Lorena and I are really emotional is because a lot of our seniors, immigrant seniors uhm, aren't even literate in their own language and they don't have Twitter.

So, we need to figure out all the different ways that we can convey information and now more than ever, getting information to people. That's critical. You know that is like, how do you get the vaccine? How do you sign up for food? It's not even, you know, this is where you can go get a senior center and relax with your friends but this is really lifesaving work and this is why the nonprofits on the ground in every corner, explaining things and letting

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people drop by and talk to them. This is why our work is critical and I think this why Lorena and I are very emotional because we know what it takes and we know what it is doing to our field and our staff because you know, a lot of these folks, they don't even think about their own safety because their own families safety. They are going out and trying the best that they can. The things that we are seeing, I mean, you know its hell out here. And we really need the Council to stand up for the nonprofit organizations.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Thank you. I am going to hand it back to our Committee Counsel and what I just want to say is I think we had John Bay from MOIA say hi. I don't know if DFTA is here as well. I know we can't force you to keep your cameras on but we need you to stay present in this hearing. The words that we are going to hear from so many New Yorkers that are talking about some of our most vulnerable, our elder immigrant New Yorkers are adults that feel invisible to everything and everyone right now and need to be heard.

And so, we can't force you to keep your cameras on but I am going to ask you to do that from DFTA and from MOIA. Back to you Harbani.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair Menchaca. I am going to turn it to Chair Chin for questions.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Yes, thank you. I wanted to really thank this panel for your testimony and for all your hard work you know for our immigrant community and our seniors.

I just wanted to say that we need to support these CBO's in our community, especially the small ones that are serving population that the city has not recognized or don't even know about. And that's where the Council you know comes in and I just urge you uhm, to make sure that if you are a 501C3 nonprofit, then apply for Council funding. Put in an application [LOST AUDIO 2:42:36-2:42:41] the only way that we can sort of help you. The Council are the one that — we are the one that are out there helping organizations in our community that serve the population that are in need.

So, for the panelists that testified, I hope that you know about the application. It's online and the

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deadline is coming soon. So, put something in and then we can get you more support and maybe there is a way that we can think of doing some initiative that can support these organizations that serve a population that the city's not even aware of and the different languages and dialects that are needed.

So, I really wanted to make sure that you know that we are here for you. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair Chin. I would like to now ask if there are any other Council Member questions? Seeing no hands, I would like to thank this panel for their testimony and we will be moving on to our next panel.

In order I will be calling Margaret Garrett followed by Pia Scarfo followed by Sharanya Pillai followed by Felicia Singh followed by Jasleen Garr[SP?]. Margaret Garrett, you may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

MARGARET GARRETT: Hello everybody. Uhm, I wanted to thank everyone for putting together this testimony, this hearing today. My name is Margaret Garrett, I am a Staff Attorney at the Legal Aid

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2 Society and I am representing the Legal Aid Society 3 today at this hearing.

Thank you again for including us in this discussion about what is effecting the older immigrant population in New York City. I feel honored to be part of this and to be able to learn from all of you and all your testimony that you delivered on their behalf.

Older New Yorkers face arrange of distinct barriers to accessing services that are often only heightened for members of immigrant communities. The problem of isolation, reduced mobility and other threats to individuals ability to live independently are further complicated by issues experienced by members of non-citizen communities.

Language and cultural barriers combined with different levels of education was a significant obstacle to many older immigrant New Yorkers attempting to navigate complex and bureaucratic government assistance programs.

This means that in addition to having on average far lower incomes and far smaller retirement savings that U.S. born residents, older immigrant New Yorkers

are less able to access vital services and receive fewer benefits from government programs.

This is compounded by higher levels of institutional distress experienced by many members of immigrant communities. These have only been exacerbated by the Trump Administrations overtly anti-immigrant agenda including damaging changes to public charge regulations.

For undocumented New Yorkers, the situation could be even more dire as they are shut out of many programs that are frequently the only available source of income and assistance for an individual unable to continue working.

The difficulties for older immigrant New Yorkers in accessing vital services during the pandemic have made it that they are more likely to forego vaccination out of concern for potential costs.

Worry that obtaining it may lead to negative immigration related consequences.

I personally have spoken to older non-citizen immigrants who are concerned about accessing the vaccine. Many non-citizen New Yorkers are deeply concerned about the collection and sharing of their

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personal information with federal agencies, which
they fear could leave them open to future immigration

These unique challenges facing vulnerable older immigrant New Yorkers across the city point to the need for dedicated services and outreach —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

enforcement actions.

MARGARET GARRETT: Catering to these members of our community. Thank you to the City again for inviting us to speak on behalf of the Legal Aid Society. We look forward to future discussions.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

I would like to now welcome Pia Scarfo to testify.

You may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

PIA SCARFO: Hi, good afternoon. Thank you so much the Committee on Immigration and the Committee on Aging to give us the opportunity to testify today and [INAUDIBLE 2:48:05] been providing three main services to the community. So, we are running a NORC program and a senior center for immigrant population. They are both based on discretionary funding and I don't know if the Commissioner is still with us but what I would like to share with you is there personal

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banner is not being included because based on discretionary funding on the weekly brief that Department for the Aging is being given.

So, we have been receiving information and updates from indirect sources and now thanks to our program officer from the NORC program and the senior center program, we are informed but we are still not part of this briefing.

So, [INAUDIBLE 2:48:56] as I said, we have the NORC program where the senior center for the immigrant population and we are also running a food pantry. So, since the pandemic, we have been changing the way the services were provided. Our food pantry became an express food pantry. So, we do home delivery to our community, to our seniors and immigrant population.

Regarding the NORC program, we have been providing case assistance and case management and health management over the phone in a very restrictive way in person when absolutely necessary. In terms of our food program, as I said, we have the food pantry. Now, the main concern — there are three main concerns that the [INAUDIBLE 2:49:44] would like

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2 to raise and need your help to deal with this
3 problem.

The first one is the vaccination. Our older minority elder population, there is not enough vaccination sites, I am sorry, we are looking in the lower East Side of Manhattan, I didn't say that at the beginning. So, the [INAUDIBLE 2:50:02] is working with the Department of Health to open a vaccination site here in the community. So, we would be happy to share good news with you Mr. Menchaca and Councilwoman Margaret Chin, we hope very soon.

The second thing is senior center. We need a senior center to go back and provide meals to the seniors. Even if they are close, they need to give them the opportunity to go and get their food.

The third thing is the digital program. The digital literacy is very low. We have been giving out tablets, giving training and doing Zoom classes but we need to do more and we need more money to do more and provide this help to other communities.

So, you know, I have been rushing through the three. I am very glad that I can speak and I hope we can share more. Thank you.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

PIA SCARFO: Thank you Margaret.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

I would like to now welcome Sharanya Pillai to

testify. You may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

SHARANYA PILLAI: Thank you Chair Chin and Chair Menchaca for giving me the opportunity to testify regarding issues specific to aging immigrant populations.

I am writing from India Home, the largest senior center program dedicated to South Asian seniors. 100 percent of the clients we serve are immigrants and of 60 years of age and older. As you know, the populations we serve have been exacerbated crises on many levels due to COVID-19. Not only have the losses been numerous but the preexisting public health disparities have been exacerbated.

Food insecurity as mentioned earlier has made it difficult for South Asian older adults. We have been providing culturally competent home delivered halal meals to the population Jamaica Queens and grocery deliveries to seniors all over Queens.

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However, we know there is more of a need and we are at capacity. Furthermore, the immigrant populations we serve are already at high risk for social isolation, which makes times like now especially hard. We are providing virtual programs

7 now seven days a week to combat this isolation and

providing individualized training for seniors to join

9 these programs. However, we do not have adequate

10 technology assistance or capacity to support these

11 programs in their full.

On that note, while digital access allows a world of opportunities during COVID, as you know, this does not translate for our older adults. Applications for benefits such as cash assistance, SNAP and SSI, all have to be done online, which is inequitable for seniors.

The waiting time on the phone to access these benefits is even longer than before and it makes it extremely difficult for our seniors to be able to enroll in these benefits during such times in need. Furthermore, the interpretation services that are there to access government services or assistance are inadequate. Many of our clients who have limited

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English proficiency don't know how to navigate through 311 to get through all the steps to be able to access that interpretation and get their needed assistance for benefits.

A huge point of difficulty as has been addressed earlier has been accessing the corpus of Queens and especially in Eastern Queens makes it less equitable for our clients to get vaccinated. On top of sites themselves being unavailable and a low level supply, the vaccine appointment procedure is complicated and it is especially difficult for seniors who lack digital literacy and have language problems to access online services. Many of our seniors do not have internet, a smart phone or another device or even an email address to be able to navigate the system.

Especially the seniors who are living by themselves are effected. As they don't have the support to be able to help book the vaccine. We have seniors who are more than 70-75 years old and they don't have an email address etc. and we can't register on their behalf. And if there is a form to fill out you know; how will they fill it out if they don't have internet or if they don't have a printer or don't know how to use a printer? There are so

much of such barriers to making the appointment which makes us feel helpless. Given so many barriers for our community to be able to access —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

SHARANYA PILLAI: What should be a basic right.

We know team registration phone line was meant to be a more accessible solution for seniors, however, there is not language interpretation through the vaccine finder phoneline for the South Asian languages that is needed.

These systems need to be improved to ensure equal access to immigrant communities. We urge the city and government agencies to provide language support and accessible methods for South Asian immigrant older adults to access these crucial services. We urge that vaccination sites are placed in more accessible areas for communities in which our South Asian seniors live and we urge the support to increase the capacity of direct service organizations such as ours that will help bring our communities to a more equitable future. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

I would like to now welcome Felicia Singh to testify.

You may begin when you are ready.

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2 | SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

FELICIA SINGH: Uhm, the camera isn't on. My

name is Felicia Singh and I am a daughter of a taxi

driver. He is an immigrant from Punjab India and he

is 66-years-old and still drives his taxi today

because he is unable to retire.

The New York Taxi Workers Alliance has a sound right and doable plan for debt relief, one that has been approved by our Comptroller and Attorney General Tish James. Our city has not protected our aging immigrants and this has happened on all of our watch. The medallion crisis is so real. My father has had no choice but to file for bankruptcy because of his medallion. The same medallion he was told he could sell and there went our income.

On February 5, 2021, the bankruptcy court put a for sale sign on our house. You make us working class and you make us stay in this position forever by design. You want us to be working class because we do the work of serving all of you. The city has been built on our backs and in time of need, you have given us false promises.

The taxi cab medallion sale prices taskforce believe that "taking no action at all would only

exacerbate the problems that are currently stifling

this industry." But we have been telling you this.

The question is, when is our Mayor and our City

Council going to find the moral compass to do

something about it? You have 85 days, 85 to push the

Mayor to adopt the debt relief plan by New York Taxi

Workers Alliance or my family and I will be unhoused

and so will many other families of taxi drivers.

Every day I am going to remind the Mayor and this city and City Council, how many days we have left until you uphold the promise to center working class immigrants by giving us the debt relief we deserve.

This is what seniors are facing right now. This is the pain. This is the intersectionality behind allowing predatory lenders to do this to seniors who now have to work for the rest of their lives in New York City to pay something they should have been able to retire on. It is our responsibility. We need to find the will and the courage to step forward and do something.

Time is running out. I will lose my house in 85 days because of bankruptcy. Because of the United States Bankruptcy Court. This is what's happening to

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our seniors. It is irresponsible. It is negligent and you all are responsible for this. We need to take action now and I will remind City Council every day that there is a plan that exists be it the New York Taxi Workers Alliance and there is a refusal to adopt it. Thank you for your time.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

I would like to now welcome Jasleen Garr to testify.

You may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

JASLEEN GARR: Good afternoon, my name is Jasleen Garr and thank you to everyone for hosting this really important session and I am here to testify as a lifetime Glen Oaks resident in East Queens, which is home to one of the largest senior populations in our entire city.

I am here to testify on behalf of my father Bart Singh who is 62-years-old this year and has been a taxi driver, a medallion owner for over three decades now. Which for me is about at a 24-year-old means that I have seen my father wake up at 4 a.m. for his entire — for my entire life for 16 hour shifts for nearly as long as I have been alive.

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That also means that I have intimately known the medallion crisis for 7 years without an end in sight. Today, I spent my morning alongside Felicia Singh who just spoke before me and the New York Taxi Workers Alliance with organizers who have spent these years demanding that our Mayor bail out the workers who have kept our city moving.

And that is what's at the crucks of my testimony today, as our city has categorically failed to address the taxi medallion debt crisis. Among them were people who looked just like my father. Older immigrants speaking a number of languages. People have lost their loved ones to suicide.

My father immigrated to New York with the understanding that owning your own yellow cab was akin to striking gold. But what he, my family and thousands of workers across our city understand now is that we have struck deep misfortune instead. Our city knew that the taxi medallion industry markets were fraudulently inflating the values of medallions while allowing brokers to continue putting our immigrant workers into a lifetime sentence to debt, disenfranchisement and the most deeply disturbing cases, death.

The same year the medallion bubble burst, I was meant to start my first year of university but in addition to hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of medallion debt, I incurred tens of thousands of dollars' worth of student loan debt to finance my education. The city promised people like my father a pathway to put a mortgage on a home and to send their kids to great schools but what we now have is insurmountable debt. A home that's been refinanced and years spent on food stamps.

Our city's complicit and predatory lending and the manufactured negligence of immigrants who are now in their senior years. Living even more precarious lives than when they first arrived here in New York City but our Mayor continues to kick the can down the road, telling us that someone should do something about this while our seniors remain food and housing insecure. I want our Council and our Mayor to know that we can't lose another person debt. We can't lose and continue to curtail the right to a dignified life for the nearly 950 taxi drivers who have filed for bankruptcy. For the nearly 25 percent of drivers who have contracted COVID-19, especially for senior

immigrant drivers, like my father who never stopped working and I can't even get him an appointment even with the new city field vaccination site that's opened up in Queens.

Owning a medallion should never mean signing your life away and under our current system, we will continue to see people like me, children of immigrants being the retirements funds for our parents and grandparents. I can't wait to see my father stop working but it is time for our city to work for them to grant retirement funds.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

JASLEEN GARR: Pensions, stolen wages with direct services and the array of languages our drivers speak from Bangla, Punjabi and Mandarin and Spanish and so many more who are facing a digital divide.

I will close with this, that refinancing medallion debt would cost our city \$75 million across 20 years making monthly payments only at an estimated \$800 a month instead of well over \$2,000 a month.

Our Comptroller already agrees that this is a viable plan, we just need our Mayor and our Council to unmask the political will to put this plan into action. Thank you for your time.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

I would like to now turn it to Chair Menchaca for questions.

again for reminding us about the intersectional conversation that we are having here today and that our seniors are working. They are working many times because they have to. And so, I want to thank the testimony from both Felicia and Jasleen who have really brought to us a very long term conversation that we have been having at the city without a lot of political will to change it.

And so, maybe I will ask both of you to commit time to sit with me and my team to review this plan. I want to get to know the inner, outer components of this plan and you have my commitment to sit down and learn about what's happening exactly. Not just to your families but to the many elder immigrant workers who cannot retire at this point and who are in bankruptcy.

I know that the Council has a lot of role to play in this and so, I want to be a champion within the City Council and that this is going to be a budget

conversation, which means that we have to start thinking about that now. And so, we are going to need that support. We are going to need that pressure. Both Council Member Chin and I are on the budget negotiation teams which means that we need to get that going and learn about what's happening so that we can actually be the best advocates we can be.

And so, maybe that's my question to both of you. Will you commit to just sitting down with my team at the Council to get a better sense of it, so that I can be an advocate for you?

Okay, wonderful and I think with Pia's piece, I want to just say that the vaccination conversation is going to be really important and there are a few vaccination public hearings on its way but the language component is where I want to stay focused and ensuring that I can support the rest of the Council Members on ensuring that language access is no longer a barrier and I have heard some really great comments from a lot of you about MOIA's commitment to the language piece and so, this is just good to hear. We need to hear that in these public hearings that it is working and how do we just bring more support to ensure that there is no barrier when

it comes to language to the vaccination sites and bringing a vaccination site to your space as well, working with your Council Member and I don't know if it is Council Member Chin or Rivera exactly where that falls but I want to be supportive as the Chair of the Immigration Committee. That's it for me. Thanks Harbani.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. I would like to turn it to Chair Chin for any questions.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: No, I just want to make a comment and thank you to all the people who testified in this panel and you know, for the senior center I know Pia and you guys work so hard serving our seniors and when it comes to language access, it is not enough. The city is not doing enough. They are not complying with the local law 30. Because most of the time when information gets out, it is only in English and then we have to say, hey, where is the Spanish, where is the Chinese, where is the other languages?

So, I think that's something that we need to work with MOIA to really strongly advocate on. And I also wanted to thank the Taxi Worker Alliance. We have

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been working with you all these years to try to find
a way to help the taxi workers that are suffering
right now. And I know that the Chair of the

5 Transportation Committee, Council Member Ydanis, is

6 also you know a strong supporter in this.

So, let's get together and see how we can make this happen to really finally bring some relief because there has been so much tragedy that has happened and I think we need to work together to bring some solution to this. So I just really wanted to thank all the advocacy on this front. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. I would like to ask if there are any other Council Member questions at this time?

Seeing no other hands, I would like to thank this panel for their testimony and we are going to be moving onto our next panel. In order, I will be calling Binta Touray followed by Richard Chowl[SP?] followed by Jana Stroe followed by Jean Rene B. Tannis followed by William Ritziu followed by Bhair Desnai. Binta Touray, you may be begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

BINTA TOURAY: Thank you for the opportunity to

name is Binta Touray and I am an Intern at LiveOn New

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testify on the older adult immigrant population.

5 York. I am excited to testify at this hearing

6 because my parents are immigrants and as they are

7 aging, I see the issues older adults in the immigrant

8 population are facing.

LiveOn New York's members include more than 100 community-based nonprofits that provide core services which allow all New Yorkers to thrive in our communities as we age. LiveOn New York's workers work to improve the lives all of all New Yorkers including immigrants and we all know that New York's immigrant seniors now compromise the majority of the city's older adult population. A 2010 study, 8 percent of U.S. born elder live below the poverty line whereas 16 percent of foreign born elderly live below the poverty line.

It has been found that immigrants compromise 65 percent of all seniors living in poverty. When it comes to gathering immigrant seniors, appropriateness of spaces with regard to culture must also be taken into account. For example, there are instances where most women from traditional families lose their

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husbands and tend to become more isolated, which is actually due to difficultly finding spaces where it is gender segregated and a place where they can take of the hijab. These challenges, language barriers, financial barriers and lack of culturally appropriate spaces are important to keep in mind as each can

exacerbate the risk of isolation.

Isolation must be taken seriously even prior to COVID-19 because it is a greater predictor of morbidity. Senior services funded through the Department for the Aging play an important role in combating isolation among older immigrants and services provided including males are offered in a way that is inclusive and culturally competent.

Beyond partnering and emergency response, the city must also look to reaffirm its commitment to nonprofit senior service in the budget. Today, the DFTA budget still accounts for less than 1 percent of the total city budget. This might call to provide services to a rapidly increasing and more diverse older adult population. To fully fund the system and thereby improve the ability for providers to serve older immigrants, sorry. The following must be prioritized.

First, the city must fully fund home delivered meal programs at the national average to ensure programs can continue to provide culturally competent nutritious meals to homebound seniors across the city.

Two, the city must allocate the promise to \$1 million funding in senior center staff and \$5 million funding for senior center kitchen staff.

And three, recall for the indirect costs to be fully funded. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

I would like to now welcome Richard Chowl to testify.

You may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I think we might be having some technical difficulties. I will move onto the next panelist. I would like to welcome to testify. You may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Your audio is a little muffled, if you could speak a little louder. I am sorry, I think we are unable to hear you. We will

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circle back. I am going to move onto our next panelist Jean Rene B. Tannis. You may begin when you are ready.

JEAN RENE B. TANNIS: Thank you to have me.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

name is Jean Rene B. Tannis. My Medallion Number is 6F20. My license number is 218384 and I am driving Yellow Cab for 34 straight years and then I stopped work, I stopped since March 12 until now. I did not go back to work because of the pandemic. I have a loan for \$436,000 with [INAUDIBLE 3:11:38-3:11:40] and then right now, I am 72-years-old. I have no pension, no retirement, no nothing because of the loan I owe and then I speak with the union. If they can lower the medallion like \$120,000 or \$100,000 dollars and then my loan by coming down to \$750,000 or \$700,000. Even if I don't go to work, I still have managed with my family to pay the bills and I hope the Mayor can divorce the opportunity for the debt forgiveness and I would be very happy. Because I cannot put food on the table. I cannot take care of myself because I don't have nothing and the medallion park at home with the taxi. I have not put it yet on the restorage. I am still paying insurance

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- 2 without no working, no nothing. But if the past six
- 3 months, I don't know what I am going to do from now
- 4 if I am going to restorage the medallion and selling
- 5 | the plate to taxi to motor vehicle. But I hope the
- 6 Mayor can invest in, the panel can invest in our
- 7 suffer and can help us and we will be very happy.
- 8 Only one thing we need please is debt forgiveness.
- 9 Because we really cannot afford to pay \$2,500 \$3,000
- 10 anymore. Okay, alright, I thank, that's it. Thank
- 11 | you very much. I hope the City Council sees our
- 12 needs. Thank you.
- 13 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.
- 14 | I would like to now welcome William Ritziu to
- 15 | testify. You may begin when you are ready.
- 16 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.
- 17 | WILLIAM RITZIU: Okay, good afternoon Chair Chin
- 18 | and all the present panel. My name is William
- 19 | Ritziu, I am a 73-year-old. I have no pension. I
- 20 | base on Social Security. I came here a long time ago
- 21 | in '84. I am living in Astoria Queens and I am a
- 22 proud member of the Taxi Worker Alliance.
- When I came here originally I was to put the food
- 24 on the table, me and my family, I had to work on the

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taxi while later on in the evening and the shifting, the shift, I was going to the graduate center and this is how I am a PhD arriving with statistics and even teaching statistics to CUNY, John Jay College and so on. But my concern right now is different.

I am retired. I have cancer and the cancer was a surgery two years ago. I hope that it will go away but the problem is that I have debt with \$500 because I didn't give up to the medallion, I said to invest in this medallion.

I was driving all the time and its very impossible to be paid. When I bought the medallion in 2006, the city took the money and took the money for every medallion and we have to pay back the money to the credit union and so on. The city took the money, which we pay very hard. A lot of us are not here because the Committee 3 site because the house and everything was going to be taken and work taken by the banks and federal credit union.

I am in the same situation; we need debt forgiveness. \$125,000 is a fair wage and the city has to help after they took all the money, they have to help with nothing. \$75 million in 20 years is

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- 2 nothing. They just have to do more. The Mayor said
- 3 he is going to help, now is the time to show that.
- 4 He got the money from the government from the
- 5 | federal, from every, now is the moment, I have no
- 6 pension, I need a pension. I have help from some
- 7 other friends but you cannot stay on your friends.
- 8 You have to be by yourself. What is this?
- 9 I really need your help for the debt forgiveness
- 10 especially I am talking about. And I would like to
- 11 mention that I am member of Senior Association. I
- 12 | had to leave -
- 13 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.
- 14 WILLIAM RITZIU: Yeah thank you. I was teaching
- 15 senior citizens on the internet, so now you have a
- 16 group of senior citizens who maybe know to go to the
- 17 | internet. I have to thank you very much for your
- 18 | time and thank you. Bye, bye.
- 19 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.
- 20 | I would like to now welcome Bhair Desnai to testify.
- 21 You may begin when you are ready.
- 22 | SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.
- 23 BHAIR DESNAI: Good afternoon. I am Bhair
- 24 Desnai, I am the Executive Director of the New York

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Taxi Workers Alliance. It is our proposal that our members are testifying about today. The reason that we are at this joint hearing is because close to 30 percent of the driver's who filled out our form for debt forgiveness are over the age of 62. The debt forgiveness, the Yellow Cab owner drivers are fighting for is an immigrant senior issue. 93 percent of them have an active loan. On average, they are paying close to \$3,000 a month. Over 64 percent of them are driving alone, meanwhile close to 30 percent of them either have had COVID and were in the hospital or have been living with a family member or a roommate with COVID.

The story of the debt forgiveness in this industry is a tragic tale of utter corruption. While the owner drivers have a financial bankruptcy, the city has a moral bankruptcy that it needs to answer to. Our proposal is simple, bring down all the debts to \$125,000. Refinance at no more than \$757 a month. The city can backstop all of those loans. The city will only have a cost to pay. If that loan is delinquent and nobody buys the medallion when it is resold at a higher rate than the balance of that loan

at that time. The Comptroller has reviewed our proposal, so has the Attorney General. It is financially sound. We are so heartened to hear that you know Councilman Menchaca say that both Council Members Menchaca and Chin are on the Budget Negotiations Committee.

The Mayor has said that if the money comes in through the stimulus, you know, he is willing to address this issue. We cannot wait. There are already so many bankruptcies and foreclosures. Our senior members have lost their retirement. They have been working under sheer poverty. At this point, what you can do is free them from a life imprisonment of debt. It is simple for a city of \$90 billion a year budget, even with a \$5 billion deficit, which we know is going to be addressed with the stimulus funds.

Our proposal is only \$75 million over 20 years for a workforce that has collected almost \$2 billion in taxes and fees to the City of New York and to the MTA. This city owes gratitude to the men and women who have served close to 500,000 people every single day. We can get this done. Council Members —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING

BHAIR DESNAI: Delay is going to lead to utter

devastation. Please, push for the plan right now.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

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I would like to now circle back to see if we can get the two individuals who were unable to — on the panel before. Richard Chowl, you may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Okay, still having technical difficulties. Jana Stroe?

12 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

JANA STROE: Hello, can you hear me now?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes, we can hear you. Can you speak louder.

JANA STROE: Yeah, I am trying to. [INAUDIBLE 3:22:06-3:22:28].

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I am sorry, unfortunately we are having difficulty hearing you. Your audio doesn't seem to be coming through. We will circle back after the next panel to see if you can get back on. I am going to turn it to Chair Menchaca and Chair Chin for any questions.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: I do not have any questions and really a recommitment to sitting down

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and getting a sense of it. I think we have Bhair who spoke as well and I want to sit down with you and I think to just a continued focus on our elder

5 immigrants in New York City who are working, who are

6 continuing to work, who need services. That is what

7 this hearing is all about. And so, I am committing

8 to ensure that we leave this hearing with a sense of

9 plan and a sense of the gap, so that we can fill

10 them. Part of it is going to be budget and the other

11 part is going to be policy. Thank you.

Oh, and I want to say thank you to Nick, the Director at MOIA who is still here today and just thank you so much for being present the way that you are. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. Chair Chin, any questions?

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: No, I just wanted to thank this panel. It is just heartbreaking and I am along with Council Member Menchaca, we will do everything we can to really bring some justice to these issues for the taxi workers. And then we have to work with the Mayor to get it done and if it's a solid plan, if there is a solution there, then let's work and get it done.

So, you have my commitment on that and I just

wanted to make sure that the taxi drivers also know

that there are resources out there. Whether it is a

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Get Food program, whether it is the Care program for health insurance and I am sure that the Taxi Worker Alliance is helping you and we just want to make sure that whatever resources are available, that you are able to access that while we work on this solution of the you know the debt bailout program.

So, thank you again. Maybe for Jana, is there a

phone number that maybe she can call in, so that we can hear her testimony if the video is having problem? Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. As a reminder for anyone who is unable to testify today, uhm, please submit written testimony at testimony@council.nyc.gov and we will be including it for the record.

We are going to move onto our next panel. In order I will be calling on Joseph JA Joute, Mostapha Alabsy followed by Gerson Fernandes followed by Basia Osowski followed by Dorothy Leconte. Joseph JA Joute, you may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

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JOSEPH JA JOUTE: Yes, good afternoon everybody.

My name is Joseph JA Joute. I am a Member of the New

York City Taxi Worker Alliance. I am 64-years-old

and I am a resident of Canarsie Brooklyn. I am an

immigrant here Haiti. In 1977 at the age of 21 years

old. I bought my medallion in 1988 and for over 20

years I drive working long hours and making this a

living.

That all changed when the city let Uber and Lyft come in and take the market from us. I am now almost a half a million dollars in debt. I come to this country to make a better life and working hard to make a better life. Working hard I was able to buy a house but now, we have to get debt forgiveness. Now, that could be taken away from me and my family.

They have stolen my retirement. I suffer high blood pressure and no longer work the long hours I used to do to pay all this debt. The government allowed this to happen. Uber has made \$1 million but we now owe the bank. The city must do something for the minority people like us the taxi drivers. I think I love the City of New York. I come in here when I was a young boy and never moved from Brooklyn

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2 and what we need now is a debt forgiveness. It is 3 the only way we can survive.

I think now the good Mayor, the good City of New York City, please turn your head down. Sit down and look at the poor immigrant people like me and thousands of us. I think enough is enough Mr. Mayor. Enough is enough. That's why we are looking for — please the Council open your heart to look after the poor people like we immigrants. All our blood is in the City of New York City. We drive like a slave to get a better life. That's what happened to us.

Now, I think we got the power to do the good thing for our senior citizens. I would like to say thank you to everybody who share this commitment. Please, please again, do something. Do something again. Please again. Thank you and God bless the City of New York and God bless America. Thanks again. Bye, bye.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

I would like to now welcome Mostapha Alabsy to

testify. You may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

MOSTAPHA ALABSY: Good afternoon, do you hear me?

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Yes.

2 MOSTAPHA ALABSY: Do you hear me?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes, we can hear you.

MOSTAPHA ALABSY: Yes, debt forgiveness is my hope instead of suicide. I am Mostapha Alabsy 68-years-old, started driving New York City Yellow medallion taxi in 1996. I loved it very much and I thought it is the very good destiny for excellent and secure retirement. So, in 2008, I decided to purchase my Yellow Taxi Medallion for about over \$600,000. I was fully confident and I thought it was a very secure regulated and protected business by the City of New York City for all that is to retire taxi business.

At the beginning, it was good. I worked hard, long hours to fulfill my two monthly payment responsibility. In 2014, because I worked hard, long hours, I ended in the hospitals. I had two major heart open surgeries. I went back to work. At the beginning of 2015 to catch up with my late payment obligation but I found the taxi business declined by having competitions from other less expensive sectors.

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The app companies who were allowed to work by the City for free. Again, in 2017, I ended in the hospitals have stress, high blood pressure, cholesterol which add more illness to my health. this age, it is hard to work comfortably in this state of health at this age. And the present my taxi medallion worth less. My business I bought just from the city went free to other competitors sectors. cannot make good living. I cannot make the medallions monthly loans payment. So, the lenders will take my house. My fear at this end I will be homeless. God forbid, I would like to ask the City Mayor, the other city officials, all Senators, congressmen and congresswoman's who feel our men to fulfill their promises to act now and include us in the coming stimulus bills and work with our WTA union for the debt forgiveness now as it was by our TWA \$125,000 and cap the monthly payment and makes the lengths longer for the loan because the Yellow Medallion -

22 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

MOSTAPHA ALABSY: Is not going to be as it was because of the COVID-19 is not over yet and the business is not going to be as it was ever. Thank

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you very much and work with our union. Thank you everybody and bye, bye.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony. I would like to now welcome Gerson Fernandes to testify. You may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

GERSON FERNANDES: Hello, can you hear me?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes, we can hear you.

GERSON FERNANDES: You can hear me, okay. Good afternoon. Thank you for giving me a chance to testify. My name is Gerson Fernandes, I am 67-yearsold. I am a Yellow Taxi driver owner. I started driving in 1999. I bought my medallion in 2003. I made my payments on time from 2003 till March 2020.

In those days, the taxi industry was a good job. When you could make a decent living and you could take care of your business and family. We were about 13,500 yellow cabs and we could make money with the customers we had. Later in 2014 or 2015, the city allowed Uber, Lyft, via and the app companies to infiltrate the taxi market.

In course of time, the Black cars, Uber and Lyft via etc., totaled 100,000 cars. The taxi industry is

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taxi industry.

completely disrupted. The Yellow Taxi owner drivers find it difficult to pay our bills. Mortgage or the taxi medallion, taxi insurance, credit card, day to day expense etc., etc.. All these bills pile up and no money to earn. Please try to help us out now.

Make up for the past mistake of letting in the app companies, Uber, Lyft, via etc., who dismantled the

There is a solution to this. I belong to the New York Taxi Workers Alliance, our leader Ms. Bhairavi Desai, has a very good and practical proposal for the city to follow. This proposal helps the city and the yellow taxi owner drivers. All the loans are brought down to \$125,000 for all owner drivers over a period of 20 years and a monthly payment of \$757 a month. Which is practical to pay.

Please get our union leader to the bargaining table and please discuss with her. This is the only way we can get back on our feet and the iconic yellow taxi is back where it belongs. Please, please help me and all the owner drivers. Imagine, I am still working at 67 and I love it. Please get —

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

GERSON FERNANDES: Please get the yellow taxi industry back to its feet so that we can make our living and pay our bills on time. Thank you very much for giving me the time and listening to my witness. God bless and have a good day.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you so much for your testimony. I would like to now welcome Basia Osowski to testify. You may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

BASIA OSOWSKI: Hello, can you hear me?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes, we can hear you.

BASIA OSOWSKI: You can hear me. Good afternoon.

I just would like to emphasize that we are in the predicament today because of the corruption on the top of the government of New York.

In 1937 our grandfathers got taxi alliance to allow the immigrants to build their retirement, their children's future and unfortunately we were wrapped a few years ago by the City of New York. I am a taxi driver for close to 40 years. I was proud owner till last year of yellow taxi medallion. Unfortunately, I am losing everything. Now I am facing almost losing my house because of the predatory loans and the whole

nine yards while the city and the lenders worked to

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get it up.

owners, medallion help.

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25 DOROTHY LECONTE: Hello.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

Hello?

So, please help us somehow to have the right retirement. Yes, once upon a time I was young but I was thinking about my senior years and I believe I do deserve this, which I don't have to struggle. never asked the city for help but now because they robbed us, they are obligated to all individual taxi

Really, I am speechless. So many guys are already suicide. You know day to day we are thinking who next because we cannot take the pressure. This is totally unfair.

So, I would like to talk about this subject for a long time but I know the time is limited. So, I will just emphasize again, make people responsible who made the robbery in the daylight. Thank you very much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you so much for your testimony. I would like to now welcome Dorothy Leconte to testify. You may begin when you are ready.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We can hear you. Go ahead.

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name is Dorothy Leconte and I have been a taxi driver for 34 years. Uhm, while I do not want to repeat

DOROTHY LECONTE: Yeah, so good afternoon.

myself like everybody else. You heard all the guys

and the ladies talking about our retirement. All

ages, we all work very hard like they said, I work

very hard. I did not expect right now for me to be

in that situation where we are wondering the next day

or the next month, are we going to survive?

As you know with the COVID, when the gentleman said, I used to work and pay my mortgage. No retirement or no late fees. My mortgage being taken away from the broker every week. I used to pay my mortgage breaking down weekly. Weekly payment goes normally until March 2020 the COVID come out.

As a matter of fact, I do love somebody very close to me which is the father of my son. The first week of COVID, the gentleman passed away with COVID disease. So, leave my son devastated. He is very stressed out. He can't continue going to school because one father one son. He cannot believe his father died with COVID and I also got the bugging in

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2 my back because I have no money to support my son.

He has to quit school to go working and get a \$16 an hour where I was putting my money towards his

5 education.

Right now, we are in the situation where even though I have the problems, I have problems myself but I have been hearing other friends who is even worse than me. People have heart disease, people got heart open surgery. People got a lot of problems at home and they are calling me day and night. Dorothy, what are we going to do?

I had a conversation with the Mayor on Friday. I did ask him this question. When is he going to help us out? Because he's been promising many times I met Mayor de Blasio, he promised I would be able to save for retirement. He will save our retirement but he still doesn't do anything. Right now, he said the last time he didn't have money but now I know we are going to have some money from the stimulus. We, Department of the Small Business, they are the one who put us in this trouble. They have to help us out.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

So, I am begging you, please talk to the Mayor. Let

everything go on the table because our project 125,

\$750 a month, it could cover the medallion and we

could have our life back together. Please, thank

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: I just want to say thank

you again for your testimony. Each of you have your

own story that needs to be heard and I am going to go

back. The invisible nature of our elder immigrant

workers has to stop and that's what this hearing is

I would like to ask if Council Members Menchaca and

They do need to help us out.

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about. So, thank you so much and I look forward to hearing more.

DOROTHY LECONTE:

Chin have any questions.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair. Chair Chin?

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I also wanted to just thank

the panel and thank you for telling your story. And

I think you can count on us to really advocate for

you because when you are telling our immigrant

stories and what happened is very, very bad and

unfortunate and we cannot let this tragedy to

go ahead.

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continue. So, we are going to work together and really work on the solution.

So, hang in there okay and continue you advocacy. Don't give up, thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Chair and I would like to thank this panel for their testimony. We will now be moving on to our next panel.

In order, I will be calling on Harbans Singh followed by Vito Lanza followed by Ajit Bharth followed by Ricardo Lopez. Harbans Singh, you may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

HARBANS SINGH: This is Harbans Singh. Hello?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Hi, we can hear you. You can

HARBANS SINGH: This is Harbans Singh. Good afternoon everybody. I bought my medallion in 1987 and it's like a 32 year, 33 year and I am a taxi driver all the time and now after the Uber came in and the Lyft came in, the apps company at 2014, I am stuck with the debt.

So, I hope people can help us, all the taxi drivers. I am from the Alliance Union Taxi Workers

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2 and I am badly stuck. I am 71-years-old, I lost all 3 of my retirement. Please help us. Thank you very

4 much.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you so much for your testimony. I would like to now welcome Vito Lanza to testify. You may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I believe we are having technical difficulties, so I will move onto our next panelist and we will circle back. I would like to now welcome Ajit Bharth to testify. You may begin when you are ready.

14 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

- 15 AJIT BHARTH: Hello? Hello?
- 16 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Hi, we can hear you.
- 17 AJIT BHARTH: Can you hear me?
- 18 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes.
- AJIT BHARTH: Hello, yeah, this here is Ajit
 Bharth. I am like 67-year-old and looking for
- 21 retirement benefits. This is not father could you
- 22 know. This the for the rest of the home. We give a
- 23 lot of money every month to the city as it empty
- 24 attacks improvement to search congestion price. But

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now, I am out of pocket. It is very hard to put the food on the table every day. So, please everyone need to help. You know our lenders phone, make the phone call. We can't oblige them. It is very hard, impossible to do it. Let's talk to my son can talk with you.

AJIT BHARTHS SON: I am just representing my dad. So, essentially what he is trying to say is that he is 67-years-old. He has worked for the city for 20 years, probably serviced at least 120,000 New Yorkers and if you think about it, for years he has been paying the MTA tax, the congestion tax, the improvement surcharge and per ride, that could be anywhere from 30 to 60 percent of the actual income that he was making. Which is ridiculous when you think about it in the context of what percentage of income do corporations make? Amazon or even small businesses. This small business was squeezed from both the city and obviously from competition from Uber and these are 65, 70-year-old people with \$400,000 in debt. And trying to think about how to live the last like decades of their life through debt.

If you think about it, you also have a

responsibility as a city to make sure that all the income that these people provided through physical labor to the city, any other job you would be investing that money in a 401K. It would be appreciated. It would be a path for a white collar individual to retire and what we are imploring City Hall to do, is to think about the working class. To think about the promises that were made in the early 2010's.

Why people ended up taking exuberant loans because they had the comfort of you know, this is a million dollar asset. And then, allow rampant competition from Uber, which other cities in the world did not do. You know, London protected it tax drivers. New York City did not.

So, it's not just free markets at that point, it's more about what are doing as a city to treat our working class and contextualizing that from a tax retrospective and saying, they paid the city for two decades, three decades, what is the city going to do to have their back at this point?

Is there anything else you want to say?

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AJIT BHARTH: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 3:50:22-3:50:281.

AJIT BHARTH'S SON: Yeah, and as you can see, he was a bit emotional because one of the unspoken aspects of this entire situation is the anxiety it induces. For anyone that has been consistently working 10 hours a day for decades and still not have the financial security to retire comfortably and having lenders threaten bankruptcy and thinking about what does that mean for their financial future if they have to defer to bankruptcy.

So, again, there has been - like, all of that is the underlying foundation for why there are so many taxi driver suicides over the past couple of years. And this is one, a financial obligation I think the city has towards its working class.

Two, mental health obligation that the city has towards this working class.

So, that's all essentially we have to say. Thank you for your time and I really hope that the City of New York who prides itself in being a working class city and being represented by a multicultural community where 70 percent of New Yorkers are non-

White, we actually put our money where our mouth is and actually help people with diverse backgrounds.

As opposed to just the corporations that I work for, I benefit from.

But to see my father struggling in his old age, I cannot imagine the outrage I would have at the city if the city treated me like that. And there is not a level of entitlement that the older generation has that the younger generation definitely has and that does not mean that we would exploit the older generation. It should mean that we actually like step up to the plate and help them in their time of need.

So, thank you for that. I appreciate it. You guys can take the mic back.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you so much for your testimony. I would like to now welcome Ricardo Lopez to testify. You may begin when you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

RICARDO LOPEZ: Oh, hi, I am Ricardo Lopez, I am 69-years-old. I came from Columbia with my wife. I got married in 1973. Excuse me, and I thank everyone of you for listening to all of us, okay. Thank you,

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thank you for listening to all of us. We really appreciate it.

I went to Law School in Columbia. I came here but not thinking that I was going to stay. I liked it so much and I stayed here. So, I bought my taxi in 1980 and I have been driving 41 years so far. I went through colon cancer also and it is amazing how the economy is going with all of us. We are literally, literally going out of bankruptcy. I am probably next in line to commit suicide and it might be in front of de Blasio's office.

I don't know, I have no idea yet because the thing is that it is so hard to make money these days. That everything is closed. All the hotels are gone. Most of the major hotels are gone. Most of the businesses in New York City are also closed, the restaurants, everything. Nobody is taking Yellow Cabs anymore. I worked, even though I am still working because I want to keep on supporting my family. Paying everything at home and all I am making is \$120 a day, \$120. I don't know where we are going to go with this without the — what do you call it? The help from the de Blasio and everyone, these official people that are out there.

We are right now heading and closing the Brooklyn

I have no idea what is closed I believe and

Bridge.

us. Help us to get this debt forgiveness, please.

To come down to \$125,000. I owe almost \$500,000. I

don't know how I am going to be paying these people

the monies that I owe.

I really, really, really - help us please.

uh, and uh, I am trying to tell you that please help

Please help us because I don't know where else to go.

I have no idea. I have been working 41 years. I

went through cancer and uh, my leg is gone already my

left leg because I have been sitting 41 years in my

cab. My back, it's all crooked because of it too. I

used to sit 85 hours a week. Now, I am sitting only

75 hours a week. So, I don't know what else to do.

I want you to please help us otherwise we are going to go out of business soon. Thank you, thank you very much to all of you, appreciate it.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

Uhm, I am going to turn it back to Vito Lanza to see

if we were able to get him back on.

VITO LANZA: Hello, hi, my name is Vito Lanza. I have been serving New Yorkers for 43 years as a

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medallion taxi driver and own my own medallion. I am 65-years-old. I can't afford to retire due to scam and discrimination. I don't have any debt. My medallion is my only asset in life. I never borrowed on it to buy any property and I don't have any savings or pension. Recently, I was in Mount Sanai Beth Israel hospital for 19 days with COVID-19 pneumonia. 17 of those days I was on oxygen to help me breathe. My lungs may never fully recover. I am still sick and have problems breathing. It would be inhumane for me to work 12 hours a day, 60 hours or more a week at my age and condition to make a living driving a taxi.

The TLC was auctioning medallions for over \$1 million. Then the TLC allowed the 100,000 app services to come in for free and destroy the value of the medallion which they were selling for over \$1 million. They gave basically these app services \$100 million for nothing and I am sure there was a lot of bribery and corruption involved.

I don't own a house, who am I supposed to suffer by everyone wanting to destroy the value of the medallion which the TLC was selling for \$1 million.

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The value of the medallion was my retirement. they destroyed the value of the medallion, I don't have anything else. A lot of drivers, they buy houses for \$500,000 and you know, if they wanted to pay off their debt, they could just sell their houses. I don't have a house. I don't have anything. I just have the value of the medallion which the TLC wasn't saying was over inflated when they were selling it for \$100,000.

Uber wasn't saying it was over inflated, when they came in, there was a sign on Van Dam Street quaranteeing drivers \$10,000 a month. That Uber gets \$3,500 a month by getting 35 percent. That's \$13,500 quaranteed. Does that sound like an over inflated price? I have a broker friend Neil Grenbound[SP?]. He was able to rent taxi's per shit, \$750 a week. That's \$6,000 a month. Look at the money it was generating. When somebody would get out of a taxi, somebody was waiting to get in.

Basically, the City, Uber and these officials created this conspiracy scam to rob me of a medallion that they were selling over \$1 million and I want compensation for it because I don't want to be

punished that I paid off my medallion and everyone

wants to make it worthless now.

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senior citizens like me -

And yeah, you know, anyway thank you. And anyway

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

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VITO LANZA: Shouldn't have to - okay.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

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I am going to now turn it to the Chairs for

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questions. Chair Menchaca?

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CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Thank you Harbani. Yet

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again, I want to say thank you to everyone who

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testified today. And [SPEAKING IN SPANISH 3:59:34-

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4:00:09]. Okay, so [SPEAKING IN SPANISH 4:00:10-

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: I just also want to thank the

panel for your stories and I remember you know as the

last speaker was saying that yeah, medallion was over

\$1 million way back and I remember hearing during the

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4:00:20].

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Bloomberg Administration, they were selling medallions to cover the city deficit. So, I think you know the city needs to really step up and try to solve this problem and help the

economy as a city. So, we are going to work on this

taxi workers who have contributed so much to the

and Mr. Lopez and all the people who testified, I just hope that you stay in there. Stay healthy, stay strong and continue to advocate to make sure justice is done. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you Council Member

Chin. I am going to now just ask — this concludes

our panels for today. I just want to ask if we

inadvertently missed anyone that has registered to

testify today and has yet to be called, please use

the Zoom raise hand function now and you will be

called on in the order that your hand has been

raised.

Seeing no hands, I am going to turn it back to the Chairs for closing remarks. Chair Menchaca.

CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Today was not an easy hearing. We heard about a community, our aging elder immigrant population and every testimony was connected to an incredible experience that our local on the ground services providers that are asking for help from our city agencies. And I know that we are doing our best to the city but it is just not enough right now. And we have a big role in the City Council to play the role of advocacy and connection to the ground and we heard from so many of you.

Whether you are a taxi medallion owner and a senior and have a family and so much was seen today when your family, your kids were here to testify with you. This is a family issue. This is not a medallion issue; this is about homes and lives. And so, if the city government cannot wield it's own power to support an immigrant that is an indigenous speaking immigrant who is in a line in Mixteca or a medallion worker who is an elder, then I don't know what.

And that's what we have to do and we have the power to do that and so, I stand with our Chair Chin and the work and the roles that we have in the City Council to ensure that we shift our focus. To ensure that those that have felt invisible, no longer feel invisible and that they get what they have earned.

This is what the city has been about, our immigrants and as they age in the city, it is them who we need to take care of, our elders. That's how I was brought up and I think that that is something that is well understood and known in our city. We just have to summon that power and courage to make that happen.

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And so, the last thing I want to say is thank you to MOIA. I see Nick here. Thank you so much for being here. This is what government is. We have to sit and listen. That is the first step to making policy that is of the people. And so, I want to say thank you to you and your team for being here and we need to follow up on that data. If we cannot measure the things that we want to impact, we are not going to ever impact it. And I am so thankful that the Commissioner Cortes-Vazquez really heard that and we want to follow up to ensure that not just the vaccinations that are immediate to people's minds but that everything, as we come out of COVID, has a special understanding of our elders, our immigrant elders, our New Yorkers.

Thank you Chair Chin. It is always a pleasure to do this work with you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you Chair Menchaca. We have a lot of work to do. New York City is an immigrant city and you know a lot of us came here looking for the American dream and for a lot of the older immigrants, that's how they started. They want a better life for their children.

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And for a lot of the younger generation, we have benefited from our parents hard work and now that they are you know, in the age that they should be enjoying themselves and you know, retirement and you hear stories of people suffering and stressing out because you know they have all these worries and they are not getting the services and support that they need. And that's why we have to continue to make sure that they are taken care of. That our elders are taken care of and that's a tradition that we grew up with.

And so, we will work very hard to make sure that you get the support and I want to thank all of you who testified today. Share your story and we are just going to have to work together and work hard to make sure that justice is done and that our immigrant elders are being heard and that you are not invisible.

So, I also want to thank all the staff who helped put together the hearing and all the Sergeants who help us run these virtual remote hearings and we will continue to work together. Thank you.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON AGING CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: And with that, we will close this hearing and follow up as we commit. Thank you so much. [GAVEL]. CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you. CHAIRPERSON MENCHACA: Thank you. SERGEANT AT ARMS: Okay, we have ended the livestream. Thank you everyone.

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 February 28, 2021