1	BEFORE THE NEW YORK STATE SENATE FINANCE AND ASSEMBLY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE
2	
3	JOINT LEGISLATIVE HEARING
4	In the Matter of the 2021-2022 EXECUTIVE BUDGET ON
5	HUMAN SERVICES
6	
7	Virtual Hearing Conducted Online via Zoom
8	February 9, 2021
9	9:39 a.m.
10	PRESIDING:
11	Senator Liz Krueger Chair, Senate Finance Committee
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13	Assemblywoman Helene E. Weinstein Chair, Assembly Ways & Means Committee
14	PRESENT:
15	Senator Thomas F. O'Mara Senate Finance Committee (RM)
16	Assemblyman Edward P. Ra
17	Assembly Ways & Means Committee (RM)
18	Assemblyman Andrew Hevesi Chair, Assembly Children and Families
19	Committee
20	Senator Jabari Brisport Chair, Senate Committee on Children
21	and Families
22	Assemblywoman Linda Rosenthal Chair, Assembly Committee on Social Services
23	
24	Senator Roxanne Persaud Chair, Senate Committee on Social Services

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4		Assemblyman Ron Kim Chair, Assembly Committee on Aging
5		Constant Dankel Man
6		Senator Rachel May Chair, Senate Committee on Aging
7		Assemblywoman Didi Barrett Chair, Assembly Committee on Veterans' Affairs
8		Senator John E. Brooks
9		Chair, Senate Committee on Veterans, Homeland Security and Military Affairs
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11		Assemblyman Jeffrion L. Aubry
12		Assemblyman Khaleel M. Anderson
13		Senator John C. Liu
14		Assemblyman Harry B. Bronson
15		Assemblywoman Marianne Buttenschon
16		Senator Pete Harckham
17		Assemblywoman Taylor Darling
Ι/		Assemblyman Eric M. Dilan
18		Assemblywoman Jennifer Lunsford
19		Assemblyman Demond Meeks
20		
21		Senator Simcha Felder
22		Assemblyman Angelo Santabarbara
		Assemblywoman Rebecca A. Seawright
23		Assemblyman Kenneth Zebrowski
24		

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5	Assemblyman Billy Jones
6	Assemblywoman Sarah Clark
7	Assemblywoman Marcela Mitaynes
8	Senator Daniel G. Stec
9	Assemblyman Jake Ashby
10	Senator Diane J. Savino
11	Senator Sue Serino
12	Assemblyman Mark Walczyk
13	Senator Brian Kavanagh
14	Senator James Tedisco
15	Senator Gustavo Rivera
16	Assemblywoman Inez E. Dickens
17	Assemblyman Matthew Simpson
18	Assemblyman Mike Lawler
19	Assemblyman Jeff Gallahan
20	Assemblyman Zohran Mamdani
21	Senator George M. Borrello

Assemblyman John T. McDonald III

Assemblywoman Karines Reyes

Assemblywoman Jessica González-Rojas

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5	Assemblywoman Catalina Cruz
6	Assemblyman Kevin M. Byrne
7	Assemblywoman Kimberly Jean-Pierre
8	Senator Mike Martucci
9	Assemblywoman Phara Souffrant Forrest
10	Assemblywoman Alicia Hyndman
11	Assemblywoman Pamela J. Hunter
12	Assemblywoman Jenifer Rajkumar
13	Assemblywoman Marjorie Byrnes
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1	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Good morning.
2	I am Helene Weinstein, chair of the New York
3	State Assembly Ways and Means Committee and
4	cochair of today's hearing.
5	Today we begin the eighth in a series
6	of hearings conducted by the joint fiscal
7	committees of the Legislature regarding the
8	Governor's proposed budget for fiscal year
9	2021-2022. The hearings are conducted
10	pursuant to New York State Constitution and
11	the Legislative Law.
12	So today the Assembly Ways and Means
13	Committee and the Senate Finance Committee
14	will hear testimony concerning the Governor's

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budget proposal for human services.

So let me introduce the members from the Assembly, then I'll turn it over to Senator Krueger, who is the chair of the Senate Finance Committee, to introduce her members, and then our rankers will introduce their members.

So from the Assembly, I see we have the chair of our Social Services Committee, Linda Rosenthal; chair of our Veterans

1	Committee, Didi Barrett; chair of our Aging
2	Committee, Ron Kim. We have members
3	Anderson, Aubry, Bronson, Buttenschon,
4	Darling, Dilan, Lunsford, Meeks,
5	Santabarbara, Seawright and Zebrowski. And I
6	am sure we will Assemblyman Jones. I'm
7	sure we'll have some other members.
8	Assemblywoman Rajkumar. Assemblywoman Clark.
9	And I'm sure as the hearing goes on, we'll
10	have other members join us. We have a busy
11	day in the Assembly committees and hearings,
12	as well as session.
13	So Senator Krueger, you want to
14	introduce your colleagues?
15	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you very
16	much. Appreciate it. So, so far and
17	again, ours will be joining during the day as
18	well we have Senator Rachel May, Senator
19	Roxanne Persaud, Senator Diane Savino,
20	Senator Gustavo Rivera, Senator John Liu,
21	Senator Pete Harckham, Senator Simcha Felder.
22	I think that's the Dems at the moment.
23	And I will turn it over to Senator Tom
24	O'Mara, the ranker on Finance, to introduce

1	his colleagues today.
2	SENATOR O'MARA: Okay. Thank you,
3	Senator Krueger.
4	We are joined by Senator Ritchie, who
5	is our ranker on Veterans Affairs. We are
6	joined by Senator Dan Stec, ranker on
7	Children and Family Services. Senator Jim
8	Tedisco and Senator George Borrello.
9	Thank you, and good morning, everyone.
10	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
11	Helene, back to you.
12	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes. So we're
13	going to go to Assemblyman Ra, our ranker on
14	Ways and Means, to introduce members of his
15	conference.
16	ASSEMBLYMAN RA: Thank you. Good
17	morning, everybody.
18	We are joined by Assemblyman Simpson,
19	who is our ranking member on the Social
20	Services Committee, as well as Assemblymen
21	Lawler, Gallahan and Walczyk. And a couple
22	of our other rankers will be joining us
23	shortly; they are in committee meetings

24 currently. Thank you.

1	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: And we've been
2	joined by John Brooks, our Veteran Affairs
3	chair, since I last talked. Thanks.
4	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: And I believe
5	we've been joined by Assemblyman Mamdani.
6	And let me just before I introduce
7	the first witness, I want to remind all of
8	the witnesses testifying today to keep their
9	statements within the allotted time limit.
10	Everybody should, both witnesses and members,
11	keep your eye on the clock. With the
12	committee hearings being conducted virtually,
13	we are going longer than we have in the past.
14	We want to make sure everybody has an
15	opportunity to testify and members have the
16	opportunity to ask questions.
17	So sort of the ground rules, the
18	governmental witnesses get 10 minutes to make
19	an oral presentation. And we're going to be
20	starting this morning, in a few moments, with
21	Commissioner Sheila Poole of New York State
22	Office of Children and Family Services.
23	After hearing from the three other

After hearing from the three other governmental witnesses, we will go to the

1	nongovernmental witnesses who have asked to
2	testify here today. These witnesses will
3	each have three minutes to make an oral
4	presentation to us. They will be in panels.
5	And witnesses are reminded the testimony has
6	been submitted previously. It's made part of
7	the record and will be posted, so don't read
8	your testimony. And again, keep your eye on
9	the clock.

For members, just to be aware, the chairs of the respective committees relating to the governmental witnesses have 10 minutes to ask questions and receive answers. The 10 minutes is for both question and answer. The ranking members of the committees get five minutes each. All other members of the relevant committees who are here with us today get three minutes. No second rounds for questioning from members except for the relevant committee chairs.

You know, and again, I just want to emphasize it's both question and answer within your time limit.

So Senator Krueger and I want to thank

L	everyone in advance for adhering to these
2	guidelines. Our hearings have been going
3	nine, 10, 11 hours. So we want to be just as
1	alert for the last group that speaks as we
5	were for the first, starting with the
5	commissioner.

So now I will call the -- oh, just a reminder for members, Senators, use the raise-hand function on Zoom. I also, and I think Senator Krueger, will from time to time post the order of Assemblymembers and Senators speaking on the chat function, which is enabled.

So I would like to now call our first witness, Commissioner Sheila Poole, commissioner of the Office of Children and Family Services. So, Commissioner, you can proceed.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Okay, thank you. Good morning, Chairs Krueger and Weinstein, Children and Families Committees Chairs Brisport and Hevesi, and distinguished members of the Senate and Assembly.

Congratulations on your election,

1	Senator Brisport. And congratulations to
2	both you and Assemblymember Hevesi on your
3	appointments as chairs of the Children and
4	Families Committees.

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My name is Sheila Poole, and I am proud to be the commissioner of the New York State Office of Children and Family Services. And I thank you for the opportunity to present Governor Cuomo's fiscal year 2021-2022 Executive Budget as it relates to the Office of Children and Family Services.

This year's Executive Budget balances ongoing support for OCFS's core child welfare, childcare, and juvenile justice programs with the fiscal realities faced by our state during this extraordinary time. The proposed budget also advances bold new policies and initiatives to better serve New York's children and families with an intentional focus on addressing bias and structural racism.

The Governor's budget maintains the state's historic \$832 million in childcare subsidies that serve more than 100,000

1	low-income families. In addition, it
2	proposes to invest \$40 million to cap
3	childcare copays so that no family will have
4	to pay more than 20 percent of their income
5	above the federal poverty level. This cap
6	will make childcare more affordable for
7	32,000 low-income working families.

Affordability and lack of access to quality programs can be barriers to families in need of childcare. To increase access in so-called childcare deserts, this year's budget proposes \$6 million in startup grants for new programs and wage supports for existing programs. Underserved areas will be identified in a partnership with the Regional Economic Development Councils.

Last year the Governor mandated that
the REDCs consider childcare as a component
of their region's overall economic
development strategy. The state awarded over
\$8 million to 15 projects aimed at increasing
access to childcare statewide.

To further emphasize childcare as foundational to the economy and pandemic

1	recovery, the Governor proposes that the
2	state establish permanent childcare
3	workgroups in each REDC, and provides
4	businesses with a guide to subsidizing or
5	helping employees access childcare. Further,
6	the budget proposes enhanced tax credits to
7	help encourage businesses to provide
8	childcare for their employees.

The proposed budget would also ease administrative burdens on childcare providers. It eliminates unnecessary and duplicative requirements and lessens costs for childcare providers. We're excited about these proposals and their potential to increase accessibility to quality affordable childcare for all families who need it.

Additionally, I am very excited to share that just last week New York State was awarded an additional \$469 million in Childcare Development Funds as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021. These one-time funds will provide additional assistance to our childcare industry as we recover from the pandemic.

The proposed budget continues to invest in both the Empire State After School program and the Advantage After School Program. We all know that the pandemic has deeply impacted after-school programs, and OCFS has been working with providers since last summer to offer contract flexibility so they can adapt their programs to these changing times. So this new flexibility accommodates 100 percent in-person, 100 percent virtual, as well as hybrid models, and allows providers to meet changing needs throughout the school year.

The Governor proposes to include child welfare reforms to promote social, economic and racial equity. The number of children entering foster care continues its downward trajectory, with children in care at near-historic lows. However, we know that the child welfare system disproportionately impacts children and families of color. Last year, New York took bold steps in requiring counties to follow a blind-removal process when considering whether to remove a child

from their home, in an effort to eliminate
implicit bias from decision making. We also
implemented a kin-first firewall policy
requiring an additional administrative review
before a child is placed in care.

We will now expand these efforts and create a more safe and just child welfare system by creating a "blind step-up" procedure to determine whether a child needs to be elevated into congregate care; by eliminating the use of prone restraints in all child welfare and residential juvenile justice settings; and by requiring implicit bias training for all child welfare staff statewide.

The budget advances legislation to expand the family assessment response -- or FAR -- approach to certain child protective services investigations. This collaborative alternative response to a traditional CPS investigation allows CPS to engage families in assessing their unique needs and connects them with more tailored services and supports.

1	In counties currently using FAR,
2	families have experienced better outcomes
3	because of higher quality and more focused
4	caseworker visits, and a reduced need for
5	indicated reports, which we know can have a
6	lasting negative impact. And we're very
7	eager to expand this approach statewide.

In addition to promoting the well-being of children in foster care and addressing racial disproportionality in child welfare, these ongoing efforts complement federal Family First Prevention Services Act implementation efforts. With your support, New York provided \$3 million in Family First transition funds in each of the last two years, to help local social services districts recruit and retain foster families, including kinship caregivers.

This year's budget includes an additional \$3 million towards these Family First readiness efforts, and provides continued appropriation authority for the state, as well as New York City's Administration for Children's Services to

access federal transition funds.

The budget also proposes to close four OCFS state-operated juvenile facilities.

These facilities have been underutilized, some have aging infrastructure, and there is ample capacity in the remaining system to serve youth. The time has come to right-size our system to better serve youth in our custody, and most importantly to reduce the confinement of young people.

Although these are extremely challenging times for our state and for the people we serve, we must seize upon the imperative this pandemic and related civil unrest have presented. I strongly believe that now is the moment, with additional federal pandemic relief funding and additional federal relief for human services, to improve our capacity and sharpen our focus to serve all children and families fairly and equitably, regardless of race or social or economic standing. I hope that I can count on you and your support as we embark upon these vital initiatives in the coming year.

1	I thank you for the opportunity to
2	address you today, and I look forward to your
3	questions and comments.
4	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you,
5	Commissioner.
6	And we have been joined, while you
7	were speaking, by our chair, Assemblyman
8	Hevesi, of Children and Families. He just
9	had to finish up his own meeting.
10	So I'm going to go now to our chair
11	for 10 minutes, Assemblyman Hevesi.
12	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: And as he starts
13	to talk, I just want to introduce our
14	chair excuse me, sorry. I'm chewing on a
15	carrot, that was rude. Jabari Brisport has
16	also joined us. Thank you.
17	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: Thank you both to
18	Chairs Weinstein and Krueger, and also to my
19	friend and colleague Jabari Brisport.
20	And Commissioner Poole, good to see
21	you. How are you?
22	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Good
23	morning. Good morning, Assemblyman.
24	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: Good. Good

1	morning. Good morning. So first I'd like to
2	start by thanking you for all of the work you
3	do on behalf of children and families,
4	particularly this year. It was a rough year,
5	and I know that you're doing everything
6	possible, and I want to thank you and your
7	staff not only for that work, but also for
8	being helpful with me as I learn this field
9	to the best of my ability. So thank you for
10	that.

I do have some questions about the budget. I don't love the budget, but I just want to, before I get to the questions, put a little context on it, because I think I was expecting a little something different.

So from my perspective, Commissioner

Poole -- and we've talked about this a little

bit recently -- this has been a tough year

for kids. We now have 325,000 children who

are now at or near the poverty level who were

not near before. We have 4,000 kids who had

a parent or caregiver die; I believe 23

percent of those are on track to go to foster

care. Every adverse childhood experience,

every trauma that we're afraid of for the
development of our kids has skyrocketed -
domestic violence rates, you know, child
abuse.

So I was hoping for a different response from the state. And so let me just lead into some quick questions for you.

So first, the biggest one, the problem that I have, it scares me a little bit, is the cut to preventative services from the statutory 65/35 split, where the counties get reimbursed by the state at the tune of 65/35, for prevention services. And for my colleagues, when we say prevention services, we're preventing kids from being abused and from going into foster care.

But the Governor's Executive Budget proposes to cut that rate down by 5 percent, which will effectively get us to 59 percent. So my question is, is this in the wrong direction when you're considering the federal Family First Prevention Act, which wants us to do more prevention and get us out of the business of congregate care?

2	Assemblyman Hevesi. And as I think we all
3	know, right, that preventing children from

entering foster care has really been the

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Thank you,

bedrock of our child welfare system in

6 New York State.

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You know, as we also know, right, the pandemic has wreaked havoc on our state's economy. And, you know, while none of us welcome any reduction to our core programming, you know -- and I appreciate your perspective, Assemblyman -- you know, we're all, right, being asked to do some small part -- and every small part is painful, but we are all being asked to take some small part until -- and I remain very hopeful that federal relief is on its way very soon. Assemblyman and others, you've heard our State Budget Director as well as the Governor talk about the relief we do need from the federal government and the hope that if that relief does transpire soon, right, we will be able to have a different conversation about restoration about some of these

1 proposed changes.

2	So as we've heard our administration
3	say, this is sort of the worst-case scenario,
4	assuming minimal federal aid. But I am
5	hopeful, and we're all listening every day,
6	about federal relief and bills before
7	Congress. And many of them, I am so excited,
8	really seem to be focusing on children and
9	families.

So, you know, none of us like any of these, right, 5 percent proposed reductions. But as you know, all of us across the entire spectrum of executive agencies, as well as the Legislature and, right, many others, we're all asking to do our part until we do have federal relief.

But yes, we need prevention. Family

First is coming, as you know, later this

year. And I do remain hopeful that soon we

will be able to have a more celebratory

conversation about restoration to many of our

programs.

ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: Okay. I appreciate that, Commissioner. And I thank

you for that.

I will tell you, we have a different read of, you know, how much money we have on hand. I would suggest that it is a matter of priorities in the Executive Budget. And my fear is with -- particularly with the 5 percent cut, you're doing two things -- we're doing two things that we really don't want to do. One is you strip prevention services. That means, number one, more kids are going to get abused. That's just historically accurate. And then second, those kids are going to wind up and need more expensive care in the future.

Which actually leads me to my next question, if I can. Along the same lines, the Executive Budget proposes taking the COPS program, which is another primary preventive care program, consolidating it with a program called STSJP, which is a diversion program for juvenile delinquents, putting them both together and then dropping — cutting both programs by 20 percent, which I think may effectively end the COPS program, yet another

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	prevention	nrogram
<u>_</u>	PICVCIICIOII	program.

Can you tell me why we did that or why we think those two populations should be put together?

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Sure. So, you know, I think there's two parts to that. One, obviously the more challenging part, is the 20 percent reduction. So as you point out, the consolidation does net a \$4 million impact in reduction.

You know, I think the concept of the consolidation is by bringing both of those program models together -- and I believe the appropriation language does also expand the current definition of allowable programs and services of STSJP to take into consideration some of the COPS program models that have been made available.

So the idea would be -- is that \$8 million is added to the current STSJP appropriation, which would bring the total available to just over \$16 million. That through the Office of Children and Family Services, which we administer, the STSJP

1	program through the municipalities, that it
2	would allow counties in a more coherent,
3	unified way to take into account if there is
4	a COPS program, in consideration of their
5	STSJP program.
6	The other thing I would just also
7	mention, Assemblyman, is that the Division of
8	the Budget has committed to continue to
9	support the current COPS programs through
10	September of 2021.
11	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: Thank you for
12	that. Much appreciated.
13	Same concern, that we're getting out
14	of the business of prevention. So I just
15	want to flag that.
16	Another part of the budget that I
17	don't love is Raise the Age. Now, I
18	appreciate that we are two and a half years
19	into our three-year commitment for Raise the

Age. And by the way, historic victory to

Governor and you, Commissioner Poole. The

everyone in the Legislature, all of my

colleagues, for Raise the Age, and the

number of kids in detention has dropped

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1 43 percent, less arrests. So it's a really
2 well-done program.

But my understanding is the state is now stopping its commitment to reimburse the voluntary agency providers for beds, which scares me. I've nervous that we're not going to have the beds we need.

And also that, you know, what's going to happen to those kids if there's no beds and, you know, are our providers going to be able to survive. That's the question for those voluntary agency providers.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: So the programs you're referring to, just so everyone is aware, were 13 foster care programs who at the state's request, at our request, stood up specialized new programming, some intensive programming, to be able to serve a number of young people who we anticipated would be coming through foster care placements as a result of raising the age of criminal responsibility.

And as the Assemblyman said, we've now been at this for two and a half years. We

have been perhaps too successful in Raise the Age, although that's not true, you can never be more successful in having less kids coming into the system. But nonetheless, the number of young people coming into those beds was far less than the state projected. And we had made a commitment pre-pandemic, two and a half years ago, as the Assemblyman has referenced, regardless of whether or not there was a youth in the bed, to hold the agency harmless and pay them 100 percent of the costs.

We as a state have continued to do
that up until now. That commitment is set to
expire in September of this year. So the
proposed budget is saying, given the
pandemic, we're going to have to hold back on
finishing up that last six or seven months of
our hold-harmless commitment.

I think it's important to note -- and all reductions are painful. But what's important to note, Assemblyman, is that these beds are empty. We are not taking a service away from a child who's currently in those

1	beds. So I think that was obviously a
2	consideration when needing to make this
3	adjustment.
4	I will also say that these agencies
5	have done a remarkable job. We are very
6	grateful to them. I know this is difficult.
7	We're also having some conversations about
8	this model of beds and are there other ways,
9	given Family First, given some of the
10	hard-to-place children we have across the
11	state, about creating a different paradigm to
12	be able to keep some of those beds viable.
13	So appreciate your comments, and
14	hopefully we will have we will have a good
15	option in the future.
16	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: Thank you. I
17	have many more questions, but I'm about to
18	get the hook from my chairwoman, so I'm going
19	to stop. I'll come back later. Thank you,
20	Commissioner.
21	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Of course.
22	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you for
23	following the time, Andrew.

Before we go to the Senate, I just

1	want to introduce a number of Assemblymembers
2	who have joined us since we began the
3	hearing: Assemblyman McDonald, Assemblywoman
4	González-Rojas, Assemblywoman Reyes,
5	Assemblywoman Mitaynes, and Assemblywoman
6	Cruz.
7	And we also are joined by
8	Assemblywoman Byrnes, the ranker at Children
9	and Families, and Assemblyman Byrne, a member
10	of the committees.
11	Now we go to Senator Krueger.
12	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Great. Thanks.
13	We have also been joined by Senator
14	Brian Kavanagh.
15	And for all Senators, the testimonies
16	that we didn't have from the government
17	officials until this morning are now on your
18	web-based folders. So just reopen the folder
19	where you found your original group of
20	testimony, and you should also have the
21	commissioner's testimony as well.
22	And with that, I would hand it over to
23	our new Senator and new chair of Children and
24	Families, Senator Brisport.

1	, L	SENATOR	BRISPO	ORT:	Thank	you	so	much,
2	Senator	Kruegei	f, for	the	introdu	actio	on.	

And Commissioner Poole, thank you for everything in your testimony at the beginning. I really appreciate seeing you again.

My first question is about these budget cuts and these service reductions.

Just diving into the nearly \$70 million that is being reduced in funding for children and families, the 5 percent reduction in child welfare services translates to around a \$30 million decrease. The 5 percent reduction in adoption subsidies leads to almost a \$10 million decrease.

My question is based on the reasoning that someone needs to pay for these services, and this is effectively a transfer over from the state's responsibility to localities. In a sense, you could almost think of this as a parent who's skipping out on child support payments. Again, somebody needs to pay for this.

So I guess my question is, do you have

1	a historical analysis of times we've shifted
2	over responsibility from the state to
3	localities and if they've had to scale back
4	on services because of that?

And my second question is, do you agree that the state, not localities, should be funding these and covering these costs?

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Certainly.

So again, with the proposed changes -- you know, I'll use prevention as an example.

When you take \$30 million and extrapolate that across all the local social service districts, you know, including New York City, I mean, you know, yes, it is possible that there will be some impact on the services.

Again, I think we have to remember that this is not a wholesale, whole cloth cut in the services, it is a reduction in the level. Right? Which is, generally speaking, a pretty high level of reimbursement. I know advocates would always love it to go back up to 65 percent. We've been holding it at 62 percent, you know, during some very challenging fiscal years. Obviously this is

1 a year like no other. And it's, you know, as 2 you pointed out, Senator, reducing it a bit.

And so, you know, counties will need to make a decision, right, about continuing to invest in local share. You know, first is potentially needing to spend more money on the foster care placement side, as Assemblyman Hevesi pointed out.

So yes, as I said earlier, none of us welcome any reductions to our child welfare, childcare, or our youth justice services.

But again, these are collaterable, right, collaterable outcomes of the pandemic and its impact to our state.

SENATOR BRISPORT: Thank you so much,

Commissioner. Respectfully, I do suspect

that a running theme of the Governor's budget

is that we are not all being asked to do

more. Our working-class people are being

asked to, you know, chip in more, whereas,

you know, billionaires and the millionaires

are not.

But my second question is regarding these youth facility closures. While I do,

you know, support having fewer youth in the detention centers, my question is, you know, this will impact a lot of youth. And, you know, I've had many of my colleagues in the Senate reach out to me about these. My question is, do you know how many if any of these youth will be further away from their families, further away from home through these closures? And also, truly, why close, why not downsize?

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Sure. So

I'll take your first question, why close. So

two of the facilities that we are proposing

closures for are two nonsecure programs, so

the lowest level of care. I think it's

important for everyone to understand that the

vast majority of young people with these

profiles -- and we only have 12 of them

between two state-operated programs today.

So 12 kids in two separate physical plants

that cost the taxpayers millions and millions

of dollars. You know, there's no question

that those children, those young people, can

be served successfully closer to home.

1	As far as the geographic location to
2	the county of origin of those young people -
3	so, for example, at one of our facilities in
4	Long Island, in Brentwood, we have eight
5	young women there. Several of those young
6	people are actually from Erie County, from
7	Monroe County. They're pretty far away from
8	their families.

And so to your very point, the idea here is to try and create transition plans where those young people would be placed in voluntary agencies or step-down closer to the home. And there are many, many open voluntary agency beds throughout the state.

The other nonsecure program we have has three young people right now, young men.

And again, some of them are being placed in Red Hook, right, far from home.

So I think it makes a great deal of sense from an economic standpoint to eliminate those facilities entirely. They cost millions of dollars. And I do believe, Senator, we can do a much better job of serving those young people at the lowest

1 levels of care much closer to their
2 communities.

We're also calling for the closure of two secure facilities. So one of them is Goshen Secure Facility. That is in Orange County. And again, we have young people there, we have about 40 young people there. They come from 18 different counties. Many of them, right, again, upstate, Niagara County, Erie County.

So our plan with those young people -and we already have a number who will be
trading out and going to state parole. But
we also have a secure facility out in the
western part of the state. So our plan will
be, wherever possible, right, to transition
those young people to a secure facility
closer to their home.

We also plan to transfer a number of them to our Brookwood Secure Facility, which is an hour away from our Goshen facility.

And as I shared with you yesterday, we at OCFS take a lot of pride in family engagement and making sure that we do things so that

1	families have the ability to visit their
2	young people. So that facility is 10 minutes
3	away from the Amtrak train station. We use
4	our state transport team to try and
5	facilitate visitation. And we also
6	coordinate with DOCCS, because there's also a
7	prison.
8	So we're going to do everything, as we
9	have done in the past, to make sure that
10	families have the opportunity to remain
11	engaged with their young people.
12	SENATOR BRISPORT: Thanks so much,
13	Commissioner. And I'll just use my time I
14	think I have time for one more question.
15	This is specifically in relation to the
16	reduction in funds to the Foster Care Block
17	Grant. I think the reductions come to around
18	11.2 million. And specifically, I just want
19	to call attention to a really tragic story
20	that I think many of us on the call are
21	already aware of, of the death of a
22	4-year-old in Schenectady who was in foster
23	care.

24 And my question is, when we do

1	something like this, when we reduce, you
2	know, \$11 million for the Foster Care Block
3	Grant, does that impact the ability of the
4	state to screen potential foster parents?

And also, I just want to tack onto that, you know, there are also proposed cuts to the Child Fatality Review Team by around \$41,000. So will that impact our ability, the ability of the state to investigate the death of this particular child in Schenectady?

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: I want to assure you the answer to both of those questions is no. Those proposed reductions to the Foster Care Block Grant -- again, I know \$11 million, you know, sounds like a lot, but our Foster Care Block Grant is a multi-hundred-million-dollar initiative, so it's a relatively, you know, small amount of dollars.

That particular fund, Senator, has nothing to do with our state regulations or policies, you know, requiring foster parent certification, training, and going through

1 all of those clearances.

And I will assure you that the state's responsibilities for fatality reviews are not at all impacted by the other reduction that you mentioned. We still have our staff intact who will continue to complete those fatality reviews.

SENATOR BRISPORT: Thank you so much.

I really appreciate it. And I do have a
little bit more time, so I want to circle
back to a question from earlier, which if you
answered, I apologize if I just did not hear
or misheard. But I was curious, when we talk
about these, you know, larger budget
reductions, if there is any historical
analysis in the past previous years where
we've cut or transferred the responsibility
of payment from the state to localities, and
if these localities have had to scale back in
services because of that.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: I am not aware -- I think it's a good question. I am not aware, Senator, of any analysis that we have done. But happy to speak further with

1	you about that.
2	SENATOR BRISPORT: Okay. Well, I will
3	cede the rest of my time. So I just thank
4	you again for speaking to us.
5	And Assemblymember Hevesi, I didn't
6	say hi at the beginning, but hi, good to see
7	you. Thanks to all my colleagues who are on
8	the call.
9	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Thank you,
10	Senator.
1	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
12	Assembly.
13	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: So we've been
4	joined by Assemblywoman Jean-Pierre and
15	Assemblywoman Forrest.
16	And we go to the chair of our Social
17	Services Committee, Linda Rosenthal, for five
18	minutes.
19	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Thank you so
20	much, Chair Weinstein.
21	Hello, Commissioner Poole. It's good
22	to see you virtually. I was very pleased to
23	have our meeting last week. And I have some

further questions about some issues, and I

	only have five minutes, so I will read my
2	questions rapidly, and I hope you can answer
3	rapidly with all the sufficient information
1	Thank you.

So, you know, for years I've been trying to get an increase in funding for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program. In 2015 I and my colleagues got an increase to \$4.5 million, but the funding has been flat since then, and the Executive Budget has a 5 percent reduction in funding for runaway homeless youth, to \$4.2 million.

We know that upwards of 40 percent of homeless and runaway youth across the state are LGBTQ, and there are only 25 RHY programs in 62 counties. I believe we need more money for those youth because they are in precarious positions, and we should be here to help them. What is your thought on that?

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yes. So in an ideal world, we would be adding more money. And you're right, that that funding has been flat for a number of years. You know, we continue -- I have got a great youth

development staff here at OCFS. They work hand in hand with all the runaway/homeless youth providers, you know, to do whatever we can. A number of the runaway/homeless youth programs, you know, were impacted during the pandemic, and a number of them did close their doors.

But I think it's also important just to remember that we do have other funding streams to support youth across the state.

So we have our YDP program that is funded at over \$15 million.

I also wanted just to mention as well that we are, on the good news front, looking to receive additional federal dollars to support Chafee, aging-out youth, as well as educational training vouchers. So some more funding there.

And as I mentioned to you during our conversation, Assemblywoman, that there are -- also housing, of course, for runaway young people, right, is a primary issue of concern, and that our team here at OCFS has been doing work with social service districts

1	to make sure that they're aware of new
2	federal HUD, it's called FYI, I think it's
3	Fostering Youth Initiative, that offers
4	Section 8 vouchers specifically to at-risk
5	young people.

So again, while we may not have a growing runaway/homeless youth allocation, we do do our best to sort of string together funding streams and to make sure that we're also taking advantage of additional federal programs wherever we can.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Okay, thank you. I still think we need more, but we can talk about that later.

It's also my understanding that the Governor's budget requires providers of RHY services and others to submit claims to the state for reimbursement within three months instead of 12 months. But failure to submit within the new three-month period would result in losing the reimbursement.

So at a time when staff is being cut because of cuts to their programs, how can we realistically demand that they comply within

1	three months at peril of losing the
2	reimbursement, which is so crucial?
2	OCEC COMMISCIONED DOOLE. No

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Well, that was not the goal at all, I can assure you.

And I think that had been a bit of misunderstanding about what the goal was.

So, you know, right now the current claim process for them runs January through December, so it does cut across two fiscal years, which requires a reappropriation. Our idea was to move to claiming that's more in line with the way that most of our programs claim, which is at the end of a program year. Right, you submit your claims — you have three months after the end of the program year, you know, to submit your claims. So it's not anything atypical, we were just trying to bring these programs more in line so that they didn't cross over the fiscal years.

And it's my understanding that we've had further conversation with the association who raised those concerns, and I think we've now come to a good place with that.

1	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Okay. Well,
2	maybe we can talk offline about that. Or if
3	others want to hear, maybe later on you can
4	say. Because it really would be unfair to
5	cut their reimbursement, which they
6	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: That's not
7	our intention at all, I can assure you. Yes.
8	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Okay, thank
9	you.
10	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
11	Assembly excuse me, Senate.
12	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Senate.
13	Senate.
14	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: So sorry. Yes, I
15	know who I am.
16	Our next speaker is Roxanne Persaud,
17	who's the chair of Social Services, and so
18	she gets five minutes. Thank you.
19	SENATOR PERSAUD: Thank you,
20	Commissioner. It's great to see you. And
21	thanks for always speaking with us. And, you
22	know, it's a great conversation we had.
23	Assemblymember Hevesi, congratulations
24	on moving away from Social Services, not that

1	I liked you doing that. And Assemblymember
2	Rosenthal, great to be a partner with you.
3	So, Commissioner, as you know, every
4	year I speak of summer youth. And last year
5	the City of New York and the state, they were
6	at an impasse. Could you tell me how was the
7	money that was allocated to the City of New
8	York for summer youth spent last year? And,
9	you know, are we working on a plan for this
10	year's summer youth?
11	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: You're going
12	to be the first person to stump me this
13	morning, Senator. I actually don't know the
14	answer to that.
15	I know that we share that program with
16	another state agency, so I will definitely
17	need to get back to you on the Summer Youth
18	Employment Program.
19	SENATOR PERSAUD: Okay, thank you.
20	My other question is on workforce.
21	You know, the Governor has proposed your FTEs

-- there's a net decrease. Given the amount

of the demand right now for social services,

do you think that your staff is able to meet

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23

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the demands based on the decrease in staff?

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Well, like every commissioner, we'd love to have more staff, right? But, you know, state agencies, as I think you know, have been asked to do their part, right, to hold the line on costs, and that has included us. Again, outside of positions that are health and safety -- so, for example, our facilities and for the State Central Register. So we've not been getting a lot of positions backfilled.

I will say to you, and this is the truth, I have -- as Assemblyman Hevesi referenced earlier, I have an amazing team here at OCFS who is going to do whatever it takes to do what needs to be done to do our work here. And so like everyone, right, who's faced reductions, we just work harder. And the pandemic has brought about, as someone mentioned earlier, a tremendous amount of additional work on state agencies, whether it's standing up call center lines to help people get testing or vaccines or to deliver PPE or to keep our facilities for

1	juveniles	running.	You	know,	we	do	whatever
2	is asked o	of us.					

But again, we all look forward to a day when we have additional funds and that we can certainly restore some of our funding levels. But by and large, like I said, I am very grateful for the incredible workforce I have here at OCFS and their commitment and their sense of responsibility to serving those who we serve.

SENATOR PERSAUD: Thank you. And I appreciate everything that you and your staff do.

Domestic violence. With shelters at a reduced capacity and many victims remaining in the home because -- you know, with their abusers, I am concerned about a low per-diem rate paid to DV shelters. Can you speak about that? Are we remaining -- maintaining that baseline nonresidential appropriation?

You know, we've seen what is happening during this pandemic in terms of DV. You know, what are you doing at the agency?

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Well, you

1	know, that is an area that we have not had
2	funding reductions, I think in recognition of
3	the vital services that our DV shelters have
4	provided, and especially so, as you point
5	out, Senator, in response to what we know and
6	what we've all been hearing about with
7	respect to, right, domestic violence and the
8	impact that it's had during the pandemic. So
9	there's been no reductions to the rate
.0	structure for domestic violence services.

I think you're also aware in 2020, and in light of the recognition that the pandemic only worsened, right, the ability for survivors to leave their homes and seek services, the Governor and the Secretary to the Governor stood up a domestic violence task force. There were a number of recommendations that came out of that.

Also, very happy to say that we have issued two rounds of funding to further assist domestic violence programs. So there's a million and a half dollars that was put out and just announced to award agencies to provide technology, whether it's access to

1	WiFi or phones, so that survivors have better
2	access to ask for help or seek services.
3	And then we had received some
4	additional federal money which we turned out
5	into small grants to domestic violence
6	shelters and other programs, to do as they
7	wish to really provide support to their team,
8	to folks who are taking advantage to have
9	their services. So that was about \$2.5
10	million that we were able to provide.
11	And as you know, other state
12	agencies OPWDD and OVS, you know, have
13	done their part, as well as the Office of
14	Mental Health, in trying to stand up call
15	centers and hotlines to be available to
16	survivors.
17	But there's no question that the
18	pandemic has only exacerbated what we see to
19	be a huge problem with respect to domestic
20	violence.
21	SENATOR PERSAUD: Thank you,
22	Commissioner.
23	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.

Assembly.

1	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes, we go to
2	Assemblywoman Byrnes, the ranker on Children
3	and Families, for five minutes.
4	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BYRNES: Thank you.
5	Thank you, Commissioner. I appreciate
6	the opportunity to speak with you here today.
7	I'd like to go back a little bit to
8	the potential closure or what will be the
9	closure of four underutilized OCFS youth
10	facilities. I'd like to go back to that,
11	ma'am, with your permission.
12	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Of course.
13	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BYRNES: My question is,
14	in the spring of 2019, I toured a location
15	that was under construction in Sonyea,
16	New York, which is in my district, which was
17	supposed to be they were spending a lot of
18	money, a ton of money, to revitalize this
19	facility, that it was on the grounds of the
20	Groveland Correctional Facility, to make it a
21	youth facility.
22	And my question is, you've listed the
23	four locations that are potentially going to
24	be closed as a result of the budget. Is

1	there any specific word as to whether or no
2	construction is going to continue in Sonyea
3	or is that project terminated at this point

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: So that facility that you're referring to is a DOCCS, that's under the Department of Corrections.

That is not an OCFS facility. So I'm not in the position -- I'm not familiar with that capital project. I think you'd have to direct that to Commissioner Annucci.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN BYRNES: Because my understanding, when the Groveland superintendent took me on a tour of the construction, which I had insisted on, is that this was specifically going to be an OCFS facility for youth, not part of the prison system.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: So I
think -- I think just a slight change in the
language. So the DOCCS facility -- we're
also at the time of Raise the Age being
passed, standing up a number of specialized
facilities for adolescent offenders. But
again I would, you know, recommend that you

1	speak to Commissioner Annucci. I'm not at
2	all familiar with what they're planning to do
3	with those facilities or capital projects
4	right now.
5	But they were never OCFS facilities,
6	and they're not today. They're not one of
7	the four that we're planning to close under
8	the proposed budget.
9	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BYRNES: All right. My
10	understanding is that it was different than
11	that, from a number of people. But thank
12	you.
13	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Of course.
14	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: We'll go to the
15	Senate.
16	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
17	We've been joined by Senator Martucci.
18	And I believe our next questioner is
19	the ranker on Children and Families, Senator
20	Stec. I thought I saw his hand up, and now
21	I'm just double-checking. Are you here,
22	Senator Stec?
23	SENATOR STEC: I am here, but I don't
24	have a question anymore.

1	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Okay, thank you.
2	SENATOR STEC: Thanks for asking,
3	Senator.
4	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Absolutely.
5	Then we go to Senator Savino.
6	SENATOR SAVINO: Thank you, Senator
7	Krueger.
8	Good to see you, Commissioner. I only
9	have a few minutes, so I want to focus on New
10	York City particularly.
11	And as you know, over the past little
12	more than a decade, we have seen what appears
13	to be a almost a permanent reduction in
14	the state's share of commitment to child
15	welfare and child preventive service
16	spending. As you know, under the statute the
17	state is required to spend the share of
18	the state spending is supposed to be 65
19	percent. But it seems that we've actually
20	reset it to 62 percent. And under the
21	pandemic, it looks like an additional 5
22	percent is reducing it to 59 percent.
23	The cost to the City of New York, just
24	on the Foster Care Block Grant, over this

1	period is almost a \$62 million loss. And I
2	won't go into the loss of kin care and now
3	PINS. I'm particularly concerned about the
4	fact that the state has provided zero to a
5	program that you and I worked on from 2012.
6	The creation of Close to Home, as you know,
7	has been incredibly successful at making sure
8	that children don't wind up eventually in
9	prison. And the fact that the state, as a
10	matter of policy, has decided that the City
11	of New York is not entitled to a nickel for
12	Raise the Age not one cent in spite of
13	almost \$300 million of investment by the City
14	of New York into the Raise the Age program.

But now, under the current budget -- I spoke to the ACS commissioner yesterday -- this additional cut of another 5 percent is going to cost New York City almost another \$20 million out of the Foster Care Block Grant.

And I'm just concerned because as you know, the vast majority of the children that are served in the foster care system and preventive services, and by the child welfare

1	system in the State of New York, continue to
2	be the children who reside in the City of New
3	York just by virtue of the population. And
4	we cannot invest in preventive services,
5	we're not going to be able to fully meet the
6	federal Family First Preventive Service Act,
7	if we don't have the funding. And how are we
8	going to do that, Sheila? How is this
9	possible, if we continue to reduce funding to
10	these very vital services?

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Thank you, Senator.

And, you know, I would say two things with respect to this year's budget and the impact on New York City. So, number one, just to be clear, in this year's budget there is no difference in the application of any of the proposed cuts to New York City as there are to every other district across the state. So I just want to be clear about that.

And, you know, again, not to repeat myself, but again I -- right, we all wish we weren't having any conversations about any reductions to anything that we do. And I

consider myself, as I think you all know, an advocate as well. So I continue to hope that these are able to be restored and that we can move on and continue to do the good work we've done, you know, particularly with respect to prevention and not having, right, kids come into foster care.

And with respect to prevention, you know, New York City is in a bit of a unique position in that prior to the Family First Preventive Services Act being passed, that New York City, to its credit, stood up and said they wanted to be a waiver program. So they piloted a number of prevention programs and, to their credit, really stood up some innovative models.

Under Family First, those states and those counties and states who had opted into a waiver program were given continued authority, outside of Family First, to continue to draw down federal reimbursement for those waiver services. And so that's why -- I don't know if you saw in the budget, and I mentioned it in my testimony, that there's

1	additional appropriation authority
2	specifically for New York City to be able to
3	continue to draw upon that Title IV-E money
4	waiver, that they are the only county in the
5	state who has the opportunity and again,
6	because they raised their hand and opted into
7	that program several years ago, that should
8	help them mitigate some if, right, if this
9	proposed reduction to preventive services
10	holds.
11	SENATOR SAVINO: I'm out of time, but
12	thank you. We'll continue this offline.
13	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Of course.
14	SENATOR SAVINO: Thank you.
15	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
16	We go to the ranker of Social
17	Services, Assemblyman Simpson, for three
18	minutes. Three minutes on the clock, please.
19	Set the clock to three minutes.
20	ASSEMBLYMAN SIMPSON: Good morning,
21	Commissioner.
22	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Hold on one
23	second.
24	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Good

1	morning.
2	ASSEMBLYMAN SIMPSON: How are you?
3	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Pretty well,
4	thank you.
5	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Can we set the
6	clock for three minutes, not five minutes,
7	please. Hold on one sec.
8	Thank you. Now you can go.
9	ASSEMBLYMAN SIMPSON: I want to start
10	off by thanking you for all that you're
11	doing, and your staff, through these trying
12	times. And I know it must be difficult,
13	especially with the financial aspect of your
14	organization.
15	But I have a question. You know, in
16	the December 2020 federal coronavirus relief

But I have a question. You know, in the December 2020 federal coronavirus relief package, there was an inclusion of \$10 billion total for childcare services. And I was wondering how much of this funding will be coming to New York and how it will be coming through. Will it be in the Childcare Development Block Grant, like the funds from the CARES Act did? What the requirements will be, you know, on the spending of that.

1	And also how the childcare providers that
2	receive the funding from the CARES Act grants
3	will be prioritized for this new funding.
4	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Good

questions.

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So it's good to talk about happier times when we have new money coming to us, and we do, both in child welfare and childcare. And so, Assemblyman, our portion of that \$10 billion that you referenced, we just received our Notice of Funding Award last week, so it's \$469 million. That's one-time money. So we will need to submit our state's plan to the Office of Child Care by the end of this month. And so we're working very busily on that. And they intend states to spend this money. It has to be encumbered by September of 2022, and it has to be liquidated by September of 2023. So that's a lot of money to be spending, and it's one-time-only money.

So we are working. We have -- we knew, right, that this would be coming back in December when the Consolidated

Appropriations Act passed, so we were busy putting together our concept. So we're hopeful that we will be able to present that to our federal partners and receive approval and be able to start getting that money out the door.

I will also refer to CARES dollars that we received last year, and that again came through our Childcare Development Fund. So we received 163 million plus some change -- again, specifically to support childcare. We issued three separate rounds of childcare funding. So we did scholarships for essential workers, we did a variety of different kinds of grant programs to try and help keep the lights on in childcare programs that were either shuttered and trying to reopen or had remained open but whose enrollment was reduced, right, because parents have continued to work from home.

So there was a lot of lessons we learned doing this the first time, and we plan to carry out those lessons learned. One of the things we've learned is to keep things

as simple as possible. And recognizing that our childcare providers, who we're trying very hard to reach downstream, right, are not accustomed to dealing with a lot of government bureaucracy. So again, trying to really keep things simple, straightforward.

And then the other thing we've learned from our administration of the CARES project was to really try and shrink our business cycle time. And so some of the things we're talking about in contemplating the additional \$470 million is trying to create a much more robust and elegant IT solution, sort of like a TurboTax model, that makes it really easy, streamlined, for providers to go in, have a drop-down box of things, right, that are allowable under the federal dollars, click them off, and we can match them behind the scenes with our system so we'll know that they are a legitimate provider.

And the idea is to really turn around the funding to providers much more quickly.

That's the goal of these pandemic funds. And we had some hiccups along the way,

particularly with our second round of CARES 1 2 funding. We did not have an IT solution; 3 things got complicated. Some of that we owned. We were relying on our fabulous 5 network of our childcare resource and referral agencies who, bless them, were 6 really patient in trying to get through some 7 of our rules and regulations.

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So we are doing everything we can today to push out the first three rounds of our CARES dollars. I feel very good about where we are, I want all of you -- because I know a lot of you have heard concerns about how quickly we're paying out CARES dollars -to know that I am very involved in overseeing the CARES project. Last week here at OCFS, we pushed out \$6 million of payments, and we're going to keep our eye on that. We have a lot of claims that are still outstanding, so we need the CCR&Rs to push those claims to us.

But like I said, now that we'll have \$470 million, right, we need to even be more fast, more efficient, and have a much more

1	streamlined way of getting money out to the
2	providers and supporting them during this
3	pandemic.
4	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you,
5	Commissioner.
6	ASSEMBLYMAN SIMPSON: Thank you,
7	Commissioner.
8	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: We go to the
9	Senate.
10	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you. Our
11	next questioner is Senator Weik.
12	THE MODERATOR: I have searched the
13	room for the Senator, but I do not see him
14	here or her, sorry.
15	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Okay, we'll come
16	back to him if he comes back.
17	And let's go to Senator Martucci.
18	Wait, did we find Senator Weik? Nope. Okay
19	Senator Martucci. Did we lose him also?
20	SENATOR MARTUCCI: Yeah, I'm here.
21	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Oh, I'm sorry.
22	How are you, Senator?
23	SENATOR MARTUCCI: Thank you,
24	Chairwoman, I appreciate it.

So, commissioner, thank you for taking a few moments today for a couple of questions that I have. The questions that I have are with respect to the -- also with respect to the OCFS facilities' closures. Specifically, I've been working with Senator Serino, who I see is here with us as well, because many of these closures do affect our region, the Hudson Valley.

I have a map here that I printed from your -- which I'm certainly sure you're familiar with -- that I printed from your website. And really my big concern has to do with the fact that New York State law requires youths to be placed close to home. And in our case, the facilities that are located in the Hudson Valley, specifically the Goshen Secure Center, is about an hour from New York City. And when you look at the map and the proposed closures, effectively what this does is it's taking families and placing these young people not one hour from home, those families that live in New York City, but rather somewhere closer to three

hours.

2	So what I guess my question really
3	is, what percentage of youths in Goshen are
4	from the greater New York City area? And
5	wouldn't it be true, then, that this would
6	force these youths to be placed, in this
7	case, three hours from home?
8	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Sure. No,
9	great question.

So today we have about 28 youth at

Goshen, and a good portion of those youth, as

I mentioned earlier, are actually from

upstate counties, as far away as Erie,

Monroe, Niagara, Genesee.

We do obviously have a number of young people from the New York City area. So as I mentioned earlier, the one program that they would move to, for those kids who are still with us at the time of the closedown, would be going not three hours away, we would be transitioning them to our Brookwood Secure Facility, which is actually an hour away. And Senator, as you may have heard me say, that, you know, having youth connected with

their families and visitation and allowing
families to visit is something that we have
taken seriously, and we will continue to do
whatever we can to promote family visitation.

Our Brookwood facility, as I just
mentioned earlier, is a 10-minute ride from
the Amtrak station. So for families it might
actually be, even if they're from New York
City, easier to see their young person at
Brookwood than it is getting to our Goshen
facility right now.

But I assure you we do everything we can. And to your question about close to home, you know, for a majority of -- or for a good number of the young people at Goshen, when we make this transition they will actually be moving closer to home, because for young people who are placed from the western part of the state, we have a secure facility called McCormick Secure Facility that we will also be able to move those young people -- again, where it makes sense, and we're always careful about specialized services -- right, we'll be able to

1	accomplish that goal of getting them closer
2	to their families.
3	SENATOR MARTUCCI: Thank you,
4	Commissioner. I see that I'm out of time. I
5	did have another question about the
6	employees, but I'll network with my colleague
7	Senator Serino, who I think has the same
8	concern.
9	I thank you for your time today.
10	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yes, thank
11	you, Senator.
12	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: So now we go to
13	Assemblyman Ra for five minutes, Ways and
14	Means ranker.
15	ASSEMBLYMAN RA: Thank you, Chair.
16	Good morning, Commissioner.
17	I just wanted to go back a little bit
18	to something you spoke to the two chairs
19	about with regard to the voluntary
20	not-for-profits and, you know, placement of
21	youth with the closure of some of the state
22	facilities. Basically, you know, my question
23	is just in terms of kind of the timing and
24	the capacity in the system. You know, I know

1	that the change in the hold harmless is going
2	to be effective I guess April 1st, is that
3	correct?

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yes, if the budget is passed as proposed.

ASSEMBLYMAN RA: Okay. And, you know, the closures are slated for later on in the year. So really the question is, you know, if -- is there a concern with the capacity, if the not-for-profits stop receiving that funding, to keep that capacity in place?

Obviously the transition of these youth out of those youth facilities, are they starting earlier or will they be starting after the closures this fall? And what is the department doing to ensure that that capacity is preserved in the meantime?

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yeah. So just to be really crystal-clear, so the folks — the young people that we're talking about being good candidates to be placed in our voluntary foster care programs, the total number of them, between our Brentwood facility in Long Island and our Red Hook

facility, the number is 12. So we have eight
young women in Brentwood, and we've got four
young men at Red Hook.

So between now and then, certainly a number of our young people will naturally, right, attrit out of the program, so they'll be going back home to their families. So that's -- I think I just wanted to make that clear, the number is very small to begin with.

entire state, I think it's important for everyone to understand that the vast majority of folks who have the same adjudication charges as these 12 young people are already today being served, and served very well, by foster care agencies who have specialized youth programs. And because the numbers in foster care have dropped substantially over the course of the past decade, there is ample capacity, right, in every region of this state to be able to serve those young people, however many we have left by the time we do this transition.

1	So I feel very confident, Assemblyman
2	that we will be able to appropriately
3	discharge those kids back to their
4	communities. And for young people who will
5	need a step-down closer to their home, that
6	we will work with their counties of origin.
7	And I am confident, given the number of beds
8	available, that we will be able to do that.

And just to reference the Raise the Age programs that you mentioned, as I said, even with the reductions, right, some of the agencies may choose -- you know, may choose to keep those beds open, in which case young people may be able to go into those programs. And we're still working on how we might create a model outside of Raise the Age for them to do so.

ASSEMBLYMAN RA: Thank you. And one other issue related to that. You know, I'm very supportive of our 853 schools and, you know, many of them have had enrollment reductions as a result of the pandemic and not getting placements from districts. How does that plan impact the 853 schools?

1	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: So for the
2	four programs we have, we don't have 853
3	schools on our campuses or our state-run
4	school programs. Is that I'm sorry, am I
5	understanding your question?
6	ASSEMBLYMAN RA: Well, with regard to
7	the voluntary agencies. And, you know, has
8	there been any analysis of how, you know, not
9	having perhaps a reduction in that capacity
10	from not you know, from that change
11	impacting those nonprofits that run 853
12	schools?
13	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Well,
14	that's, you know, an interesting point.
15	You know, I will say that the Raise
16	the Age beds that those voluntary agencies
17	have, have not been filled since the
18	beginning of Raise the Age. And so, you
19	know, I think they have been able to address
20	impacts. I know that the Department of
21	Education, through the 853 Special Ed
22	Coalition, have also been working separately
23	with the State Education Department.
24	And I also know that many of the

1	853 Special Act schools, as the number of
2	kids in foster care writ large has
3	dramatically dropped, you know, in the past
4	decade, that some of those schools have
5	chosen and been able to successfully fill
6	their seats in classrooms with day students
7	placed through the Committees on Special
8	Education.
9	I hope that helps, Assemblyman.
10	ASSEMBLYMAN RA: Thank you,
11	Commissioner.
12	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: We go to the
13	Senate now.
14	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you. And I
15	accidentally jumped over Senator Borrello
16	before, so it is his turn.
17	SENATOR BORRELLO: Thank you, Madam
18	Chair, no problem.
19	First of all, thank you, Commissioner
20	Poole, for being here. Appreciate it.
21	You know, I think we can all agree
22	that childcare is truly the foundation of our
23	economic recovery here. Our childcare
24	workers worked through this pandemic, and

1	they are truly frontline workers. But I can
2	tell you that although I'm glad to hear that
3	there's more CARES funding, my question my
4	first question is, we had \$163.4 million in
5	the Emergency CARES Act almost a year ago
6	now. And, you know, I know myself and
7	Assemblyman Hevesi and others fought hard to
8	try and get that money allocated. It took us
9	months of a bipartisan effort. And my
10	understanding is still that \$163.4 million
11	is still not fully allocated.
12	So we have 469 million coming again,
13	but we still haven't spent the money that we

So we have 469 million coming again, but we still haven't spent the money that we had the first time. Meanwhile, we're seeing childcare centers closing and not reopening. What's the status of that original CARES Act funding?

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Sure. Happy to go back to my previous answer on that when I talked about -- hopefully you heard some of me, Senator.

So just to be clear, so as of -- you know, we've allocated the money, it's a matter of now having it claimed and paid out.

1	So we've got a ways to go. We have paid out,
2	as of last week, close to \$40 million of that
3	money. So
4	SENATOR BORRELLO: Forty of the
5	163 million from almost a year ago.
6	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yes.
7	SENATOR BORRELLO: And I'm not trying
8	to cut you off, I apologize. But I think
9	it's
10	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: That's fine.
11	SENATOR BORRELLO: What's the plan,
12	then, for the 469 million to ensure that this
13	money gets out quickly? Because, again, this
14	is emergency funding. I can tell you that in
15	my district, there are several centers that
16	have closed or are close to closing, and we
17	have all this money still unspent from going
18	on a year now.
19	So how do we improve this process for
20	this new allocation of funding from the
21	federal government?
22	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Sure. So
23	I'll repeat what I said earlier, which was
24	that we learned a lot of lessons in

1	administering the CARES 1 through 3. And to
2	repeat what I said earlier, we've learned
3	we've got to keep it simpler, we've got to
4	have a much more robust IT system.

You know, part of the challenge in CARES 2, just to stop there for a moment, as frustrating as it's been, you know, we recognize many of these providers, right, are home-based providers. Right? They are not sophisticated not-for-profits. So we were trying to be very accommodating in allowing them to submit their budgets and documents and their receipts, you know, in handwritten format, trying to think that was a way of being able to have it be easier. And it wound up to be not quite the case. And so --

SENATOR BORRELLO: My time is almost running out. But if we make this as easy as we've made it for people to collect unemployment, I think we could probably get a lot of money into childcare centers right away.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Totally agree. Yup, that is actually -- our plan is

1	to create and use a more robust technology
2	solution to do that very thing, Senator.
3	SENATOR BORRELLO: Thank you for your
4	time.
5	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: You're
6	welcome.
7	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Assembly?
8	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: We go to
9	Assemblywoman Lunsford for three minutes.
10	ASSEMBLYWOMAN LUNSFORD: Thank you
11	very much.
12	I would like to address childcare as
13	well. In the Executive proposals there's
14	Article 7 language to limit copayments for
15	families receiving childcare subsidies to no
16	more than 20 percent of their income above
17	the federal poverty level. Now, the way
18	that's funded is through prior-year federal
19	grants, it's a \$40 million price tag. But
20	that's going to be ongoing. So my question
21	is, using this prior-year federal money, how
22	long can we sustain that program? And what
23	are we going to do when those federal funds

run out?

1	OCFS	COMMISSIONER	POOLE:	Grea [·]

question. So there's two parts to that answer. So one is, Assemblywoman, we have traditionally had what's called rollover, so no district ever spends out -- most of them never -- some of the small, small counties might. But by and large, we always have what we call rollover. And traditionally we've allowed that to do just that, to roll over into previous years.

But in recent years our rollover has grown quite considerably. So with the rollover that we have on hand now, we have more than sufficient dollars to be able to support the \$40 million, as you said, to limit the copay to 20 percent as well as the additional \$6 million to try and get after the childcare desert.

I will also say the second part -- and it's an important part -- is that our federal base funding for childcare has been increasing in prior years. So last year we received an additional \$35 million in our base funding. And again, we are expecting

additional federal dollars coming in when we get our new allocation this year.

So, Assemblywoman, there's a high degree of confidence that between taking, you know, a small piece of rollover as well as our new additional federal base funding, we should be more than sufficient in being able to continue that.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN LUNSFORD: Thank you.

I also want to ask about the PPP funding that some of our voluntary providers have received. I wanted to make sure that between the CARES Act funding and these other federal programs, that they won't receive any kind of negative impact on their rates, that this won't be counted as an offset against them. You know, they have had extraordinary expenses, and I want to make sure that we're taking into account that those funds were used during these extraordinary circumstances moving forward, and that we don't punish them for accepting this help.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yeah, we certainly have received a number of inquiries

1	asking us to be careful about that and to
2	hold folks harmless.
3	You know, the one thing we have to be
4	very careful of is that by doing so, we don'
5	run afoul of any federal or IRS rules. So we
6	are analyzing all of that. But again, you
7	know, understanding, right, these dollars
8	were intended to be, right, pandemic, given
9	extraordinary circumstances. And, you know,
LO	again, my position and hope would be that if
1	it is permissible and is not something that's
12	illegal or creates problems, that we would
13	certainly want to try and find a way to
4	accomplish that goal.
15	ASSEMBLYWOMAN LUNSFORD: Thank you.
16	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you,
17	Commissioner.
18	We go now to the Senate.
L 9	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you. We've
20	been joined by Senator Sue Serino, ranker on
21	Aging.
22	I just want to double-check. Is

Senator Weik back with a question?

THE MODERATOR: Sorry, Madam Chair, I

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1	am still not finding him.
2	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: No problem. But
3	you all know we're looking for him.
4	So then I'm going to turn it over to
5	Senator Sue Serino.
6	SENATOR SERINO: Thank you,
7	Chairwoman. And Commissioner Poole, it's
8	great to see you again.
9	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Good to see
10	you, Senator.
11	SENATOR SERINO: Hi. I want to say
12	that I echo Senator Martucci's comments and
13	concerns. And as you know, I represent the
14	Red Hook facility, which employs between 40
15	and 50 residents. And I was wondering if you
16	could tell me exactly how the State Police
17	closing only this facility, how much it's
18	estimated to save.
19	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Sure. So
20	there are actually 47, as of a couple of days
21	ago, 47 employees at the facility. And, you
22	know, for anyone who's got staff in a

district where we're proposing closures, I

think it's important to take a moment to make

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1	sure people appreciate and understand all
2	that we are doing. There will be no layoffs
3	associated with these closures. The Governor
4	and Budget Director have made that clear.
5	And we have already done a session or a
6	number of sessions in each of the four
7	facilities. We've brought in the Career
8	Mobility office from Civil Service. We
9	have obviously these employees who are
10	impacted are prioritized for every open
11	position that we have in our other juvenile
12	facilities at OCFS, as well as any other OCFS
13	non-juvenile title for which they would be
14	qualified.

So we -- you know, we've been through this before, Senator. We've closed facilities. I see these folks, you know, not just as PEF and CSEA employees, they're my employees too. And I do understand the impact on them and their families and what this means. And we take that seriously, and we've been actively engaged with every single employee to try and create as desirable a plan for those staff as possible.

1	As for savings for Red Hook, the
2	estimated savings from the closure of that
3	facility would be close to \$3 million
4	annually. And those are all state General
5	Fund dollars.
6	SENATOR SERINO: And then I was also
7	incredibly disturbed to learn that this week
8	many of the employees have already they've
9	been given the cards that they've been asked
10	to fill out to note where like they would
11	want to transfer to when the facility closes.
12	So it kind of sounds like to me that the
13	decision has already been made to close these
14	facilities.
15	So I'd like to know from you whether
16	you believe that this is even up for
17	negotiation.
18	And the other part of that is, can you
19	guarantee reemployment to the employees that
20	might not be able to travel a couple of hours
21	away to another facility?
22	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Mm-hmm,

yeah. So we want to be prepared. Right? I

mean, we don't -- right, the budget is a

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1	proposal. It will go through, you know, its
2	natural deliberation process. Right? But if
3	the budget is passed as proposed, and if we
4	are going to be closing these facilities in
5	October, I don't want us to be waiting.
6	Right? We want to make sure we are planning
7	well in advance to give staff every
8	opportunity for reassignment or transfer or a
9	new position.

So I'd rather be us planning ahead and having them fill out their cards and seeing what options are available than at the last minute, right, as the clock is ticking, you know, to do that.

As for the closures themselves, I will say this, candidly and honestly to all of you, that we as a state -- and again, with, you know, staffing aside, you know, we should be celebrating the fact that we are able to close juvenile confinement facilities. We've done a lot in diversion, we've raised the age of criminal responsibility. The number of kids in care is down. And it is not a bad thing when we are shrinking our physical

1	footprint of juvenile confinement facilities.
2	And so with all due respect and it
3	is no reflection, and I've said this to all
4	of my staff, and I've had conversations with
5	every facility director who's impacted
6	these closure decisions are not a reflection
7	on the quality of the program or the quality
8	of the staff at all. They are a reflection
9	of us doing what we're asked to do, which is
10	to try and have young people remain with
11	their families in their communities and
12	taking advantage of services.
13	So I am in support of the closures
14	going forward
15	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you,
16	Commissioner. We're going to go to the
17	Senate now.
18	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Okay. Thank you
19	very much, Assemblywoman.
20	Our next Senator is Senator Tom
21	O'Mara.
22	SENATOR O'MARA: Thank you,
23	Chairwoman. And thank you, Commissioner, for
24	being with us today.

I want to go back briefly to the cost shift of reducing the state assistance to counties for provision of these services, the reduction of the 65/35 split down to 60/40.

What is being done for the counties?

Are they getting any flexibility on how they provide these services or what they have to provide so that they don't get stuck with this full state reduction on their backs?

It's just a cost shift if they don't have any greater flexibility to control their costs.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Mm-hmm, yeah. Yeah, no, I think that's a fair question.

You know, if these reductions, right, the 5 percent and the 3 percent in the case of the Foster Care Block Grant -- you know, right, county executives, social service commissioners, right, you know, have to make individual determinations whether to, you know, reduce some of the services -- again, there's mandated services that they're required to provide. But many counties, because of the rich state reimbursement, go

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2	partio	cular	ly	in	preventiv	7e :	service	s

So, you know, it's possible that some counties -- and we all know counties are feeling very stretched and stressed, right, that that might result in the reduction of some services. So that is absolutely a possibility, and an unfortunate part if in fact these reductions have to stay.

SENATOR O'MARA: Okay. So that -- I mean, my concern there is that this -- what may be perceived as a 5 percent reduction from the state is going to result in a 10 percent reduction overall. Because counties, local governments are in no better fiscal condition than the State of New York is, given this pandemic we've been through. So that seems to me it's going to end up being a much larger impact to the provision of these services.

But moving on to the closure of facilities, in particular the Columbia Girls Secure Facility, it's my understanding that is the only secure girls facility in the

1	state. So what is going to happen to the
2	girls that are within that secure facility?
3	Where are they going to be transferred to?
4	Are they going to be combined in a boys
5	facility? How is that going to work?
6	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Sure. So
7	today we have three young women in that
8	secure facility. That's a 16-bed program.
9	So our proposal is to create, within our
10	Brookwood Secure Facility, which is a very
11	large and I've invited all of you to tour
12	our facilities in the past, and I hope once
13	we get past COVID you will. So Brookwood is
14	a very large state-of-the-art facility that
15	has plenty of room and physical plant
16	capacity to stand up a unit for those young
17	women.
18	So just to be clear, right, they will
19	not be commingling or cohoused together.
20	There will be a very separate unit for the
21	young women, so they will be housed
22	separately, they will have meals and

programming separately from the young men

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there.

1	The one place and, right, you know,
2	I think all of you may know that young people
3	who are in our secure facilities are those
4	young people with the more serious charges,
5	so they tend to stay longer. We made a lot
6	of investments in education and vocation, so
7	we've got a fantastic college program at
8	Brookwood. We have a collaboration with
9	Columbia-Greene Community College. And so
10	there we obviously want to make that
11	available for the young women, too. And so
12	there may be some classes virtually that the
13	young women are able to participate in as
14	well, which obviously only makes sense.
15	SENATOR O'MARA: Thank you for your
16	time, Commissioner.
17	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: You're
18	welcome.
19	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you very
20	much.
21	Assembly, it's yours.
22	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes, we go to
23	Assemblywoman Clark.
24	ASSEMBLYWOMAN CLARK: Hi, Commissioner

1	Poole.	Great	t.o	see	VOII	again	on	7,00m
_	I OOIC.	OI Cac		\mathcal{L}	you	again	OII	200111

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yes, nice to see you.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN CLARK: Thanks for all
your help and guidance when I first took

office. We're back to childcare, because as

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yes.

you might recall, it is my big passion.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN CLARK: It's great to hear about the 163 million from the CARES Act being completely allocated. And anything we can do to continue to help facilitate getting those payments out is wonderful.

I also know, you know, with the new money coming from the Consolidated

Appropriations Act -- which is also good news for the childcare industry -- it's still not enough, based on some of the recommendations that came out from the reauthorization in 2014. I know we've done a lot around the health and safety for our facilities. But to really create a system that's affordable and accessible for both families and providers and those who work in the industry, it still

1	seems the state may need to come up with its
2	own money to really invest in a childcare
3	system that's going to work across the state.
4	So I guess my question is now, with
5	this over 400 million coming in, again, are
6	there any thoughts and we know some of the
7	recommendations have to come out in the next
8	two weeks of what the state plan is. So do
9	you already have some thoughts? I just
10	think, you know, having providers have to
11	take costly background checks, paying at this
12	point, particularly with COVID still
13	rampant you know, paying for enrollment,
14	not attendance, there are certain things that
15	I just wonder, can you share any of the ideas
16	that you have come up in conversations or
17	are going to be talked about to be potential
18	ideas in the state's plan for that second
19	round of money?
20	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yes. You've
21	put a lot into your questions
22	ASSEMBLYWOMAN CLARK: I did, sorry.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: That's for

Very tough question.

23

1 sure (laughing)	
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So, you know, what I will say is sort of big picture, right, sort of universal childcare, right, really aspirational goals for us as a state, and certainly our childcare task force as well.

The pandemic, right, \$470 million in pandemic funding is great. It is one time, so it's clearly not, right, the solution to the big issue, right, which is, you know, the goals of that federal bill that was passed, you know, several years ago. So that's still an issue for us, right, the 12-month guarantee and graduated phase-in and those kinds of things. You know, half a billion dollars was unaffordable to us when the bill passed. We still don't have that kind of federal support yet. There's hope, because, right, the feds are really talking about the deep investment.

With respect to the next round of pandemic, the \$470 million, you know, we know from CARES rounds, right, that scholarships that we've offered to essential workers,

really helpful. I think there's room for us 1 2 to expand eligibility for who is eligible to take advantage of those scholarships. You 3 know, clearly the kinds of things that you 5 mentioned -- you know, reducing clearance fees, all those kinds of things. There are a 6 lot of things that are on the table. 7

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And as -- I just want to repeat, you know, what others have raised earlier. You know, we do know that we have to make it easier for folks to apply and for us to be able to be responsive.

To your issue, Assemblywoman, of enrollment and capacity, right, so we do a weekly survey of childcare providers. And while many have remained open, right, what we're hearing from them, roughly two-thirds, is that while they might have 75 percent of their slots enrolled, they actually on a weekly basis have far fewer kids actually coming into the service.

So how do we keep those centers, right, alive and keep their staff employed while recognizing it's going to take some

time, right, for folks to sort of bring their

thing their

thing

So it's those kinds of concepts that we hope to be bringing forward in the new federal money.

6 CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.

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So now we'll go to the Senate.

CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you very much. I actually think I may be the last one with questions. And I don't want my 10 minutes, not to worry. But I want to talk to you, Sheila, about what I think a lot of us feel like we know is out there and about to explode, which is the level of teenage sort of angst and suicide, actual suicide because of everything that's going on with COVID-19. They are forced to stay at home with parents, which teenage years maybe aren't perfect times to do that. They are separated out from their peers, which teenage years, you know, you're so much more dependent, for the good and the bad of it, with whatever's going on in your peer group. People are self-medicating, teenagers and adults. But

teenagers, you know, it's already a pattern.

Where are the new programs, where are the new places where we think we're going to have the resources to deal with this issue?

And I -- when I say I think we all know this, I mean, I'm talking to educators, psychiatrists, substance abuse providers, and they're telling me this is like this secret that's not so secret that's going to explode on us.

So I worry that I don't see any new initiatives in the State Budget about really dealing specifically with these issues. And they're different for teenagers than they are for older people. They also culturally, you know, play out differently — disproportionate growth in suicide attempts by young people of color. You know, already an underserved area for us.

I know that for years people have told me there aren't any child psychiatrists in much of rural and upstate New York. So, you know. Don't assume you're starting with them, because they don't exist.

1	So I'm just very concerned about this
2	And I'm just not sure the state's doing any
3	kind of planning for something that is real
4	and is out there.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yeah. So I feel like I'm a little bit out of my wheelhouse in responding to this, Senator, but I share -- you know, we have seen some cases where there have been youth suicides, and we all know, right, just the trauma that young people and -- right? None of us are the same, I don't think, in February of 2021 than we were, right, a year ago, for sure.

I do know that the State Office of
Mental Health, we have done some work with
Commissioner Sullivan and her team around
teen suicide in 2020. And as I think you all
know, right, telehealth and being -- you
know, being able to increase access to mental
health services using technology has been a
big push of the state.

But I'd like to, Senator, circle back with Commissioner Sullivan to get you a fuller answer about what OMH is doing as

1	well.
2	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: But you don't see
3	it as an issue for you unless you have to
4	take custody of those children? How do the
5	lines get drawn?
6	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Well, you
7	know, it's an issue for everybody, you know,
8	for sure.
9	But, you know, we've not seen a lot of
10	kids come into foster care or custody because
11	of concerns of suicide. So I don't know.
12	And I'm not saying that it's, you know,
13	certainly fully an Office of Mental Health
14	issue. But, you know, we are not seeing an
15	increase in the number of kids coming into
16	care because of suicide concerns. I think it
17	is it is a medical and a primary sort of
18	prevention concern. And as I said, that's
19	most typically within the Office of Mental
20	Health. And I just I'll need to get back

22 CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: All right. Thank 23 you very much.

to you on what else we can be doing.

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OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Of course. 24

1	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Assembly.
2	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes. We go to
3	Assemblyman Anderson for three minutes.
4	ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Can I be
5	heard?
6	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yes.
7	ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Good
8	morning. Thank you, Chairwoman Weinstein.
9	And thank you, Commissioner Poole, for being
10	here this morning to answer very critical
11	questions around children and families.
12	I have a few quick questions. I know
13	time is limited, and I want to ask this one
14	first.
15	As it relates to foster care, Chafee
16	Foster Care Independence Program provides
17	funding for academic supports and for foster
18	kids tutoring and mentoring, exam prep,
19	college application stuff, in that
20	wheelhouse.
21	Did we receive another round of
22	funding, Commissioner, from the federal
23	government for 2021? Like will it be the
24	same formula to disburse these funds around

1	those areas, issue areas? And do you know
2	around about when they'll be released?
3	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: I'm so
4	sorry, Assemblyman, my heater fan just turned
5	on. I'm so sorry, I didn't hear the name of
6	the program that you referenced.
7	ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON: Chafee. Chafee
8	Foster Care Independence Program?
9	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Oh, yes.
10	Yes. Actually, there's some really good
11	news on that program.
12	ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON: I like good
13	news. Let's hear that.
14	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yes. Yes.
15	Thank you for allowing me to share some.
16	So as part of the Consolidated
17	Appropriations Act, there's an additional we
18	believe \$28 million coming to us in New York
19	State. So that will add on to I think our
20	base for Chafee has been around \$12 million.
21	So there's more money coming for young
22	people.
23	And, you know, it's going to raise the
24	grant awards for young people up to \$4,000,

so it's pretty exciting.

There's also some other new federal provisions included in that act that will allow young people who have left care during the pandemic to reenter care up to the age of 22.

So it's been a long time -- and I've been around a long time, but it's been a long time since we've seen a real federal interest and investment in aging out young people.

And I am very happy to say that during the pandemic the sort of plight of young people in care and aging out of care and needing supports seemed to be listened to.

So we will be getting those dollars out. We've not received our Notice of Funding Availability yet, but we will have a plan in place, Assemblyman, to get those dollars out. And like the conversation about federal money in CARES, we want to do it as quickly, as efficiently, and get the dollars into the hands of young people who need it just as soon as we can.

ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON: Absolutely.

1	And I'm sure you know that the childcare, the
2	foster care system has some hiccups and we
3	you know, this infusion of dollars will
4	really work to help in that effort.
5	I have one more quick question. I
6	know, Helene, I'm running out of time. But
7	really quickly, the elimination of the
8	Committee on Special Education state share.
9	You know, I was a special education
10	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Assemblyman,
11	the clock is running up instead of down. So
12	why don't you email you can we'll be
13	able to email the commissioner the question
14	to ask later.
15	ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON: But it's just
16	really quick, Helene, really quickly. Just
17	really quickly. Can you just explain
18	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Khaleel I'm
19	sorry, Assemblyman, but we really have to
20	we've been enforcing the rule.
21	ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON: Thank you,
22	Chairwoman.
23	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: You can share
24	with me, and I'll ask the commissioner during

1	my time.
2	ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON: Thank you,
3	Chairwoman.
4	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: To the Senate
5	now.
6	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you very
7	much.
8	Sorry. We have one more questioner,
9	Senator excuse me Elijah
10	Reichlin-Melnick.
11	SENATOR REICHLIN-MELNICK: Thanks,
12	Liz, you got it. Commissioner, thank you. I
13	should say Chair Krueger, I apologize.
14	Commissioner, thank you so much for
15	taking some questions. I just wanted to ask
16	you, and I think others may have, childcare
17	resources are a huge concern for me. I've
18	spoken to some of the leading providers and
19	the umbrella organizations in my district.
20	Several have closed. You know, the last year
21	has been very hard for people providing
22	childcare, and so a number have exited the
23	business entirely. And then others are

really just still waiting for CARES Act

1 funding.

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2	And so I know that you're working hard
3	to get that funding out the door to people,
4	but I just kind of wanted to touch base and
5	ask you what can we do to speed that up and
6	make sure that as quickly as possible folks
7	in the childcare sector are able to get their
8	funding and continue providing these
9	services?

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: I appreciate that. So there's nothing you can do. I appreciate the offer.

You know, I think we have -- I will assure all of you, we have made the necessary adjustments and preparations here at OCFS that when claims come in from the CCR&Rs for CARES dollars, that we are going to turn those around very, very quickly. And we've made a lot of progress. And we know, right, as we heard earlier, there is still money that's got to get paid out the door. So we need those claims coming in.

And trust me, as my team here -- and ${\tt I}$ meet with my CARES people once a week, we've

L	got dashboards and trackers. They understand
2	here at OCFS that people are waiting for
3	their money, and we are pushing those dollars
1	out the door just as quickly as we can, so

SENATOR REICHLIN-MELNICK: I

appreciate that. And what do you think the

timeline may be for getting some of the funds

in the recent federal stimulus from December

and then -- I guess we don't know when

Washington is passing the next one, but

hopefully -- do you think we are able to

learn the lessons from the CARES Act to get

whatever money we do get in this next round

out the door even quicker?

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: That is my -- that is my fervent hope and commitment, yes, that we will absolutely have much better agility and technology supports.

We did not have the luxury of standing up any kind of system, so this was sort of a long business process, right? And I think all of us who are getting these big bodies of pandemic dollars know it can't be sort of government as usual. Right? It's got to be

1	a new, faster, more nimble system. And we've
2	been really working toward that since the act
3	passed in December.
4	SENATOR REICHLIN-MELNICK:
5	Commissioner, thank you very much.
6	Appreciate it.
7	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Thank you.
8	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
9	Assembly.
10	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes, we go to
11	Assemblywoman Cruz, who is back from her
12	committee meeting.
13	ASSEMBLYWOMAN CRUZ: Thank you. I'll
14	keep my questions fairly short.
15	Commissioner, thank you for being here
16	today.
17	The \$6 million grant that we've been
18	discussing, one of the things that I think is
19	and my apologies for the dinging. I still
20	don't know how to turn this stuff off on my
21	computer. I'm not very technologically
22	savvy.
23	How are you determining where these
24	childcare deserts are or actually, how do

L	you d	leterm	nine	where	these	chi	Ldcai	re dese	erts
2	are?	And	what	param	neters	are	you	using	to
3	deter	mine	it?						

And then going back to a comment actually that Senator Borrello mentioned, which was making this process easier, perhaps something like unemployment insurance -- I beg you not to make it like unemployment insurance. That's actually been a pretty hot mess for many of my constituents.

I represent a community that has a large number of childcare providers -- my mother is actually a childcare provider -- and I understand the difficulties of actually working with that system. Many of our childcare providers in downstate have a language that is dominant that is other than English. So the easier we can make it and the more accessible we can make it in another language, the better.

So yeah, so language, childcare deserts, and how those are being determined.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Great. So language we are absolutely sensitive to. We

1	have always made our applications, our
2	guidance documents if you go to our
3	website, Assemblywoman, I think you will see
4	that we are very, very much supportive and
5	responsive to language access needs.

that's proposed for childcare deserts -- so believe it or not there's actually quite an operational definition of what a childcare desert is, and it's from the Center for American Progress. So I'm going to cheat a little bit and read it off. So it's a census tract with more than 50 children under the age of 5 that contains either no licensed childcare providers or so few options that there are more than three times as many children as there are childcare slots.

So it's a mouthful. It's a lot. But that's generally sort of the threshold about what defines a desert. And when we use that definition from the Center for American Progress and map it over New York State, we actually have around 64 percent of our state having a childcare desert.

1	So our plan will be to work in
2	coordination with the Regional Economic
3	Development Councils. Right? It makes sense
4	to use a regional approach. And as you may
5	have heard me say earlier, the REDCs have
6	really become very important strategic and
7	financing partners and investors in
8	childcare. So that will be our plan, is to
9	work through them, get to these census tracts
10	and figure out where is the most strategic to
11	begin making those investments.
12	ASSEMBLYWOMAN CRUZ: Thank you.
13	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Okay. Thank you.
14	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Any more
15	Senators?
16	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: We do. We have
17	our chair, Senator Brisport, for his second
18	round. Would you like to wait till the
19	Assembly completes or have him go now? What
20	do you prefer?
21	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: He can go now,
22	right, and then we'll
23	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Okay. Senator
24	Brisport.

1		SENATOR	BRISPORT	: Hi,	Sheila,	it's	me
2	again.						
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So -- and I hope everybody can hear me better. I heard there were some complaints for my audio last time, so I hope I sound a little bit better now.

So -- and Sheila, I just apologize, I had to step away for a bit, so sorry if you answered this already. But I wanted to talk more about the cuts to -- regarding the Committee on Special Education. And just, you know, if the state has consulted with any educational stakeholders that may be impacted by shouldering the shifting burden from the state to localities, and these reductions in funding. And, you know, I'm just curious what the response has been, if they have been consulted with.

And I'm just curious like, you know, what has been looked into, into how this will affect local school budgets, local property taxes, and so on.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: So I'll be really candid with you, Senator. I have

1	never understood why this is in OCFS's
2	budget. These are not children in foster
3	care. They're not in the care or custody of
4	any local social service right
5	commissioner. These are kids who, through
6	the local Committees on Special Education and
7	under IEP and special education law, are
8	determined by the school district to place
9	the child in residential care.

So, you know, the proposal is to make that shift permanent. It is -- I don't know that anyone has had any conversations with either the State Education Department -- I'm not aware of any. I have not had any. And I think the estimated cost savings from that -- again, across the entire state -- is about \$28 million.

SENATOR BRISPORT: Well, yeah, I really appreciate that. I'll just, you know, reiterate what I, you know, said earlier, like way, way at the beginning, is that someone needs to pay for this. The state has the ability to raise progressive taxation on the wealthiest New Yorkers, and should be

1	doing so, to shoulder the burden of some of
2	these.
3	But I'll cede the rest of my time, and
4	thank you again so much for taking your time
5	to answer our questions.
6	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: A pleasure.
7	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Assembly.
8	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: So we will go
9	to Assemblywoman González-Rojas.
10	ASSEMBLYWOMAN GONZÁLEZ-ROJAS: Hi.
11	Thank you, Commissioner, for being here.
12	My question is also in the same vein,
13	for students with special needs. The state
14	is proposing eliminating the 18.42 percent
15	state-share room and board for children with
16	severe disabilities. So I want to hear how
17	children will be hurt by this cut and how the
18	local school districts would have to pick
19	up or whether the local school districts
20	will have to pick up the funding, given that
21	they're struggling right now to meet the
22	needs of their own communities.
23	So if you could share more about how
24	we will be addressing those cuts.

1	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: So it really
2	is a it is a shift in funding, as I just
3	responded to Senator Brisport. So it would
4	require local school districts across the
5	state, right, depending on how many young
6	people they place through Committees on
7	Special Education, to absorb that portion of
8	the costs.
9	ASSEMBLYWOMAN GONZÁLEZ-ROJAS: Do we
10	have a sense how they're going to do that?
11	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: I am not
12	aware of any analysis that has been done, you
13	know, by the hundreds and hundreds of school
14	districts that we have in the state. I'm not
15	aware of that.
16	ASSEMBLYWOMAN GONZÁLEZ-ROJAS: I also
17	support Senator Brisport's comments about
18	taxing the wealthy to get there. So we have
19	a lot of proposals on the table, and we hope
20	to get the funding to the communities that
21	need it most.
22	Thank you.
23	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Understood.
24	Thank you.

1	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Okay, we go now
2	to Assemblyman Walczyk, three minutes.
3	ASSEMBLYMAN WALCZYK: Hi,
4	Commissioner. How are you today?
5	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: I'm well,
6	thank you.
7	ASSEMBLYMAN WALCZYK: I wondered if
8	you could tell me, a couple of years ago the
9	Governor had a task force on childcare
10	affordability, and I think a report was done
11	by that. Has that report been made public
12	yet?
13	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: You're right
14	that the Governor convened a Child Care
15	Availability Task Force at the end of 2018.
16	I have had the privilege of cochairing that
17	task force. They have done absolutely
18	amazing work. There is a final report that
19	has been drafted, and we are hoping to have
20	that report released very, very soon.
21	ASSEMBLYMAN WALCZYK: Thanks,
22	Commissioner. And appreciate your work on
23	the task force.
24	What does "very, very soon" look like

1	to you?
2	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: (Laughing.)
3	Soon. Just as soon as possible, Assemblyman.
4	We know everyone is very anxious, very
5	anxious to have the report released.
6	I will say, Assemblyman and this is
7	not a substitute for the release of the
8	report. But I will say that a number of the
9	things that you've heard me speak about
10	today, right, focusing on limiting family
11	copays, childcare deserts, reducing, right,
12	administrative burdens and duplicative
13	things, right, you know, are very reminiscent
14	of the kinds of things in the task force.
15	So although the task force has not
16	released its report, you know, we were very
17	strategic and intentional on bringing forward

some of the themes and recommendations in this year's budget proposal.

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ASSEMBLYMAN WALCZYK: Okay, I just --I just asked was -- I mean, I had the -- a different commissioner, and not you, but answer me in a letter in August saying "as expeditiously as possible." And that was

1	last August, and I still don't have an answer
2	on "as expeditiously as possible."
3	So "very, very soon" sounds good. I
4	look forward to reviewing it very, very soon.
5	And hopefully it has some answers dealing
6	with the patchwork of subsidies and payments
7	that we have across New York State.
8	So I represent two counties, it's kind
9	of a tri-county area. Constituents work in
10	one county, live in the other, and the
11	patchwork can be very difficult to navigate
12	for providers and for families.
13	Are you doing something about that in
14	this budget, and will the task force report
15	on that?
16	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yeah. So,
17	you know, not to give too much of a trailer
18	of the task force report, but that sort of
19	idea of consistency across counties, right,
20	is a theme that is discussed, and there are a
21	specific set of recommendations about that,

I think the one thing that is in this year's proposed budget that gets to that is

you know, in the task force report.

1	the, right, the \$40 million investment in,
2	right, sort of the 20 percent limit on
3	copays, right, across the state. So it is
4	one important step forward toward a sort of a
5	statewide standard that applies to all
6	families regardless of what county they live
7	in.
8	ASSEMBLYMAN WALCZYK: Thank you,
9	Chairwoman. Thanks, Commissioner.
10	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Of course.
11	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: We go to
12	Assemblyman Hevesi for his second round, five
13	minutes.
14	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: Commissioner, you
15	made it. We're almost done. So thank you so
16	much for hanging in there with us, and all of
17	the work that you're doing.
18	I got three questions, I'm going to
19	ask them quick in a short amount of time. If
20	I can ask you to keep your answers relatively
21	concise, I'd appreciate it.
22	To the first one, another of my
23	colleagues mentioned that our providers,
24	particularly well, it doesn't matter. All

1	of our providers have been taking federal
2	money from a variety of different sources and
3	are and I am deathly afraid that they're
4	going to be penalized for doing exactly what
5	the Governor asked them to do.

The Governor has been asking us to go after federal money for the better part of a year now. These providers followed that instruction. I just -- if you could give us some sort of assurance that their rates are not going to be hurt because they took the federal funds, that would be really important for these providers.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: So my quick response is I think I answered that same question earlier on, as asked by another member. So again, you know, completely in support of that, just want to make sure that we're not running afoul of any federal rules regarding, you know, double dipping in the federal pot, so.

ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: I appreciate it, Commissioner, thank you. I do.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: You're

1 welcome.

2	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: Second is MSAR
3	rates. Can you give us a sense of when
4	they're going to be published? Because, you
5	know, providers need to make their plans. So
6	I just wanted to get a sense from you when
7	you think those rates are going to be coming
8	out.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yes. So my hope is that the rates will be coming out very soon. They were due out some time ago. And I do understand that that creates some challenges for providers.

I will say, however, absent the official publication of the rates, we have been able to message to the procedures providers that in doing their budgets for this year, that they should assume that the rate structure and the improvements we made in the last rate package will hold true for this.

ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: That's great.

Okay. Fantastic, Commissioner.

And just one last question, and this

1	is the big topic I didn't touch on in my
2	first round. But this is childcare. And I'm
3	not going to I know. I know. I'm not
4	going to come back at you and ask you for the
5	release of the report. Although I've got to
6	be honest, I'm excited for a couple of
7	reasons. One, you know, the word-of-mouth
8	feedback about that report is it's stellar
9	and it calls for a wholesale change of the
10	childcare industry, which I think is
11	wonderful.
12	My concern is since we have a deadline
13	to spend by the way, you said
14	\$469 million? I thought it was 464. It's
15	469?
16	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: No,
17	469 million is our official number.
18	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: Thank you to the
19	Consolidated Appropriations Act. That's
20	great.
21	So you have that money, and you have a
22	deadline to spend it in the next two weeks,
23	regardless of when whether we get that
24	task force report out. I would hope that the

1	Executive and the Legislature could come to
2	agreement on how to spend that one-time lump
3	sum in a way that sets us up to succeed for
4	what the task force report will eventually
5	say. Is that a fair assessment?
6	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yeah. The
7	goal, right I think we're all aligned on
8	the goals here, right? It's a matter of how
9	we get there.
10	I just want to clarify, thank God we
11	don't have to spend it in the next two weeks.
12	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: No, no, no
13	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Two years.
14	Yeah. Yeah.
15	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: Two years. Yeah,
16	agreed a hundred percent. But, you know,
17	Commissioner, I've been watching this just
18	for a couple of years; I know you've been
19	doing this for a lifetime. The fact that
20	there is actually a lump sum of federal cash
21	to be used for childcare is a very exciting
22	prospect, and I look forward to working with
23	you, the professionals at OCFS, Division of

Budget, and the Governor on doing the best we

1	can for the children of New York State. This
2	is a great opportunity for us. I think we
3	could do a lot of good for a lot of kids and
4	families.
5	So I look forward to working with you,
6	and thank you for all your time and testimony
7	today.
8	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Thank you.
9	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: Thank you.
10	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you,
11	Assemblyman.
12	Thank you, Commissioner, I think we
13	have not I think, I know we have gone
14	through all of the members. Your information
15	has been very helpful. I know that we'll
16	continue to have some offline discussions, as
17	we have in the past.
18	And we look forward to some additional
19	funding in the next stimulus package that
20	we'll be discussing hopefully even more
21	expansion than we're talking about today.
22	So with that, want to thank you for
23	your participation
24	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Thank you.

1	THE MODERATOR: I'm sorry, I believe
2	we have one more member. I apologize.
3	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Oh, okay.
4	THE MODERATOR: Assemblymember Phara
5	Forrest.
6	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Right. I saw
7	her hand up, and then it disappeared.
8	So you're with us for another three
9	minutes, Commissioner. So we're going to go
10	for three minutes for Assemblywoman Forrest.
11	ASSEMBLYWOMAN FORREST: Thank you so
12	much.
13	Thank you again, Commissioner Poole,
14	for being with us today.
15	I do want to I know that
16	Chairman Persaud had raised her hand and
17	asked the question about the Summer Youth
18	Employment Program. I know she had requested
19	some information and you said you didn't have
20	it. But I would like to again request that
21	that information be forwarded to her, but
22	then also to us in general for Social
23	Services. Because I will have to say that
24	the loss of summer employment this summer had

1	quite an impact on the youth that are in my
2	district, but also on the employment of
3	vendors, right, vendors in the community.
4	I do think that we if given the
5	opportunity, that the vendors can transition
6	to online. And so online learning, online
7	employment, there's great room for college
8	preparation, career preparation. So please,
9	you know, this information would be very
10	important to our communities, and this
11	information could be shared amongst us all.

That's my only small request, and I give back my time, Chairman Weinstein.

OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Thank you.

We'll be sure to get that information,

Assemblywoman.

CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: And,

Commissioner, to the extent that you provide additional information to some of the members, if you could please share it also with myself and Chair Krueger, and we'll make sure that all members on the call — actually, all the members on the committee receive that information also.

1	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Yes, of
2	course.
3	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Summer Youth is
4	something we all care about very much.
5	So now I get to say I'll say good
6	morning to the next commissioner, instead of
7	good afternoon. Thank you.
8	OCFS COMMISSIONER POOLE: Thank you
9	all.
10	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: So now we're
11	going to call the Commissioner of the
12	New York State Office of Temporary and
13	Disability Assistance, Michael Hein, to join
14	us.
15	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Hello. How
16	are you doing?
17	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Good. Good.
18	So just a reminder, you know, you have
19	10 minutes to make your presentation. We're
20	happy for you not to take all the time. And
21	then we'll go to the chairs and then members
22	for questions. So proceed.
23	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Wonderful.
24	Good morning, Chairs Krueger,

1	Weinstein, Persaud and Rosenthal, and
2	distinguished members of the State Senate and
3	Assembly. I'm Mike Hein, Commissioner of the
4	Office of Temporary and Disability
5	Assistance, or OTDA. I'm pleased to have
6	this opportunity to discuss the 2022
7	Executive Budget and the critical work of our
8	agency.

As we collectively design solutions to the far-reaching impacts of COVID-19, what is clear is that New York's social safety net has never been more important. OTDA's core mission is to help vulnerable New Yorkers meet their essential needs and advance economically by providing opportunities for stable employment, safe housing and quality nutrition. This pivotal responsibility is accomplished in conjunction with the state's 58 social services districts and with your support.

While New York State has been at the forefront of combating this terrible virus, unfortunately we remain in the grasp of the global pandemic, and our fight for economic

recovery has just begun.

At the outset of this pandemic, OTDA took extraordinary steps to reimagine the way we do business. Our agency quickly adapted to support a remote workforce, where possible, and adjust the office space for those essential employees who needed to continue to report in person. I'm proud to say that even with these never-before-seen obstacles, OTDA's workforce rose to the challenge in carrying out our agency's core mission, while consistently going above and beyond to help our fellow New Yorkers.

As you know, unprecedented times have called for unprecedented governmental actions. To that end, we are grateful for both the Governor's and the State

Legislature's timely actions to ensure an effective eviction moratorium that clearly avoided a catastrophic homeless crisis across New York State.

And I'm happy to share with you that our agency has been tasked with the critical role of overseeing a new, federally funded

1	\$1.3 bi	llion	Emergency	Rental	Assistance
2	Program	this	year.		

This initiative will provide

desperately needed support for households

behind on their rent that have experienced

financial hardship as a result of COVID-19

and are at risk of homelessness or housing

instability. Those with the lowest incomes

will receive priority, including those who

are currently unemployed, greatly reducing

economic hardships for these families.

It's also important to properly set expectations. While this program will make a huge difference for many families and landlords, more federal funding will likely be required to fully address this pending national crisis.

Additionally, under the Governor's leadership we continue to make meaningful progress in our ongoing efforts to ensure that all New Yorkers have access to affordable, safe and secure housing over the long term. This includes the Governor's unprecedented \$20 billion, five-year housing

plan, which is creating or preserving 100,000
units of affordable housing and creating
6,000 new units of supportive housing.

I am pleased to report that the supportive housing component of this commitment has already been achieved and exceeded, and we are on track to meet the Governor's goal of creating 20,000 new supportive housing units over 15 years. And we will continue to press forward, because we know the need is great.

The Executive budget also continues
historic investments in the Homeless Housing
and Assistance Program, or HHAP. This program
provides capital grants and loans to expand
and improve the supply of permanent
supportive, transitional and emergency
housing for individuals experiencing
homelessness.

HHAP is unique among capital programs, in that its specific mission is to serve the most economically disadvantaged among us.

Thanks to the Governor and the State

Legislature, funding for this program was

1	doubled last year to \$128 million, and
2	continues at its highest level ever. And I'm
3	pleased to report that yesterday the Governor
4	announced that HHAP has awarded over \$90
5	million for 20 projects that, when complete,
6	will serve thousands of individuals in need
7	for many years to come.

And in addition to addressing housing needs, OTDA also assists vulnerable individuals and families with the resources they need to put food on the table.

Immediately after the onset of the pandemic, New York saw a dramatic increase in households seeking relief from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program , or SNAP.

In a program as large as SNAP, a 2 to 3 percent increase is significant and reflects a profound need. In 2020, we experienced an increase of over 7 percent. To help meet this need, OTDA aggressively sought federal waivers to ensure New Yorkers could continue to access SNAP while greatly expanding nutrition assistance for families

1	and individuals suddenly experiencing greater
2	need, some for the first time ever.
3	OTDA also acted quickly to secure
4	hundreds of millions of dollars in
5	COVID-specific funding to provide additional
6	supports for New Yorkers facing food
7	insecurity. This was accomplished largely
8	through two new programs that provided
9	significant relief for those adversely
10	affected by the pandemic. The Pandemic
11	Electronic Benefit Transfer program, or PEBT,
12	brought in more than \$1 billion in food
13	assistance for more than 2.5 million children
14	who were unable to access free school meals
15	due to COVID-related school closures
16	throughout New York State. And since March,
17	the SNAP Emergency Allotment program has
18	brought in more than \$100 million per month
19	in additional federal aid.
20	The \$1.1 billion in supplemental
21	benefits issued through December has ensured
22	that all SNAP households receive their
23	maximum monthly benefit, based on household

size. In January, the federal government

1	also temporarily increased benefits for all
2	SNAP households by 15 percent, which will
3	continue through June of this year.
4	Now as we look forward, OTDA is
5	continuing to work with the U.S. Department
6	of Agriculture to finalize a plan that will
7	provide a second round of PEBT to New York's
8	schoolchildren for this current school year.
9	We're also thankful that during such
10	difficult financial times, the Executive
11	Budget continues steady funding for OTDA's
12	core programs that serve as a lifeline for so
13	many in need. These programs include
14	temporary assistance; the Home Energy
15	Assistance Program, or HEAP; as well as other
16	key areas like child support, shelter
17	inspections, Fair Hearings, Summer Youth
18	Employment, and refugee assistance.
19	OTDA also proudly administers
20	life-altering disability determinations that
21	result in roughly \$1 billion being
22	distributed annually to help disabled
23	New Yorkers make ends meet.
24	Like all of you, we take very

1	seriously our role in helping vulnerable New
2	Yorkers meet their essential needs as they
3	strive to achieve independent financial
4	stability. With the Governor's leadership
5	and the leadership of the State Senate and
6	Assembly, New York has achieved so much in
7	this cause.

Now, after a year-long battle with COVID-19 that is far from over, and as we face the long road to economic recovery together, the role of human services and your support has never been more important. At OTDA we are confident that by offering critical assistance, informed by many lessons learned, and by embracing our collective humanity, we will emerge from this moment a better, stronger and more resilient New York State.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today, and I welcome any questions or comments you may have.

CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.

Before we go to the chair of -- our

1	chair of Social Services, I see that we've
2	been joined at some point earlier today by
3	Assemblywoman Hyndman, Assemblywoman Dickens
4	and Assemblywoman Hunter.
5	And now we are going to go to Linda
6	Rosenthal, chair of our Social Services
7	Committee, for 10 minutes.
8	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Thank you,
9	Chair Weinstein, Chair Krueger.
10	Hello, Commissioner. It's good to see
11	you in semi-person, since we've talked so
12	much on the phone.
13	First I'd like to say I'm delighted to
14	be the new chair of this committee and I'm
15	delighted to work with my friend Roxanne
16	Persaud, the chair in the Senate. And I
17	thank Andy Hevesi for his stewardship and
18	strong support here of this committee. I
19	have big shoes to fill, but I aim to fill
20	them, with all my colleagues' assistance.
21	So, Commissioner, I have many, many
22	questions for you. Let me first start with

the almost \$1.3 billion in rental assistance,

rent relief, that your agency is tasked with

23

1	distributing.
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I believe, first off, the ald should
flow to the low-AMI-band renters,
hard-to-reach populations, including gig
workers, people who work in the cash economy,
and undocumented immigrants those are key
as well as mom-and-pop landlords I think
need to be prioritized before the big
landlords, you know, which who can get
along quite well for a longer time than small
landlords. And also require that landlords
give tenants longer-term protections against
rent hikes and evictions and refusal to renew
leases, which happen.

What is your view on whether landlords will be the ones to apply, in this program, with tenant consent; a low-AMI band; and how to get the aid to simultaneously the tenants who qualify, but also the smaller landlords?

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Again, I
think that this is a great question. It's a
perfect way for us to kick this off. We're
talking about a large amount of money
designed to be able to make an enormous

1	difference in the lives of so many
2	New Yorkers who are really up against it and
3	really facing significant rent arrears,
4	facing the possibility of becoming homeless,
5	and nowhere else to turn. So we recognize

how serious and important this is.

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That said, we are awaiting some final federal guidance from the Treasury that will help us in the finalizing of this plan. But to your point, we absolutely believe in a centralized, statewide portal. We believe that landlords should be able to participate in it as well, and apply. Obviously the way that the federal dollars are structured, they will move through and be attached to the resident, so the client would have to agree and consent. But ultimately, providing an opportunity for landlords to participate in the process. We see as very much streamlining it and opening it up and speeding the dollars that would ultimately flow and make a huge difference in addressing rent arrears.

I would again share with everybody

1	that solving rent arrears is not something
2	new to OTDA. OTDA does this virtually every
3	day. Wherever they're in emergency
4	situations, we step in and are able to help.
5	This program, we believe, could be one of the
6	most influential parts of helping some of the
7	lowest-AMI population find financial
8	stability in a moment of extreme crisis. So
9	we agree that
10	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Can you
11	provide a little more detail about how the
12	hardship fund for people who are
13	undocumented? And how many people do you
14	believe this money will help?
15	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Again, I
16	think it's a great question. How deep and
17	how profound the need is to be able to solve
18	the rent arrears problem I think is an
19	important part of calculating that number.
20	We know it's significant. We know it won't
21	be the entirety of the situation.
22	So when it comes to the volume
23	excuse me, the volume that we're going to
24	see, it's unclear at this point. We've seen

L	what	happei	ned	with	previ	.ous	ıterat	lons	oi
2	this,	but w	we d	don't	know	the	total	volum	ne.

When it comes to the other part of your question, when you were talking about kind of whether or not -- the federal government did not put forth a citizenship test in this legislation, and we do not see that taking place in New York as well.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Okay, that's great. I'm sure we'll be talking further about this program as the days and weeks go on. But when do you think the money will start flowing?

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Well, again,
I noted that there's some -- we are awaiting,
and we expect it imminently, some guidance
from the Treasury. We are working also with
the local governments, because I think it's
important that everyone be aware of this.
While roughly \$800 million flowed to the
state, of the \$1.3 billion, \$247 million went
to New York City. And to 23 other local
governments, there's an additional \$234
million. Those are local governments who

1	opted in who happen to be in have in
2	excess of 200,000 residents. So we're
3	working with all of them as well to put all
4	of this under an umbrella.
5	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Okay. So
6	during COVID, the state has the state used
7	FEMA funding to de-densify congregate
8	shelters?
9	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: The answer is
10	yes.
11	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Okay. And
12	did the state direct social services
13	districts to use FEMA funds, did you direct
14	them to move people out of congregate
15	shelter?
16	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: No, we did
17	not. What happened early on
18	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL:
19	{Inaudible.}.
20	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: That's okay.
21	What happened early on in this process is we
22	put out clear guidance to all shelter
23	operators and to all districts to make it
24	clear exactly what our expectation was when

1	it comes to social distancing, when it came
2	to cleaning, when it came to the whole
3	laundry list of things that we've all heard a
4	million times over mask wearing and the
5	like.
6	And so we gave detailed protocols in
7	how the shelters must be operated. And as a
8	result, some of them made the decision to
9	make density reduction efforts and utilize
10	FEMA dollars in the process.
11	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Okay. Let
12	me ask you a question about FHEPS. From what
13	I understand, before families can get the
14	FHEPS aid from HRA, they must be sued for
15	eviction. But you know we don't have
16	evictions allowed right now. And also
17	tenants can't owe more than \$9,000, according
18	to state regs. Why can you not grant a
19	waiver so that tenants in desperate need of
20	help from OTDA and HRA can get it?
21	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Again,
22	another great question. I know it's very
23	popular at this point
24	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: I only ask

1	great questions, really.
2	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I appreciate
3	that. Again, they're thoughtful. And I
4	understand and respect that.
5	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Okay.
6	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: While we're
7	looking at FHEPS, we are faced with a
8	different challenge. I had such a wonderful
9	answer that I would love to have been able to
10	have a conversation about this with. We are
11	very much analyzing it, we're working to be
12	able to address it. And we believe that we
13	will be able to address this issue.
14	That said, there is a recent lawsuit
15	that was filed as of yesterday. And because
16	of that, it really limits my ability to be
17	able to have a conversation about this.
18	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Okay. Okay.
19	Well, I think it's important to get that
20	waiver out so people don't freak out that
21	they can't pay their rent, even though they'd
22	be eligible in other times.
23	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I would also

24 note -- I would also note -- I apologize. I

1	would also note that the moratorium that has
2	been put in place has done an extraordinary
3	job of ensuring that those individuals are
4	not negatively impacted in the process.
5	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Yes. Yes.
6	Absolutely.
7	The Homeless Housing and Assistance
8	Program, it's meant to create 20,000 units
9	over 15 years. But I think that it really
10	needs to be quickened. There are so many
11	people in need of supportive housing. And
12	while that is a noble goal, I think the state
13	has the ability and capacity to speed it up.
14	What's your opinion?
15	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: The state has
16	made some extraordinary changes to HHAP, and
17	I couldn't be more proud to be involved in
18	them. If we were having this conversation
19	three years ago
20	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: I know, but
21	we're having it now.
22	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: it would
23	be no, but if we were, the dollars

associated would be \$64 million. Okay? We

1	now find ourselves in a situation where it's
2	\$128 million. Not just last year, but in the
3	face of all the challenges fiscally that are
4	happening around the state, we still find
5	ourselves with level funding. So it's that
6	doubling of funding for HHAP.
7	And we continue to roll out
8	significant new projects again,
9	\$90 million in allocations announced just
10	yesterday. We're very active in the process.
1	We have reached we issued RFPs, the
12	results have come in, we've had some
13	extraordinary awards. So we're again,
14	we're excited about where we're at. Now, we
15	can always utilize more dollars. We
16	recognize that the need for affordable
17	housing is extreme.
18	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Great. I
19	have 25 seconds and a quick question to a
20	larger problem. You've read in the New York
21	Times about Victor Rivera, chief executive of
22	Bronx Parent Housing Network, allegations of

24 Was OTDA notified by anyone about

sexual abuse, financial misconduct.

1	these allegations prior to the Times coming
2	out with it? And what is OTDA's oversight
3	responsibility on these shelters?

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Sure. I think, first and foremost, we have to be very clear with this situation. If the former CEO of BPHN in any way -- if these allegations, which are horrific, are proven -- are proven, then he should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

When we look at this situation, it's a contractual agreement between New York City and BPHN, though there are state dollars attached to it. I know that DHS is very active in this process. They're examining the situation. They've told us that they are in the process of looking to replace not just the CEO with an interim person from the agency, but ultimately to replace the CEO with a CEO that reports directly to the city. Those are all notable efforts by the city.

But the reality is this. We are launching an investigation into DHS and how they have handled the situation, to make sure

1	that there was not anything that was
2	should have been addressed that wasn't. And
3	with that, if we identify anything, we will
4	move forward and address it very
5	aggressively.
6	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Thank you.
7	I'd like to follow up afterwards.
8	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Sure.
9	Absolutely.
10	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: But thank
11	you for
12	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Linda, you'll
13	have another five minutes after all the
14	members have gone, for a second.
15	We go to the Senate now for their
16	chair.
17	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Our chair of
18	Social Services, Roxanne Persaud, 10 minutes.
19	SENATOR PERSAUD: Thank you,
20	Madam Chair.
21	And, Commissioner, it's great to see
22	you. You know, it was a pleasure having a
23	conversation with you, as usual.
24	I'm just going to touch quickly on the

1	emergency rental assistance that Chair
2	Rosenthal touched on. If a tenant's locality
3	does not cover their 12 months of rental
4	arrears or provide prospective payments, will
5	they be able to apply to the state for
6	different payments? And also, will tenants
7	be provided a choice where they can apply for
8	funding?
9	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I'll answer
10	the second question first, how about that?
11	SENATOR PERSAUD: Okay.
12	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: The goal here
13	is to have all applications flow through a
14	central portal. And so we've had these
15	conversations with New York City, we've had
16	these conversations with all of the
17	districts, as well, who have resources that
18	have been allocated to them.
19	And I think it is almost universally
20	embraced that that is an important step in
21	the process, to have a central portal,
22	central eligibility determination, and
23	ultimately the ability to move dollars out
24	extremely quickly. And so there's a goal to

1	being Able to do that, and we see the state
2	as playing the pivotal part in that process.
3	When it comes to people's ability to
4	address issues that rent arrears that
5	exceed the 12 months and so to make sure
6	that everyone is on the same page, the
7	federal dollars that have been allocated
8	toward this allow for 12 months of rent
9	arrears to be paid and three months of
10	prospective rent as well. So we very much
1	are looking forward to be able to address a
12	large number of issues.
13	If it exceeds that, again, I think
4	we'll have to have bigger conversations about
15	those, about those particular situations
16	where it exceeds both 12 months of arrears
17	and three months of prospective rent.
18	SENATOR PERSAUD: Thank you.
19	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: You're
20	welcome.
21	SENATOR PERSAUD: Can you tell me,
22	will this program be assisting the foster

care population, the ones who are just aging

23

24

out?

1	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: It will apply
2	to anyone who is a renter.
3	SENATOR PERSAUD: Okay. And will the
4	beneficiaries of this program be required to
5	pay back any money at any time?
6	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: No.
7	SENATOR PERSAUD: Is that guaranteed?
8	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I feel like I
9	should have a longer answer. The answer is
10	no.
11	SENATOR PERSAUD: Okay. So we're
12	going to go to Summer Youth. And you know
13	we've had this conversation
14	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Absolutely.
15	SENATOR PERSAUD: and we'll
16	continue to have this conversation until we
17	have a full grasp of, you know, expanding the
18	number of youth that we can employ for the
19	summer.
20	As you know, last year New York
21	City there was a debacle with their Summer
22	Youth Program. Are we anticipating any
23	issues this year in the administration of our
24	Summer Youth Program?

1		~~~~~~~~~~			
	O'I'DA	COMMISSIONER	HEIN:	We are	not.

We are working very closely with New York
City to make sure that they don't make the
same challenges come forward that happened
last year. I'm not sure if everyone is aware
of this or not, but we should be clear: Last
year there was a decision by the city early
in the pandemic to cancel the Summer Youth
Employment Program. That was a unilateral
decision. Ultimately, they followed up with
a program that came forward that did not meet
what we consider the basic requirements,
which is employment and employment experience
for individuals.

We worked with them to be able to identify where they could improve and get something to us that we could ultimately approve. Unfortunately, what happened then was they released the exact same plan forward, which was troublesome.

I would be remiss if I didn't mention the fact that every single municipality in the State of New York, including very large ones that surround the Metro New York area,

1	were able to bring forward a plan that was
2	approvable.
3	So we are continuing to work with New
4	York City to ensure that doesn't happen,
5	because we understand the critical importance
6	of this program and how it makes a difference
7	in young people's lives.
8	SENATOR PERSAUD: Okay. Because we
9	didn't use the funding last year, what was
10	that money used for?
11	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I think it's
12	more of a conversation going forward on what
13	happens this year from a budgetary
14	perspective, and that should be considered in
15	the scope of the larger budget.
16	SENATOR PERSAUD: So can I ask what is
17	out there so since New York City didn't
18	use their full allocation, could that money
19	be added to this year's money so we can
20	expand the number of slots of summer youth
21	that we offer?
22	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: That sounds

an awful lot like a question for the Division

23

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of Budget.

1	SENATOR PERSAUD: Thank you. Going to
2	SNAP, you know, recently the Governor
3	announced, you know, the auto-enrollment for
4	SUNY students, and I think that's going to
5	cover 10,000 students. But there is no
6	conversation about, you know, the City
7	University of New York. They have a large
8	population of students in need also. Is
9	there a conversation that's being had about
10	that population?
11	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Absolutely.
12	And we're very excited. I mean, what you
13	just saw announced from SUNY is likely to
14	positively impact 20,000 individuals. So
15	we're excited about what that can mean, and
16	we firmly believe that working with CUNY, we
17	have the opportunity to be able to make a
18	similar difference right there.
19	Again, SNAP is such an amazing program
20	to be able to stabilize households.
21	SENATOR PERSAUD: Well, thank you.
22	There is a great need.
23	Does the state have any plans to offer
24	a simplified application for the elderly or

1	disabled? You know, we tend to hear how
2	cumbersome we know you know, during
3	this pandemic we've made modifications, yes.
4	Will these be permanent modifications so that
5	the elderly and disabled are able to apply
6	for benefits easier?

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: That really speaks to one of the core goals, which is to be able to limit bureaucracy, make it easier for people who are in need of services, and be a government that is continually evolving.

What you speak of is something that

I'm glad to be able to say is actually in

place right now, a simplified application for

seniors to make sure that we can maximize the

number of individuals.

It also gives me an opportunity to say something I think is really important for people to know. New York State is a leader when it comes to being able to identify individuals who qualify for SNAP, and then ultimately having them move through the process and be able to receive the benefits. My most recent data that I had put us at

1	number one or number two in the entire
2	nation, especially for seniors.
3	SENATOR PERSAUD: Well, thank you.
4	And I just want to make sure we remember it's
5	not only the senior population we're talking
6	about
7	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Absolutely.
8	SENATOR PERSAUD: we're talking
9	about the challenged populations also.
10	Is there any plan to increase funding
11	to food banks? You know, during this the
12	pandemic has shown us, you know, the great
13	need that our communities have, and many of
14	our food banks are struggling. Is there any
15	conversation around increasing funding to
16	food banks?
17	I know there's a, you know, from the
18	tax returns, you know, there's only \$280,000
19	that was being asked to be transferred to
20	Department of Health to be given to food
21	banks. But is your agency looking at trying
22	to get more money to food banks?
23	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: The answer
24	is, as you mentioned earlier, the food banks

1	will be receiving additional dollars this
2	year just simply by nature of the fact that
3	that portion of the tax returns that relies
4	on New York individuals and their incredible
5	ability to be able to step forward and
6	provide additional dollars when people are in
7	crisis the money that came forward there
8	ultimately goes to the Department of Health,
9	like you said, and through to food banks.
10	And that's really where the funding stream is
11	for the food banks.
12	We very much are focused on the SNAP
13	portion of it when it comes to nutrition
14	assistance.
15	SENATOR PERSAUD: Thank you. So can
16	you explain to us the unclaimed child support
17	proposal? Just, you know, seven year to two
18	year, taking away the five year, because
19	can you explain that entire process?
20	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I sure can.
21	When it comes to unclaimed funds, New

When it comes to unclaimed funds, New York State agencies have one specific model that is utilized. And many of you have experienced this, because you've set up and

L	worked with the State Comptroller on to
2	provide an easy access for your constituents
3	to be able to access unclaimed funds

The problem is there is one outlier to that, and that is unclaimed funds for child support. Again, OTDA is tasked with collection of child support dollars, and distribution of them. So in this situation, we have come across with a significant amount of dollars, and it takes action of the courts for us to be able to move those dollars. And it's so cumbersome that that process takes seven years. Okay?

It's inconceivable to me that a young person could need these things, that the parent could need these things so desperately, the custodial parent, and the money is there, and it's difficult for someone to be able to identify and access through the current process. Again, a seven-year process.

Transitioning over to operating not like an outlier, but operating just like every other agency in the state, would allow

1	this process to turn into a two-year plan.
2	And we would virtually immediately move over
3	\$7 million to be distributed in unclaimed
4	child support that we could all collectively
5	work towards getting those dollars into the
6	hands of the custodial parent who is
7	desperately in need.
8	SENATOR PERSAUD: Thank you,
9	Commissioner. I'll come back. Thank you.
10	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Okay, I think Ron
11	Kim from the Assembly is the next up.
12	Ron, are you there?
13	ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Yeah, I'm here, hold
14	on. There you go. Thank you.
15	It's good to see you, Commissioner.
16	Thank you for your testimony today.
17	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Give Ron five
18	minutes. Yes, thank you. Sorry, Ron.
19	ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Great, thank you.
20	Thank you, Chairwoman Krueger.
21	So a number of outside studies have
22	shown that there's approximately about
23	\$2.2 billion in rental shortfall. Is OTDA
24	keeping track of some of these studies, or

1	has it done an internal assessment of what
2	the demand is or what the market for rental
3	shortfall looks like versus what we're
4	providing in terms of relief?

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: We're very much aware of those studies that are out there. And there are competing studies that talk about the magnitude of the problem across the State of New York and in the City of New York as well.

We know the \$1.3 billion is unlikely to be sufficient. We are working with everybody to maximize it and ultimately to be able to work with the lowest-AMI population in an attempt to be able to ensure that the individuals who would be impacted the most directly and the most immediately are assisted first.

That said, we're also building a program that allows for additional federal dollars to flow through, and for a potential expansion in the program as well so we can help more and more New Yorkers in need.

ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Great. I mean,

	those are all great things to hear,
2	Commissioner. I'm glad that we're
3	structuring these programs more efficiently
1	and in a better way to reach our most
5	vulnerable members.

And I know, as you know, DHCR had I guess access to the first pot of money under the Emergency Rent Relief Act, of \$100 million. You know, we had a number of hiccups, and over and over throughout the hearings a number of our colleagues criticized how the applications were handled, there was a lack of transparency, we weren't reaching the people that we want to reach.

And I'm just wondering, are we actively sharing best practices notes? Are we learning from, you know, the shortfalls of DHCR, and are we making sure that OTDA is executing in a much better way?

And also in terms of the applications,

I will assume they're overlapping people that

are applying for relief. Is there a seamless

sharing of notes and data between the

agencies?

1 OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN:

Ms. Visnauskas and I have had exactly this conversation, and our teams have worked very closely together because we want to make sure that there's lessons learned here, that we're able to move forward and get these dollars out quickly.

We are very focused, again, on having landlord involvement in this process, because we see that as an opportunity to be able to make things move more quickly. So sharing those information is critically important.

When it comes to someone who has already applied, we're very much looking at a way to do some data matches that will allow us to be able to bring them under this umbrella.

ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: That's great, Commissioner, and thank you.

And I just want to reemphasize -- and you already mentioned that the federal government doesn't have any guidelines around citizenship. And as you know, there's -- so many of our constituents have been excluded

1	and are suffering through so much pain and
2	trauma. So it's good to hear that our
3	mission, our values are aligned in trying to
4	reach out to the immigrant and undocumented
5	communities as well.
6	Just for my remainder of time, I just
7	want to dive into a little bit of supportive
8	housing, if you will. You know, I think the
9	Governor in 2016, you know, said he was
10	committed that he would try to build
1	20,000 units of supportive housing. How many
12	units have been financed to date so far,
13	Commissioner?
4	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I don't have
15	the number right in front of me. Oh, wait,
16	there's here's the good news about Zoom,
17	guys. I have the ability to be able to look
18	to my right and to my left and have people
19	that are engaged in this tell me the numbers.
20	The answer is 7,000.
21	ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Seven thousand.
22	Okay, that's good to know. Okay, thank you.
23	And of the 20,000 units that were

committed -- or 7,000, I guess, how many

1	units are open and occupied by formerly
2	homeless households?
3	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: That I can't
4	speak to at this point. But I will find the
5	answer out, and we will get back to you.
6	ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Okay, Commissioner.
7	And I have a couple of follow-up questions in
8	regards to that as well, and I'll submit them
9	to you directly. Thank you so much for your
10	time, Commissioner.
11	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Thank you.
12	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
13	Next, for the Senate, Senator May,
14	five minutes, the chair of Aging.
15	Senator May, are you there? Hmm.
16	Perhaps we will go on and come back to
17	Senator May when we find her again.
18	Senator Sue Serino, are you there?
19	SENATOR SERINO: Yes, Madam Chair.
20	Thank you very much.
21	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: You're welcome.
22	Three minutes for Senator Serino. Thank you.
23	SENATOR SERINO: Thank you.
24	And it's so great to see you,

1	Commissioner Hein.
2	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: You as well.
3	SENATOR SERINO: Thank you very much
4	for being here.
5	You know, last year I was very happy
6	to see the additional \$5 million included in
7	the State Budget to address the issue of
8	homelessness among veterans. And I apologize
9	if somebody else has covered this; I was away
10	from the desk for a few minutes. Can you
11	give us an update on whether that funding was
12	ever released? And, if so, how it was used.
13	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: It was
14	released. And I'm proud to be able to say
15	that it has been fully utilized. I want to
16	be able to make sure that I get you a
17	specific breakdown of how it was utilized,
18	and I'll be more than happy to do that. But
19	I can tell you that it was fully utilized.
20	SENATOR SERINO: Okay, great. Thank

later. I appreciate that. And I also have my -- I'm always

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you, Commissioner. I'll follow up with you

talking about SSI, you know. As you know,

1	we've been trying for years to secure the
2	increase in the state supplement of the SSI
3	payments for individuals in adult care
4	facilities. And as you know, these payments
5	are their primary means for paying for
6	housing, care and services. And although a
7	bill has passed multiple times, it has been
8	consistently vetoed by the Governor. So the
9	SSI pass-through falls in your portion of the
10	budget here, and the current rate is only \$41
11	a day.

So last year I asked you if you thought this was sufficient, but now, especially in light of the COVID pandemic, I'm wondering if you believe that there should be a greater urgency behind the push to increase this allowance.

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Again, I don't think there's ever a question about the need. I think the question is really more of a budgetary discussion that needs to be addressed in the confines of the budget in its totality.

24 There's always need. And I think as

1	Commissioner Poole said beforehand, there's
2	always we always have need. We wish that
3	it was a limitless pool of resources, but we
4	recognize that that's not the case and we try
5	to do the best we possibly can to maximize
6	our impact with the dollars that are
7	available.
8	SENATOR SERINO: Thank you,
9	Commissioner. I'm going to keep pushing
10	every year, but I
11	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I know.
12	SENATOR SERINO: And I know your heart
13	is in the same place. So thank you very
14	much.
15	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Thank you.
16	SENATOR SERINO: Thank you,
17	Madam Chair.
18	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
19	Assemblymember Andrews?
20	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Actually,
21	Assemblyman Anderson.
	-
22	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Oh, I'm sorry.
23	Excuse me, I didn't realize you were back.
24	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.

1	Thank you, Senator, yes. Thank you for
2	covering.
3	ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Can I be
4	heard?
5	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: You can.
6	ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON: Okay. Thank
7	you, Chairwoman Weinstein and Chairwoman
8	Krueger, and Commissioner, for being here
9	this afternoon.
10	I have a few questions related to
11	housing subsidy. I know that the former
12	Social Services chair and now the new
13	Social Services chair, both Rosenthal and
14	Hevesi, have been, you know, big on the HSS
15	program, the Home Stability Support program,
16	which would provide essentially market-rate
17	vouchers to families to be able to afford to
18	live in units.
19	Where is the agency on that in terms
20	of your position on it? I know I know
21	that HRA downstate has taken a position on
22	it. What's OTDA's position on it?
23	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: We don't have

24 a position on it. When we're looking at

1	this, we understand the distribution of
2	supplements, we understand what currently
3	exists in the system. We also understand
4	what supplements are available in New York
5	City as well. But the agency itself does not
6	take a position on this legislation.

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ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON: That's fine.

Next question, Commissioner, for supportive housing. I want to make a -- this is actually a comment, not a question. I think that the state -- i.e., your agency, but particularly the Executive -- is moving incredibly slow on this supportive housing initiative. Twenty thousand units over 15 years is incredibly slow, and I think the state can do much better given the drastic circumstances that we are in as it relates to supportive housing and the needs of folks for those very critically important wraparound services, so that folks who are either returning home from incarceration, folks who need mental health supports, folks who are leaving facilities that are increasingly closing across the state need supportive

1	housing, among many other categories and
2	groups.
3	So I just want to make that comment
4	that the state is moving incredibly slow on
5	that, and we need to do better on that.
6	Question for you, Commissioner. In
7	terms of Fair Hearings and negative case
8	actions, are you aware of any Fair Hearings
9	that are taking place on any social service
10	cash assistance obviously, you guys only
11	cover cash assistance related cases? And
12	if so, what steps is your agency taking to
13	ensure that there are no negative case
14	actions and Fair Hearings?
15	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: From a Fair
16	Hearings perspective, we obviously operate
17	that portion of state government. And there
18	has been really a herculean effort by the
19	team at Fair Hearings to be able to ensure
20	that these critical cases get heard and heard
21	quickly.
22	That said, there was a absolute crush
23	of cases to be able to address

ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON: Can you hold

1	on? My time is wait, can you just answer
2	on the back end? I just want to get this
3	last question in.
4	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Of course.
5	ASSEMBLYMAN ANDERSON: In terms of
6	HEAP, have you seen an increase or a decrease
7	in the administration of HEAP? What
8	resources does your agency need to
9	thoughtfully execute the HEAP program across
10	the state?
1	I know we've been receiving increases
12	in my district, but I want to hear what the
13	agency is doing overall just given the
14	context of the pandemic. Thank you.
15	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: You're more
16	than welcome. Thank you.
17	When it comes to HEAP, what we did
18	with the HEAP dollars is we were able to have
19	multiple emergency allocations through the
20	course of the year, and we extended the
21	application process I think we went from
22	the benefits from March 16th of 2020 through

August 31st of 2020, rather than closing in

the spring. So there's been an extension in

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1	the process. Multiple emergency allocations
2	have been made available to people in need.
3	And in addition to that, we were able
4	to provide a cooling component, and we're
5	excited about what this can do for people.
6	Obviously facing the challenges of a hot
7	summer, COVID, quarantining, for some
8	individuals, especially seniors, especially
9	individuals with serious medical conditions,
10	the ability to have an air-conditioner can be
11	absolutely pivotal. And so we're pleased to
12	have been able to move forward.
13	I would say one other item when it
14	comes to HEAP that I think we should talk
15	about is we have moved to the point where we
16	believe there are dollars available to
17	provide assistance when it comes to
18	utilities, in addition to the \$1.3 billion
19	that we'll be looking to work with rent
20	arrears on.
21	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you,
22	Commissioner.
23	Now we go to the Senate.

CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.

1	Senator Brian Kavanagh.
2	SENATOR KAVANAGH: Hi. Am I on?
3	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: You're on.
4	SENATOR KAVANAGH: All right, forgive
5	me. Too many too many switches.
6	Thank you, Commissioner. Thank you to
7	all of the chairs, you know, chairing this
8	very productive hearing.
9	Commissioner, I want to thank you for
10	your comments about the rent relief program.
11	And I was particularly heartened to hear you
12	say that the state does not intend to
13	restrict it with respect to undocumented
14	immigrants, I think that's in response to
15	a colleague's question. I think that's very
16	important and, you know, has been a gap in
17	our work in this area so far.
18	I want to talk to you a little
19	follow up about some of the questions you've
20	had about homelessness. You testified as to
21	various the state's various approaches.
22	Can you talk about the scope of homelessness?
23	Do you have a does the state have an

overall sense of the numbers of people who

1	are currently homeless or who are, you know,
2	so underhoused that they might be at risk of
3	homelessness?
4	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Absolutely.
5	When we're talking about these kinds of
6	numbers, we're talking about you know,
7	again, they are very large: 92,000
8	individuals who are homeless statewide.
9	I think that when we have this
10	conversation about that number and it is a

I think that when we have this conversation about that number -- and it is a very large number, and it speaks to the importance of affordable housing and other actions that we can take to be able to reduce that number -- I think it's also important that we highlight the fact that unlike many states, because of New York's right-to-housing laws, in excess of 95 percent of the people who find themselves homeless are sheltered. You know, and I think that's a really important point to be able to make when compared to what happens in many other states, where you see tent cities and extraordinarily troubling sights.

SENATOR KAVANAGH: And in terms of

1	the obviously at any given moment, you
2	know so that's 90,000, that's a rough
3	census of people who are in shelter
4	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Sure.
5	SENATOR KAVANAGH: facilities. And
6	that includes government facilities and also,
7	you know, churches and other sort of more
8	informal programs?
9	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Correct.
10	SENATOR KAVANAGH: Okay. And what is
11	the what is the scale of units that you
12	can make available to homeless people in a
13	given year at this point?
14	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I'm not sure
15	<pre>I'm are we talking about shelters or are</pre>
16	we talking about
17	SENATOR KAVANAGH: No, I'm talking
18	permanent housing units. I'm the Housing
19	chair, so I do housing. I'm on the Social
20	Service Committee, but I'm I'm trying to
21	understand the you mentioned a couple of
22	your programs. We mentioned a few different
23	routes to putting homeless families into
24	permanent housing, including you know, or

1	keeping people in permanent housing.
2	Is there any sense of how all of these
3	things fit together and the overall numbers
4	that are available?
5	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Sure. I
6	think when we complete this most recent round
7	of HHAP, I think you're probably talking
8	somewhere in the area of around 1100 or 1200
9	brand-new units, in addition to the existing
10	units that are out there.
11	SENATOR KAVANAGH: Per year.
12	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Yes.
13	SENATOR KAVANAGH: Okay. And I see my
14	clock
15	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I think that
16	speaks to the that's just in HHAP, and it
17	speaks to the importance of the 128 million,
18	the doubling of those dollars.
19	SENATOR KAVANAGH: Right. And that's
20	an important program, and I support that
21	program. And I see my time the clock has
22	run. Just I will I will want to follow up
23	just on whether the state has like a sort

of an overall sense of the resources

1	available for to place people who are
2	currently homeless into permanent housing.
3	Because, we mentioned one option that has
4	been on the table was mentioned before, but I
5	think a lot of us, you know, are really
6	committed to the notion that we need to do a
7	lot more in that area. But three minutes is
8	very quick, and I appreciate your testimony
9	so far. Thanks.
10	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Thank you so
11	much.
12	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
13	Assembly.
14	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: We go to
15	Assemblywoman Reyes.
16	ASSEMBLYWOMAN REYES: Thank you,
17	Chairwoman. And thank you, Commissioner
18	Hein, for answering our questions.
19	I have three very quick questions,
20	I'll ask them and see if you can answer for
21	me.
22	So I've been working with Senator
23	Persaud on enrolling New York State in the
24	federal Restaurant Meals Program. Just

1	wondering what your thoughts are on the
2	implementation, perhaps the cost of
3	implementing such a program that would allow
4	the disabled seniors and the homeless
5	population to use their SNAP benefits for
6	prepared meals.
7	Also I know that given the recent
8	lawsuit on the FHEPS program, you may not be
9	able to comment, but just wondering what
10	OTDA's reasoning was behind not waiving the
11	lawsuit requirements for families in New York
12	City, but not for those outside of New York
13	City.
14	And also given the rise of
15	single-adult homelessness across the state,

And also given the rise of single-adult homelessness across the state, does the state currently fund any rental assistance programs for single adults?

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Okay, I'll go

as quickly as I can.

First off, you've chosen a wonderful Senator to partner with. Secondly, when it comes to the hot meals portion of it, I can't give you an exact dollar value of what the cost would be associated with having hot

meals or restaurants associated -- involved in the process.

What I can tell you is there's been an aggressive effort -- in fact, New York State was the first in the pilot program for USDA to be able to do online SNAP benefits. We're excited about what that can mean. It means a lot, obviously, to people who are shut-ins, seniors, people with disabilities. And we've seen an absolute explosion, as you can imagine, of this over the course of the last year when it's been fully -- or when it's been operational.

It's a pilot program. There are a limited number of participants. We are working with USDA because they are the ones that determine whether a retailer can be part of that process. And we're looking to grow it aggressively, because we see real value in it.

But I will say that that's the avenue that we have at this point. USDA has not approved a restaurant process going forward at this point. So there will be -- it would

1	be an effort to be able to get USDA to engage
2	in the process.
3	ASSEMBLYWOMAN REYES: And my other
4	questions?
5	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I'm sorry,
6	which other ones were we talking about? If I
7	missed one, I apologize.
8	ASSEMBLYWOMAN REYES: I had a question
9	on FHEPS on OTDA's position for not
10	waiving the lawsuit requirement for New York
11	City families, as opposed to out-of-New York
12	City families.
13	And then do you have any rental
14	assistance programs for single homeless
15	adults?
16	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Yes, there
17	are rental assistance programs for senior
18	homeless adults.
19	ASSEMBLYWOMAN REYES: Single homeless
20	adults.
21	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Yup. Yup,
22	single homeless adults.
23	They're I'm going to come to the
24	FHEPS program you were talking about. Again,

1	this is a conversation that I would love to
2	have at this point, but we are limited
3	because of the litigation.
4	ASSEMBLYWOMAN REYES: Understood.
5	Thank you.
6	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: You're
7	welcome.
8	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
9	We'll go back to the Senate now.
10	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you very
11	much. Our next questioner is Senator Rachel
12	May, who gets five minutes as the Aging
13	chair.
14	SENATOR MAY: Thank you, Senator
15	Krueger. And hello, Commissioner.
16	I just have one question. This is
17	based on one of my constituents brought
18	this question to me. She has been on SNAP
19	for a while. And when the supplemental SNAP
20	benefits started to come in last spring, she
21	discovered that she was able to do some
22	really smart purchasing for her family. Like
23	she was able to buy a whole side of beef and
24	keep it for months of good nutrition for her

1	family.
2	And she brought to me a question about
3	how we can make it possible for people on
4	SNAP to plan ahead or to have, you know,
5	cooperative buying options or something like
6	that, so that they can use these funds in a
7	long-term way that's more efficient than
8	just, you know, week-to-week budget planning.
9	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I don't have
10	a great answer for you at this point, because
11	to be quite frank with you, it's something
12	that we really should explore more, about the
13	opportunity to be able to utilize co-ops and
14	additional purchasing power. And that really
15	is driven by where SNAP dollars can be
16	allocated. But I'll explore it.
17	SENATOR MAY: Thank you. I hope you
18	will
19	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Absolutely.
20	SENATOR MAY: because she said all
21	of a sudden her family had way better

nutrition and her peace of mind was better --

you know, all kinds of things were better

because she was able to plan ahead.

22

23

1	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I will tell
2	you, it also gives me an opportunity to talk
3	briefly about really how the PEBT program
4	launched as well. That was one of those
5	programs that hundreds of employees of OTDA
6	stepped forward, built a call center,
7	delivered this PEBT program, working with the
8	schools and making sure where that we got
9	where we needed to be, ultimately moving a
10	billion dollars in aid to 2.5 million kids in
11	a very short window of time.
12	It's one of those silent successes in
13	this whole process.
14	SENATOR MAY: Great. Thank you very
15	much.
16	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Sure.
17	SENATOR MAY: That was my only
18	question. I yield my time back.
19	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
20	Assembly.
21	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes, we go now
22	to Assemblywoman Lunsford, three minutes.
23	Jen, are you there?
24	ASSEMBLYWOMAN LUNSFORD: I am, hello.

1	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Okay.
2	ASSEMBLYWOMAN LUNSFORD: We'll get the
3	unmute.
4	So thank you, Commissioner. I just
5	have a very quick question. Funding for
6	childcare subsidies has always come to
7	New York from TANF funding. And this year
8	the TANF funds going directly to childcare in
9	the budget has dropped by almost
10	\$200 million. Can you tell me, if you know,
11	what are those funds going to? Has there
12	been a surge in public assistance claims?
13	We're just trying to figure out where that
14	money is.
15	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: This is
16	really a budgetary action. I think it's
17	important to highlight this one. While you
18	will see a significant reduction in OTDA's
19	budget when it comes to this, you will see a
20	corresponding increase in OCFS's budget. So
21	it was simply a shift from OTDA to OCFS.
22	ASSEMBLYWOMAN LUNSFORD: Okay. That's
23	all I have. I cede my time. Thank you.
24	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Okay.

1	We go to the Senate. You're muted,
2	Senator Krueger.
3	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: So sorry.
4	I was saying we're on a roll. Senator
5	Brisport, five minutes, since he's the chair
6	of Children and Families. Thank you.
7	SENATOR BRISPORT: Thank you,
8	Madam Chair.
9	And hello, Commissioner. We haven't
10	met yet, but hi. Good to meet you. Senator
11	Brisport.
12	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Good to meet
13	you too.
14	SENATOR BRISPORT: So I represent a
15	district in Central Brooklyn, but I would
16	like to use some time just to talk about
17	something that happened upstate, in
18	Rochester. And I want to come back to the
19	question of using FEMA funding to decrease
20	density in congregate shelters.
21	I read an article and I saw a story of
22	the House of Mercy, you know, homeless
23	shelter in Rochester, where Sister Grace,
24	who's the director has been in the news

1	previously asking for help to open up hotel
2	space to decrease density in her shelter.
3	That did not come, that did not happen.
4	There was a COVID outbreak inside of the
5	homeless shelter, they had to shut down the
6	entire shelter temporarily. And, you know,
7	they've reopened since at a limited capacity.
8	But my question is, you know, why
9	hasn't the state done more to direct
10	localities to use these FEMA funds to open up
11	hotels? And what could we be doing more?
12	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I think
13	your question is perfect, although I don't
14	know all the specifics of that particular
15	case.
16	What I will tell you is by sending out
17	very clear guidelines and working with
18	shelter operators and working with local
19	social service districts, we've been
20	crystal-clear about what our expectation is.
21	We also do inspections in that process, to
22	make sure that people are living up to what
23	they're supposed to be doing in this process.

So again, many districts have chosen

to use FEMA dollars specifically for this,

for density reduction, and for assistance to

be able to address exactly what you're

talking about.

And I will say this. While we have all experienced these tragic losses as a result of COVID-19 and we've seen infection rates rise and fall and rise again, we would say that because of the actions that we have taken within the shelters and with local social service districts, even though we may have additional comorbidities or other issues associated and risk factors associated with shelter residents, we have not seen a proportionate number of people who have passed or levels of infection rate. Across the entirety of the system.

SENATOR BRISPORT: Thank you so much,

Commissioner. And just a quick question, a

second one, is just I have a question about

F-H-E-P-S, or FHEPS, I believe. Do you have

a number of how many families are on FHEPS

each year, how many in New York City and

outside of New York City?

1	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I don't have
2	the exact number at this point. But we know
3	that there obviously is a significant amount.
4	Again, what I spoke of earlier is the ability
5	to be able to have wonderful folks in the
6	room with me, and they are telling me that
7	the answer is 10,500 in New York City.
8	Individuals on FHEPS.
9	SENATOR BRISPORT: Well, thank you so
10	much. Those are my questions, Commissioner.
11	I really appreciate you taking the time.
12	I will yield the rest of my time.
13	Thank you.
14	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Pleasure to
15	meet you.
16	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
17	Assembly. Assembly? Anybody there?
18	Okay, perhaps not. Let's see if I car
19	
20	ASSEMBLYWOMAN GONZÁLEZ-ROJAS: Hi,
21	this is Jessica González-Rojas. I think I
22	was up next, but I'm waiting for the
23	chairwoman.
24	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: There are lists

1	up, so I'm just quickly trying to get to it.
2	Yes, I think you are next. Thank you.
3	ASSEMBLYWOMAN GONZÁLEZ-ROJAS: Thank
4	you so much. Thank you, Commissioner, very
5	nice to meet you. I'm
6	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: You as well.
7	ASSEMBLYWOMAN GONZÁLEZ-ROJAS: also
8	a new Assemblywoman from Queens.
9	My question is related to the
10	administration's position on the Section
11	8-like program, the Housing Access Voucher
12	Program, which is Bill S2804 and A3701. It's
13	a proposal by Senator Kavanagh and
14	Assemblymember Cymbrowitz that would create a
15	statewide voucher program that covers a
16	hundred percent of fair market rent and help
17	people receiving public assistance, Social
18	Security income, and people who are
19	undocumented.
20	So can you share your position on the
21	bill and your rationale for that position.
22	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: This is
23	obviously a comprehensive question. The
24	challenge that we have is because the fact

1	that it is pending legislation, it's not
2	something that an agency would typically
3	comment on. We understand the importance of
4	the discussion, we understand the issues at
5	hand. But because it's pending legislation,
6	an agency doesn't traditionally take a
7	position.
8	ASSEMBLYWOMAN GONZÁLEZ-ROJAS: Okay.
9	Well, thank you.
10	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Okay, are you
11	ceding the rest of your time?
12	ASSEMBLYWOMAN GONZÁLEZ-ROJAS: Yes, I
13	will cede the rest of my time.
14	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: We'll go back
15	to the Senate then.
16	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Okay, thank you.
17	I think I'm next up. Good afternoon.
18	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Senator.
19	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Nice to see you
20	again.
21	Following up on two different paths
22	that were started down, one about supportive
23	housing so I think probably this entire
24	Hollywood Squares group could agree that we

1	like	e sur	pport	ive	hou	ısing,	we	see	it	as	а	wi	n,
2	we h	nope	that	we'	re	movino	r mo	ore	quio	ckly	7 (on	it.

With that in mind, the Governor has referenced in his budget, in the language bills, the concept of supporting transferring perhaps commercial buildings into supportive housing buildings, at least in the City of New York.

So here's my question. Would you agree that's only a good idea if there are service dollars following those new units?

Because if we suddenly add on additional supportive housing, which I very much want us to do, but from a different source with a different time frame and conceivably with a completely different application process — if we don't have the services in place when we take those buildings over, what we hope to do falls apart.

So are you prepared to commit that if the state goes down that road you're going to have the service dollars to do what we need to do?

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Obviously

1	ESSHI funding is pivotal to being able to
2	make a difference in so many of the
3	supportive housing situations. What you're
4	speaking of, though, again, I don't know of
5	any that are scheduled to be online
6	immediately. And again, it's more of an EDC
7	conversation, because I know that they are
8	very actively involved in that process, in
9	that initiative.
10	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: They won't come
11	up with supportive they're not going to
12	come up with service dollars year after year,
13	Mike, right? We know that.
14	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I I fully
15	understand the importance of service dollars
16	following the need for supportive housing.
17	So again, we'll continue to move forward as
18	that initiative evolves.
19	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Okay. Thank you.
20	And then there was another there
21	was a follow-up question, and now I'm
22	completely blanking. I will have to follow
23	up with you separately, because I don't
24	remember

1	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I was going
2	to say, reach out anytime and we'll touch
3	base.
4	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Very good. Thank
5	you. I'll cede my time to the Assembly.
6	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: We'll go to
7	Assemblywoman Forrest, three minutes.
8	Is Phara there?
9	ASSEMBLYWOMAN FORREST: Hello. Okay?
10	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Hello,
11	Assemblymember.
12	ASSEMBLYWOMAN FORREST: Yes, thank
13	you. Commissioner Hein, hello.
14	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Hello.
15	ASSEMBLYWOMAN FORREST: Hi. Okay. So
16	my question for you is that Biden issued an
17	EO asking the Department of Ag to consider
18	expanding and increasing SNAP benefits. The
19	expansion would increase benefits for
20	low-income students and those receiving the
21	max SNAP benefit.
22	Has the state received any guidance
23	regarding this expansion? And will the state
24	continue to apply for waivers allowing people

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OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: The answer to
your question about the waivers is yes, we
will continue to apply for these waivers. We
think it's pivotal in the process.

And I don't have an answer for you on the other piece, but I will get you an answer.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FORREST: Okav. And then my second question is regarding the distribution under the rental -- the money for the rental assistance. So one article had stated -- I was reading an article that landlords and tenants do concur that a landlord-based application system would be better as far as making sure that the \$1.3 billion, that was the number, actually gets to who it needs to get to, which is the landlords, right? Because the tenant is a middleman. If we can just minimize the fact that, you know, -- we minimize and help increase the chances that rent arrears can be addressed and that to increase eligibility for people who are nontraditional workers or

1	immigrant families, I think that the landlord
2	application, the landlord being able to apply
3	on behalf of their tenants would be a good
4	idea.
5	What is your take on this? Is this
6	something that OTDA is considering?
7	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Very much so.
8	We agree, in setting up a program like this,
9	that there will be dual entry points. So
10	while there's a single application, we
11	believe that it makes perfect sense to be
12	able to have an opportunity for a tenant
13	because that will be appropriate in certain
14	conditions, for a tenant to be able to apply
15	and then work with the landlord. There will
16	also be scenarios where it makes a lot of
17	sense for the landlord to apply and then work
18	with the tenant and work from that
19	perspective in the application.
20	So we see both. So I think we share
21	the desire to have both tenants and landlords
22	involved in the application process.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FORREST: For my last 10

seconds, do you have any strategies,

23

1	straight-out strategies to increase this
2	application being available to landlords?
3	How will the what's your ideas on
4	accessibility?

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: One of the goals, I think, is to be able to work with the community-based organizations, working with, obviously, the local social service districts as well, and the local governments — all with an eye towards outreach. This is going to be a herculean effort to make sure that we get outreach where it needs to be, that we get quality applications in, and that we're able to move dollars out quickly.

So we absolutely believe that from the administrative dollars that are available to local governments in this process, they should be utilizing them absolutely towards quality outreach and extensive outreach, especially in underserved areas who have been disproportionately negatively impacted by COVID-19.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN FORREST: I have one

1	last thing. Sorry, Chairwoman Weinstein.
2	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: No,
3	Assemblywoman, we have to move on. But you
4	can send the question in writing.
5	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Please reach
6	out directly.
7	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Okay. We gave
8	you a little extra time there.
9	Senate, do you have a
10	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: We do. We have a
11	second round for our chair, Roxanne Persaud.
12	SENATOR PERSAUD: Thank you, thank
13	you, thank you. Commissioner, I just have to
14	follow up. I have four questions, actually,
15	and I want to follow up on the child support
16	discussion that you had just now.
17	As part of the proposal, it's
18	\$7 million for a one-time windfall. And of
19	that, \$7 million, \$5 million is going to the
20	federal government and 2.5 to about 2.5 to
21	the state? And then after that, it's like
22	about a million each year goes to the
23	Comptroller, and we're the state is
24	keeping a little over \$300,000 and, you know,

parts of this process.

2	Could you explain all of that?
3	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: The dollars
4	that we're talking about are significantly
5	more than those dollars that you were
6	discussing. The \$7 million would flow
7	directly to the Comptroller's office,
8	ultimately to be distributed. From that
9	point at any one time, there's a large
10	amount of uncollected. We're talking about
11	numbers that are in the area of \$70 million
12	or \$80 million. And they're at different

So we would see a regular flow of dollars to the Comptroller's office for undistributed that would then have the ability to be able to be in the hands of individuals who it should be.

SENATOR PERSAUD: And could you explain, how much of the money that we're sending to the Comptroller is actually going to the federal government? And why is it that we're holding money that goes to the feds?

1	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: We don't
2	think there's any dollars that flow to the
3	federal government in this process.
4	SENATOR PERSAUD: Okay, can you just
5	check that and get back to us? Because
6	that's what I'm being told.
7	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Of course.
8	Of course. Absolutely.
9	SENATOR PERSAUD: So thanks for that.
10	Another thing, on SNAP benefits, you
11	know, you've done a great job applying for
12	waivers and all of that.
13	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Thank you.
14	SENATOR PERSAUD: Are you still going
15	to apply for any more waivers just to make it
16	easier for New Yorkers to receive SNAP
17	benefits?
18	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: We anticipate
19	that we will continue to provide waivers for
20	individuals as much as we possibly can.
21	Obviously, one of the goals in this
22	entire process was making sure that we could
23	limit the number of times an individual would
24	have to go into a social service office. We

wanted to make it as easy as possible for the individual facing all the crises that were happening all around us. We also wanted to protect the workforce in local social service districts as well in that process.

So we anticipate being able to fully examine that, continue to look at these waivers and think about this from a public health perspective, first and foremost, and then obviously ease of use and streamlining of the process.

I would also share with you that some of the waivers -- again, the waivers have forced us to rethink how we do business in certain areas. And so I would expect that some of them will continue for a long period to come, if not permanently.

SENATOR PERSAUD: I'm happy to hear you're thinking of some that are permanent, because, you know, I'm thinking of some that should be permanent. So I'm happy to hear we'll continue that conversation.

So, quickly, on Code Blue, the funds are being reduced again. Is there a decrease

1	in the need for shelter beds? You know, and
2	is the current demand being met? Because
3	we're seeing this trend of decrease, decrease
4	in housing and homelessness funding.
5	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Obviously
6	during the Code Code Blue is, again,
7	subject to the same challenges that we have
8	seen across the board where you see a
9	5 percent reduction within the budget,
10	obviously addressing the huge challenges that
11	are happening with a \$15 billion budget gap
12	and the like.
13	What I will say is the allocation that
14	has been made to Code Blue is still
15	sufficient to be able to meets the demands
16	with which districts have come forward over
17	the course of the past year.
18	SENATOR PERSAUD: Okay, so you're
19	saying but there are districts with
20	homeless people sleeping on the streets that
21	are not really coming forward?
22	(Overtalk.)
23	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: No, I think
24	that every district is coming forward,

1	absolutely.
2	SENATOR PERSAUD: And as you know, you
3	know, we've been pushing for that diaper bill
4	legislation that we're looking to offer
5	supplements, subsidies for diapers to needy
6	families. And the Governor has this
7	initiative of distributing the 20 million
8	diapers. What is your agency's role in that?
9	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: We don't
10	really have a role in that process. Though
11	we understand the desire to be able to make a
12	difference in the lives of young parents who
13	are facing this demand, this added demand
14	that comes with providing for a baby.
15	SENATOR PERSAUD: Again, I hope you
16	know that we can come together to get the
17	diaper legislation that I have moving forward
18	so that we can assist more families who are
19	desperately in need.

So again, Commissioner, it's great seeing you. Thank you for answering my questions, and we will follow up. Thank you.

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: You as well. Thank you.

1	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
2	Assembly?
3	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes, we have
4	Assemblywoman Mitaynes before we go to
5	Assemblywoman Rosenthal. So three minutes.
6	ASSEMBLYWOMAN MITAYNES: Hi. Thank
7	you very much. Thank you for being here.
8	I just wanted to just hearing some
9	of what was said earlier, I just want to
10	mention that there is, to my understanding,
11	10 percent set aside in the budget for
12	outreach to be used to communicate with
13	folks.
14	But my question, my question is around
15	conversions of hotels and commercial property
16	to permanent housing in New York. The
17	Governor had proposed a plan to convert
18	distressed hotels and commercial space into
19	permanent housing. How much money will be
20	allocated for this proposal? How many units
21	do you estimate could be created? And is the
22	administration planning to use nonprofit
23	developers to convert units into housing?
24	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Again, I

L	think you're asking very valuable questions
2	when it comes to the conversion, but it's not
3	something that's directly tied to OTDA. So I
4	can't really answer these questions.

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What I can do is say the 10 percent set-aside is actually not just for outreach, it's for all the administration of the program. This program is designed to be very lean, the \$1.3 billion one, so the 10 percent set-aside is for all administration. That means the central portal, any IT associated with that. It means any of the call centers that would be there, to be able to set up to make sure that someone who had technology challenges and couldn't apply online could still apply by phone or by mail. It's a whole host of those kinds of -- as well as the distribution of funds as well, in addition to all of the outreach that we know is critically important.

 $\hbox{So there is a lot that falls under} \\$ that category.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN MITAYNES: And getting back to the -- to just follow up on the

1	question of Assemblymember Forrest Souffrant,
2	there's many more there's less landlords
3	than there are tenants. They have management
4	offices, so it's easier for them to actually
5	apply.

Mouldn't it be easier and faster to make sure that we're getting the money that's needed to our small mom-and-pop landlords by just targeting them? And this way they would be applying themselves, and they would be getting the funds directly themselves.

Wouldn't it be a better allocation to just focus on them to be able to apply than have tenants do it, who may or may not know or may not be able to get the access? And it would just take longer, I believe.

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: We really don't view this as an either/or. We want to make sure that is a quilt in the process.

And so we fully anticipate that there will be tenants that will want to apply in the process, they'll want to kind of run that whole entire process from start to finish and work with the landlord. We also understand

1	that there are landlords who will want to be
2	able to do this for their tenants. We'll
3	work with organizations.
4	I also think that the outreach that we
5	talk about is absolutely focused on being
6	able to help individuals and lower AMI and be
7	able to assist them. But it's also to be
8	able to help those small mom-and-pop
9	landlords who may struggle to be able to
10	figure out how to participate in the program.
11	So it's not an either/or. We think we can be
12	able to do both.
13	ASSEMBLYWOMAN MITAYNES: Thank you.
14	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you. We
15	now go to our chair of Social Services, Linda
16	Rosenthal, for her second five minutes on the
17	clock. Thank you.
18	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Thank you.
19	Hi, Commissioner.
20	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Hello.
21	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Good to talk
22	to you again.
23	I just want to quickly follow up on
24	the Rochester situation, because well, I

1	went to school in Rochester, so I have a
2	personal caring in my heart for them.
3	But really it seems like they were
4	closed for a month because of the FEMA
5	they didn't have the FEMA dollars. Now
6	they're back open, but at a reduced capacity.
7	There's a document by the National Low
8	Income Housing Coalition about how to work
9	with FEMA for localities to work with FEMA.
10	Can you look into that particular situation?
11	Rochester is very poor, has a lot of homeless
12	folks. And here's a place that would be open
13	to them, but it seems like there are
14	bureaucratic hurdles. Do you think your
15	department can look into that?
16	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Absolutely.
17	Not only would I look into that from the
18	specific case, I'll also take a look at how
19	the interface is taking place with Monroe
20	County.
21	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Okay. Thank
22	you so much.
23	So in New York State we have 92,000
24	people who are homeless. It doesn't seem

1	that there's enough rental assistance to help
2	people escape homelessness.
3	So in particular, single adults. Can
4	you expand on what is available for them to
5	transition out of shelter or off the street
6	to affordable units or supportive units?
7	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Sure. The
8	dollars that are available, again, provide
9	present significant challenges, no question
10	about it. But they're through public
11	assistance and through a shelter portion of
12	that as well. Those
13	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: I think you
14	said to Senator Kavanagh there would be 1200
15	more units coming online. Who would those be
16	for?
17	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Well, if the
18	units are funded through HHAP, you're talking
19	about folks who are homeless, currently
20	homeless or facing homelessness imminently.
21	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Right. But
22	
23	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: And it runs
24	the entire gamut, I apologize. It runs the

1	gamut. There are some dedicated to folks who
2	are homeless veterans, some for individuals,
3	some for seniors, some for families. So
4	there is a broad cross-section available in
5	HHAP housing.
6	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: You know, in
7	my district there are three hotels with
8	homeless single people in them, mostly men.
9	What is the priority level when you talk
10	about all the eligible populations.
11	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: We work with
12	the local social service districts in
13	identifying individuals to be able to be
14	placed in upcoming housing. Because a lot of
15	times it's also focused on making sure that
16	we've identified the appropriate supports in
17	place as well.
18	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Right. It's
19	really a horrific situation for the people
20	who are homeless, so I hope we can work

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Right. It's really a horrific situation for the people who are homeless, so I hope we can work together to speed up the construction of -- as I've said, and some of my colleagues as well, for supportive housing.

24 While others were asking questions, I

1	looked up the Coalition for the Homeless
2	report that showed that the cumulative
3	New York City mortality rate due to COVID was
4	231 deaths per 100,000. But for sheltered
5	homeless New Yorkers, it was 406 deaths per
6	100,000 people.

So, you know, really, how do we move forward? How do we move forward to turn the tide on homelessness if there are not enough tools in government? Does the administration have a target goal? And I know it's no one should be homeless, that's what we all agree on. But because there's such an overwhelming number, does the administration, you know, have like set benchmarks through the years to reduce the number?

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I think what
we're finding here is the net effect of
significant challenges, from an economic
perspective, for so many individuals, as well
as substance use disorder and other
challenges -- mental health challenges -- all
coming together in a situation where the cost
of housing is expensive, especially in the

1 New York City area.

To your point, we are very focused on building affordable housing as quickly as possible with the resources that are available. We understand the importance of this. That's really a fundamental solution in this process, is making sure in the supply and demand issue, that there are actually enough units available to be able to assist people.

aren't. So what a lot of my colleagues and I think is we need to raise revenue, and a lot of revenue, and we can do that if we tax those that have the means so that we can stop this -- it's humiliating that one of the richest states in the country has so many people without a home. And I think we in the Legislature will look to raise revenue so that we can realize that goal of eliminating homelessness.

Thank you for your testimony today.

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Thank you.

24 CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: I think the

1	Senate I believe you have we have a few
2	more members now who wish to speak. I
3	believe you have Senators.
4	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: We have Senator
5	Diane Savino.
6	SENATOR SAVINO: Thank you, Senator
7	Krueger.
8	Commissioner, I was away at another
9	meeting and I got back in time. And I want
10	to ask you specifically about COVID
11	protection within especially within HRA
12	and then in the income maintenance centers or
13	whatever we call them in the job centers.
14	Many of the workers, particularly the
15	members of the Social Service Employees Union
16	Local 371 as you know, I have a fondness
17	in my heart for them they've had some

members of the Social Service Employees Union

Local 371 -- as you know, I have a fondness
in my heart for them -- they've had some

difficulties with HRA because there's been no
requirement for clients who are showing up to
comply with mask requirements and/or
screening. When they've had discussions with

HRA, the city says that they cannot require
clients to do that because your agency
particularly, OTDA, will not enforce that

1	mask requirement or screening requirement.
2	So I'm asking you, what are you you
3	can't go into a restaurant in New York City
4	without a mask. You can't ride the subway
5	without facing mask requirements. There's a
6	whole host of reasons. The president
7	himself, on Day One, signed a mask executive
8	order.
9	So what can we do to require clients
10	who are seeking services in the job centers
1	to be compliant with mask and/or screening
12	requirements so that we can reduce, you know,
13	opportunistic infections among people who are
4	seeking services, and protect the workforce?
15	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Your point is
16	well-taken. But I want to make sure we're
17	clear about something. There is no question
18	that they have the ability to be able to
19	enforce a mask mandate in that situation.
20	SENATOR SAVINO: They said they can't.
21	They say you won't allow them to.

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Well, I think

So there is no question that they have

that we can clarify that very quickly.

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1	the ability to enforce a mask mandate. What
2	they do not have the ability to do is deny
3	services. So to be able to identify new
4	pathways to serve individuals, and use
5	alternative means, that's fine. But there's
6	no question that they can enforce a mask
7	mandate.
8	SENATOR SAVINO: So in the interests
9	of time, perhaps offline we can have this
10	discussion
11	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Absolutely.
12	SENATOR SAVINO: and we can help
13	HRA develop that offline way to provide the
14	services.
15	But what their response has been is if
16	someone comes into the center, refuses to
17	comply, they require their staff to provide
18	the services, whether they have a mask or
19	not, whether they will be submit
20	themselves to a temperature test. They don't
21	care. They say they can't do anything, that
22	OTDA will not allow them to refuse services
23	under any circumstance.

So I think this is a further

1	conversation, because this has been going on
2	for months now. And quite honestly, it's not
3	acceptable.
4	So I look forward to that discussion
5	with you offline. Thank you.
6	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Senator.
7	SENATOR SAVINO: Good seeing you
8	again.
9	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: You as well.
10	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: We go to our
11	chair of Veterans Affairs, Didi Barrett, for
12	five minutes if needed.
13	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: I'll try to
14	talk fast.
15	Thank you, Commissioner. Nice to see
16	you.
17	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: You as well.
18	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: The Hudson
19	Valley rocks, right?
20	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: No question
21	about it.
22	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: I just wanted
23	to and I also have been in and out a
24	little bit, so I don't I apologize if I'm

1	asking something you've already talked about.
2	But I chair the committee, as you heard, of
3	Veterans Affairs, and want to talk about the
4	Homeless Veterans money and how that has been
5	working out. Has it been spent? Is there
6	progress? Is there a program?
7	I know many of those are single moms,
8	the homeless veterans. Do we have outreach
9	that we've been able to do to them? So I've
10	got a few questions, but if you could just
1	sort of start with that, you know, and then
12	we can kind of go from there, please.
13	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Sure. Five
4	million of the dollars that were allocated
15	specifically to veterans, that \$5 million was
16	allocated through HHAP, it was awarded to be
17	able to build housing for veterans
18	specifically within the process. The answer
19	is there's \$5 million that has been awarded
20	specifically
21	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: And are there
22	programs to spend it? Is there a plan to use

that, and if so, what is it?

24 OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Since it has

1	been allocated to different programs
2	excuse me, to specific projects, those
3	projects are now entering one of the phases
4	on its way to completion.
5	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: So are they
6	going to existing veterans service
7	organizations or existing housing, or are
8	they going to municipalities? How is that
9	money being allocated?
10	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I'll find out
11	exactly who the allocations went to and I'll
12	give you the list.
13	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: Okay, that
14	would be helpful.
15	I know in Columbia County we have an
16	extraordinary head of the Veterans Program
17	here who is committed to not a single veteran
18	ever spending a night homeless. And he's
19	done a great job. I mean, we are a small
20	county, but he's done an amazing job.
21	And one of the programs that he had

said he is a big fan of is right over the

border in Pittsfield. And I'm wondering if

that's something that you have looked at or

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L	have you worked do you work with the
2	Division of Veterans Affairs? There are so
3	many silos here, you know, I'm never quite
1	sure how, you know, we get to where we want
5	to be with this kind of money.

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Sure. We definitely do work with others. I'm not familiar with the Pittsfield model. As you know, this is an area that's near and dear to my heart. When I was a former county executive, we built transitional housing for homeless veterans and ended homelessness among the veterans population in my county. So again, it's something that's near and dear to my heart.

I will look into the Pittsfield model to see if there's something there. Again, we don't care where the lessons are learned. We want to make sure that people are served. And if it means we can help more homeless veterans, we want to be able to do that.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: Okay. Well, thank you. I would look forward to working with you on that and would love if you could

1	loop back offline
2	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Sure.
3	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: and share
4	what you're learning with us.
5	I will cede the rest of my time.
6	Thank you.
7	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you. And
8	I believe our last Assemblymember on
9	actually, the last questioner, Assemblyman
10	Mamdani, for three minutes.
11	ASSEMBLYMAN MAMDANI: Thank you so
12	much, Chairwoman Helene.
13	Hello, Commissioner. It's nice to
14	meet you.
15	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: How are you
16	doing? Nice to meet you as well.
17	ASSEMBLYMAN MAMDANI: My name is
18	Zohran Kwame Mamdani. I'm an Assemblymember
19	from Astoria, in Northwest Queens.
20	So I'm going to follow up a little bit
21	on the line of questioning from my colleagues
22	Phara Souffrant Forrest and Marcela Mitaynes.
23	And so what I wanted to speak about is rent,
24	tenants and small landlords, and ask you a

1 question along those lines.

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2	So according to national census data,
3	tenants across our state owe about \$2.2
4	billion in back rent. And this is also a
5	racial justice issue, as 48 percent of Latinx
6	renters and 40 percent of Black renters owe
7	rent, versus a smaller portion of just 20
8	percent of white renters.

The state does not have enough money in the budget to meet this need. Furthermore, tenants and landlords who are not eligible for federal rent aid could be helped with state investment, however. And so I wanted to ask you a yes-or-no question -- given that I have just three minutes, I'll try and frame it very quickly -- which is, will you advocate that additional money from the state, at least \$2.2 billion, is included in the state budget for a small landlord hardship fund in order to clear New Yorkers' back rent?

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: I want to be really clear about this. The \$1.3 billion, as you said, we do not see that it's likely

to be complete in its being able to address
the entirety of this issue.

That said, there is looming federal legislation that we hope will pass as soon as possible that will provide additional money into this pool of \$1.3 billion that can be very meaningful in being able to address the totality of the problem in the State of New York. So that's something that, again, we are optimistic on.

ASSEMBLYMAN MAMDANI: So would you -would you advocate -- I understand that there
is the possibility of federal assistance.
But given that the state can also take action
-- and my colleague Linda Rosenthal spoke
about the potential for raising revenue here
in New York State, something I fundamentally
support -- would you support the increase of
that amount to 2.2 billion from state-fueled
financial support?

OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Thank you,
Assemblymember. And I appreciate the
question. But it really is fundamentally a
question about supporting or not supporting

1	pending legislation or potential legislation.
2	And so it's really not a position that as a
3	commissioner of an agency that I would take.
4	ASSEMBLYMAN MAMDANI: Okay. Well,
5	thank you very much. I appreciate the
6	answer.
7	I will cede my 41 seconds
8	{inaudible}.
9	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thirty-eight
10	seconds. Thank you, Zohran.
11	Thank you, Commissioner. I believe
12	that we have no more questions for you. So
13	we thank you for participating and look
14	forward to
15	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Thank you so
16	much.
17	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: having
18	continued discussions about the rental
19	assistance program, which is very near and
20	dear to so many of us.
21	OTDA COMMISSIONER HEIN: Thank you so
22	much. You're welcome.
23	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: So now we move
24	to New York State Office for the Aging, Greg

1	Olsen, acting director.
2	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Thank
3	you, Chairman Weinstein. Can you hear me
4	okay?
5	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes, we're all
6	set.
7	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Okay,
8	outstanding. Well, it's great to be with all
9	of you. I always look forward to spending
10	this time, and I hope all of your families
1	are healthy and well.
12	So again, good afternoon. My name is
13	Greg Olsen. I'm the acting director of the
_4	New York State Office for the Aging.
15	Chairpersons Krueger, Weinstein, May
16	and Kim, and all the distinguished members of
17	the Senate and Assembly standing committees,
18	again, happy to be here. Congratulations to
19	Assemblyman Kim for being the new chair of
20	the Assembly Standing Committee on Aging.
21	I'm honored, really, to testify on the
22	portions of Governor Cuomo's proposed budget

that affect older New Yorkers, as well as to

share the incredible work that the network of

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aging services providers do as they respond to the pandemic.

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Governor Cuomo and his administration's commitment to older New Yorkers is unprecedented, and New York is viewed as the trailblazer nationally for the work that we're doing to support older adults and their families generally, and through the pandemic. Our approach is so much broader than one agency -- it is about making New York the healthiest state in the nation through a multi-agency coordinated effort focused on improving physical and behavioral health, implementing preventive health strategies, embedding healthy aging and livability principles into general government operations, implementing age-friendly communities and age-friendly health systems, expanding access to services and training for older LGBTQ individuals, supporting informal caregivers and working caregivers, and much, much more. Utilizing the state's 2019-'24 Prevention

Agenda as the umbrella, and instituting a

1	"Health Across All Policies" approach, all
2	New York State agencies are incorporating
3	health considerations into our planning,
4	programs, and initiatives. We have been
5	charged and are expected to work together to
6	consider how all our policies further our
7	efforts as the first age-friendly state.
8	This approach is having a significant
9	positive impact on New York's older
10	population.

Under the Governor's leadership,

New York State became the first age-friendly
state in the nation in 2018 to receive that
award by AARP and the World Health

Organization because we rank high in the
eight domains of age-friendly, livable

communities, and because we are implementing
a comprehensive plan to systematically build
age-friendly and smart-growth principles into
how government operates and functions. We
are truly leading the nation in our
collaborative and thoughtful approach.

The FY '22 Executive Budget continues its ongoing commitment to older New Yorkers.

1	It includes continuing the historic \$15
2	million investment contained in the past two
3	years' enacted budget for older New Yorkers
4	across the state who are awaiting services.
5	It continues the \$2.3 million increase to
6	Community Services for the Elderly that was
7	contained in last year's enacted budget. It
8	continues support for the NY Connects systems
9	reforms by providing \$27.2 million for
10	statewide operation of these reforms to more
11	easily access long-term-care services and
12	supports. It continues the \$4 million
13	increase to NORCs and NNORC programs that was
14	contained in last year's enacted budget. It
15	maintains the \$500,000 match that's used to
16	draw down \$2 million in federal funds to
17	combat elder abuse and financial
18	exploitation. And it maintains all core
19	funding at last year's level.
20	On the pandemic front, NYSOFA received
21	more than \$73 million directly in stimulus
22	funding that we distributed to all counties
23	to support the delivery of services that
24	would meet a variety of needs during the

1	pandemic. In addition to the more than
2	20 core services that the network provides on
3	a daily basis throughout New York State, the
4	key areas of focus for the network during
5	this pandemic included home-delivered meals;
6	shopping and supply delivery; prescription
7	drug delivery; critical transportation to
8	dialysis and cancer treatments, for example;
9	combating social isolation; and elder abuse
10	mitigation and scam prevention.

Under the Governor's direction,
executive orders that were issued provided

NYSOFA with the flexibility to offer maximum
flexibility to the counties and
community-based providers to make available
services in the most flexible way possible,
so that bureaucracy and rules that don't make
sense when you're responding to a pandemic
were not barriers to service.

The Governor included our direct-care staff as essential workers to be able to deliver basic needs services. We secured and distributed more than 1.8 million masks, delivered them to older adults 75 and older,

and their families, those at risk of getting
COVID and spreading it. We delivered more
than 3,200 cases of hand sanitizer to older
adults in their homes and their caregivers,
and to direct service providers.

On a national level, our advocacy efforts assisted in securing almost \$1 billion in stimulus funds to support older adults; ensuring a \$50 million carve-out in HUD stimulus funding to support services in HUD buildings for older adults; and getting counties emergency meals by utilizing our procurement process.

Other highlights include working with businesses such as Sysco to deliver millions of meals to older adults, working with Enterprise Rent-A-Car to offer low-cost or no-cost rentals for transportation and food delivery, and PureHappiness Farms out of Cayuga County to deliver more than 2,000 cases of their nutritious Cowfee drink to older adults across the state.

COVID-19 also strengthened existing partnerships with state agencies, working

1	even more closely to meet needs, such as
2	Agriculture & Markets to access food, the
3	Department of Labor to connect working
4	caregivers to local supports, the Department
5	of Health on all things COVID-related, and
6	the Office of Mental Health in combating
7	social isolation and addressing COVID-related
8	issues such as anxiety and depression.
9	NYSOFA also developed and implemented
10	many pilots and projects to assist older
11	adults during this pandemic. These
12	initiatives led the nation in combating
13	social isolation, which includes our
14	award-winning Animatronic Pets project.
15	Partnership with several tech platforms are
16	bringing virtual programming to homes,
17	including the virtual senior center and other
18	platforms to maintain health and wellness and
19	connectivity.
20	NYSOFA has been working with Go Go
21	Grandparent out of California to increase
22	transportation options and economic
23	opportunities for older adults.
24	NYSOFA is launching a multicounty

1	pilot that includes an evidence-based
2	intervention that uses complex analytics to
3	identify caregiver burnout, which is a
4	leading cause of placing an older adult in a
5	higher level of care.
6	NYSOFA has partnered with the New York
7	State Council on the Arts to bring arts
8	programming into the homes of older adults.
9	A project has also been launched in
10	partnership with the Developmental
11	Disabilities Planning Council to better equip
12	and train the aging network to work with
13	older adults caring for younger individuals
14	with intellectual and developmental
15	disabilities.
16	NYSOFA is working with the Division of
17	Homeland Security and Emergency Services to
18	bring FEMA resources to the state to continue
19	to meet the nutritional needs of older

We have added to our comprehensive assessment tool a screen for social isolation and a screen for technology capacity and ability.

adults.

	We have partnered with the Department
2	of Health and HANYS to better integrate
3	clinical and community-based care to improve
1	outcomes for older adults under the
5	Age-Friendly Health System priority.

Changes to our business model have been made that allow the aging network to provide services differently in order to slow the spread of the virus while meeting the needs of older adults, and will continue to be nimble as a network and advance enhancements to improve services to meet expanding demand.

The '22 Executive Budget proposal will continue to help hundreds of thousands of older New Yorkers maintain their independence, support the loved ones who care for them, reduce future Medicaid costs, and further demonstrate why New York is the first-age friendly state in the nation.

We will continue to engage state agencies as we always do, private partners, not-for-profits, and other community-based organizations to serve New York's older

1 population as effectively as possible.

2 And before I conclude, I just want to publicly thank all of the staff at the State 3 Office for the Aging for the amazing work they have done, are doing, and will continue 5 to do, and the network of 59 area agencies on 6 aging, their 1200 community-based 7 8 organizations, and the Association on Aging in New York that represents them, because I 9 couldn't be more proud to be a part of this 10 11 network and the response to try to meet the 12 unique and diverse needs of older adults in 13 this state.

14 CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you,
15 Greg.

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We're going to go to Assemblyman Ron
Kim, our new chair of the Aging Committee,
10 minutes on the clock. You're on.

ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Thank you,
Chairwoman Weinstein, Chairwoman Krueger, and
our Dr. Rachel May, on the Senate side, for
your partnership and all your expertise in
this space. And let me begin by also
thanking the former chair, Harry Bronson, for

1 his tremendous work.

2		Greg	g, Di	irecto	ols	sen,	it's	good	to	see
3	you	again,	and	thank	you	for	your	testi	mon	ıy
4	toda	ay.								

So let's start off with the hot-button stuff that everyone is talking and thinking about, the nursing homes.

(Off camera) I'm sorry, can you stop?

Sorry, can you stop? Ana, stop, please.

Okay, you can go. Thank you. Sorry. I'm

co-teaching first grade, sorry.

Yes, nursing homes. You know,
Director Olsen, as you know better than most,
the best way to keep our older adults healthy
is to provide them care and support at their
homes and in their communities. The
economic, physical and mental health outcomes
from investing in programs that you oversee
at the Office for the Aging, like home food
delivery programs, social day cares, are far
better in terms of leading to positive
outcomes than sending our elderly into
long-term facilities. And obviously there
are clear overlapping services between the

State Office for Aging and other state agencies like OTDA and the Department of Health.

So my first set of questions are like how integrated are the systems between the agencies that serve the same older adults, who might be just in that space contemplating where they should -- do they need more home care or they should be going to nursing home care -- like in other words, Director Olsen, do you share the same data set across agencies to make better -- to help make better and informed decisions by serving, advising, and directing older adults?

NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: I think that's a great question, and there's a lot to unpack there. So, you know, in New York

State -- and other states, but I'll obviously only speak to New York -- we have a continuum where, you know, you can get a variety of very light types of supports -- that could be information and assistance at the front end -- all the way to skilled care at the back end.

And I think one of the great things about, you know, New York and the network that we oversee in our partnerships with folks like the Health Department and others, is to try to provide that information and the supports that you can provide earlier in the community, so that you are maintaining independence or even improving, so that you don't decline to a point where you might need to go to assisted living or to an adult home or a nursing home.

You know, those decisions are difficult, they're family decisions, and there's a variety of factors that would lead one, for example, to be frail and cared for in the community, of which we care for, you know, over 75,000 people that have multiple functional limitations, four or more chronic conditions, are low-income, with our support services, versus somebody who may not be able to maintain themselves.

So one of the things I think that our network does extremely well is we are organized to be community-based, to leverage

1	other, you know, organizations, including
2	local governments across the spectrum. We
3	really believe in person-centered care,
4	asking people what matters, assessing
5	strengths not just weaknesses, but what
6	can you do, what might you need, how early
7	can we provide it, so that we can delay not
8	only nursing home placement and Medicaid
9	spend-down, but you want to, you know, try to
10	assist in people reducing their ER visits and
11	hospitalizations, making sure they're going
12	to their doctors regularly and the dentist
13	regularly. And we assess for all of those
14	types of things so that we can intervene
15	earlier and help people maintain their
16	independence.

ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Thank you, Director.

I want to transition over to talking about ageism. And this is something that you had brought up and have been focusing on as director, to counter the rise of ageism in our state and our country.

You know, as you know, the term was coined back in the 1960s. But unlike sexism

or racism, you know, there haven't been any institutional efforts to confront it in our schools, media, or pop culture, you know.

And in fact, we actually went the other way and commercialize ageism by profiting off youth, youth-centric commercials and brands, while our society de-glorifies and even puts down people getting old.

And I feel like during this pandemic we've all been kind of blindsided by ageism, and I believe our, you know, cut-throat, winner-take-all economy treats midlife, aging communities the worst. You're either a glorified wealthy or powerful older figure or, if you're poor -- and if you're a poor older adult, you know, you're a burden to society and often referred to as demented or unproductive and all the other nasty words that are attached to the older population.

We know that during recessions, ageism takes center place in causing the most number of suicides among midlife men, who have to deal with these sentiments and they have to wake up one day -- and they wake up one day

L	feeling like they're better off to their
2	families and communities if they're no longer
3	around.

But honestly, Mr. Olsen, I feel like we slept-walked into a post-ageist society without recognizing how terrible we view and treat the aging communities and older adults.

So I believe one immediate way to reverse this cultural apathy toward the aging is to give voice to older adults who have been mistreated and ignored. And what better way to honor their lives than to set up some sort of a compensation memorial fund for all those who passed from COVID at long-term facilities and other sites. Would you be willing, Mr. Olsen, to work with us in exploring these ideas to combat ageism and just -- if you don't mind, just sharing a couple of things that you've been doing as an agency to combat ageism as well.

NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: I really appreciate the question, because I think you are absolutely on to something.

And this is a -- this is one of the things

we've lived with hundreds of years. 1 We're a young-focused, anti-ageist society. People 2 don't want to grow old. We don't talk about 3 death and dying, which is as normal as being 5 born, and people don't plan for it. And part of that is because of the, you know, painting 6 with a broad brush of an older population 7 8 that they're takers, they don't have anything to contribute -- and that just simply isn't 9 the case. 10

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So, you know, to your question, what have we been doing, we've been spending the last decade aggregating data to show that that is far from the case. So, you know, I don't want to be over-statistically heavy here, but I think it's really important. And what you are talking about is extremely important.

You know, we know that 83 percent of all the wealth in the nation is held by people over the age of 50. They support 90 million jobs, 42 percent of federal, state and local tax revenue. They are the number-one givers to philanthropy. They're

1	the number-one volunteer bloc. They're the
2	number-one entrepreneur group. And, you
3	know, if you're going around in the Catskills
4	or the Adirondacks or you're shopping
5	somewhere, those are the folks who you'll see
6	every day.

We have a million volunteers over the age of 55 in New York State that contribute half a billion hours a year at an economic value of \$13.8 billion, and they represent across the board pretty much 65 percent of all the household-generated.

So the point just being is to the point that you're making, you know, for organizations that I work with, but across the spectrum, whether you're working at the Boys & Girls Club or you're mentoring young kids or you're delivering home-delivered meals or you're helping with reading, older adults are the ones who are the primary volunteers. And so creating the value of what they really are is important.

Now, that doesn't mean that there isn't a bloc of folks that need a variety of

1	assistance, and that's what we do. And
2	that's what we do collectively. That's what
3	we should do, and that's what we should focus
4	our attention on.
5	But to your point, to say that, you
6	know, they are not valued I just think is
7	wrong, and the data doesn't bear that out at
8	all.
9	ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Just a couple of
10	quick questions before we wrap up.
11	Mr. Olsen, do you know the approximate full
12	cost of a full-time resident in a nursing
13	home?
14	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: I think
15	the state average is about \$137,000.
16	ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Wow.
17	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: So it's
18	different by region.
19	ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: I thought the
20	national average was around 80,000 to 90,000.
21	But the state average is around 130,000,
22	okay.
23	Do you know the approximate cost of an
24	elderly person receiving care and support at

1	home you know, Meals on Wheels and other
2	programs that you oversee?
3	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Yes, so
4	our typical client is, you know, an
5	83-year-old female, low-income, four or more
6	chronic conditions, fairly high, you know,
7	daily needs bathing, dressing, shopping,
8	things of that nature.
9	We do not require four to start our
10	services, hence the continuum I talked about.
11	We're able to intervene a little bit earlier
12	and don't require residents or a
13	physician's note to turn on services. But we
14	can typically keep somebody at home for about
15	\$7,000 a year.
16	ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Right. Thank you so
17	much. I'll come back for a second round
18	later. Thank you, Mr. Olsen.
19	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you. Thank
20	you very much.
21	Our next is Chair Rachel May.
22	SENATOR MAY: Yes, thank you, Chair

Krueger. And hi, Greg, it's great to see

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you.

1	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Hi,
2	Senator, how are you?
3	SENATOR MAY: I'm great, thanks.
4	I wanted to follow up on a couple of
5	things that you talked about. I want you to
6	know that I really appreciate the work that
7	you do to try to cost out what it costs to do
8	this up-front work that Chairman Kim was
9	talking about, as opposed to paying the big
10	expenses after the fact of people having to
11	go into nursing homes because the care isn't
12	available for them to stay in their homes.
13	So two years ago the budget included
14	\$15 million for getting people off of the
15	EISEP waiting list, and estimated I think, if
16	I recall right, that that saved about
17	\$40 million in the budget, by keeping some
18	portion of those people out of nursing homes.
19	Have you done that same comparison
20	this year? I know the 15 million is there
21	again. Is there a paired savings for that?
22	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: So it's
23	a great question. And again, there's a
24	differentiation between a nursing home client

and ours. I think people, if they're absent the services that we're providing, wind up getting to a -- you know, they get worse because they're not receiving services. And so, you know, what you get in a nursing home is skilled care, required by a doctor, and we're able to provide non-clinical supports just prior to, you know, having unfortunately to make those tough decisions.

But to your point, you know, we're just about at the end of our second year where, you know, what my goal was to do an analysis on where we landed after the two years, for a couple of reasons. First, to see, you know, if there is any unmet need to the counties that were receiving dollars — we had a couple that didn't report them, as you'll remember, back when those dollars were first in our Executive Budget — to see if the folks who received the services are still on the caseloads. That would help get to some of that outcomes data.

But as you know, you know, it's a point in time and it's very -- it's a moving

1	target, because some of the folks that I just
2	mentioned I mean, when you're 83 and you
3	have these very high needs, you know, it's
4	not uncommon for people to die receiving
5	services. And, you know, I've got to be
6	honest, to me that is a successful outcome.
7	That's how I want to die at my home,
8	surrounded by my family, hopefully managing
9	my pain, with these types of services that we
10	provide.

But we are going to do an analysis after the two years of full implementation so that we can see, you know, if you turned on a particular service for Mr. Smith in August of 2019, is he still on the program? We are able to determine how long people stay on our programs, and outside of short-term -- you know, about 25 percent of them stay on a program just because they have an immediate need for maybe, you know, a home-delivered meal or what have you.

But many are able to remain on the program between three and six years, depending on, you know, what their conditions

1	are. So that's an analysis we absolutely
2	will do, because those outcomes are critical
3	to understand.
4	SENATOR MAY: Okay, great. Yeah,
5	thanks.
6	So the advocates are saying that
7	15 million isn't going to come close to
8	getting people off the waiting list this
9	year. Has the waiting list gotten longer?
10	And what do you think is an appropriate
1	amount to get them off?
12	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Yes, I
13	don't know the exact amount. I've seen
14	what's been reported by the counties to the
15	association. It's complicated, in that there
16	of course has been additional need.
L7	I think, you know, the previous two
18	commissioners, you know, had talked about the
19	same type of thing. I mean, we're in the
20	middle of a pandemic, it has very heavily
21	impacted our population, we have the

strongest stay-at-home guidance that Governor

Cuomo put forth in Matilda's Law. So we did

see a really large increase, particularly in

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meals, and in the beginning with supply

delivery, transportation, things of that

nature.

But we've also received a direct infusion of cash into the agency from the stimulus that went out to the counties to address those. We're expecting another \$9.3 million in the coming weeks. We were notified of that from the stimulus that just passed. And then of course, you know, the President's new stimulus plan will bring hundreds of millions of more dollars in.

So, you know, that's something that we are looking to -- the lists that I saw were as of October 2020, and that was like three months ago. So those are always a moving target. There's absolutely some need out there.

And again, Senator, you know how this network works. Not having access to a particular service does not mean that there aren't other things that we can do, like connecting to veterans, because we assess for veteran status. You know, trying to get

1	additional SNAP benefits or HEAP benefits or
2	putting other types of community programs
3	around folks if you're not able to access an
4	aide, for example. So it's never the end of
5	the story. We just, you know, try to do the
6	best we can with what we have.

And one of the things -- again, not to take all your time, but one of the things that's really important at this time is the Older Americans Act Modernization program that I'm putting forth and has had some interest with our U.S. Senators.

And the reason being is no different than what the Governor has talked about, about giving -- New York State being the biggest giver to the federal government and the least amount coming back. That's how we are. We get -- of our total budgets, federal, state and local, 15 percent of what we do as a job comes from the federal government. And what that means is the Governor, all of you in this body, and the counties, every single year increase resources to try to meet these needs.

1	It is long past time that we not only
2	you know, fix the antiquated nature of the
3	Older Americans Act, but get the investments
4	that we are due with the population growing
5	and all the new things that have been added
6	to our portfolio in the last 20 years.
7	SENATOR MAY: Okay, great.

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SENATOR MAY: Okay, great.

All right, I'm going to try to be quick with my remaining questions. One of them is also about the workforce.

So I've been hearing that there just aren't enough people to provide the care in the home that people want. And I know you're -- I'm sure you saw the CUNY report that came out yesterday that said if we invest, up front, \$4 billion in paying people more to do home care, the return on that investment would be almost twice that amount.

But it's not clear to me how much of that would be internalized to the State Budget and how much of that is more just general benefit to society. So is that something you're looking into, to see if we can actually make a good case in the

1	State	Budget	for	paying	home	care	workers
2	more?						

NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Well, I would be interested in reading that report.

I didn't see it this morning.

But, you know, there has been an impact on the home care and personal care industry through COVID. You know, we had a lot of clients who, you know, had other sources to help them -- they were worried about people bringing COVID into their homes. But we've also saw a reduction in the number of personal care aides and home care workers through this pandemic as well, not to mention through our network.

You know, as you know, many of the folks that provide services or help deliver and make meals and do a lot of other things, were older themselves. So that is -- the workforce is definitely a challenge, not only within the personal care environment, but also within the overall infrastructure. And again, that is part of the Older Americans Act Modernization Plan that I'm pushing to

1	really professionalize I mean, it's
2	already a very professional network. But I
3	don't know how we you know, we're in 2020
4	{sic}, and we're living in a 1965 structure
5	that expects us to rely exclusively on
6	volunteers who do amazing jobs, but have
7	changed over the last 20 years. That just
8	seems really backwards to me.
9	But I'll take a look
10	SENATOR MAY: I'm going to interrupt
11	you because I have a couple other questions.
12	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: So
13	sorry.
14	SENATOR MAY: You mentioned in your
15	statement about caregiver burnout as a real
16	problem, and something that drives people
17	into nursing homes because their family can't
18	keep taking care of them. And yet the budget
19	includes a reduction in respite care funding,
20	which would help people who are giving care
21	to get, you know, time off or hire, you know,
22	other people to do the work.
23	Why would there be that reduction in
24	respite care funding in the budget?

1	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: There's
2	no reduction in respite care in our budget.
3	I'm not sure which what that you're
4	necessarily referring to.
5	You know, we have over 76,000
6	caregiving and respite providers in New York
7	State that you can access, anybody in the
8	state can access in our NY Connects database.
9	One of the most important projects we
10	are launching is our partnership with the
11	Department of Labor, because what caregivers
12	don't usually do is self-identify. We have
13	many people who are working caregivers, and
14	working with businesses and our HR
15	departments to help self-identify and to link
16	folks with those resources is absolutely
17	critical.
18	We're also piloting a project out of
19	Washington called TCARE, which does exactly
20	that, as I referenced earlier in my
21	testimony, using expanded analytics to really

prevent the type of burnout, which then leads

to, you know, people just saying I just can't

do this anymore.

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1	So, you know, we are not reducing any
2	of our respite and caregiver programs. We
3	have unlimited flexibility under the federal
4	Disaster Declaration and our state executive
5	order to allow our dollars to be used to
6	provide services that are needed locally
7	based on local decisions.
8	SENATOR MAY: Okay, great. Thanks.
9	I'll have another question for follow-up. I
10	appreciate it.
11	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Sure,
12	Senator. Always a pleasure.
13	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
14	Assembly.
15	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: We go to
16	Assemblyman Jones, three minutes.
17	ASSEMBLYMAN JONES: Hello.
18	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Hey,
19	Assemblyman, how are you?
20	ASSEMBLYMAN JONES: Hey, how you
21	doing, Mr. Olsen? How you been? Good to see
22	you again.
23	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Great,
24	yourself?

1	ASSEMBLYMAN JONES: Good, good.
2	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Yeah,
3	me as well.
4	ASSEMBLYMAN JONES: First of all, I
5	have to, you know, thank you for everything
6	you do, and can't wait to see you back in the
7	North Country soon, when things get
8	normalized here.
9	But there are a couple of questions
10	that I have, but I will put a plug in first.
11	We're talking about our most vulnerable
12	populations in our seniors and, you know,
13	isolation, the social isolation that they're
14	incurring now, especially during this
15	pandemic. We know that these times have been
16	tough on everyone, but more so on our senior
17	populations and our people that have been in
18	their homes for many, many months now.
19	So I will say technology, getting
20	technology to our seniors, having them able
21	to use that technology I'm going to put ir

a plug for a program that's worked very well

OATS. It's been great. I'd like to see the

in my district, Older Adult Technologies,

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1	Governor just put that in the budget, and I'd
2	like to see that go statewide as well,
3	because it has been used so appropriately.
4	There's no better program that I've been able
5	to be a part of in my district; that has
6	worked well. So when we're talking about
7	social isolation, let's look into that.
8	You talked about new money and I
9	want you to answer at the end, because I have
10	only a minute and a half left. You said
11	9.3 million or 9.3 billion coming back to
12	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Well, I
13	wish it was billion, but it's million.
14	ASSEMBLYMAN JONES: It's million.
15	Okay. Okay. Could you tell me because
16	I'm a county person, you know me from my
17	county days, I think we utilize our Office of
18	the Aging, our local Offices of the Aging so
19	well. It's just that the county puts up so
20	much money into that. Could you give me a
21	breakdown of federal, state and the local
22	funds that go to our counties?
23	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Yeah.
24	So thank you, Assemblyman, and I look forward

to coming back up in your neck of the woods 1 2 as well.

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So first on the isolation, and then 3 I'll answer your question. I absolutely 5 agree with you. We have to be very careful that, you know, for those individuals that 6 have technological capacity, that have access 7 8 to broadband, that we can teach how to use it, technology is going to be a really 9 important solution to help stay connected. 10 11 But we have to remember there's a lot of people -- and I know you know this in your 12 area -- and a lot of areas around the state 13 14 that don't have access to that. Or won't be able to use it. 15

> And so old-school ways to combat social isolation still need to be, you know, embedded. You probably saw yesterday OATS announced a partnership with AARP, so I am hoping that that's expanded. And we have a variety of other platforms that we're rolling out.

> But on your question, this goes right into what I was saying before. So, you know,

1	we receive 15 percent of our funding from the
2	feds. The way that it works, as you know, is
3	the federal funds, our state funds and our
4	local funds all kind of work together to
5	provide consistent services. It's not one or
6	the other, they make up the whole.
7	So we get about, you know, \$77 million
8	from the federal government, the Governor and
9	the Legislature, year in and year out, invest
10	about \$160 million in the agency, and then
11	the counties put in \$275 million through
12	local match and overmatch. And the overmatch
13	is I think where we're struggling right now,
14	because of the state and local budget
15	problems that hopefully the next stimulus
16	bill will address, so that those services
17	that are needed are not reduced.
18	ASSEMBLYMAN JONES: Okay. Thank you.
19	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Thank
20	you.
21	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
22	Sue Serino, ranker on Aging.
23	Are you there, Sue?
24	SENATOR SERINO: Yup. Hi, Chairwoman,

1	sorry. I'm here. Thank you very much.
2	And thank you, Greg, for being here.
3	Greatly appreciate it.
4	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Sure,
5	Senator. Good to see you.
6	SENATOR SERINO: So as I said, we are
7	really thrilled about the 15 million for the
8	CSE that was included in the Executive's
9	proposal. But given the additional
10	challenges brought out by the pandemic, do
11	you still think that the 15 million
12	commitment will be enough going forward to
13	meet the demand for these critically
14	important services, or do we need to see an
15	increase?
16	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Yeah,
17	so the 15 million was based on, again, the
18	folks that we brought onto the caseload a
19	couple of years ago. Again, those ebb and
20	flow. So as folks come off, for whatever
21	reason there's a variety of reasons
22	there will be dollars there.
23	We have, as I mentioned, a fairly
24	substantial amount of stimulus money that

1	comes with great flexibility. So, you know,
2	a lot of that has helped to address the
3	increased demand. We have another
4	9.3 million coming. And then, depending on
5	what happens with the federal the next
6	round, the 1.9 trillion proposal that
7	President Biden put out, that will be helpful
8	as well.

I think what we're trying to assess now is exactly where we are. Because as you know from, you know, your time working with us, they are always point-in-time. But, you know, we have had a demand. It's been sharp. We've had to, you know, utilize other state agencies and county departments. And our AAAs have just been amazing in terms of leveraging those.

So I think what will wind up happening is this is the start of the process. You guys will all be involved in your normal budget-making process. I think what we're trying to do is get a handle on where we are as of February 2021, as opposed to the numbers that we received in the fall.

1	But yeah, demand is increasing, and
2	we're doing the best that we can both as a
3	state, county agencies, and our
4	subcontractors, to assist.
5	I'm also, as I mentioned, working with
6	DHSES and DOB to bring FEMA support to the
7	upstate counties, you know, to bridge the
8	gap; if stimulus funding runs out, that we'll
9	be able to provide nutrition services to the
10	65-plus.
1	So I think there's a lot of
12	opportunities that are still unknown yet.
L3	SENATOR SERINO: I kind of figured
4	with the increase in the cases too. And last
15	year I thought that I asked you if you
16	thought that we had enough ombudsmans
17	operating in the state and whether you
18	thought we needed to do more to incentivize
L 9	volunteers in this program. But I also asked
20	if your agency would need additional funding

So in light of the pandemic, what would be your assessment of this program today, and should we be making greater

to do so.

investments to bolster the program?

NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Yeah, so I think that, you know, there's been some additional stimulus dollars that have come in to support the ombudsman. Again, as I mentioned earlier, some of the volunteers — we've had a decrease in volunteers. That's not unique to LTCOP, that's across the board. Because as you know, Senator, in your work with aging, many of our programs and services rely on volunteers, and many of them are in the at-risk category.

Again, I don't mean to keep beating
the Older Americans Act Modernization
proposal to death, but these are the types of
things that really need to be addressed at
the federal level. We can't be relying on
volunteers to be a core part of our
workforce; we need a workforce investment.
And the volunteers -- Claudette, her team -have done an amazing job.

So we are working with the Health

Department and others on a five-point plan.

Number one, there was a million dollars that

went out to increase technology so that there

could be more virtual visits for nursing home

residents. You know, publicizing the

Long Term Care Ombudsman Program that was

still operational even though the model had

changed. You know, utilizing additional

resources for involuntary discharges to help

with the appeals process.

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And then the two final things I think are directly to your question. We need to expand significantly the volunteer recruitment, and I think we are working towards that and, you know, hopefully bringing in a younger cadre. This isn't something that, you know, college kids couldn't do, that we couldn't think about doing with social work students and others. And developing a Reimagine Workgroup with Health Department and AARP and other stakeholders on the changes that we really need to make to make this program successful, because we only get a million dollars in general support from the federal government, with the expectation we have to run a

1	statewide program that covers 160,000 nursing
2	home beds.
3	SENATOR SERINO: Well, thank you so
4	much for that information, Greg. And I just
5	have one last thing.
6	Do you think that NY Connects could
7	play a role with the vaccine rollout, since
8	it's been, you know, so difficult for the
9	seniors?
10	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Yeah.
11	So it already is. And this is, you know
12	again, so proud of the network. I mean, we
13	have I learned a couple of days ago
14	Schenectady County has 10,000 people on their
15	list.
16	And, you know, the counties are part
17	of the local county government structure, so
18	the Offices for the Aging are involved.
19	They're part of their EOCs, they're taking
20	calls, they're setting up lines, they are
21	helping older adults who, you know, need help

because of technology or phone, make

appointments, provide transportation. They

reached out, they have lists ready so when

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1	the vaccines come in, which are in very, very
2	short supply, they can get those in the arms.
3	So NY Connects on the state level, you
4	know, is routing those questions to the local
5	county Offices for the Aging. They're
6	handling them within their organizational
7	infrastructure it's a little bit
8	different and then folks can call in
9	directly.
10	But many of the counties are
11	developing their own 800 numbers, their own
12	websites; we are capitalizing on the state
13	800 number and website. So there is a
14	comprehensive effort for the population that
15	we oversee to make sure we identify who needs
16	help, how to get them the help, and then when
17	the vaccines come in, get them in the arms.
18	SENATOR SERINO: What can we do to
19	improve that too, Greg? Do you have any
20	ideas for that?
21	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN:
22	Increase the vaccination supply.
23	SENATOR SERINO: Yeah, for sure
24	(laughing). For sure. Well, thank you very

1	much. I appreciate you being here today, and
2	I know my time is running out.
3	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Sure,
4	Senator, thank you.
5	SENATOR SERINO: Thank you.
6	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Assembly?
7	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: So yes,
8	Director. We have a couple of other
9	Assemblymembers, but I just want to I have
10	questions that really just follow up with
11	Senator Serino's comments.
12	Has the your office been involved
13	with the Governor's office in looking at how
14	to provide vaccines to people seniors who
15	are basically homebound?
16	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Yeah,
17	so the certainly this issue has come up.
18	So there's a variety, not only within our
19	agency, of individuals who are not going to
20	be able to go to a bricks-and-mortar. And
21	so, you know, having a mobile strategy
22	certainly needs to be on the table.
23	I do know some counties that have
24	already begun to do things like that. Albany

County is one. They posted it the other day that they have a partnership with their EMS, emergency, they're volunteers, to do those types of things.

know, having the number of vaccines and getting through the priority list. There's seven-plus or -- who was it yesterday said 10 million people in this 1a, 1b category. So yeah, definitely, those are things that are being discussed because they -- we have a variety of folks that aren't going to be able to get to their pharmacy or their doctor or some other bricks-and-mortar place to get their vaccine.

CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: I guess my
question is more directed at you, not what
particular counties are doing. Are you
advocating with the Governor's office to set
up such a program, particularly for New York
City, where there are so many homebound
seniors? So I would -- if you're not, I
would urge you to raise this issue with the
Governor's office. They have not -- a number

of members have raised it, and we have not gotten a plan in place. So I think you're certainly a very strong advocate for that.

And at the same time I would urge you, if you're not also urging the Governor's office, to deal with -- you talked about caregivers. So there are many family caregivers, they're taking care of a homebound -- basically a homebound senior.

Again, relating to vaccines, many of them do not -- of these family caregivers, are not now eligible under any of the categories to receive a vaccine themselves. However, obviously we would want them to be protected, both for their own health, so they can continue to provide caregiving services, but also to make sure that the person they are caring for doesn't come down with COVID.

So I would also ask you to advocate on behalf of all of the volunteer caregivers that save our state millions and millions of dollars of providing services, to find a way for them to become eligible for vaccines so that not only do we protect the homebound

1	senior, but we protect the family member, who
2	may not otherwise be eligible, from receiving
3	COVID.
4	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Thank
5	you.
6	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
7	Senate, do you have any
8	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Hi. You know,
9	Greg, I don't have a question, I have a
10	statement, I guess.
11	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Okay.
12	Great, Senator.
13	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Nice to see you
14	again. And you've been with the state a
15	while now, haven't you? How many years?
16	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: I have.
17	It's kind of crazy, yes.
18	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Yes. Because I
19	feel like you're one of the ones who is
20	consistent.
21	And Rachel May had paid you a
22	compliment before we got to the hearing
23	today, that you're someone who does his
24	homework and has data and information

1	available. And I think that is crucial,
2	because, you know, we talk about the aging.
3	It's 30 years in people's lives. People are
4	living a lot longer, and so it's a huge
5	percentage of New Yorkers' lives. And we
6	don't put a lot of money, by any measure,
7	into the programs they need. And I think we
8	all need more data to continue to come out
9	from you and the government to remind us of
10	the many, many issues where government can
11	make a difference if we don't forget what a
12	crucial role we can play in people's lives.
13	And it's a hard assignment, Greg,
14	because it's very broad. You know, it's
15	harassment and discrimination in the
16	workforce for people who are remaining in the
17	workforce or hope to but in today's world

because it's very broad. You know, it's harassment and discrimination in the workforce for people who are remaining in the workforce or hope to -- but in today's world, you know, if they lose their job by the time they're 55, the chances of them getting back in are damn hard. And the workforce does discriminate. And it's people, as you described, you know, in their later years being too frail to be able to take care of themselves.

I know for me, the worst thing that ever happens in my office is when it's a Friday and some very elderly frail person shows up -- or, nowadays, calls -- to say, you know, they've maxed out their savings on rent, they went as far as they could, happily there's a moratorium at the moment, but the landlord is evicting them because they don't have the money to stay where they're living. And where do elderly people who are desperately poor go? They end up going into our nursing homes, whether they should be there or not, because of, frankly, a fear that if they went into our homeless shelters, they would just die really quickly.

And I just think we don't know enough or we don't understand enough as legislators about what an incredibly broad universe of issues we should be thinking about and coming up with ideas for. And of course I would like the ideas also, thank you. But I just think it's crucial that we all sort of get pushed to remember how big a percentage of New York State falls into the category that

1	you're supposed to be responsible for.
2	And you're just too small and too
3	underfunded an organization to imagine you're
4	doing it all, but you can help educate us
5	about what more we need to do.
6	So that was my little lecture at the
7	moment. Thank you.
8	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Yes,
9	Senator, and I think, you know, what you're
10	saying is that aging is not one agency. I
11	mean, older people touch every facet of life,
12	and that's kind of the point that you're
13	making, and I agree with you.
14	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
15	I think that is it for the Senate.
16	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Okay, so then
17	we go to Assemblywoman Rosenthal, chair of
18	our Social Services Committee, five minutes.
19	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Okay, thank
20	you very much.
21	Hello, good to meet you.
22	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: You as
23	well, Assemblywoman. How are you?
24	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Good, thank

1	you.
2	You know, a lot of my district has
3	seniors, and my grandmother was a big
4	influence in my life, and all of her friends
5	too. So I care particularly about the plight
6	of seniors. And I see that there is such a
7	need for more funding in terms of home care,
8	home delivery of services.
9	Until the Older Americans Act is
10	updated and fortified, what other revenue
1	options are there to raise funds to help this
12	population?
13	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Yup, so
4	there's a couple of different things that
15	we're working on. So, again, you're counting
16	Offices for the Aging for I don't know if
L7	you're one, necessarily, county; I'd have to
18	look at your district. Are you
19	cross-borders?
20	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: It's the
21	Upper West Side and parts of Hell's Kitchen

NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Okay,

so you're under DFTA. So, you know, we have

in Manhattan.

23

a couple of different things that aren't
going to reach necessarily the lower income,
but may.

So, you know, we authorized the ability to create a private-pay model for individuals that can afford these types of services that are in very, very high demand but are low-cost, high-yield. I only raise that because any additional revenue that comes from those goes directly to target individuals who are low-income.

I think one of the most promising things that we've been working on in the last couple of years is our business acumen projects. We talk about health-friendly -- age-friendly health systems. We're working to address social determinants of health and value-based payments.

I think the value of what the counties and the community-based organizations in our office did during this pandemic was a real eye-opener for health systems. And so we've had a lot of conversations with several regarding what it is we do, how we go about

doing it, the costs for what we do, and how that's beneficial to them.

So I believe that's going to lead to some very positive contractual relationships that will expand significantly the service provision and be able to, you know, serve a lot more people.

The Health Department doesn't get enough credit for the amount of things that they fund. So back to Senator Krueger's point, this isn't just about aging. But, you know, on caregiving and respite services and supports alone, they put \$25 million in a year. So I think that there's things like that.

But, you know, the bottom line is that we are very, very heavily underfunded on the federal side, and I'm making that my priority this year, in addition to everything else we do, to get that type of attention, because the timing is right.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: You know, much like Senator Krueger, when we were in the office every Friday, that was the time

1	when seniors came feeling most desperate.
2	And I have seniors who don't even have a
3	phone, so they have to use my phone in the
4	office. And I think so many are not
5	connected with programs that could possibly
6	assist them. So that's one thing.
7	But I also know there's great
8	loneliness for seniors.
9	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Yes.
10	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: And
11	particularly now during COVID, when you can't
12	go to the senior center and you can't get
13	lunch with your friends at the senior center.
14	You know, are there new programs that
15	maybe you, in conjunction with other
16	departments, are creating so that they could
17	be or are you leaving it to the local
18	community organizations? You know, like Zoom
19	talks or phone calls, like that.
20	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Yes.
21	So all of those things, Assemblywoman, are
22	happening. I can tell you, DFTA has made
23	over 3 million wellness calls since the

pandemic started alone. And that's happening

all across the state. So yeah, the Zoom
calls, the Lunch and Learns, I've done a
bunch of those in various counties.
We implemented our Animatronic Pet
Project, which showed significant reduction
in social isolation after a year.
We are bringing virtual platforms
like, out of New York City, Selfhelp's
Virtual Senior Center. GetSetUp is a
California company we're working with where
we're launching to bring those tech solutions
into the home.
But as I mentioned earlier and you
said so eloquently, there are people that
don't have they can't afford the
equipment, don't know how to use it, possibly
can't be trained, don't have access to
broadband. So those personal, you know,
calls or emails or things of that nature,
those have ramped up significantly. And I
think what our network does so well is to

You know, if you had a caregiver who

doesn't.

prioritize who really needs those and who

22

1	was able to work from home during this
2	pandemic, they were maybe able to spend a
3	little bit more time with their loved one.
4	But there are people who live alone that
5	don't have anybody and can't go to the
6	center, as you're talking about. Or not
7	going to social adult day anymore.
8	So yeah, all of those types of thin

So yeah, all of those types of things have been ramped up exponentially. And then of course -- and I don't mean to take all your time -- Office of Mental Health put out that 800 number, they had over 7,500 volunteers to take those calls. Those things are still happening.

So there's a multi-agency,
multi-network approach to really try to
combat isolation, because we're going to be
in this, unfortunately, probably for another
nine to 10 months.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: One last thing. You know, please feel free to call on any of us to help you in D.C. to push for that. I know the Aging chair is anxious to get that done as well. Thank you.

1	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Well, I
2	will definitely take you all up on that,
3	because you all have those connections.
4	And this is the time. I've been doing
5	this 29 years, and we've never had an
6	opportunity like we do right now. And it's
7	time to get out of 1965 and get into the
8	21st century. So thank you so much.
9	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Thank you.
10	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
11	Senator Rachel May for her second
12	round for five minutes, as chair.
13	SENATOR MAY: Thank you very much.
14	Yeah, so first of all I want to say I
15	hope you're going to enlist us in helping
16	with doing the advocacy with the federal
17	government to make those changes that you're
18	talking about, because I think I agree
19	with you, they're really important.
20	I didn't get a chance to ask about the
21	ombudsman program. I know Senator Serino
22	asked, but and we just passed through the
23	Aging Committee this morning my bill to beef
24	up the ombudsman program. But I know it's a

1	federally mandated program. Do we get
2	federal funds for it? And were there any
3	additional funds in the pandemic context for
4	that?

NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: So we do get federal funds, a little over a million dollars. We get some state funds, we get some funds from the Health Department. And then we use some of our internal funds to supplement. We got a million dollars through the CARES Act to add to that, and some of those dollars are being targeted for recruitment and retention.

I think I mentioned to you last year,
Senator, we were pilot-testing a stipend for
LTCOP workers and volunteers to see if that
had a behavior change in terms of, you know,
being able to recruit and retain. And we
have really positive outcomes in terms of
folks spending more time doing more work,
being more invested.

So, you know, I think that there's some things that we can learn not only from LTCOP, but the HICAP program and other things

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2	There was some dollars that came out
3	of the civil monetary fund, a million dollars
4	I mentioned earlier, that we didn't
5	administer but went out to the nursing homes
6	to be able to upgrade and buy technology
7	equipment to better connect folks.

So we're around 5.2 million right now; there are CARES Act dollars. The 9.3 million that I mentioned that we're expecting any time was just for nutrition support. There were some additions in the stimulus that just passed a couple of weeks ago that will probably bring some additional resources. And then of course elder justice issues, of which LTCOP is a part of at the national level, I believe we're included in the 1.9 trillion stimulus that President Biden has put forth.

So I am hopeful that there will be, you know, some stopgap dollars to help us while, you know, everybody's trying to figure out how to address the significant budget deficit, which again I am hopeful will be

1	helped	0111	through	the	Biden	plan.
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2	SENATOR	MAY:	Okav.	great.
-	DHIMITOIL	T 17 7 T •	Olea y ,	great.

And then just to come back, I asked about respite care before, and you said there were no cuts. But the way the budget works, as you know, the Executive Budget cuts out things that were added by the Legislature the year before, and then it's up to us to have to add them back. And respite care is one of those.

Elder abuse, the elder abuse work that Lifespan does, you know, it's up to the Legislature to add that back in, and we may have to, you know, cull something else out in order to do that.

I think is so disingenuous and so hypocritical. And when, you know, the leaders of executive agencies come up and brag about how much work we're doing on elder abuse and then, you know, cut things out of the budget that we have to add back in, it's -- it's very frustrating. And it's hard to do the right kind of messaging about this

L	when	there'	s,	you k	know,	give	it	away,	take	it
2	back,	give	it	away,	take	it	back	Σ.		

So anyway, that's just an editorial comment. But I do want to say one other thing which just came across my radar screen, which there's a pretty explosive new report out about one nursing home where they were administering hydroxychloroquine to COVID patients. And I'm wondering -- I know you haven't read that, but is that the kind of thing that the ombudsman program can be used to kind of nip in the bud? Or do we need some other ways of really getting rapid intervention in nursing homes?

NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Well, it certainly is. I mean, you know, that's distressing, to say the least, if that's what's happening. And I can't imagine there won't be some action in the Health Department involvement in injecting people with hydrochloroquine {sic}. I mean, we know all about the efficacy of that, and there is none.

In terms of LTCOP, yeah, I mean that's

1	really things that they would, you know,
2	traditionally, if folks knew about this
3	happening in the home, that would be reported
4	to the long-term-care ombudsman, either paid
5	staff or volunteers, and that would rise to a
6	level where we would immediately refer that
7	to the Health Department, because they would
8	want to know that. I mean, that's to me just
9	outrageous.
10	So, you know, that is the role. I
11	mean, our folks work with the residents, the
12	families, the residents' councils, and the
13	administration and staff of the facilities to
14	try to solve problems. When they rise to a
15	level of a systems issue or a real, real, you
16	know, quality of care issue, they get
17	reported immediately. Because then, you
18	know, that's not what our role is, that
19	then it goes to that next level.
20	SENATOR MAY: Okay, great. Thank you

very much.

NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Sure.

NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Sure. Thanks, Senator.

24 CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.

1	Thank you, Assembly.
2	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: We go yes,
3	thank you. We go to our Aging chair, Ron
4	Kim, for five minutes, his second round, to
5	finish.
6	ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Great. Thank you.
7	I just want to also underscore the
8	importance of what Chairwoman Weinstein has
9	said about the homebound older adults and
10	getting a vaccination plan for them.
11	I represent a district and a region
12	that do not have any vaccination sites, and
13	we have a ton of seniors that are just
14	calling, worried about how do we get the
15	vaccines.
16	We have a group of primary physicians
17	and nonprofits and community groups that have
18	ideas and suggestions on how to get this
19	done, Greg. If we can set up a call with
20	them and follow up, that would be great.
21	I also want to take a moment to
22	address and continue my talk about ageism

earlier, and address the ageist language that

has recently been coming out of the Executive

23

1	Office. On January 29, 2020 {sic}, in
2	response to Attorney General Tish
3	James' bombshell report that the state has
4	undercounted nursing home deaths by almost
5	50 percent, Governor Cuomo responded by
6	saying the following: "Look, whether a
7	person died in a hospital or died in a
8	nursing home, it's the people died.
9	People died. 'I was in a hospital, I got
10	transferred to a nursing home, and my father
11	died.' 'My father was in a nursing home, got
12	transferred to a hospital, my father died.'
13	People died. But who cares? 33 {percent}.
14	28 {percent}. Died in a hospital. Died in a
15	nursing home. They died."
16	Those are the words of our Executive
17	on that day. By now I think we all
18	understand how language matters when it comes
19	to not just racism and sexism, but also
20	ageism. So moving forward, Director, I
21	believe every commissioner and public officer
22	in the State of New York, including the
23	Governor, should receive mandatory training
24	on ageism and ageist language.

1	So, Director, would you be open to
2	collaborating and working with me in putting
3	together the nation's first public-sector
4	guidelines around anti-ageist culture and
5	language?

NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: You know, I think that that is important, language does matter. When I first came to this agency, we scrubbed "elderly," "senior citizen" and "senior" from every publication and told folks that they couldn't use those terms -- not because I made them bad, but it elicits a negative response. And we talk about older adults, older individuals.

I did not interpret the Governor's statement to be agaist. I interpreted it as somebody who is very frustrated with the pandemic and the toll that it's taken on New Yorkers.

And, you know, the fact that people's behaviors in wearing masks and not doing the things that they were supposed to do -- we saw it, you know, again, pictures from Super Bowl yesterday of people partying it up

with no masks on and drinking, and how we
continue to try to perpetuate this the
right protocols for people to take, and
having spikes that are killing people. So
that's how I interpreted that personally.

But I would absolutely be willing to work with you on some training guidelines that could be available to all individuals to not only understand the contributions but ageist language and how detrimental that is.

ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Sure. Thank you,

Greg. I mean, I would -- I mean, I think,
you know, you have -- you have to, to an
extent, defend the Executive. But I think
many of us walked away listening to that -the tone and how he delivered it maybe wasn't
intentional, but the outcome obviously was
very detrimental, because he has a national
platform. And for him to be on the national
stage and be caught saying words like "Who
cares where they died," it almost helps
normalize the dehumanization of our elderly
population.

And I'm not trying to pick a fight

1	here with the Governor. I'm just saying
2	I'm just trying to recognize how important it
3	is that we get this right and we change the
4	way we address and talk about older adults,
5	especially when you have the spotlight on
6	you.
7	And I hope you and I can work together
8	to work on that manual in the near future.
9	Thank you. And thank you, Director Olsen.
10	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Be
11	happy to. Thank you, Assemblyman.
12	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: And so I think,
13	Director Olsen, that is it for questions from
14	our colleagues. We thank you for being here
15	and look forward to your continued advocacy
16	on behalf of our older citizens
17	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Well,
18	thank you. And you know
19	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: both our
20	active adults and both our homebound adults.
21	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: You
22	know I love coming here to talk to you guys,
23	because I think what this network does is
24	amazing. So thanks for your time and your

1	great questions today, and I look forward to
2	working with you all.
3	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you very
4	much, Greg.
5	NYSOFA ACTING DIRECTOR OLSEN: Thank
6	you.
7	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Great. So
8	we've before we go on to the executive
9	deputy director of Veterans' Services, we've
10	been joined by Assemblyman Ashby, who is the
11	ranker on the Veterans' Affairs Committee.
12	And now I'd like to introduce
13	Joel Evans, New York State Division of
14	Veterans' Services.
15	There is 10 minutes for you to have
16	your make your presentation, and hopefully
17	not read, and then there will be some
18	questions from our colleagues. Thank you.
19	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Thank you.
20	Do you hear me well?
21	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes.
22	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Chair
23	Weinstein, Chair Krueger, and distinguished
24	members of the Senate and Assembly, thank you

L	for	the	opportunity	to	address	vou	today	V

I am Joel Evans, a veteran who served for 23 years in the United States Navy, retiring as a chief petty officer. I joined the New York State Division of Veterans' Services on November 1, 2007. Since 2013, I have served as our agency's executive deputy director.

The core mission of our agency is the same as it was at our agency's inception

76 years ago -- to advocate for all of

New York's veterans, service members, and
their families, connecting them with the
benefits and resources earned by virtue of
their military service.

Our agency's Veterans Benefits

Advisors represent veterans, service members,
and their families in the preparation,
presentation, and prosecution of claims and
appeals for financial, medical, educational,
and vocational benefits before the

United States Department of Veterans Affairs,
commonly called the VA. This representation
brought in a total of \$780 million in new and

L	recurring tax-free VA financial benefits for
2	New York's veterans, service members, and
3	their families during the past year.

Additionally, our Veterans Education
Bureau has approved 2,001 facilities in
New York to receive G.I. Bill funds. These
programs brought \$590 million in federal
funding into New York in 2020, paving a path
for veterans and their dependents to receive
a high-quality education from our state's
colleges, universities, and vocational
programs.

Yet while our core mission remains the same as it was when the agency was established, we also know that crucial aspects of our mission have evolved with the changing times. Today, New York is home to a diverse population of more than 737,000 veterans. The largest cohort of this population are veterans who served during the Vietnam War era.

We take pride in developing strategies tailored to meet their needs and to serve these veterans where they are, from our field

L	offices	across	the	state	to	the	places	where
2	they res	side.						

Over the past year, the division has also strengthened partnerships with organizations serving traditionally underrepresented veterans, improving our cultural competency to better serve and advocate on behalf of historically marginalized veterans. This includes our representation of veterans who received "bad paper" discharges rooted in anti-LGBTQ+ policies, racism, mental health-based discrimination, retaliation for reporting sexual assault, and other unjust circumstances.

New York's recently enacted

Restoration of Honor Act is a key pillar of
this work, as is our representation of
veterans in discharge-related cases before
the VA and the Department of Defense.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also forced the agency to reinvent and improve itself.

We met this challenge in several ways: By purchasing the technology necessary to

1	represent veterans and submit their cases to
2	the VA completely virtually; conducting
3	virtual hearings before the Board of
4	Veteran's Appeals; providing trainings online
5	rather than in person; establishing protocols
6	to conduct entirely virtual appointments with
7	clients; and reaching out to tens of
8	thousands of veterans through e-mail "buddy
9	checks."

These measures ensured the uninterrupted delivery of the division's services to veterans, service members, and their families throughout these difficult times.

Knowing that providing support to our veterans takes a village, the division shared these resources with our partners in county and municipal governments, as well as not-for-profit veterans service organizations. Free of charge, we accredited 69 local and not-for-profit Veterans Service Officers under the state's power of attorney during 2020.

We shared with them free access to our

case management software so they could file claims electronically once remote work became the norm. We provided free access to county and city veterans service agencies for every training that we delivered. We signed a new memorandum of agreement with the American Legion, Department of New York, so that completing our annual training will now satisfy the continuing education requirements for Veterans Service Officers to keep their Legion accreditation as well.

Veterans confront food insecurity at above-average rates, a problem that COVID-19 only made worse. Thanks to Governor Cuomo's COVID-19 Philanthropic Fund and the Nourish New York Program, we partnered with the HelloFresh corporation and several community-based organizations to provide more than 300,000 healthy meals to veterans and military families in New York facing food insecurity during this pandemic -- an effort that remains ongoing and successful.

For some veterans, COVID-19 has also exacerbated mental health conditions,

1	increasing their risk of suicide. Our agency
2	has focused on this issue through our
3	participation in the Governor's Challenge to
4	Prevent Suicide Among Veterans, Service
5	Members, and their Families, and over the
6	past year New York has become the first state
7	in the nation to commit to training every
8	Veterans Service Officer on the use of the
9	Columbia Protocol, a highly effective
10	suicide-prevention risk-assessment tool that
11	will help Veterans Service Officers identify
12	individuals experiencing mental health
13	emergencies and connect them to support
14	services.

We are also proud to be the first state in the nation to form a partnership between our state's Bar Association and the PsychArmor online training organization to enhance military cultural competency for our state's attorneys, including gatekeeper suicide prevention training and training on the mental health impacts of in-service traumas that military members may experience.

As part of his State of the State

1	agenda for 2021, Governor Cuomo also
2	announced that he will direct state agencies
3	to ask their clients whether they or their
4	immediate family members have served in the
5	military. This initiative will facilitate
6	new connections between veterans, service
7	members and their families and vital
8	resources. This new campaign will help the
9	state reach veterans and service members who
10	may not self-identify as such because of
11	stigma or trauma, linking them with the state
12	and federal benefits, programs, and services
13	that they have earned.

The Governor's budget also seeks to increase access to Veterans Treatment Courts by permitting the transfer of a case from a traditional criminal court in one county to a Veterans Treatment Court in an adjoining county. This will connect more at-risk veterans in our justice system with the life-changing services that these courts provide.

The division appreciates the continued support of Governor Cuomo and his

1	administration in addressing the needs faced
2	by our Veterans, service members, and their
3	families. Our work helps provide better
4	lives for the brave New Yorkers who have
5	served our state and nation, and our
6	dedicated staff will continue to represent
7	New York's veterans, service members, and
8	their families zealously, inclusively, and
9	effectively, and will help them adapt to and
10	overcome the challenges of this ever-changing
11	world.
12	I thank you for your support of this
13	agency's work, and I look forward to any
14	questions you may have.
15	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
16	Assemblywoman Barrett, do you have
17	questions?
18	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: Yes, I
19	certainly do.
20	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Go ahead.
21	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: Thank you,
22	Executive Deputy Director, and thank you for
23	your service. Thank you for being here
24	today.

1	You know, I continue to have great
2	respect for all the work that your agency is
3	doing, that your team is doing, but I
4	continue to have concerns about the priority
5	that this administration puts on veterans'
6	services, veterans again, you have been
7	without a director of your division since
8	June. There has been you know, I'm sure
9	you're doing a wonderful job. But I'm
10	guessing that you need the help and support,
11	and we certainly need the gravitas of a
12	director, especially as you've talked about
13	all the challenges in this COVID time.
14	Dwyer funding, nowhere in the budget.

Dwyer funding, nowhere in the budget.

You know, it's supposedly in OMH, but that -she didn't really know anything about it, the
commissioner there. It's an extraordinary
program that we all know works very well.

It's still only available to about half of
our counties, but nowhere in the budget.

And, you know, I'm just wondering how you're feeling about that. Would you support the Dwyer funding going directly to the division, being under its responsibility

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DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Thank you for your question.

I understand that there might be a concern with a director not being in the seat at this moment. I've been with the agency, like I said, for 13 years, and I've been the acting executive deputy director now -- I mean, the executive deputy director since 2013. And there has been continuity of service. And I am proud to say that we have a strong leadership team in our organization, and we are able to adapt and overcome situations just as missing a director for a moment.

And as you can see with what I have read in the testimony, we have accomplished a lot of things in 2020, amid a COVID crisis.

The funds that we brought into the state with the work of our staff was \$40 million more than what was brought in in 2019.

So we have a good chemistry in the agency to continue doing the work until the

1	Governor finds a suitable director for the
2	agency. And so I don't think there should be
3	so much concern about a director not being
4	there, as long as we're still maintaining the
5	ship afloat, as I would say.
6	As far as the Dwyer Program and of
7	course you know, you already said it falls
8	under OMH and OMH is the agency responsible

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under OMH and OMH is the agency responsible for giving you the answers that you are looking for.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: Would you support a switch from that funding stream in OMH to directly be part of the division's responsibility?

DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Well, if that were to happen, of course we would roll with it and work it. But at the current time I don't see any switch happening.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: I see.

Let me ask you about the Article VII language. I know you commented about the Veterans Treatment Courts, which we all know are a good thing. Could you just explain a little bit more to me how this Article VII

1	changes what's going on now you know,
2	what's entailed in that? It was a little
3	unclear in the Governor's language in his
4	budget.
5	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: So the
6	Veterans Treatment Courts, we have
7	approximately 36 Veterans Treatment Courts
8	right now that are in those counties. And we
9	have veterans in counties that do not have a
10	Veterans Treatment Court. So what this
11	proposed expansion is it allows a veteran in
12	a non-treatment-court-county to have their
13	case transferred over to a Veterans Treatment
14	Court.
15	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: I see. So it
16	just expands what certain counties that have

ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: I see. So it just expands what certain counties that have the courts can -- who they can hear in their courts, or makes adjacent counties' veterans eligible to go to a neighboring county's Veterans Treatment Court? And it doesn't change the kinds of cases that they would take or any other things, it just really expands access?

DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: It expands

1	the access. It's only fair that a veteran in
2	a location that doesn't have a treatment
3	court could go into this life-changing
4	situation of being under the Veterans
5	Treatment Court process.
6	You know, it's a very intense process
7	and it takes a lot for the veteran to
8	complete the program. And it meets the
9	actual goal of rehabilitation. So given the
10	opportunity for veterans, where there is not

transfer to a location where there is one, is a win-win situation for those veterans.

a Veterans Treatment Court, to go ahead and

ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: And is there money in your budget to do this so that the costs are covered, or are the counties going to be responsible?

DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: As far as the funds, there's nothing that comes out of us, as far as I'm aware of. It's just a matter of the counties communicating with the cases.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: I see. So there is no direct funding for any of these

1	Veterans Treatment Courts in your division
2	budget?
3	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: No, ma'am.
4	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: Okay.
5	And another one of the Governor's
6	recommendations was saving \$79,000 by
7	transitioning the hotline, the helpline, from
8	the Human Services Center to directly to
9	the Veterans' Benefit Advisors. How is that
10	going to be implemented, and how are you
11	going to do outreach to ensure that veterans
12	get to where they need to be? And is that
13	funded in the budget?
14	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Yeah, so
15	what we're actually doing is we are going
16	away from the what we call the call
17	center, and it's actually going to be managed
18	by our staff.
19	We used to run this years ago where if
20	somebody calls our 800 number, one of our
21	staff members would actually answer the phone
22	in that region. And it will provide direct
23	access to the veteran or the family member,

instead of being transferred from one

1	operator to another staff member and so
2	forth.
3	So and in actuality, the shifting
4	of the model is actually going to be less
5	expensive to operate. So we actually will be
6	able to support this.
7	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: And you'll
8	save money. And will it be as available? Is
9	it the same is it a 24/7 availability, you
10	know, before and after?
11	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Well, the
12	24/7 is not really a 24/7 because after hours
13	it goes to a voicemail, but the next day
14	we'll answer the phone calls. And right now
15	our call center also goes to a voicemail
16	after hours.
17	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: So it's the
18	same services will be provided
19	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Correct,
20	the same services will be provided. And it
21	will be just streamlined straight to the
22	regional location.
23	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: I see.
24	And then you mentioned and I, you

1	know, was very proud to be the sponsor of the
2	Restoration of Honor and very proud of
3	New York leading on this.
4	Do you have you identified certain
5	resources in this year's budget that would
6	help implement this measure? Is there you
7	know, have there been costs that you've
8	recognized and that have gone into this
9	year's budget to make sure that those that
10	we're doing the best for these veterans that
1	we can?
12	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: The
13	Restoration of Honor Act is going perfect.
4	Implementation has gone smoothly. As of this
15	moment we've had 25 applications submitted.
16	And of those 25, 12 awards, Restoration of
17	Honor awards have been provided.
18	The others are still pending
19	documentation from the federal government,
20	there's delays from the federal government in
21	getting personnel records. And so that's the
22	only delay There has not been any denials

And with our current budget, we've

been able to manage the program and we're

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1	doing great work with outreach for the
2	program and getting other people to submit
3	for their applications.
4	And another great thing that has
5	happened with the Restoration of Honor is
6	that these applicants, we've been able to
7	also help them with getting further federal
8	benefits and even VA healthcare benefits as
9	well.
10	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: That's
11	wonderful. That's very encouraging to hear.
12	I mean, I think that talk about an
13	opportunity to really change lives. And
14	thank you for your work on that, and really
15	glad to hear that people are reaching out and
16	that your outreach has been effective.
17	I think that covers what I have to ask
18	at the moment, so thank you again for your
19	work and for your service, and I'll cede the
20	remaining few seconds here. Thank you.
21	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Thank you.
22	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
23	So we go to the Senate now.

CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.

1	And 10 minutes on the clock for
2	Veterans Chair John Brooks.
3	SENATOR BROOKS: Thank you,
4	Madam Chair. And thank you, Executive Deputy
5	Director, for joining us today.
6	As my partner in the Assembly has
7	said, I too am concerned that the director's
8	position remains open. I heard your
9	response, but I think we have almost
10	three-quarters of a million veterans in this
11	state, and I think we can do a better job in
12	addressing their concerns.
13	It's great to see that you are
14	expanding the court program; I think that's
15	been exceptionally successful and very much
16	welcomed. I think the fact that the courts
17	can take into consideration what our veterans
18	have been through, in some cases, and help
19	turn their lives around I think is a very
20	important consideration.
21	I am very, very concerned with the
22	practice year after year after year of

cutting the guts out of the Veterans Program

each year, and we have to scramble to put the

23

money back. Clearly the Dwyer Program in
particular has been an outstanding program,
exceptionally successful, a peer-to-peer
program where veterans are talking to other
individuals who have been through the same
circumstances, and they are comfortable.

We need to continue to make that program grow. We should not now at this point in time, with the budget, be putting together appeals to put money into the budget, we should be talking about increasing those funds. I think it is really shameful, the budget process that we go through, with so many of these good programs that are helping our veterans are being stripped out and we have to go backwards to put the money back in.

We should be, in this budget process, talking about expanding the services to our veterans. We know that the veterans from the Vietnam War are showing more and more need. We should be expanding and developing and discussing programs to help them out.

We still need to look at housing. One

1	of the issues I'd like to see us look more
2	at, in my area of the state, at least,
3	there's a large number of zombie houses that
4	can be recovered and made available to
5	veterans. We should be looking at those
6	kinds of programs.

One of the things we have to spend more time looking at is veterans who are coming to the end of their time in active duty, and helping and assisting them in advance to know what benefits are available to them, what educational benefits, what housing, et cetera. We've got to do a better job of preparing our veterans as they enter back into civilian life.

The military has changed. The military has changed greatly. We're in a situation where citizen-soldiers, the Reservists, the Guardsmen, they are in a situation where they're in civilian life and then suddenly they're in a hostile situation, and they come back to civilian life. And that is something we need to recognize, how dramatic that change is. And I think we need

to do some work to assist those things.

It's been suggested to me by someone in the teaching profession that one of the things we should be doing is making sure that the schools are aware of those situations where one of the parents are in the Reserves, where they may be activated. The schools should know about that. Because if something happens in the area where your parent is and you hear some bulletin on the news, and when you come to school that day, your mind is elsewhere. You're worried about your parent in that other location.

Teachers should be aware of those students that are in that situation so they can look for signs that they need some assistance -- they need some assistance or maybe some counseling as to what might be going on.

So, you know, I think -- I think our

Veterans Committees in both houses are

committed to helping the people who have

served this country. I think we're concerned

that we've got to do more for those veterans,

and I think we've got to recognize the mental aspects that people are going through, the deterioration in health that we've seen in terms of our Vietnam veterans, and the emotional strains that some people do experience from transitioning in and out of civilian life to veterans.

So like we both said, we think that the chair position should be filled, that's critical. But I'd like you to explain where you think the veterans programs should be going in dealing with not only the problems that we're seeing now, but the challenges we have in retaining people in the National Guard, the challenges we have in making sure people are getting the right housing, and recognizing that we -- I believe that all of the funding associated with the veterans should be under the Veterans budget. It is difficult for us to chase all the money that's been put in different departments.

You were asked about the Dwyer money,

and the response was, Well, you've got to

check with another department. That's an

1	unacceptable response. The mission of this
2	department, the Veterans agency, is to serve
3	the needs of the veteran. We should be on
4	top of every aspect of the services and the
5	fundings we're providing for the Veterans.

So I'd like you to talk about what changes you think need to take place to deliver more and better services to our veterans.

 $\,$ DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: So thank you for the question.

We are doing great service for our veterans. As a matter of fact, we mentioned the service members that are getting out of the service at this current time, we're running -- there's a pilot program that's going on right now where they're in contact -- this is happening in Suffolk County -- they're in contact with the veterans service organizations in Suffolk County, and they're helping them transition into the civilian world, they say.

So that's a pilot program that is going on right now. It's a promising

1	program. It's something that probably should
2	have happened a long time ago. I myself
3	remember when I was just retired in 2007, and
4	so many questions and so many things that I
5	didn't know. And if all those questions are
6	answered before I retire, whether six months
7	or a year before I retire, where placement
8	for a job and home and where I'm going to
9	live and so forth, how is my family going to
10	be taken care of if all those situations
11	are addressed prior to separation or
12	retirement, it will be very beneficial for
13	the veterans. So that's one program that I
14	think is very productive.

The Dwyer Program, our agency has

Veterans Benefit Advisors in those regions

that have Dwyer programs, supporting the

program. They help provide veterans benefits

counseling. So we are involved with many of

the Dwyer chapters, even though the Dwyer

Program is not under the Division of

Veterans' Services.

SENATOR BROOKS: So my question to you is, does it belong under the Division of

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1	veterans.	Services?

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me to de	ecide								

SENATOR BROOKS: Well, you know, I think that says a lot. You know, this is a successful program, one of the most successful going. And, you know, for us to sit and discuss veterans' benefits, we should be discussing those benefits with your department, your agency, not other agencies.

I'm aware of the program in Suffolk, and Tom does a great job in so many things that he provides. But we have to -- we have to expand those programs, not say, Well, that's a good experiment. I mean, in Long Island, in Suffolk, there's a lot more job opportunities than other regions in the state. And we have to recognize that we have a better or greater obligation, perhaps, to those who live in remote areas where the opportunities are less. We've got to help those people more.

1	And it frightens me that we accept
2	this pass-off of three-quarters of a million
3	people who have served this country, some of
4	them injured, some of them with problems when
5	they're discharged from service, some of them
6	in search of something to do. And instead of
7	having, if you will, one-stop shopping, we're
8	handing things off. You know, the Dwyer
9	Program should be embraced and expanded all
10	over the state. We should
11	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Senator Brooks, I
12	have to actually cut you off now you've
13	gone over a minute I apologize.
14	SENATOR BROOKS: I'm sorry, Liz.
15	Well, thank you, Mr. Director. But
16	(Overtalk.)
17	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: And you can
18	certainly you actually can have another
19	five minutes at the end, if you like, as the
20	chair. Or you can follow up with the
21	executive deputy director separately.
22	SENATOR BROOKS: Thank you.
23	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
24	Sorry, Assembly.

1	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: No problem.
2	We're going to go to Assemblyman Ashby, the
3	ranker on Veterans' Affairs, five minutes.
4	ASSEMBLYMAN ASHBY: Thank you, Madam
5	Chair. Thank you, Chief Petty Officer, now
6	Executive Deputy Director. It's great to be
7	with you today.
8	I want to thank my colleague Chair
9	Barrett for her hard work, and she already
10	asked many of the questions that I had
11	regarding some of the legal programs and new
12	legislation that's gone into place.
13	And Chair Brooks was kind of getting
14	into some of the issues that I wanted to
15	discuss, so it's a good segue.
16	You know, I think a lot of the
17	programs that have come up and that we've
18	developed in the last couple of years are
19	incredible programs, and they have the

programs that have come up and that we've developed in the last couple of years are incredible programs, and they have the ability to impact a lot of people in very good ways. But it seems like the -- you know, the department really doesn't have the necessary resources to really grasp some of these programs and take off and run with

1	them. As evidenced by not having a director
2	you know, for an extended period of time.
3	I mean, do you get the sense that, you
4	know, your division is being overlooked or
5	neglected in some ways?

DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Not necessarily, no. Not at all. We -- we are part of a -- we are not neglected or overlooked at all. We -- we are well taken care of. We have good people in our agency, and we get the job done.

So some of the programs that don't belong to the agency, the ideas of shifting them over to us, well, we would need people that would have that expertise to also manage those programs. So it's not a matter of —that we can't do it, it's just a matter of where the — like you said, what would the resources be.

ASSEMBLYMAN ASHBY: I think you should be credited as being a good NCO, too, and having a can-do attitude with that and not really seeing maybe some of the potential that we -- that we have here.

A lot of constituents, veterans that I
have, and really throughout the state, have
come to me in the last several months, in
particular about the Vet Centers being closed
throughout the state and I know that
New York is not alone in this and not
having the ability to really connect with the
veterans and their families who are utilizing
the resources. And even, you know, like
we're doing right now, through Zoom
virtually, those resources are not available.
Have you heard similar things in your
organization, in your position? And are
there measures or steps that can be taken
within the division to help stem this?
DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: So the Vet
Centers, of course, they're not managed by
us. But we do have Veterans' Benefits
Advisors that cover some of these Vet
Centers. And our agency, for example, we
have had some of our advisors meet at the
Vet Centers in right now it can't be

outside because of the cold -- but during the

heat of the pandemic and so forth, where our

23

1	advisors were meeting with veterans and
2	providing veterans benefits at the
3	Vet Center, but not inside because of course
4	the restrictions that were in place.

So we still stay in contact with the veterans that need support from the Vet centers. So I know it's a little -- it's tough when they can't go and have this support there. But our agency, one thing that we were able to do with the forced work remote, work from home, we were ready almost at the gun of the work from home. So all our Veterans Benefits Advisors could actually assist any veteran anywhere in the state virtually. And we could file a claim for them without them even having to see a sheet of paper, and it gets submitted straight to the VA.

So we still are able to provide a valuable service for the veterans amid the closures and the pandemic.

ASSEMBLYMAN ASHBY: I think that's -I think that's great to hear in terms of
being able to register for benefits. But

1	really my primary concern was the delivering
2	of services at those Vet Centers, primarily
3	for behavioral health, for both the veterans
4	and their families.
5	And I know that my time is about to
6	expire. I think that by elevating the
7	division to a fully fledged state agency and
8	giving the director a seat at the table
9	during budget negotiations, we would resolve
10	a lot of these issues that we're discussing
11	right now, and I hope that we could come to a
12	consensus on {inaudible}. Thank you.
13	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Thank you.
14	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
15	We go to the Senate.
16	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you very
17	much. And our chair of Aging, Senator May,
18	has some questions. I thought she was here
19	with some questions. Senator May, are you
20	still here?
21	THE MODERATOR: I don't believe she's
22	with us at the moment.
23	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Okay, so she may
24	have had to get off, so I apologize. I don't

1	believe I see any other Senators' hands, but
2	I do have one question, if I might.
3	Can you tell me how your office works
4	with the City's Office of Veterans' Affairs,
5	and how do things get coordinated or not,
6	if they don't?
7	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: So with
8	the New York City, this past year we
9	strengthened our partnerships with many
10	county and not-for-profits. Sixty-nine
11	individuals got accredited to be able to file
12	claims through the VA using our power of
13	attorney, and that includes staff from
14	New York City.
15	And we provide training for the
16	New York City staff, and we have a great
17	working relationship with the New York City
18	DVS.
19	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Great. Great.
20	And is it true that I know that
21	my I'm sorry, I represent Manhattan, so I
22	have the 23rd Street VA. And I know that
23	that hospital has been providing vaccines to

veterans. Is that true statewide?

1	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: The VAs
2	are if they're not providing yet, the
3	VA Medical Centers are getting prepared to.
4	I know that, like you said, the one in
5	Manhattan already is. I'm not sure if every
6	single one in the state is. But I know that
7	they are getting ready to be converted as
8	such.
9	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: I wanted to say
10	it out loud, just in case my colleagues might
11	not all know that. They should remember the
12	VA hospitals when in search of vaccines for
13	older constituents who may be veterans.
14	Because I was surprised to discover it when
15	frankly a friend who's a 92-year-old veteran
16	said, "Don't worry, Liz, you don't have to
17	find me the vaccine, I found it myself at the
18	VA." I was like, "Oh, that's great."
19	So I want everybody to know that that
20	might be out there as an option.
21	So thank you very much for your work.
22	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Thank you.
23	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Assembly.
24	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes, so we have

1	a number of Assemblymembers, so unless
2	Senator May returns with a question, we'll go
3	through them.
4	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Great.
5	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Assemblyman Kim
6	for five minutes.
7	ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Thank you,
8	Chairwoman.
9	Thank you, Director Evans, for your
10	testimony today and for your service.
11	You know, I come from a family full of
12	veterans my dad was a Vietnam vet, and my
13	uncle my older uncle, who passed away last
14	year, was a U.S. Army captain. And my
15	younger uncle was a Navy Seal. So I was the
16	only first male not to go to the military,
17	so I caught a lot of slack {sic} from those
18	men when I was growing up.
19	But I share that story because when I
20	hear of our veteran communities suffering in
21	any kind of way, it hurts me very deeply.
22	And when I read this article, and this was
23	brought up to the panel, of a nursing home in

Queens that has been giving out --

1	administering experimental drugs,
2	hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin, I think,
3	to a dozen or more veterans at a veteran
4	nursing home.
5	Were you informed or aware our
6	veterans were being treated with these drugs
7	in our state-run nursing homes?
8	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: No, I was
9	not.
10	ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Are you and I
11	hope that you will be a part of the
12	discussion, Mr. Evans, with the Department of
13	Health moving forward, because and I know
14	the previous speakers have talked about doing
15	a full investigation and holding some of
16	these sites accountable. But in light of
17	some of the blanket immunity that was given
18	out last year to the sites, I do not know
19	whether these families will be able to
20	properly have any recourse. Which is why I
21	think we need to reexamine our legal immunity
22	that was handed to these sites to make sure
23	that they have some retroactive justice.

When you hear about these stories of

1	the veterans they only found out weeks
2	later, you know, when they got the receipts
3	and their medical reports of their loved ones
4	who passed away were being administered these
5	drugs. That's the only way they found out.
6	And without the family's permission.
7	So I think there's a lot of digging we
8	have to do collectively because these
9	veterans and older adults did not deserve to
10	die alone in pain in these type of settings,
11	and the least we can do is go back and find
12	the truth and give them justice.
13	And I hope you can be a partner in
14	achieving those goals, Mr. Evans.
15	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Thank you.
16	ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Thank you.
17	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: So we're going
18	to go to Assemblywoman Hunter, who I know has
19	to run to conference in a few moments.
20	ASSEMBLYWOMAN HUNTER: Hi, good
21	afternoon, Deputy Director. Thank you so
22	much for being here today.
23	Just quickly, I know I have just a few
24	moments and I don't necessarily have some

1	questions for you, but just to convey some
2	concerns. I, along with my fellow veterans,
3	have significant concerns, along with the
4	chair of the Veterans' Services Committee.
5	It remains very difficult, you know, being a
6	veteran. We've heard mention that there's
7	almost three-quarters of a million veterans
8	in New York State. And it becomes very
9	difficult when, you know, around every corner
10	we hear, you know, people say thank you for
11	your service, and then we turn around and
12	have to squabble over little pockets of money
13	for programs that help so many people
14	desperately in need.

And it just concerns me that every
year, you know, instead of standing on, you
know, our thanks for all of those who, you
know, contributed to this country, we have
to, you know, squabble over money for the
Dwyer Foundation. We are squabbling over
money for the veterans services, the Vet
Centers. And squabbling over money
relatively to the money that goes to Boys
State and now Girls State. And I just feel

like we need to do so much better for our veterans.

So, you know, as a state when we stand and say thank you, you know, for your service, that needs to equal coming forward immediately, you know, instead of us asking to contribute the money back, to making sure that that money is already there and we're asking for more money.

There's a desperate need right now for mental health services like never before.

And of course it's not just with veterans, it's across, you know, our country because of what's going on with the pandemic and remote learning. So I am just imploring you that as we go through this budgetary process, you know, that we put every strong foot forward to make sure that we're putting the necessary funding in place for veterans so when folks come forward and say thank you, it is backed by money and our commitment to do what we said we would do and honor the people who served our country.

So I just wanted to be on the record

1	saying that today, Deputy Director. Thank
2	you.
3	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Thank you.
4	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
5	Now we go to Assemblyman Lawler.
6	ASSEMBLYMAN LAWLER: Thank you,
7	Chairwoman.
8	Thank you, Director, and I do want to
9	echo the comments and sentiments of my
10	esteemed colleague from Syracuse. She's
11	absolutely correct. I think, frankly, we
12	fall very short as a state, despite your
13	efforts, and I appreciate your efforts and
14	your work. It's not you, it's our state. We
15	do not put enough in terms of resources
16	behind helping our veterans. This pandemic
17	has been especially enlightening to that
18	point.
19	I can tell you in my district I have
20	numerous American Legions and VFW halls, and
21	they have done a phenomenal job throughout
22	this pandemic trying to help their fellow

this pandemic trying to help their fellow veterans, trying to make sure they have food 23 on their table, trying to make sure that they 24

are getting the attention and resources they need, many of whom are elderly and stuck in their homes during this pandemic, and they have really done a phenomenal job stepping up to the plate.

But I think we need to do more. The fact that the Governor has sat on the funding for the Joseph Dwyer Program is an absolute embarrassment and totally unacceptable. In my district, BRIDGES is responsible for administering the peer-to-peer program. They have had to rely on the county to, you know, basically advance the money, with nothing from the state in well over a year.

And I don't know in what universe the Governor thinks that's acceptable to our veterans, but it's not. And I certainly hope you will convey that message to him. I know many of my colleagues have expressed that in letters, in their own comments today. But it's really -- it's really unacceptable, and I do hope that funding is released immediately.

I would also ask that if there are any

1	grants or programs by which you can help our
2	American Legions and our VFW halls many of
3	them are in desperate need of repair or, you
4	know, need additional funding to help run
5	their operations. If there's ways that your
6	agency can help with that, that's something
7	that would be greatly appreciated as well.
8	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Thank you.
9	ASSEMBLYMAN LAWLER: Thanks.
10	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
11	Now we go to Assemblywoman Rajkumar.
12	Jenifer, are you here? There she is,
13	okay.
14	ASSEMBLYWOMAN RAJKUMAR: Hello. Thank
15	you, Chairman Weinstein.
16	And thank you, Mr. Evans, for your
17	service to our country and for your service
18	to all veterans as a state government leader.
19	My borough of Queens has the most
20	veterans of any borough in the City about
21	28 percent of the City's veterans. So I'm
22	especially appreciative of your work. And I
23	have two questions for you this afternoon.
24	My first question is on Veterans

1	Treatment Courts, which you spoke about. I
2	know they focus on rehabilitation and
3	treatment over punishment which is exactly
4	what all our courageous veterans deserve, a
5	second chance. So I want to ask you if you
6	can give me more details for how we can
7	create statewide access to Veterans Treatment
8	Courts. What are the financial pathways and
9	budgetary requirements needed to expand
10	access to these courts across the state?

And my second question is on the Restoration of Honor Act, which as you mentioned allows veterans with bad-paper discharges due to PTSD, traumatic brain injury, or sexual trauma to apply for veterans benefits. Can you talk more about the specific resources you plan to commit to further this legislation's goals? And have you coordinated with other state agencies, such as the DOB or Parks, that control state veterans benefits?

Thank you for your time today and your testimony, and you can always count on me as a true partner on services to help our

1 veterans.

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DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Than

On your first question, I will have to get back to you with a more detailed answer.

But on your second question, with the Restoration of Honor, we are engaged with multiple state agencies, because the benefits that the veteran gets are benefits that other agencies provide. So once the award is given, the veteran actually has a list of about 50 or so benefits that they'll have access to. And we already are in partnership with the other agencies, we've had training and discussions, and they know what to expect when they see a veteran come in and maybe want, at the DMV, the "V" on their license plate. Or if they go to their tax assessor and they want to do their property tax exemption, they know what paperwork to look for and so forth.

And if there's any problems, the veterans that have been awarded know to contact us, and then we do a follow-up to make sure that everybody follows the

1	guidelines that are set.
2	ASSEMBLYWOMAN RAJKUMAR: Thank you.
3	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Thank you
4	very much.
5	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
6	So we go now to Assemblywoman
7	Buttenschon.
8	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BUTTENSCHON: Thank you,
9	Chair. And thank you for the opportunity to
10	speak.
11	Deputy Director, thank you for your
12	work with our veterans. As the daughter of a
13	veteran, I understand the importance.
14	Chair Barrett provided an overview
15	that I concur with as she talked about so
16	many issues that we see. And I do appreciate
17	your experience working with our veterans.
18	However, I feel it is important that we do
19	have a director in that position and
20	whether it's you or whoever it may be.
21	As you reviewed the executive branch's
22	elimination of 1.9 million of funding that
23	I find unacceptable for the community
24	initiatives, can you tell me what you think

L	this will do to our state veterans if that
2	elimination remains? And my second question
3	is regarding the status of the development of
1	the state's Veterans Cemetery.

DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Okay. So would you -- what -- the 1.9 million you're referring to, can you tell me which ones are you referring to there?

ASSEMBLYWOMAN BUTTENSCHON: The community initiatives that was in the Executive Budget that talks about the New York State Defenders Association Defense Program, Paths for Veterans, looking at the SAGE Veterans Project that had a loss, and the Vietnam Veterans of America's New York Council.

DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Okay. Let me state, on the question of the state cemetery, we are of course moving forward with trying to get a state cemetery going.

We're right now waiting for the chapter amendment to be approved and signed. And once that gets done, everything starts moving. So that's the only thing we're

1	waiting on right now to get started.
2	As far as the line items that you
3	mentioned on the funds, I will have to see
4	get back and see what actually is going on in
5	that area.
6	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BUTTENSCHON: Okay. I
7	just again, as many of my colleagues have
8	stated, the importance of ensuring that you
9	have the revenue to move forward to meet the
10	needs of our veterans that clearly have those
1	needs. And I just wanted to confirm. So I
12	look forward to hearing from you. Thank you.
13	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Thank you.
14	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: We now go to
15	Assemblyman Walczyk.
16	ASSEMBLYMAN WALCZYK: Thanks very
17	much. Appreciate the opportunity.
18	I represent Northern New York and
19	Fort Drum. We have, obviously, a very high
20	veteran population. One of the sad stories I
21	think of our region is the veterans that
22	choose to leave New York State.
23	So if you don't know Fort Drum and the

Army, it sort of has this reputation, sir,

1	as well, the young soldiers, it's not the
2	place that they want to be stationed. They'd
3	rather be somewhere warm, you know, a lot of
4	times with a college very close by, maybe a
5	beach. But the Army sends them up to
6	Fort Drum.
7	But what people will find, and what
8	families find, is that it is a great place to
9	raise a family. We have a great school
10	system here in New York. Many veterans think
11	about retiring in our area until they see
12	that the options for employment, the options
13	for a business climate or for taxation are
14	unpalatable compared to all of the other
15	places for veterans to retire.
16	So I just wondered if you could if
17	you could speak to that for a moment.
18	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: As far as
19	retention of people in the Fort Drum area?
20	ASSEMBLYMAN WALCZYK: Yes, sir.
21	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: I can tell

DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: I can tell you personally it is a wonderful area. And I know individuals that have decided to make that area, that region home. As a matter of

1	fact, we have good advisors there in our
2	agency, and they of what they tell me of
3	the region, they tell me it's great. And I
4	know some people that have moved from
5	elsewhere just to return back to Fort Drum.
6	So in Fort Drum we do have a Veteran
-	

So in Fort Drum we do have a Veterans
Benefits Advisor inside Fort Drum. That
helps the veterans with benefits, whether
they're staying in Fort Drum or whether
they're going somewhere else.

So our Veterans Benefits Advisors are able to tell them, to probably help out in retention to the Watertown area, of the benefits that New York has to offer for them, other than --

ASSEMBLYMAN WALCZYK: I hate to cut you off, sir, I only have 50 seconds left and I do want to make a couple of points and ask you another question.

Do you think you should be a cabinet-level position? It sounds like there's so many members that have supported the cause of veterans today. I think your position should be elevated to a cabinet

1	level. What do you think? Yes or no.
2	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Well, if
3	I'm not mistaken, the Veterans right now is a
4	cabinet position.
5	ASSEMBLYMAN WALCZYK: Okay. I would
6	just I would just use my last 30
7	seconds and I appreciate your testimony
8	here today and all that you do for veterans
9	in New York State to advocate for Clear
10	Path for Vets. They're an amazing
11	organization: Project Healing Waters and the
12	service dog, you know, opportunities that are
13	out of that organization are phenomenal.
14	Vets Peer-to-Peer is saving lives every
15	single day through Joseph Dwyer funding. And
16	Helmets to Hard Hats really helps us retain
17	some of that veteran talent here in New York.
18	So the \$1.9 million cut that the
19	Governor had in this budget for veterans is
20	beyond the pale to me.
21	Appreciate the time. And thank you,
22	Chairwoman, and sir.
23	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Thank you.
24	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you. We

1	have one final round from John Brooks, chair
2	of the Veterans Committee.
3	You need to unmute. There you go.
4	Nope, try again, John, to unmute.
5	SENATOR BROOKS: Okay, that should do
6	it, I hope.
7	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Yes, it does.
8	SENATOR BROOKS: Okay. Thank you,
9	Madam Chair. And Mr. Evans, thank you for
10	being here today.
11	You know, I think for a lot of us,
12	this is important. And our hearts are into
13	this. And we're concerned that we do the
14	right things for our veterans.
15	Assemblyman Lawler got into an area I
16	just wanted to bring up very briefly. And so
17	many of the veterans organizations that we
18	belong to are struggling to maintain their
19	buildings, and many of them are closing down.
20	Many of these buildings I know the Legion

Hall next to mine was used for early voting

help the various veterans organizations get

funds needed to maintain these buildings?

in this last election. What can we do to

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1	They provide such an asset to the community
2	for meetings and other things, but it's very
3	difficult for them to raise funds. We've
4	tried to pass a bill to allow a form of
5	gambling to help them out but, you know, it's
6	critical that we maintain these locations.
7	And it's you know, all of us who are
8	veterans, we kind of form a group, and that's
9	a place that's home, that's a place to meet.

So is there anything that you can see or a way you can see that we can get some of the needed funding to these organizations to help them maintain those buildings?

DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: I know the value of the VFW and American Legion halls, and they provide more services than people can imagine, right, in the communities.

So probably getting together with the leaders of the halls and seeing creative ways that we could probably help them out. So if a hall was able to be used for early voting, how about doing something different where you could probably get veterans to do different activities, or family members, so that would

also bring some traffic in it and so forth.

But it would be a good opportunity to sit down and talk to some of the leaders of the halls, with our agency, and see what we could come up with as far as pathways, and show support to those important halls.

SENATOR BROOKS: If you can give them that kind of assistance, I think it would be very helpful. Because they're trying, there are so many restrictions when they start to charge fees for -- from a tax standpoint and the rest. But I think it's a shame if we're going to lose those facilities. And, you know, anything we'd do there I think is a great help.

And I thank you for what you do. I mean, I came on a little hard. But, you know, we owe these guys a lot. And we can do better than we're doing. So I appreciate what you do and I think all of us that are involved, in both houses of the Legislature, appreciate what our veterans have done to us and what our Reservists are doing for us. So thank you very much for your service.

1	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: I want to
2	thank you for the support that you always
3	provide us. Thank you.
4	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you very
5	much. We appreciate you being with us here
6	today.
7	And we are now, for people following
8	on the scorecard, going to start our first
9	panel of non-governmental invitees.
10	ASSEMBLYMAN RA: Madam Chair
11	THE MODERATOR: I believe we have the
12	ways and Means ranker, Mr. Ra, with a
13	question.
14	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Oh, I apologize,
15	Mr. Ra, I did not see a hand up. Please.
16	ASSEMBLYMAN RA: I put it up late
17	because Mr. Ashby just had an additional
18	follow-up question. And since he already
19	went, I am going to ask it on his behalf.
20	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Certainly.
21	ASSEMBLYMAN RA: Good afternoon,
22	Mr. Deputy Director. I just have a follow-up
23	to what Mr. Ashby had mentioned earlier, as
24	well as Mr. Walczyk, with regard to the level

1 of the department.

2	And I certainly I understand I
3	think we all think it's obviously an
4	important department, but there seems to be
5	an idea that if it was elevated to a full,
6	you know, separate department, that there
7	might be, you know, funding available
8	federally that you know, enhanced federal
9	funding that the department could apply for.
10	My understanding from our ranker is that this
11	is something they did in Connecticut, and it
12	was able to improve the services that the
13	department was able to provide to their
14	state's veterans.
15	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: I will
16	look into that and see what we could do about
17	that.
18	ASSEMBLYMAN RA: Yeah, I think it's

ASSEMBLYMAN RA: Yeah, I think it's definitely something worth looking into. You know, I think it helps enhance the ability for grants and things like that.

So thank you. And thank you for your service to our country and all of the veterans in New York State, you know,

1	especially during these very trying times.
2	So thank you for being here this afternoon.
3	Thank you.
4	DVS EXEC. DEP. DIR. EVANS: Thank you.
5	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: So now I will
6	politely thank you very much and excuse you
7	for the afternoon, and start to call, as a
8	panel, the next five witnesses.
9	And so the rules change a little bit,
10	everybody, for the rest of the hearing. For
11	the panel we're going to go through, each
12	individual testifying gets three minutes to
13	testify. Which means don't even try to read
14	your testimony. You've given it to all of
15	us. We are all qualified readers. And you
16	are supposed to highlight I saw that hand,
17	Assemblymember. You are supposed to
18	prioritize your bullet points in your three
19	minutes.
20	Then we, the legislators, only get
21	three minutes each to ask the panel and get
22	our answers.

So it's a little bit like

speed-dating, that's how I describe it every

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1	day	of	our k	oudget	hear	ings,	as	we	try	to	now
2	move	e a	large	e numbe	er of	people	e t	hrc	ough.		

But please know your testimony is available for every legislator to see and for the public to read online. Even if you didn't get into the slots to testify today, you can still submit your written testimony, which will go up online for everybody to review in moving forward with our efforts during the budget process. Because I know from certain hearings, like tomorrow's, we had to turn away as many people as we could accept because there were so many people asking to testify.

So I'm going to just start now. I'll list you in order, and then you'll start rolling in. The New York State Kinship Navigator, Ryan Johnson; the Prevent Child Abuse New York organization, Jenn O'Connor; the Families Together in New York, Paige Pierce; the Northern Rivers Family of Services, William Gettman; the New York State Network for Youth Success, Trudy Morgan.

And do we have Ryan with us?

1	MR. JOHNSON: I am here.
2	THE MODERATOR: Number two, Jennifer
3	O'Connor, will not be here.
4	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: And no Jennifer
5	O'Connor. Thank you, Moderator.
6	Please start, Ryan.
7	MR. JOHNSON: Thank you very much,
8	Chairperson.
9	Good afternoon. Thank you for the
10	opportunity to speak on behalf of the kinship
11	community today.
12	The term "kinship care" refers to
13	family members, often grandparents and other
14	close relatives or family friends who take on
15	the full-time care of children when they are
16	not able to be cared for by their parents.
17	In New York State there are an
18	estimated 195,000 children being raised by
19	kinship caregivers. Most of these children,
20	about 188,000 of them, are being raised
21	outside of foster care and therefore have
22	limited access to resources.
23	I am here today on behalf of those
24	caregivers who have been asked to step up in

times of crisis to raise children that they
were not expecting to raise and who need
support. I'm here for the 72-year-old
grandfather who is caring for his disabled
wife and who in 2016 was asked by Child
Protective Services to take on three of his
grandchildren, all under the age of six at
the time, when his daughter got caught up in
the opioid epidemic. Five years later, he
still has all three children in his home, and
he was only connected to kinship services
three weeks ago.

I'm here for the 56-year-old widow who back in April was called by her niece, who is incarcerated and facing removal by CPS, and asked if she would drive across the state to pick up a newborn from a hospital -- and who, with only five days notice, prepared to take on the responsibility that most parents get nine months to prepare for. As a result, the aunt has had to rack up thousands of dollars in credit card debt to pay for the expenses of an unexpected child.

These are not abnormal cases. This is

1 what we work with every day.

Over the last decade, much of the policy focus around kinship care has been around children living with relatives who are made foster parents, and little attention has been paid to kinship caregivers who are caring for children outside of foster care.

As a result, fewer resources have been allocated to this population to help sustain families in need.

In New York, funding for kinship services has fluctuated over the past decade, but since 2016 the Legislature has funded kinship services at a total of \$2.5 million.

This funds 14 localized case management programs and a statewide Kinship Navigator.

Last year the kinship budget line was cut by \$950,000, leaving OCFS with the option to cut the services or to find other funding.

Thankfully they found funding to continue the programs for one year.

I'm here to ask the Legislature to choose to prioritize these families by restoring the funds lost last year. These

1	programs are here to help kinship families
2	navigate the complex system of benefits and
3	services that they are eligible for, and they
4	help stabilize families for a fraction of the
5	cost of foster care. During the pandemic,
6	these programs provided valuable resources
7	like giving away hundreds of tablets,
8	increasing access to food, and assistance
9	with benefits.
10	In the Consolidated Appropriations
11	Act, the federal government incentivized
12	states to invest in kinship services by
13	offering a 100 percent match of any dollars
14	spent on kinship care during the COVID-19
15	pandemic. This would double the resources
16	available to these programs, but the state
17	needs to commit to funding these programs
18	first. We're asking for \$1.9 million for the
19	local kinship programs and \$100,000 for the
20	Kinship Navigator.

Thank you.

22 CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you very 23 much.

Next up, Paige Pierce.

1	MS.	PIERCE:	Thank '	vou.	Senator

Hi, my name is Paige Pierce. I'm the
CEO of Families Together in New York State.

We represent families and youth with lived
experience in the mental health, addiction,
child welfare, juvenile justice,
developmental disabilities, special education
systems. Our board and staff are made up
primarily of family members and youth, myself
included, who have lived experience in these
systems.

Like most advocates you'll hear from today and throughout your hearings these weeks, I want to talk to you about the effects of the pandemic on our children and families and the need to invest in the emotional wellness of children and families overall. But my role is different, in that I'm speaking not as a provider or even as an advocate, but as the collective voice of the families and youth who are directly affected by the decisions you make in these committees here in Albany.

Before the pandemic, we used to say

our families are multi-stressed, and that's now compounded by the amount of stress that are families are facing, but also the number of stressed families and youth, causing more trauma and more adverse childhood experiences than ever before. This speaks to the social determinants of health that you heard Greg Olsen talk about earlier.

I feel compelled also to just talk about the racial inequities, because it's directly related to all of these issues that we talk about, and can't be ignored. Each year at these hearings, and especially this year, I'm heartened to hear legislators and commissioners that are repeating some of the messages that we as family members have been saying for years. We're so glad to know that we have allies in you.

I heard Assemblyman Hevesi talk about that we might have a different read on how much money we have, but either way, it's about the priorities. Thank you for saying that.

Senator Krueger talking about teen

1	depression and suicide, and the recognition
2	that the Human Services Committees and the
3	Office of Children and Family Services play a
4	role, not just the Office of Mental Health,
5	in everyone's emotional wellness.

Senator Brisport talking about the resources that are available by raising revenue to make the necessary investments. Thank you.

And Commissioner Poole, when talking about that it's a good thing to be downsizing our facilities, and that it's not a reflection of poor services but rather it's a good thing that we're closing facilities.

We want to thank you for acknowledging the absolutely critical importance of making these investments. It's taken a worldwide pandemic to draw attention to what oppression looks like and the importance of everyone's wellness. And if ever there was a year to finally make these investments, this is our year.

CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you. I was surprised there were a few seconds left.

1	Northern Rivers Family of Services,
2	William Gettman. I think you're muted,
3	though.
4	MR. GETTMAN: Let's try this again.
5	Thank you, Senator, thank you, Chair
6	Weinstein and members of the Legislature.
7	First off, I want to thank you for your
8	public service today, because like everyone
9	in New York, you're making a real difference.
10	Northern Rivers is a human service
11	agency across New York State. We serve
12	18,000 children and adults and families every
13	year. Our 1400-person workforce provides
14	mental health services, child welfare
15	services, and education services. We provide
16	residential care, clinic care, and outpatient
17	services.
18	I'm here today on behalf of the
19	4.1 million children across New York State.
20	You've heard through your hearings the awful
21	impacts of COVID-19 upon mental health,
22	poverty, income, suicide, stress, depression

and substance abuse. The conditions are

awful, and together we must fight them. Yet

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the Governor's budget proposes a 5 percent reduction in child protective services, child preventive services, foster care services, adoption subsidies, and kinship programs.

How can we, in this time of increased need, additional stress and trauma, cut services that protect children and keep families together? As Assemblyman Hevesi pointed out earlier today, the rolls of foster care will go up if we cut preventive services, and families will end up going into emergency rooms. I call on you today to reject the Governor's 5 percent reductions.

During the pandemic, thousands and thousands of direct care workers came to work every day. They left their homes, they left their families, they came to care about our kids, kids in foster care who couldn't go home on a home visit on Christmas, kids who have been quarantined. These are staff making \$14 an hour, and yet we call on them as essential workers. We made them come to work, we asked them to take on the risks and the assignment.

1 Yet there's no COLA in the budge

Why can't we provide people caring for our kids more than \$14 an hour when we pay people who can deliver us coffee the same amount?

Turning to juvenile justice, we support the closure of the four OCFS facilities, yet we encourage you to create a reinvestment fund to allow for the transition of young people back to their communities, the provision of safe services in the community, and early intervention services.

Lastly, we want to comment on the marijuana proposal as revenue. We encourage you to look at policies that in fact care for our communities that have been impacted, think about the impact of marijuana on young people's brains up to the age of 26, and provide prevention services.

And finally I will add that the Raise the Age provisions in the Governor's budget create undue stress upon private agencies, and we ask for a short-term fix to that.

In closing, thank you for your service, thank you for what you do for the

1	care of kids and families. And when this
2	COVID epidemic is over, I invite you to come
3	and meet the first responders on our campus
4	in Albany.
5	Thank you very much, be safe, and make
6	New York strong.
7	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you very
8	much.
9	And last on this panel, Trudy Morgan.
10	MS. MORGAN: Good afternoon, and thank
11	you for allowing me to testify today. I am
12	Trudy Morgan, and I'm the policy director at
13	the New York State Network for Youth Success.
14	During COVID-19, after-school, summer
15	and expanded learning programs are crucial ir
16	helping young people and their families.
17	These programs provide services and support
18	and promote resilience, provide protective
19	factors, and elevate assets that can help
20	overcome the effects of trauma and adversity.
21	Even despite program disruptions caused by
22	COVID-19, the vulnerability of the
23	after-school and childcare structure, and the

limited resources to work with, after-school

programs, many driven by passion and commitment, continue to meet critical needs to adapt high-quality after-school programs to support youth and their families.

But these programs have been hit hard by the pandemic too. Following school closures, many programs have had to transition into new spaces to operate, have had to cover additional costs of lower staff ratios, longer hours and enhanced protocols for cleaning and equipment. Many have had to close or bear the brunt of running their programs at unsustainable levels due to unexecuted contracts, delayed payments and guidance. The need to rebuild the current after-school infrastructure -- which was fragile before the pandemic -- towards a more robust system is paramount at this time.

I'd like to focus on three main asks today, as our full budget priorities are detailed in the written testimony. Firstly, we ask the state to make no cuts to after-school funds this budget season, and that includes restoring the \$5 million in the

1	Advantage After School Program and the
2	\$2.2 million in the Youth Development
3	Program.

Secondly, we ask that the state direct \$250,000 in quality funds to sustain the mobilization and coordination of school-age childcare programs, many of which are after-school programs. Without these funds, New York truly will have no statewide support specified for SACC providers at a time when it is most needed, for its recovery.

And then thirdly, we urge you to dedicate a quarter of revenue from adult-use cannabis, if it is legalized, to increase access to affordable, high-quality expanded learning programs. In Alaska, which recently allocated 12.5 percent of revenue from the legalization of adult-use cannabis to after-school, data shows that youth who participated in programs just twice a week were 40 percent less likely to use marijuana.

Leveraging cannabis tax revenue is an intentional investment in a portfolio of work around prevention for young people. And New

1	York State, which is a leader in the
2	after-school field, cannot miss the
3	opportunity to do the same.
4	In conclusion, I want to note that the
5	Network also supports the Winning Beginning
6	New York agenda. Thank you.
7	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
8	Assembly.
9	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: So, yes, we
10	have Assemblyman Ra, I believe, to oh, it
11	was the other panel, I'm sorry.
12	Okay, so then I don't oh, we do
13	have our chair, Andrew Hevesi, to ask a
14	question.
15	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: I'm a lot more
16	fun that Ed Ra anyway, so
17	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: I'm sure.
18	(Laughter.)
19	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: Okay, so thank
20	you to all of those who testified. There was
21	one omitted from your panel, Jenn O'Connor,
22	who couldn't be here for personal reasons.
23	But I would encourage all of my colleagues to
24	read their Prevent Child Abuse's

1	testimony.	It's	very	informative	about	ACEs
2	and trauma.					

And I do have questions for each of you, but I've got to go quick, so I'm just going to ask them and maybe Helene will give the panels a second to answer.

So for Ryan, my friend, first, I'm not done with uncapped reimbursement. We'll come back to that. But the question for you is wouldn't it make sense, since the Consolidated Appropriations Act does a 100-percent federal match, that now is the time to really invest in kinship programming? That's a leading question.

But before you answer, let me get my other questions, Helene, if I can. Yeah, I think this is the quickest and best way to do it, so I apologize.

Ms. Pierce, for you, thank you for your testimony. You have some recommendations, particularly about preventative services here, that are really interesting. Targeting them towards specific populations and then also -- well, you know

1	what, if you could use some time to talk more
2	about what we should do in preventative
3	services I am against those cuts, but if
4	there's a way we can you know, more
5	robust, particularly now during COVID, that
6	would be very helpful.
7	Let's see. Mr. Gettman, I'm sorry to
8	have to do this this way. So Mr. Gettman, I
9	am with you about first of all, thank you
10	for all the work you do at Northern Rivers.
11	And, you know, I agree in rejecting the
12	5 percent reduction. I didn't have time to
13	ask the commissioner about your proposal to
14	reinvest the closures money into a funding
15	stream, so if you could elaborate on that,
16	that would be great.
17	Look at this, Helene, I've got some
18	time left.
19	And one more, if I can. Trudy Morgan,
20	I will tell you, last
21	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: They need to
22	answer also.
23	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: In that time?
24	No.

1	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes. Yes.
2	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: Okay. So
3	Ms. Morgan, just want to tell you that we
4	will be fighting to restore all the cuts
5	to particularly to the Advantage Program.
6	It was wrong of the Governor to cut that and
7	leave the other money {inaudible}.
8	I'm done. You've got a minute. Good
9	luck.
10	MR. JOHNSON: Briefly, thank you so
11	much. It would be amazing if the state
12	wanted to invest more money. Because yes,
13	there is a 100-percent match. The State of
14	Ohio invested \$8 million in its kinship
15	navigation programs. So that would be a
16	great bar to try to hit.
17	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: Thank you.
18	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Mr. Gettman, do
19	you want to answer the
20	MR. GETTMAN: Twenty-two million
21	dollars are the savings if reinvested into
22	communities. Quite the mental health
23	reinvestment. We'll make sure our
24	communities are safe. Potentially we could

1	use that to drop some federal Families First
2	money. And it is a good transition so we
3	don't have to reopen facilities.
4	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: I think look
5	at that.
6	MS. PIERCE: I'll just say that, you
7	know, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound
8	of cure. And we know that there's a lot of
9	work that can be done to help prevent some of
10	the more costly things on the other end of
11	the stream, if we can address them early.
12	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: Thank you.
13	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
14	I believe I just have one question, if
15	I might.
16	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Go for it.
17	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
18	And for Ryan. And don't take it
19	wrong, but I'm getting older, so I was
20	working with families in kinship foster cares
21	back in the early '90s. And we were all
22	saying if we could only explain to them why
23	it's such a better option for them and their
24	children their grandchildren, very often

1	it was grandchildren, or nieces and nephews,
2	rather than trying to go it alone. And there
3	have been all these reasons that the
4	government agency really wouldn't want to let
5	them on kinship foster care, because it costs
6	us more money, for example.

I feel like we've gone backwards. We should make people have to take kinship foster care. Now, I know you're going to tell me there's risks with that. But it's infuriating that there are generations of children who were raised with no money in the house, with their grandparents trying to hold onto a {unintelligible} that they could barely afford before they were suddenly grandparents who were being parent/guardians.

And we're letting ourselves off the hook by just making it sound too complicated to try to get kinship foster care, and hence they don't. What do you think about my idea of making it a requirement?

MR. JOHNSON: I think there's benefit to having family choice in the direction of custody that they go.

1	OCFS has incentivized counties to use
2	more kin as foster parents; they've offered
3	waivers of some non-safety standards, so
4	making it easier for a kinship caregiver to
5	become a foster parent. They've encouraged
6	counties who aren't using that waiver to go
7	ahead and start doing it. They've given
8	guidance recently on the emergency
9	certification process, meaning when a kinship
10	caregiver is identified that potentially
11	could become a foster parent, they make it so
12	that they become a foster parent right away
13	and go through training after.
14	So OCFS has done a lot to try to make
15	the pathway to foster care easier. And

So OCFS has done a lot to try to make the pathway to foster care easier. And frankly, 40 percent of our foster care in New York State is kinship foster care. So about 7,400 children are in kinship foster care.

I'm here today on behalf of the kids that don't make it into kinship foster care. In the written testimony there is a cost-study analysis that the Kinship Navigator did. You know, it costs a lot of

1	money to have a kid be in foster care. You
2	can offer supports, because there are
3	financial incentives that are available for
4	kinship caregivers who don't make it into
5	kinship foster care, of about \$430 per month
6	per one child in your home you can get
7	through public assistance.

If you robustly fund the support services that we have already started, these little seeds around the state -- there's 14 of them in the Kinship Navigator -- everybody could have access to the supports that matter to them and ensure that they get that financial assistance. Currently only 15 percent of eligible children get the financial assistance that they --

CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: And that's what frustrates me. I'm not trying to say don't let grandparents raise their grandkids. I'm saying make it that the government has to help them get kinship services. Because grandparents are going to be the better caregivers. They love these kids. Right? Families most of the time are going to be

1	better option, and government knows that.
2	So we're just trying to make it too
3	complicated for people to actually get the
4	resources that they need and they deserve to
5	raise these kids correctly.
6	And I'm taking up too much time, I'm
7	done. Thank you, Helene.
8	MR. GETTMAN: If we cut 5 percent from
9	local government we can't do that, Senator,
10	as they're going to have less people to do
11	the work and less preventive services.
12	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Fair enough.
13	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: We go to
14	Assemblywoman Byrnes for three minutes.
15	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BYRNES: Some of my
16	questions were answered. Thank you very
17	much, though. I appreciate it.
18	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Okay, so thank
19	you. We are no more questions for this
20	panel, so we're going to move on to Panel B,
21	which is Schuyler Center for Analysis and
22	Advocacy, Dede Hill, policy director; Council
23	of Family and Child Caring Agencies, Kathleen

Brady-Stepien, president and CEO; Early Care

1	& Learning Council, Meredith Chimento,
2	executive director; and Day Care Council of
3	New York, Gregory Brender, director of public
4	policy.
5	So if I see they're all here, so
6	why don't we start in that order, with Dede
7	Hill first.
8	MS. HILL: Good afternoon. Thank you
9	to the chairs and the members of the
10	respective committees for this opportunity.
11	Thank you for all that you do for New York,
12	and for your stamina today.
13	For almost 150 years, Schuyler Center
14	has been advocating to strengthen public
15	systems that serve low-income and
16	disenfranchised New Yorkers, particularly
17	children and families.
18	I just want to start with a general
19	observation about this Executive Budget.
20	Much of this budget and particularly the
21	5 percent across-the-board cuts are really
22	deaf to the reality that this pandemic has

not impacted all New Yorkers equally, it's

hit low-income communities, communities of

23

1	color, immigrant communities, and our
2	families with children disproportionately
3	hard.

But, you know, we think that there is time and real opportunity to craft a final enacted budget that centers our children and all the communities hardest hit by the pandemic.

So first I want to touch on an issue largely unmentioned in the Executive Budget, and that's the issue of child poverty, which has surged since the pandemic hit New York.

We urge New York to make a public, binding commitment to cut child poverty in half by 2030, and dedicate significant funds this year to set New York on a path to meeting that target.

We urge the Legislature and the Governor to include the Child Poverty
Reduction Act, which is Senate Bill 2755,
Assembly Bill 1160, in the final enacted budget. And this is so we can ensure that child poverty is the first issue the state tackles in our recovery efforts.

1	In the area of child welfare, there
2	are also real opportunities, particularly in
3	the area of family strengthening and
4	prevention, as New York begins to implement
5	the federal Family First Preservation
6	Services Act. Unfortunately, as Bill Gettman
7	already mentioned, the Executive Budget
8	proposes a 5 percent reduction in preventive,
9	protective, independent living, adoption and
10	after-care services at exactly the time
11	New York should be bolstering these services.
12	We urge the Legislature to reject this
13	proposal.
14	Also of concern is the proposed cut to

Also of concern is the proposed cut to foster care. The Executive Budget proposes \$11.2 million in cuts, and this is on top of a \$62 million cut that was imposed in 2017. This is not the time to be cutting foster care.

We do want to -- there are a few good points. We welcome and support the Executive Budget's proposal to expand the Family Assessment Response Program statewide. This is good for families. We also applaud and

1	support the level funding for the Family
2	First Transition Fund. Shifting am I
3	done? Okay. Thanks.
4	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Yeah. I just
5	warn everybody to keep an eye on the clock.
6	The numbers go down to zero, but then we
7	start to go up if you're going over. So
8	we're not giving you extra time, it just
9	shows how much time you're going over.
10	So next, Council of Family and Child
11	Caring Agencies.
12	MS. BRADY-STEPIEN: Thank you.
13	Hello. My name is Kathleen
14	Brady-Stepien. I am the president and CEO of
15	the Council on Family and Child Caring
16	Agencies, or COFCCA. We are a statewide
17	membership association, and we have as our
18	members the more than 100 child welfare
19	nonprofit organizations in the state.
20	New York State's commitment to state
21	funding of preventive services that provide
22	support to families has been far and away the
23	best in the country. And for that reason, it
24	is deeply disappointing that there is a

L	5 percent proposed cut in this Executive
2	Budget to reduce that state commitment to
3	counties down to 59 percent reimbursement

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There is also a proposed elimination in the Executive Budget of the Community Optional Preventive Services, or COPS program, which provides primary prevention. If we are truly committed as a state to racial justice and equity, we would be investing more in prevention and primary prevention, not less, because families of color are disproportionately represented in our child welfare system. Especially given the increased family and community needs we have seen due to COVID, and the fact that we will be transitioning into the federal Family First Act implementation this fall, we need to do everything possible together to strengthen the front end of our system in prevention.

So we're asking for your support in rejecting the Executive's proposed 5 percent cuts to prevention and rejecting the elimination of the primary prevention

program, COPS.

In our foster care programs, we need your support in asking for the state to release the MSAR rates. We're now more than halfway through the fiscal year, and providers still do not have their rates. And additionally, I can't state strongly enough that we need for our providers to be held harmless from having any of the federal COVID-19 relief aid they were able to access, such as the Paycheck Protection Program, from having a negative future impact on their state-set rates.

And finally, we were very concerned to see language included in the Executive Budget Briefing Book this year that stated New York State would not adhere to its original agreed-upon terms with the foster care agencies that partnered with the state to become Raise the Age providers over the past few years. Providers were not given any prior notice that the state would change the financing structure of this program, and they're now at a less than 60-day notice on

1	it. If there is no change made to this
2	decision, providers will be forced to make
3	difficult decisions to close down capacity.
4	We're asking for your help in
5	including language in your one-house budgets
6	to support these programs and making sure the
7	state fully executes its original agreement
8	with them to pay based on capacity through
9	September of this year. We truly believe
10	that if we can go ahead based on the original
11	terms agreed to with the state, we have an
12	opportunity to partner with the state to
13	preserve and to transform essential
14	residential capacity for our children and
15	youth with higher acuity, which are the needs
16	we'll see for our system under the Family
17	First Act implementation changes ahead.
18	Thank you.
19	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
20	Early Care & Learning Council?
21	MS. CHIMENTO: Hello. I'm Meredith
22	Chimento, executive director of the Early
23	Care & Learning Council, the membership

agency for the 35 childcare resource and

1 referral agencies in New York.

been a critical component of reopening the economy and moving New York forward during the pandemic. Named essential businesses, childcare remained open, with decreased enrollment, increased risks, and additional expenses to operate. CARES funding was set up to assist childcare providers during the pandemic, yet the staggering loss of revenue, increased costs for cleaning, and rising fixed costs have forced programs to permanently close. Today, in a meeting with Senator Hinchey, I listened to a 26-year group family provider reference that she saved for rainy days, not rainy months.

Childcare was at a tipping point prior to the pandemic. It has now fallen over.

Small businesses, predominantly owned by women of color, have exhausted their life savings to continue to care for our children.

ECLC supports the increased investment of \$15 million to support infant/toddler resource centers. CCR&Rs employ

1	infant/toddler specialists, mental health
2	consultants, which work to eliminate the
3	suspension and expulsion of Black and Brown
4	children in childcare. Across the nation,
5	over 250 preschoolers are suspended each day
6	and Black students are expended and expelled
7	at three times a greater rate than white
8	students. We must do better to equip our
9	providers with the appropriate techniques to
0	help our children thrive.

Currently there are only 58 infant/toddler specialists and 28 mental health consultants tasked with serving the 18,000 regulated programs in New York State.

Additionally, we request \$4 million to implement a Technical Assistance and Business Support initiative, TABS, which would focus primarily on family and group family providers, to provide ongoing support and technical assistance. Each CCR&R would employ an individual whose sole role would be to ensure that businesses operate in the green, they are equipped to ensure that their life savings are not destroyed, that they do

not incur considerable credit card debt -rather, that they operate as a business that
is profitable.

As evidenced by the quality of many
CARES applications, we became aware that this
is a critical need. Childcare providers work
12-hour days, and throughout the pandemic
were then asked to add additional hours
submitting complex applications and tracking
receipts. The TABS initiative would assist
the programs, not only with the next round of
CARES funding; it will help ensure that the
childcare system does not entirely collapse.

CCR&Rs cannot continue to support the providers in the way that is necessary, as they have been flat-funded, like others, for over 10 years. During the pandemic, CCR&Rs worked seven days a week for months straight to support the CARES process, while the financial support received through the administration of the CARES funding did not begin to cover the costs associated with increased staffing.

We must do better in supporting not

1	only our providers, but the early childhood
2	community that is responsible for ensuring
3	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Meredith
4	MS. CHIMENTO: that all children
5	have a safe, quality and affordable early
6	childhood experience. Thank you.
7	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
8	And now, Day Care Council?
9	MR. BRENDER: Thank you so much for
10	the opportunity to testify. My name is
11	Gregory Brender, and I'm here on behalf of
12	Day Care Council. We represent childcare
13	programs in New York City, and we are part of
14	the Empire State Campaign for Child Care and
15	Winning Beginning NY and support their ask.
16	As Meredith and others have pointed
17	out, the challenges that childcare providers
18	have faced during the pandemic are
19	unprecedented. At the same time, I think the
20	pandemic has really laid bare just how
21	essential childcare is. Childcare programs
22	have opened emergency childcare centers, and
23	family childcare homes have stayed open
24	through the pandemic to make sure that

1 essential workers were able to go to work.

2	We know that the economy cannot come
3	back and that businesses cannot reopen if we
4	do not build back childcare better.
5	Therefore, we support the asks that we've
6	laid out, with the Empire State Campaign for
7	Child Care, which includes making no cuts to
8	2020 funding in childcare, providing counties
9	with \$370 million to make the childcare
10	subsidy system more equitable by eliminating
11	unfair eligibility variations across counties
12	and communities and prioritizing those
13	families with the greatest need; committing
14	to eliminate expulsions and suspensions in
15	childcare and pre-K these are things that
16	disproportionately impact children of color,
17	and we want to set a statewide prohibition on
18	these suspensions and expulsions and invest
19	in the services that will support the most
20	vulnerable children and investing
21	\$100 million to increase workforce
22	compensation to a fair wage and improve
23	childcare quality.

Childcare workers are often not

1	recognized as educators. They do not receive
2	the same pay, benefits or pensions as staff
3	in public schools. And with the increased
4	recognition of how important childcare is to
5	reopening the economy, we want to see
6	meaningful progress made statewide on
7	ensuring that the compensation and support
8	for childcare staff is equitable.
9	Thank you so much for considering
10	this, and for all of your work on behalf of
11	childcare and families. We are happy to
12	answer any questions.
13	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: So we go to
14	Assemblyman Hevesi for a speed round.
15	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: A speed round.
16	I'm going to do it differently this time.
17	So first, thank you all for your
18	testimony. By the way, Meredith, hi {raising
19	fists}. There you go. Sorry, I had to do
20	that one.
21	So instead of asking you questions
22	about things that I agree with you
23	completely, I'm just going to take a second
24	to explain, if I can, why I agree with you.

1	I believe that for all policymakers,
2	the number-one enemy should be childhood
3	trauma, adverse childhood experiences. If
4	you attack childhood trauma, you can take a
5	bite out of the worst societal problems from
6	homelessness, recidivism in criminal justice
7	kids failing out of school, alcohol and
8	substance abuse, generational poverty I
9	can keep going. That's where the smart
10	policy is.

And I am disappointed in the

Governor's budget because we have just come

through one of the worst crises in the

history of New York State for kids. And if

you ask any member, Senate or Assembly, tell

me about how the kids in your districts are

doing right now post-COVID, the answer's

going to be "Pretty rough."

So then we come to the budget. And we know that 325,000 kids are now newly near the poverty level, we know that 4,000 kids had their parents or caregivers die and that a good portion of them -- I think it's 23 percent -- are going to head into foster

1	care. We know about the racial inequality in
2	all of our systems. And so what's the
3	government response? How are we going to
4	help these kids? How do we come to the
5	rescue? Where's the cavalry?

And then we see the Executive Budget.

We're cutting preventative services. We're

cutting foster care. We're cutting -- we're

consolidating programs. We're doing

everything you should not be doing to respond

to this.

And I don't want to make this adversarial with the Governor, but the public policy that has been proposed in the Executive Budget does two things that are absolutely non-starters for me. Number one, more kids are going to get hurt because of this. There's no way to explain your way out of it. I know that more kids are going to get abused, and I'll debate anybody -- I won't do it in the minute I have left -- but I'll debate anybody who wants to argue that cuts to preventative services aren't going to lead to more kids getting abused.

That's number one. So I'd ask all my colleagues, stand shoulder to shoulder with me, we're going to be against child abuse.

And then the second thing, for some of my other colleagues -- I'm trying to get my more conservative colleagues on board here as well. From a fiscal perspective, this is remarkably bad government. Because every kid who gets traumatized -- and there's going to be tens of thousands, maybe hundreds of thousands of them -- they're going to require more expensive services, period.

So from a full-on budget perspective, we are hurting ourselves, killing ourselves in the outyears. And I know we're myopic as politicians that we only look to the problems right in front of us. And unfortunately, that's the signal we're getting from the Executive.

But it's the responsibility of the

Legislature to be long-term thinkers. We

don't want to hurt our kids, and we don't

want to cost ourselves more money in the

future, which is why all of the things in the

1	first two panels that they are advocating for
2	are right.
3	And I'm right on time. How 'bout
4	that, Helene. Thank you, everybody.
5	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes. So I
6	didn't get your question, but
7	ASSEMBLYMAN HEVESI: There was none.
8	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: We have a
9	question, I believe, from Assemblyman Ra.
10	ASSEMBLYMAN RA: Thank you, Chair.
11	Kathleen, I have just a question. I
12	was reading your written remarks, and I just
13	was wondering if you can elaborate regarding
14	the hold-harmless and, you know, the impact
15	taking that away will have on capacity in
16	general.
17	And also I had mentioned to
18	Commissioner Poole this morning, you know,
19	whether the department was looking at the
20	impact it could also have with the
21	853 schools, who obviously you mention in
22	your remarks that they got the funding for
23	the capacity, but that was an additional
24	cost. So what the impact is, is from both of

1 those perspectives.

Z MS. BRADY-STEPLEN: Thank y	2	MS.	BRADY-STEPIEN:	Thank '	you
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Assemblyman Ra. And as always, thank you for your support of our 853 schools.

So the 853 schools and the Special Act school districts were a critical component of the Raise the Age program. The original request for applications out from OCFS made it clear that the hold harmless for the three years would be only for the residential capacity and not for the tuition for 853 schools and Special Act school districts. It also — the state would not provide the hold harmless on the Medicaid and health cost side.

So these providers went into this with, you know, eyes wide open saying, okay, we acknowledge, you know, there will be potential impacts on the 853 school side, and a special education tuition, and on the health side; however, we're going to have this three-year hold-harmless period from the state which is not due to expire until September of this year.

1	And indeed, you know, we read the
2	Executive Budget Briefing Book to say the
3	state is going to go back on that commitment
4	to providers and instead is going to make
5	this change effective April 1.
6	I am concerned, to your question,
7	Assemblyman Ra, about the impact on capacity.
8	Because, you know, absent any further
9	guidance or discussion with the state, if
10	these providers were simply to wait until
11	April 1 and there's no change made to this
12	decision, I mean, they don't really have a
13	choice but to make the hard decision to
14	perhaps close down that capacity.
15	So what we'd really like to do is hold
16	to the original timeline, to September of
17	this year, and use the next six months that
18	that affords us to have that discussion with
19	the state about what we need to do to
20	transform the system for the Family First Act
21	capacity.
22	ASSEMBLYMAN RA: Thank you. Even
23	better than Hevesi I left 30 seconds.
24	(Laughter.)

1	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Okay. Okay.
2	{Inaudible.}
3	So I believe that's it for this panel.
4	Thank you all for being here with us.
5	So we're going to move on now to Panel
6	C: UJA-Federation of New York, Ariel
7	Savransky, NEW Pride Agenda, Cynthia Dames;
8	Catholic Charities Community Services,
9	Beatriz Diaz Taveras; and Human Services
10	Council, Gabriela Andrade.
11	And if we could start with Ariel.
12	MS. SAVRANSKY: Great. Good
13	afternoon. My name is Ariel Savransky, and I
14	am the policy and advocacy advisor at
15	UJA-Federation. UJA is one of the nation's
16	largest local philanthropies. Our mission is
17	to fight poverty, connect people to their
18	communities, and respond to crises both
19	locally and around the world.
20	Thank you for the opportunity to
21	testify and for all the work you do on behalf
22	of our human services agencies.
23	I'm just going to highlight three
24	specific areas from my much longer testimony.

First, supporting New York's nonprofit
human services providers. Over the past 11
months, the pandemic has impacted the lives
of all New Yorkers, particularly those living
in poverty, and our network of human services
providers has been on the front lines
supporting these New Yorkers.

However, the pandemic has exacerbated the fiscal challenges these partners face. We urge the state to honor state contracts and pay for services already delivered to residents and communities, and to recognize human services workers as essential and utilize a portion of any federal aid received to fund emergency pay for the services they provide to their communities.

Next, Holocaust survivors. New York is home to nearly 40,000 Holocaust survivors, 40 percent of whom are living in poverty. Thank you for providing \$450,000 to support services for Holocaust survivors in last year's budget, but more must be done.

The pandemic has been particularly painful for survivors, many of whom already

L	suffer from posttraumatic stress, anxiety,
2	and other mental health complications.
3	Additionally, as survivors age, their needs
1	become more complex.

We ask that the state invest \$2.5 million in FY '22 to fund care, services and resources for Holocaust survivors living in poverty.

And last, food insecurity. As I know you are all aware, rates of food insecurity have almost doubled in New York State over the last year, with more people relying on emergency food programs, food pantries, and other emergency food services. Our food pantries report having to turn people away, reduce the amount of food distributed per person, or limit their hours of operation because they lack resources.

In order to meet this increased need,

UJA urges the state to increase funding for

the Hunger Prevention and Nutrition

Assistance program by \$16 million. As is,

the current funding does not allow pantries

to meet the standards established by the

1	state, which require that pantries
2	distribute a total of nine meals per guest.
3	Increased funding will result in compliance
4	and the ability to meet increased demand.
5	Next, maintain the Executive Budget
6	proposal to increase funding for the
7	Nourish NY program by \$25 million. So far
8	this program has been hugely successful,
9	funding the purchase of 17 million pounds of
10	food and benefiting over 1 million households
11	and 4,000 farms.
12	And last, maintain funding for the
13	Nutrition Education and Outreach Program.
14	With many New Yorkers now eligible for SNAP,
15	this program will ensure that New Yorkers
16	actually access the benefits they need.
17	Thank you for the opportunity to
18	testify.
19	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
20	Now, NEW Pride Agenda, Cynthia Dames.
21	Cynthia, you have to unmute yourself,
22	I believe. I don't know if we can do it for
23	you.
24	MS. DAMES: There we go. Hi. Cynthia

_	Dames. Nice to see you all. Nice to see you
2	particularly, Assemblymember Weinstein
3	nice to see you're well Senator Liz
1	Krueger, and all members of the panel, a
5	pleasure, really.

My name is Cynthia Dames. I'm one of the founders of the NEW Pride Agenda. The NEW Pride Agenda is totally focused on trans, gender-nonconforming, nonbinary communities, people of color, people of poverty, people that meet at the intersection of Black and Brown identities. I am just an acting project director as a volunteer to help launch us. We hope to hire an executive director representative of the community soon.

Item number one -- just three items.

Item number one. We are part of your community. We are your brothers, your sisters, your kids, your friends, families of friends, friends of families. We are you in the queer community. So we ask that as you pay attention to the safety net, for everyone experiences difficulties regarding affordable

1	housing, and homeless, and food insecurity,
2	income inequity we too, our community, is
3	part of that community. And we ask you to
4	recognize and support us within that
5	community.

We go on record as also being supportive of additional tax increases as needed because it is important that poverty is addressed in New York State, statewide.

Now, who's NEW Pride Agenda? We began only a year and a half ago. We are advocacy, education and support, just those functions.

We worked very hard, as soon as GENDA came out, to encourage mandated training.

The Governor put that in the budget last year for 340,000 state employees. We worked very hard to get "Walking While Trans" in the Executive Budget. It was in this year. And God bless the Legislature -- we cried and we cheered with our trans leaders when you passed "Walking While Trans" last week.

We began 20 virtual town halls statewide. And while the first two months focused on COVID, the other 10 months are

1	entirely focused on human service needs. And
2	that is all the items all of my fellow
3	panelists have addressed.
4	What do we ask, in a very narrow
5	perspective. You kindly gave us \$50,000 last
6	year through OCFS for a downstate community
7	organizer, Ahmed Mohamed. He's done
8	tremendous work. We ask support for that and
9	an additional \$50,000 for an upstate
10	organizer, out of upstate or Western
11	New York. We need to hear and amplify needs
12	of upstate. So if we did so much with one,
13	imagine what we could do with two full-time
14	employees.
15	Thank you. Thank you all for your
16	kindness, friendship and support. Thank you
17	very much.
18	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you,
19	Cynthia.
20	Catholic Charities Community Services.
21	MS. TAVERAS: Thank you for the
22	opportunity to testify on behalf of
23	The Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of
24	New York, a federation of 90 contracting

	agencies and providers of social services.
2	am Beatriz Diaz Taveras, executive director
3	for Catholic Charities Community Services,
1	one of these 90 human service agencies.

I want to take my time and really focus in on some of the items that we want to bring to your attention.

The first one is the contract withholding and rate adjustments. As you know, the initial threat of 20 percent contract withholding presented significant operational challenges for our Catholic charities agencies. While the reduction of these withholdings is now 5 percent, this is in one sense a relief, but it remains contingent on federal assistance, and our agencies are hurting.

We're advocating for an annual

3 percent increase to contracts amounts and
rates for the next five years, which would
help ensure that New Yorkers are able to
access the services they need as we defeat
and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. The
human service agencies were the front workers

1	in	this	pandemic,	and	Ι	think	that	needs	to
2	be	reco	gnized.						

We do support the Governor's inclusion of the \$250 million in the Executive Budget for the Affordable and Homeless Housing

Capital Plan. And in addition, we also support the \$128 million for the Homeless

Housing and Assistance Program -- much needed housing for all our communities.

Catholic Charities also urges New York

State to preserve the Liberty Defense Project

and the Pro Bono Program with a continued

\$10.8 million in funding to ensure all

immigrant New Yorkers' access to free,

quality legal counsel.

We also support the federal stimulus legislation which has yielded significant investments in and expanded access to emergency food assistance programs, which my colleague just mentioned, but we really do recognize that these expansions are necessary, although they come from federal funding.

And we do want to continue advocacy

1	for this expansion of these programs; the
2	food insecurity in our communities is very
3	large.
4	We also want to talk about mental
5	health for children. The COVID-19 pandemic
6	continues to have an effect on child mental
7	health, and state action to allow for
8	expanded availability on telehealth has been
9	welcome. But maybe it should be made
10	permanent. Right now we receive
11	month-to-month notification that it is
12	continued. Let's expand it and make it
13	permanent.
14	And I see I have 16 seconds, so
15	disaster case management, if FEMA authorizes
16	submissions, we do think that New York State
17	should apply for disaster case management.
18	It will help all those families who are
19	suffering from COVID right now.
20	Thank you, that's my testimony. And
21	thank you for serving our New York State.
22	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
23	Thank you. Now, the Human Services Council.

MS. ANDRADE: Good afternoon, and

1	thank you, Assemblymember Weinstein and
2	Senator Krueger for this opportunity to speak
3	today about the human services sector. I
4	also want to thank the committee chairs and
5	the New York State Legislature committee
6	members on Human Services.

My name is Gabriela Andrade, and I'm the policy and organizing strategist at the Human Services Council, HSC, a membership organization representing over 170 human services providers in New York City.

HSC serves our membership as a coordinating body, advocate, and intermediary between the human services sector and government. We take on this work so that our members can focus on running their organizations and providing critical direct service and support to New Yorkers.

Unfortunately, state budget cuts have impacted the human services sector. Since

June of last year, the state has withheld

20 percent of contract payments while

demanding providers to do 100 percent of the

work, putting vital organizations in

financial peril.

Now, for fiscal year '22, the
5 percent withholding of payments on human
services contracts comes at an immense cost
and deep harm to the state's most
marginalized communities and neighborhoods.

The nonprofit human services sector employs over 200,000 workers only in New York City, and has seen a net loss of 44,000 jobs since February 2020, with no job rebound in sight. This is especially devastating because New York City's human services workforce is comprised of 82 percent women and 80 percent people of color, making providers a vital employer in communities of color, who continue to be the hardest hit by COVID-19.

The state must pay all nonprofit contracts immediately, register late contracts, and put a halt to the 5 percent withholding on state contracts so New York residents who need critical health, mental health, domestic violence, housing, nutrition, and early childhood education

services, to name a few, do not lose access to critical lifelines of support nor suffer any more profound economic and social harm.

The state must allocate funds in the fiscal year '22 budget for emergency pay for human services workers. The need for human services increased exponentially during the pandemic as residents from across the state struggled with economic uncertainty. Human services workers must be recognized as essential workers so they can receive emergency pay for their crucial work to combat COVID-19 in their communities.

Finally, the state must invest in our communities by enacting sensible revenue-raising policies, such as the ultra-millionaire tax and the pied-a-terre tax, so that we overcome, as a state, the budget deficit. By raising revenue, the state will be able to invest in the human services sector to help stabilize communities ravaged by COVID-19 and structural racism.

Thank you for providing me this opportunity to testify. We value our

1	partnership with the State Legislature and
2	know that you stand with us. Thanks.
3	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
4	Assemblywoman Linda Rosenthal, for
5	three minutes.
6	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Hi. I
7	wanted to introduce myself to some of you.
8	I'm Linda Rosenthal, I represent the Upper
9	West Side, parts of Hell's Kitchen, and I'm
10	the new chair of Social Services. So all
11	your testimony was very interesting to me in
12	that role.
13	I see Cynthia Dames, who I last saw
14	maybe a year ago out on the street in my
15	neighborhood and her neighborhood. So hi
16	again.
17	I wonder if all of you could give some
18	examples about how the 5 percent cut is
19	affecting the work of not-for-profits, human
20	services agencies. I know it's it would
21	be really a dramatic cut, so maybe some of

you -- each of you could present like one

example of how people would not have access

to certain programs that are life-saving or

22

23

24

1	life-enhancing.	And Ariel,	if	you	could
2	start.				

MS. SAVRANSKY: In general, just UJA as an umbrella agency, what we've been hearing from our contracted partners -- and this isn't a secret, but we know that, you know, in general our human services contracts are often late, they often don't cover the full cost of a program. So to cut them even further just means that our partners have to find other ways to fund these critical programs that are up and still running as a result of the pandemic.

So we have childcare programs, we have mental health programs that are really struggling, food pantries that, you know, UJA has stepped in, in numerous cases, to make sure that our food pantries have access to the resources they need to be able to serve the increase.

So, you know, in general it's really a systemwide problem that those -- those programs are some of the examples that we've been hearing.

1		ASSEMBLYWOMAN	ROSENTHAL:	Okay,	thank
2	you.	Gabriela?			

MS. ANDRADE: Yes, so one of the examples I can think of right now is we were talking with our state partners from the mental health sector, and they were telling us how now with all this withholding there are already people on waiting lists to get some services, to get mental health services, and now with the withholdings, the lines — like the waiting list is even longer.

And it happens with all services, right? There were already people waiting to get many of these services, either like childcare, to get housing services, but now with the withholding, the numbers and the waiting, it's even longer. And we're in a crisis, we're in the middle of a pandemic, so like what are people supposed to do, right? So yeah, we just -- that's one example I can think of right now.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Okay, thank you. And Beatriz, you have a few seconds, I'm sorry.

1	MS. TAVERAS: Five percent might not
2	seem like much, but when our budgets are so
3	tight, 5 percent is a lot. So you're talking
4	about we have to scale down our workforce.
5	That's why the waiting lists are longer,
6	because we just can't hire.
7	Also, we still have to pay our rent,
8	and that is going up. We still have to pay
9	our heating costs, and this winter has been a
10	little bit more harder than last winter.
11	So all our oil bills, all our gas bills, all
12	of that is going up.
13	And we the 5 percent cut is just
14	not feasible for us to absorb. But still, we
15	have to provide 100 percent of the service.
16	We can't forget that.
17	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank thank
18	you.
19	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Thank you.
20	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Feel free,
21	members of the panel, to share some
22	additional examples if you'd like with myself
23	and Senator Krueger, and we'll make sure to
24	distribute to all of the members.

1	So I want to I don't see any other
2	questions from the Assembly or Senate, so I
3	think we're going to move on to the next
4	panel, Panel D, which is New York State
5	Veterans Defense Program, Roy Diehl,
6	Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army, retired;
7	Justice for Vets, Clyde Tate II, Major
8	General, U.S. Army, retired, New York State
9	Council of Veterans Organizations, Kirby
10	Hannan.
11	So you can go in that order, with Roy
12	Diehl first.
13	LT. COLONEL (RET.) DIEHL: Well, thank
14	you very much. I appreciate being able to
15	speak before you all today, courtesy of all
16	this technology.
17	The Veterans Defense Program
18	appreciates the 2020 legislative adds that
19	provided a total of \$720,000 of funding for
20	our program statewide. Of course, with COVID
21	affecting state funds, we were only able to
22	get by through the year thanks to lending, so
23	we had to borrow a lot to make up for pay.
24	I understand we're starting to have

some funds trickle in, but also we were able to make use of technology to continue to serve our clients.

So over the year we had about 200 new cases. Again, we're dealing with the full gamut from child support all the way to second-degree murder, and then we're not restricted just to Veterans Treatment Court cases and misdemeanors. We had 50 cases that were still continuing from prior years.

Most of our clients, according to the information that we're able to put together, some 80 to 90 percent of our clients are suffering from some kind of physical, mental or emotional disability that they incurred in the line of duty while serving the country in one of the armed forces. In most of these cases, the conditions that they suffer from contributed a great deal to the reasons they're now involved in the justice system.

What we're doing is we're helping their defense counsel understand who their client is in terms of their military service and what got them there, which then helps

L	inform the prosecution, which otherwise
2	wouldn't know and probably wouldn't care.
3	Again, there are exceptions, but by and large
1	we're letting the light flow in these things.

So without our help, more vets would end up in jail, fewer would be in treatment court, and we've calculated that the state would have had about \$83 million more expenses just in jail for these poor guys who need help, not punishment.

We're asking for 2021 for renewal of the \$500,000 that the Legislature, the Assembly and the Senate together, have contributed to our statewide operations, and renewal of the \$220,000 state-sponsorship of our Long Island office. What we're doing is valuable also in helping defense counsel in general learn about the -- their clients who are military veterans, so that -- again, not just if they have a client, but so they can deal with their clients overall, the whole population, better.

So I'll leave it at that and yield the extra 9 seconds of my time.

1	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Okay. Clyde
2	Tate, Major General, U.S. Army, Retired.
3	MAJOR GENERAL (RET.) TATE: Thank you
4	very much. I'm Clyde J. Tate II, 31-year
5	veteran of the United States Army, last
6	serving as the Deputy Judge Advocate General.
7	I thank all of you for your time, and I'm
8	impressed by your resilience, having been
9	watching you all day long. Well done.
10	As proud as I am of my own service, I
11	have even greater pride in my father's
12	service. I'm an Army brat. He served
13	36 years as a combat infantryman, two tours
14	in Vietnam. And the country, by and large,
15	made a choice when he returned, he and his
16	fellow soldiers, and that was to turn their
17	backs on those veterans and to turn their
18	backs on those veterans' needs in the
19	hope, I suppose, that we could just forget
20	about the war. That's not a very good choice
21	to make.
22	And I think now we have another choice
23	presented to us, as I outlined in my written

24 statement, that I would urge New York to

1	pursue, a choice that takes into
2	consideration the unique needs of our
3	veterans, their unique experiences, and when
4	they do intersect with the criminal justice
5	system and law enforcement, that they're
6	placed in the system in Veterans Treatment
7	Courts that respond to and are well-attuned
8	to their unique experiences.

I was still on active duty when I visited Judge Russell's court in Buffalo, and I walked away from that experience believing that Veterans Treatment Courts represented the government, the courts, and the community at their absolute finest. Veterans Treatment Courts restore lives — they don't just restore them, they at times save lives. They restore hope. They save money for the state. They — at the same time, in doing all of that, they still provide for accountability and safety in the community.

Now, the 400-plus Veterans Treatment

Courts in the country, as well as many

thousands of vets and their family members

served by those courts, owe their success to

what really started in Buffalo, New York, in
2008, with Judge Russell and the Veterans
Treatment Courts. New York now has the
opportunity to take the next step and do what
I have not seen done in any other
jurisdiction in any other state, and that is
place a Veterans Treatment Court within reach
of every single veteran in your state.

You have that opportunity with this initiative that's on your plate now. And I urge you to give favorable consideration to and support for that. This is yet another opportunity for New York to not just say thanks to a veteran for his or her service, but in fact to take action that shows that you recognize the value of their service, their sacrifice and their contribution, and the impact of that service on some of them.

So again, thank you for your time today, and I ask for your support for and favorable consideration of that transfer initiative that allows courts to transfer from a county that doesn't have a Veterans Treatment Court to a county that does.

1	Thank you very much for your time.
2	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Kirby, please,
3	now.
4	MR. HANNAN: Thank you very much.
5	Thank you, Assemblywoman Weinstein.
6	So I'm here to talk about the Dwyer
7	Program, and I've been doing that for about
8	the last eight years. And you've all
9	listened, and all I can do is thank you for
10	being here today, and thank you for being
11	there all those eight years. Because it's
12	got an understanding now, and it's got
13	funding it could always use more, but
14	nonetheless, here's where we are.
15	Well, what I want to do is try to
16	discuss today, very quickly, how does it work
17	with VTC, Veterans Treatment Court, and VDP,
18	Veterans Defense Program.
19	The mentors are from the ground up.
20	It starts at the post level, it works in a
21	peer-to-peer way, it's much like AA. And all
22	you have to do is go to the Why6Vet website,
23	Why6Vet website, and you can see all the
24	programs that are offered to vets. It's

1	brilliant	 it's	а	Hudson	Valley	program.

It's brilliant and it's also daunting, and I

don't mean that in a critical way. It's

daunting in that the mentor then needs to

come into play, needs to work with the

veteran and work their way through that type

of a website, find the right service for the

veteran.

So that's how it works at that level. The mentor then, if they're good at what they do, they get chosen or they make themselves available to the Veterans Treatment Court, they become a mentor and they go into the court with the veteran and get the court to understand maybe some of the extenuating circumstances that the veteran is experiencing. And in a way, the mentor, the judge, the public defender in some cases, they become one. And the Veterans Treatment Court does a great job of connecting with the veteran mentors at the local level, and that needs to be emphasized as we move along.

right -- and the right program for the right

Finally, the mentor at the VDP level,

1	it's a more serious offense, usually
2	felonies, and by the way, this program
3	offers hope to all veterans. So this is
4	important. Because when the veteran gets to
5	the point where he or she thinks and it's
6	mostly he's in this case that there's no
7	other recourse, then VDP is there.
8	And they're in hundreds of courts, you
9	know, representing probably a couple of
10	hundred vets a year, maybe more. But it's
11	the number of courts that becomes important,
12	because they educate the court system on some
13	of these stressors. And really, in
14	conclusion, what I really want to do is say
15	that we want to make sure that the veterans
16	defense always includes people who know what
17	a tunnel rat was in the Vietnam era, my era,
18	or, you know, where Kandahar is on the map
19	and what stresses may have occurred there.
20	So there you go, you got my five
21	seconds, get crazy.
22	(Laughter.)
23	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Okay. Thank

you. Thank you all for being here,

1	testifying.
2	We have a couple of questioners, so
3	Veterans Chair Didi Barrett.
4	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: Thank you,
5	Chair. And thank you, gentlemen, so much for
6	being here. Thank you for your service,
7	thank you for what you do every day. And
8	thank you for explaining what this Article
9	VII really will do. And Kirby, thanks for
10	wrapping it all up.
11	To the other two gentlemen, I've had a
12	hard time kind of getting a real
13	understanding of this, and I really
14	appreciate your endorsement and your clarity
15	in really sharing what the impact will be.
16	And I you know, sounds like it's all a
17	good thing.
18	I just want to get you know, sort
19	of open up the possibility of is this
20	something that is there something more
21	that we should be doing at this point? Are

we reaching, you know, all -- just by opening

reaching everybody, or are we still -- are

it up to a neighboring county, are we

22

23

24

1	there still gaps here that we're not
2	addressing? And then obviously in the Dwyer
3	funds, it's kind of the same question.
4	There's only I think 25 counties plus
5	New York City that are covered by Dwyer funds
6	even when we get it, and obviously we know
7	that this year was not we didn't even see
8	it fully distributed.
9	So I'd just love your thoughts, since
10	the three of you are here, on how we might be
11	doing this even more effectively and
12	expansively to cover all of our veterans in
13	New York State.
14	MR. HANNAN: Madam Chair?
15	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: Yes.
16	MR. HANNAN: Assemblywoman Barrett,
17	yeah, there is something, I think that I
18	think we looked at today, and that was the
19	testimony of Joel Evans from DVS.
20	And one of the things I think that DVS
21	would embrace, which may get the Dwyer
22	Program closer to the Veteran Service Officer
23	within DVS, is to maybe request, require,
24	however it may happen, get the Veteran

1	Service Officer through in DVS, and also
2	the VFW's Veteran Service Officers and
3	others, to take the accreditation course that
4	OMH has, so that the peer-to-peer counseling
5	that goes on would be more informed, and even
6	if it happens at a two-step level or whatever
7	it might be.
8	That way, I think the questions that
9	came up regarding OMH and DVS and whether the
10	program should be in one place or the other
11	and that sort of thing, maybe that could be
12	addressed in a step-by-step fashion. And I
13	think the first step could easily be that the
14	VSOs, Veteran Service Officers, who are very,
15	very knowledgeable anyway, would become more
16	inculcated in the OMH accreditation
17	peer-to-peer program, take it online,
18	et cetera. I don't think there's any cost
19	involved.
20	There you go, that's my thought.
21	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: Okay, thank

you.

LT. COLONEL (RET.) DIEHL: I just wanted to kick in that the success of a VTC

1	depends a great deal on whether or not it's
2	supported by the district attorney. A lot of
3	district attorneys just do not appreciate
4	treatment courts in general and appear to
5	have zero regard for veterans, I'm sorry to
6	say. So without that support, well, there's
7	just only so much you can do. Places where
8	it's successful, it's got the support.
9	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: Could they
10	sabotage this in a county if that were their
11	attitude?
12	LT. COLONEL (RET.) DIEHL: I believe
13	very much so. Sabotage is a deliberate, you
14	know, negative word. But nonetheless, the
15	bill as is requires the consent of the
16	receiving attorney. If the district
17	attorney, if the attorney general in the
18	receiving county doesn't like their VTC
19	anyway, then the likelihood they're going to
20	accept someone from outside of the county,
21	it's kind of nugatory.
22	MAJOR GENERAL (RET.) TATE: Ten
23	seconds. This initiative fills one of the

biggest gaps you have, which is a group of

1	veterans in your state not otherwise having
2	access to a Veterans Treatment Court. And
3	this fills that enormous gap in a very
4	manageable way. Thank you very much.
5	ASSEMBLYWOMAN BARRETT: Thank you.
6	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
7	So I don't see any other questioners,
8	so thank you all for the work you do.
9	And I'll call on the next panel, which
10	is
11	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Senator Brooks
12	raised his hand.
13	Yes, Senator Brooks.
14	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Senator Brooks.
15	SENATOR BROOKS: Thank you, Madam
16	Chairs.
17	I just want to thank the three of you
18	for this work that you're doing and the
19	service to our veterans. Major General, we
20	don't ever want to have a vet come back home
21	and experience what your dad did so many
22	years ago.
23	I think it's terrific what we're doing
24	in the court area, the ability to cut this

1	program back if someone doesn't want to
2	accept something with something, we have to
3	take a look and make sure we don't allow that
4	to happen.

Kirby, you've been there forever and a day on the Dwyer Program, which is greatly successful, and working with these folks to do that. I think you guys are part of the bright lights in how we're trying to help the veterans. And hopefully these programs are going to be accepted across the state, our veterans will get an opportunity for a better swing at the bat when they get into the court system, and I just want to thank the three of you for what you're doing both now, after your time in the service, and while you were on active duty. And just to say thank you so very much. Thanks.

LT. COLONEL (RET.) DIEHL: Thank you, sir.

21 MAJOR GENERAL (RET.) TATE: Thank you,
22 sir.

CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Helene, now we have one more Assemblymember and one more

1	A 1
	Senator.

2	CHAIRWOMAN	WEINSTEIN:	Right.	So	we
3	go to Assemblyman	Jake Ashby,	our rank	cer	on
1	Veterans' Affairs,	three minut	tes.		

ASSEMBLYMAN ASHBY: Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chair. And thank you, gentlemen, for being here today. Thank you for your testimony.

In terms of being able to build on this program and really make it sustainable, have you seen examples in other states that you feel like we could be doing here in New York that would help? And it's a question for all of you.

MAJOR GENERAL (RET.) TATE: Part of what we do at Justice for Vets is training and technical assistance across the country. What you are undertaking, and at least what you are considering is honestly one of a kind in making this a statewide program through which all of your veterans benefit, and a way for you to fulfill the obligation to all of the veterans in your state, not just the select few whose judges have seen fit to

1	implement	а	court.

Are there other programs to emulate?	
I'm certain that there are. But your 36	
Veterans Treatment Courts, especially those	
that incorporate mentors, that incorporate	
all the right community players, all of the	
right VSOs, you're doing it absolutely right	- -

We can always -- everyone can always get better, but you are absolutely on a solid foundation. I think this initiative will help sort of take you to the next level, help you go statewide, and then you just continue to get better. With each little bit of success, you'll build on that to have statewide success.

But again, if they visit

Judge Russell, if they visit the court in

Rochester that I visited, they'll see how

it's done and how it's done well. Thank you

for your question.

LT. COLONEL (RET.) DIEHL: I have to add that our Veterans Defense Program still is relatively unique in the nation. So where there are VTCs elsewhere in the country, it

1	seems that each defense office stands pretty
2	much on its own devices.
3	So here in New York we're able to
4	provide a consistent available state service,
5	statewide service to all of the courts, all
6	the county defenders, including the counsel
7	that veterans might hire privately because
8	they don't qualify for a public defender.
9	So we're helping everyone connect with
10	that service experience regardless. Again,
11	New York is in the lead on that, and I hope
12	we stay that way.
13	MR. HANNAN: The Dwyer Program, same
14	way. It's unique and, you know, you're to be
15	recognized for it. The feds are just
16	catching up with it, and they haven't. And
17	thank you very much.
18	ASSEMBLYMAN ASHBY: Thank you all.
19	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: And thank you.
20	Now to the Senate.
21	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Yes, Senator Sue
22	Serino.
23	SENATOR SERINO: Thank you, Madam
24	Chairwoman. And thank you all so much for

1 your service.

And the Dwyer Program, I know how valuable it's been in our district; I share the district with Assemblywoman Didi Barrett, and we've had tremendous results. I always say you get the most bang for your buck with those dollars. And I would really love to see it go statewide.

Very encouraging about the Veterans

Treatment Courts. I know my guys in my area

would really love to see it come to us.

And then I just have a question about like the VFWs and the American Legions.

They've always struggled, and now through the pandemic they're really hit hard. Do you guys have any idea like what kind of a role that the state could play? Would it be through grants, you know, getting younger people involved? That's always been an issue that we've been working on. Because we really need to make sure that they survive this pandemic.

MR. HANNAN: I think -- I'd like to answer that, because I'm also the legislative

1	advocate for the VFW as a volunteer. And
2	honestly, you know, veterans have been
3	self-funding their programs for 50 years.
4	And we do need some attention to charity. We
5	get charity gaming.
6	I think that grants and a program to
7	direct posts grants is an important
8	initiative, and I know that Senator Brooks
9	has brought that up from time to time, and
10	that's something that perhaps we could do.
11	Also, too, though, let the posts do
12	their own self-funding, because as I said,
13	it's something that they've been doing and
14	doing well for a long time.
15	SENATOR SERINO: Thank you, Kirby.
16	And I just want to say thank you to
17	Senator Brooks too, he's always been such a
18	champion for our veterans. I appreciate all
19	of his hard work. So thank you, everyone.
20	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
21	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: So I believe
22	that there are no more yes, there are no
23	more questions, so I just want to join in
24	thanking you for your service and for being

1	here	today	and	helping	provide	us	with	some
2	info	rmatior	ı.					

We're going to now move on to Panel E,

New York StateWide Senior Action Council,

Gail Myers; The Association on Aging in

New York, Rebecca Preve; Services & Advocacy

for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual & Transgender

Elders, SAGE, Melissa Sklarz; LiveOn NY,

Katelyn Andrews; and National Federation of

the Blind of New York State, Raymond Wayne.

So Gail, if we could start with you, that would be great.

MS. MYERS: Thank you. Thank you on behalf of New York StateWide Senior Action Council, and also to the staff behind the scenes who make virtual testifying very easy for us today.

I want to start out by saying that if the pandemic taught us anything, it's the need to make sure that the infrastructure of our public health and community-based services must be strong. And we urge you to move away from austerity budgeting. That has been what we have seen for the past decade.

You really need to invest in services. They have been withering due to flat or cut budget funding for years. Raise the revenue to do that, we're all behind you.

Like your own constituent services,
Statewide's Patients' Rights Helpline has
been responding to an extraordinary amount of
concerns during the past year, and we have
worked hard to address those. Thank you for
increasing our budget last year. We are
distressed, however, that NYSOFA still has
not contracted with us for any of the 2021
appropriation for these services. So we
would like to ask you to reappropriate that
money from last year moving forward and ask
you once again to add legislative funds to
the budget of \$200,000 to support our
Patients' Rights Helpline program.

Regarding services that are offered through the State Office for the Aging, we urge you to increase funding to meet need.

And what I want you to particularly stress is that over the years the cost of living adjustment has been deferred. Now, that

happens in other agencies too, but in the mental hygiene agencies and the health agencies they are getting hard cash for the minimum wage increase, and NYSOFA's services have not gotten that. So there's a disparity there.

We want you to stress that there's a home care worker shortage. There are several proposals to address that that we hope you include: The Home Care Jobs Innovation Fund, the Invest in Care Act, and the Fair Pay for Home Care Act. And we want to make sure that those apply to EISEP as well.

We have extensive testimony on the ombudsman program and on the improvements needed to long-term care. I will just remind you that the Comptroller found that there was only half the number of local staff needed for the ombudsman program to meet the minimum standards, and that about a third of facilities had not been visited by an ombudsman -- and that has only gotten worse since the pandemic.

In terms of improvements to long-term

1	care, thank you for allowing us to testify
2	last summer. We particularly want you to
3	look at the Governor's budget narrative on
4	enhancing nursing home quality of care and
5	get some specifics that are related to the
6	language he will be posing in regulations.
7	Lastly two lastlys we recommend
8	that you increase the Medicare Savings
9	Program to 200 percent of the federal poverty
10	level, and that you expand the EPIC program
11	by supporting Senator May's bill Senate 4603.
12	Thank you.
13	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: You're on mute,
14	Helene.
15	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: I realize that.
16	Rebecca, it's time for you to go,
17	speak.
18	MS. PREVE: Hi, thank you so much.
19	And I want to say thank you to all Senate and
20	Assembly members, especially to Senator May,
21	who chairs the Aging Committee, as well as
22	our new chair in the Assembly, Assemblyman
23	Kim. Thank you all so much.
24	My name is Becky Preve. I'm the

1	executive director of the Association on
2	Aging in New York State, and we represent the
3	59 Offices for the Aging throughout New York
4	State who work with a variety of about 1200
5	subcontractors to provide services.

I want to say, first and foremost, I could not be more proud of what this network has done through this pandemic. I think all of you have seen it in your districts. And I think our relationship with all of you, as well as the New York State Office for the Aging, could not be a more positive one. So thank all of you.

I have submitted extensive written

testimony which I'm not going to go through,

but I wanted to highlight a couple of things.

First and foremost, we serve about

1.3 million older New Yorkers each year, and

their families and caregivers. And we do

that in a variety of ways, from our most

intense programs for home care services to

wellness programs and volunteer

opportunities.

New York State is unique; we're fourth

1	in the nation as far as the 60-plus
2	population, and we really have an extensive
3	public/private partnership across New York
4	State to provide services.

We've also seen a huge impact in this population of service providers, as well as older New Yorkers themselves, through the COVID-19 pandemic.

I wanted to start by touching base on the unmet need, or the waitlist information that was referenced earlier today. We do have extensive waitlists throughout New York State, and those continue to grow. And it's something that we really take a look at from a Medicaid standpoint.

So currently we have thousands of older New Yorkers waiting for a variety of services, whether it be home-delivered meals, home care services, just to kind of name a few. And what we know from our own data is that these are non-Medicaid-eligible individuals.

So we looked at what happened to someone that's on a waitlist in New York

1	State, and we found that about 10 percent of
2	anybody on a waitlist goes directly to a
3	skilled nursing facility, and another
4	6 percent spend down to MLTC or
5	community-based Medicaid coverage. What that
6	means, as all of you are very well aware, is
7	that the predominant care source at a skilled
8	nursing facility is on the Medicaid dollar.

To clean up our current waitlist, we would be looking at an investment of about \$27 million for the state, which would book against about \$60 million just in skilled nursing facilities' state-share Medicaid coverage. So I really wanted to highlight that.

I also wanted to talk about COVID-19 and the massive impact we've seen across the state. We've seen a 70 to 90 percent increase in our core services and the demand for those services that are absolutely life-sustaining, and we still aren't able to get our direct workforce vaccinated as a priority.

So one of the things I wanted to raise

1	to you, for legislative priorities, we are
2	looking for the investment in our unmet need.
3	We're also looking to restore the funding for
4	Lifespan of Greater Rochester and their elder
5	abuse prevention program. We're also asking
6	for a \$5 million increase in our ombudsman
7	<pre>program we've talked at length today about</pre>
8	the need for investments into the ombudsman
9	program as well as a \$5 million investment
10	into technology services, as we really try to
11	bridge the digital divide in the older
12	population.
13	Thank you.
14	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Melissa, now?
15	MS. SKLARZ: Hooray. So my name is
16	Melissa Sklarz. Thank you for having this
17	hearing today. I'm the SAGE senior
18	government relations strategist.
19	SAGE is the first and largest
20	organization in the country dedicated to
21	improving the lives of LGBT elders. We

provide services and programs to LGBT older

people in New York City and throughout the

state with our affiliates in Long Island,

22

23

24

Hu	dson Valle	y, Syracuse	and	Rochester

As the state continues to age, LGBT elders are a significant part of that growing population, but more often it seems invisible, disconnected from services and severely isolated. LGBT elders are twice as likely to live alone, half as likely to be partnered, and more than four times less likely to have kids.

LGBT older people need to rely more heavily on community services as they age.

And now we have the pandemic, so LGBT elders are really living in the epicenter of it, not only because of their age, but because of high levels of underlying health issues like HIV and diabetes, high levels of poverty, food and housing insecurity, low access to healthcare and supportive services, isolation, and thin support networks. All of these are made even worse for transgender elders and LGBT older people of color.

SAGE provides comprehensive services with our housing; we currently have housing in Brooklyn and in the Bronx. There are

1	145 units at our Stonewall House in Brooklyn
2	and 83 units are now opening up in East
3	Crotona in the Bronx. Both have set-asides
4	for the formerly homeless. Both buildings
5	are anchored by large SAGE Centers. The one
6	in the Bronx will be the largest SAGE Center
7	in New York City, with over 10,000 square
8	feet.

And since the pandemic, we have transferred all of our services to virtual and telephonic formats. We've been able to offer more than 100 virtual SAGE Center programs every week, attracting hundreds of LGBT allies and elders, that range from yoga to Spanish to discussion groups. I almost want to quit my job so I can learn Spanish at SAGE.

Of course we also have our SAGEVet program. Thanks to the Restoration of Honor, it's made our ability to reach out and access our LGBT veterans throughout the state more robust. A lot of our elder veterans are not getting their federal benefits, they rely on the state, shifting what should be a federal

1	expense to a state expense. SAGEVets
2	provides crucial support and saves money and
3	funding from the benefits that are entitled.
4	We've developed new programming.
5	Well, I wanted to ask for a restoration of
6	support. There's \$100,000 for our
7	comprehensive care, \$200,000 for support for
8	general services and expenses, and for our
9	SAGEVet program, \$150,000 to continue the
10	crucial outreach and benefits of connection
11	to LGBT older veterans.
12	Thanks for the chance to testify
13	today.
14	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Next we go to
15	LiveOn NY, Katelyn Andrews.
16	MS. ANDREWS: Hi. Thank you for
17	having me here today. My name is Katelyn
18	Andrews, and I'm the director of public
19	policy at LiveOn NY.
20	LiveOn NY's members include more than
21	100 community-based organizations, including
22	SAGE, who you just heard from, that provide
23	core services to older adults throughout the
24	state, including senior centers,

1	home-del:	ivered 1	meals,	affor	rdable	senior
2	housing,	NORCs,	home	care,	and mo	ore.

We believe that aging creates momentum that drives our state forward, that older adults power local economies, political systems and our communities. Unfortunately, despite older New Yorkers being an asset to our state, they have not been invested in as such. Our Executive Budget allocates NYSOFA a small fraction of our overall budget, only \$271 million. That's 3.12 million less than last fiscal year, all amidst a global pandemic in which seniors have been the hardest hit.

It's true the pandemic highlighted disparities and inequities in our communities, and it's particularly true among Black and Brown older adults, who are five times more likely to be hospitalized due to COVID in comparison to white peers, and twice as likely to die from the virus.

There's a lot of work that needs to be done, and part of this can be done by investing in supports that we know work.

1	There are currently 11,000 older
2	adults that are languishing on waiting lists
3	for services services that deter the need
4	for higher levels of care in settings that
5	prove particularly vulnerable to the virus.
6	It's time to address this and fund NYSOFA's
7	community-based services to reduce waiting
8	lists. This will take an investment to the
9	tune of \$27 million to fully address the
10	waiting lists.

They're real. They're not going away.

While federal stimulus might play a role,

it's a Band-Aid. The trajectory of waiting

lists is not new. These services have been

seeing an increase in demand year after year,

partially due to demographic growth, and this

demand will exist long after the pandemic.

We need state funding in place for the

long-term demand for these programs as well

as not to exacerbate the stress of COVID by

forcing an older adult to choose between an

institutional setting that proved vulnerable,

or to go without the care that they need.

The good news: By making these

1	investments, we will reduce Medicaid
2	spending. We're all looking for that answer,
3	to reduce Medicaid spending, and here it is.
4	By just a 1 percent increase in meal service,
5	the state would find a savings of about
6	\$11 million to Medicaid, by an independent
7	research firm that found that. That proves
8	that waiting for services costs more than the
9	service itself.
10	This is our main funding request, but
11	I'd love to highlight three other restorative
12	asks that we would love to see happen this
13	year. One, restore \$200,000 in historically
14	legislative funding for LiveOn NY's RISE
15	program. Two, restore \$340,000 in funding
16	for Lifespan's New York State Coalition on
17	Elder Abuse. And three, restore \$325,000 in
18	historically legislative funding for NORCs.
19	Thank you.
20	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
21	And now, National Federation of the
22	Blind of New York State, Raymond Wayne.
23	MR. WAYNE: Can you hear me? Can you

see me?

1	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Yes. Yes, we
2	can hear and see you. Thank you.
3	MR. WAYNE: Thank you for the
4	opportunity to testify, and thank you for the
5	technical assistance. Tell me if I'm too
6	loud.
7	I'm Ray Wayne, National Federation of
8	the Blind of New York State. We are a
9	nationwide organization of blind people. I'm
10	here today on behalf of a particular subgroup
11	of seniors, and that is seniors who are
12	beginning to lose their sight. And as the
13	Baby Boomer generation ages, we're going to
14	have more of those.
15	Now, there's not a lot of training
16	opportunities available for seniors losing
17	sight. They need to learn how to do things
18	nonvisually that they spent most of their
19	lives doing visually, like cooking, shopping,
20	using public transportation, using
21	technology. The Commission for the Blind
22	gets some funding from the feds and the

state, but it's not nearly enough. And I

can't tell you how many seniors are just not

23

getting any training.

And the worst-case scenario is that some of these seniors end up in nursing homes when the only real significant disability they have is vision loss, and it costs more than \$70,000 a year for the state to maintain one person in a nursing home. And we've heard today and we all know how dangerous and unpleasant nursing homes can be, so we want to avoid that.

So we're asking for additional annual funding of \$5 million to the Commission for the Blind to provide more -- {Interruption.}

I'm sorry about that, that's my computer -- to provide more training opportunities to this population.

This is going to pay for itself
because you won't have seniors going into
nursing homes just because their eyesight
isn't so good. You'll have them staying in
their communities, participating in their
communities, and having a much better quality
of life.

Thank you.

1	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you.
2	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: A number of
3	members would like to ask questions.
4	So first we go to the chair of our
5	Aging Committee, Assemblyman Kim.
6	ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Thank you,
7	Chairwoman Weinstein.
8	And thank you all for your advocacy
9	and your hard work, and it's good to see you,
10	some of you again, and I look forward to
11	working with you closely and collaborating
12	and having a good partnership with you moving
13	forward.
14	Today, in real time, Governor Cuomo
15	came out and said that he is reallocating the
16	federally earmarked vaccinations that were
17	supposed to go to nursing homes, tens of
18	thousands of vaccines. I've heard in recent
19	days, through our local administrators and
20	pharmacists who have witnessed throwing away
21	doses because it became administratively very
22	difficult to administer the shots at these
23	long-term facilities.
24	I don't think that's a reason why we

1	should be diverting these vaccines. Have you
2	heard anything from your ombudspeople or your
3	networks about difficulties administering
4	vaccines at nursing homes and long-term
5	facilities? And if so, what do we need to do
6	better to get this done? For anyone.

MS. MYERS: I can jump in. We've heard a few things. Part of it is that for the residents in the facilities, they didn't feel that they had enough education and information. A lot of populations are very concerned about being the test case on the vaccine, and more education would have been helpful for the residents.

On the other hand, we're also noting that there's a significant population -- a percentage, excuse me, of the workers in those facilities that are not opting to have the vaccine. I think education would work there as well, but we are not paying enough attention to the reasons that people are saying no.

There has been a problem, once this vaccines are in cold storage, are taken out,

that they need to be using them quickly. And
it would seem that perhaps there's the
opportunity to say if there's leftover
vaccine that is about to, you know, not be
shelf-stable any longer, that there needs to
be a way to get those vaccines to the state
sites or to other pharmacists to distribute,
because nobody wants them thrown out.

Thank you.

MS. PREVE: And I would echo what Gail just shared, and just add that we actually still have providers within the senior service network that still are not eligible for the vaccine. We need really clear guidance to make sure that home-delivered meal providers -- the deliverers, the cooks, the volunteers -- can get vaccinated, and we don't currently have that.

ASSEMBLYMAN KIM: Yeah, I appreciate that. And I look forward to working with my chair in the Senate to push for all those workers, and the homebound seniors as well, older adults as well, to make sure they get their shots as quickly as possible.

1	Thank you, Chairwoman Weinstein.
2	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
3	We go to the Senate now. I believe
4	Senator May, Aging chair, has a question. Go
5	ahead.
6	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Sorry, I was on
7	mute. Yes, Rachel May. Thank you.
8	SENATOR MAY: Hi, thank you.
9	First I just want to thank Mr. Wayne
10	for bringing up the vision loss issue and how
11	that's a driver of putting people in nursing
12	homes who don't need to be there. We need to
13	be paying attention to this and a number of
14	other factors that are easily or maybe not
15	that easily, but are addressable in other
16	ways than having people go into congregate
17	care like that.
18	I have a question for several of you
19	who talked about the need for getting more
20	people off the waiting lists, and that the
21	waiting lists are longer than the \$15 million
22	would cover that NYSOFA has budgeted. And
23	I'm wondering the 27 million is in

addition to the 15, I just want to clarify,

1	right, it's not
2	MS. PREVE: Correct.
3	SENATOR MAY: And are there enough
4	providers, enough workers, home care workers
5	and meal deliverers and that sort of thing to
6	actually provide the care if we came up with
7	the money?
8	MS. PREVE: So thank you, Senator May.
9	It's Becky. And just to kind of tie into
10	that, you know, the 15 million that we
1	received for three budget cycles in a row,
12	those are services that have been turned on
13	to the people that were previously on the
4	waitlist. This is new individuals coming on
15	our waitlist. Which makes sense, considering
16	the nature of our population is aging, right?
17	So that's answer number one.
18	Number two is so the way our network
19	is structured is we have the flexibility to
20	target these dollars to people that were
21	waitlisted for services. And you raise a
22	really good issue. You know, we've

championed the home care workforce crisis for

years. We're really hoping to gain some

23

traction, especially with some of the reports
that have been published this year, because
it absolutely is a barrier for our network to
be able to provide services.

But again, if we have flexibility with these funding streams, we can increase services that someone may be waiting for while -- if we can't find a home health aide to fill it, could we, you know, provide social adult day respite in an in-person setting, or could we look to provide enhanced services in other areas.

So, you know, we have just been kind of stigmatized by our funding, historically, and, you know, this really just speaks to the fact that the sooner we can intervene on an individual -- and Katelyn referenced this with, you know, the millions of dollars in cost savings just for a home-delivered meal. If we can wrap those services around an individual prior to that crisis point, we absolutely can save healthcare dollars.

So even though the two issues are absolutely intertwined and we want to address

1	them, that shouldn't be a hindrance for us to
2	get the investment necessary to support older
3	New Yorkers.
4	SENATOR MAY: Okay. I have a number
5	of other things, but I know where you all
6	are. I know how to reach you all. I just
7	wanted to mention to Melissa that we did pass
8	Senator Hoylman's bill today that expanded
9	the concept of the greatest social need for
LO	funding to include LGBTQ individuals and
1	people with HIV. So that's good news today.
12	MS. SKLARZ: That's wonderful. Thank
13	you so much for the great news.
4	SENATOR MAY: Thank you.
15	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you. We
16	go to Assemblyman Billy Jones for a question
17	ASSEMBLYMAN JONES: Hi. I was in
18	between this and conference and I believe
L 9	most of my questions have already been
20	answered.
21	The waiting list, definitely we have
22	to provide funding for that, and the unmet
23	needs. My question was going to be where the

24 actual needs of our older people, of our

senior population, our communities -- you
have all answered that so well.

I do have one other point that was brought up, the chair brought it up before, and it's the vaccine rollout for our seniors. And I wanted to touch on, for our senior volunteers. I think that is huge. We have enough trouble recruiting volunteers now for our senior programs. We need to get them vaccinated. And I know there's an issue in a couple of my counties that they're not eligible for the vaccination. Are we seeing that on a statewide basis? I didn't catch that before.

MS. PREVE: Absolutely, Assemblyman.

And you raised a really good point. And so collectively all of the advocates and those on the call today, we have all reached out numerous times to try and make sure that our staff, who are delivering home-delivered meals on a daily basis to the most vulnerable individuals, to our case managers, who have to respond to crisis situations and are in people's homes — and many counties do not

L	have the flexibility within their local
2	Public Health Department to deem that
3	individual an essential worker

And so we've been asked by most of the counties to actually get a written directive stating that these individuals are eligible for the vaccination, and to date we have not been able to do so. Which has led, in some parts of the state, for volunteers to actually cease providing services for the network. So it's been a major barrier.

The second point that I would like to raise that we have seen across New York State is really huge difficulties with vaccinating homebound older people that don't have access to the internet, they don't have broadband, they may not have technology services available. Some of the pharmacies are requiring that you actually create a profile and then log back in to sign up for the vaccine.

And so collectively the AAAs across the state have tens of thousands of people they have on lists that they're ready to

1	enroll in pharmacy vaccinations, but there's
2	not been a clear-cut concise way to do it.
3	And so our network has really just tried to
4	get the word out that we're here to assist,
5	we're trying to make sure we alleviate any
6	public fear with vaccines. And really just
7	want to look to partner with pharmacies and
8	other institutions to make sure that we're
9	going to reach the most vulnerable of the
10	population.

ASSEMBLYMAN JONES: Yeah, because that's what I'm getting in my offices, where a lot of our senior population, they're intimidated with the sign-up process as well, you know, going online.

And I have to put another plug -- I know Chair Kim's going to get sick of me putting in these plugs for senior technologies, but I will again because it is so vitally important.

But thank you all for your advocacy on behalf of our seniors in New York State.

This is extremely important work that you're doing, so thank you. And we will do whatever

1	we can to restore that funding and add to the
2	funding that is so necessary for our senior
3	populations. So thank you.
4	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
5	So now we go back to the Senate. I
6	believe you have another Senator?
7	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Oh, I'm so sorry.
8	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Senator Serino?
9	SENATOR SERINO: Thank you,
10	Madam Chair. And thank you to everyone
11	that's here today, and for all of your
12	advocacy for our seniors. And Katelyn, thank
13	you for really shining the light on the scope
14	of the problem today. I really appreciate
15	that.
16	Becky, how are you doing?
17	MS. PREVE: Good.
18	SENATOR SERINO: Good. Earlier today
19	I asked Commissioner Olsen about the increase
20	in the calls that they're seeing in NY
21	Connects and their experience with helping
22	seniors access the vaccine, right, that's
23	been a huge issue. You talked about the
24	various roles that the AAAs are playing, and

I wonder if you could speak to that just anecdotally. Like are all the Offices for the Aging handling it differently? And what's working, what isn't, and what do you think the state can do in this budget that would be helpful?

MS. PREVE: So you raise a wonderful question, Senator, and it's something -- so the rollout of the vaccination distribution plan has been different based on where you are in the state. I can tell you that our lives have been completely encompassed with vaccine questions and issues for the past three-plus weeks. And, you know, we have a tight-knit network, we have 59 area agencies on aging throughout the state, we have 59 of them that have stood up to this charge.

The difficulties that we're seeing are obviously there's not enough vaccines. I think everybody is very well versed in that. But the secondary issue is we have -- you know, we have the young, 60-plus population that may be very able to get online, but we're serving, you know, 80, 85, 90-year-olds

who, number one, are very hesitant to do
anything online; number two, don't have
access to the internet; and number three,
don't have transportation. They physically
can't get out of their homes to get to
vaccination sites.

On top of that, we have seen a disparity based on what pharmacies are enrolled in what districts. And I can tell you -- you know, I've mentioned this before, just while we've been on this Zoom today I've had about 15 emails from directors reaching out regarding vaccination distribution issues. And what I would like to see from the state is a coordinated, statewide educational campaign as well as a mandate that these vaccination distribution plans must go in partnership with the local Offices for the Aging.

We're the experts in care of this population, we know who they are, we have registered clients, we have all of their data, their health insurance information, their physician, names, phone numbers,

1	emergency contacts. There is no reason that
2	there is not a mandate that every single
3	pharmacy or vaccine distribution site is not
4	working with their local AAA to make sure
5	that we're not leaving behind exactly who
6	we're tasked with managing, which are the
7	most vulnerable individuals that don't have
8	access to many of the items that we've
9	raised.

So, you know, the takeaway here is that we stand ready to assist, and most counties have compiled their own internal listing of individuals that need to get vaccinated but are unable to do so.

SENATOR SERINO: And that's great, and that's really important that they're able to do that and work with all of you guys too.

I just have one last question, for Ray. Ray, I was wondering if you're hearing from any of the folks that you serve, are they having any issues like with getting the vaccine, with having maybe to leave the house to get the vaccine? Is that an issue that they stay at home? Or anything there, to

1	you?
2	MR. WAYNE: Yeah, that's an issue.
3	And as she said, it's hard it's hard for
4	people to get information about how to get
5	the vaccine. And, you know, we work I
6	mean, if they're in nursing homes, they're
7	getting the vaccine, I believe, I hope.
8	But, I mean, I run into the same
9	problem every time I I'm 61, so I'm
10	probably not eligible yet, but I run into the
1	same problem every time I think about
12	figuring out how to get the vaccine. It's
13	like, oh, you have to go online. I mean, I'm
4	moderately computer-literate, but today was
15	an adventure.
16	SENATOR SERINO: Thank you, Ray.
17	Thank you, everyone.
18	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you all
19	for being here with us today. And I believe
20	we have no more questions for the panel.
21	Thank you for the work you do for all
22	New Yorkers.
23	Now we're going to go to Panel F:

Neighbors Together, Velvet Johnson Ross; Urban

1	Democracy Lab at New York University, Gianpaolo
2	Baiocchi sorry if I mispronounced your name
3	YWCA of Rochester and Monroe County, Myra Henry
4	president and CEO.
5	So if we can start with Neighbors
6	Together. Velvet, you need to unmute yourself,
7	please.
8	MS. JOHNSON ROSS: Sorry. Good
9	afternoon. My name is Velvet A. Johnson
10	Ross, and I'm a leader at Neighbors Together
11	in Brooklyn. Thank you for this opportunity
12	to testify.
13	I'm here today to discuss the need for
14	the Housing Access Voucher Program to be
15	passed and fully funded in this year's
16	budget.
17	I understand all too well what
18	New Yorkers are currently facing, because I
19	too faced that situation in 2019 when I was
20	illegally evicted by my landlord, who refused
21	to remediate toxic black mold, several mice
22	infestations, and three bedbug infestations.

The constant exposure to toxins and rodents

made me severely ill, and after fighting and

23

beating cancer, my health is still severely
impacted to this day.

primary householders in communities hosting environmental hazards, and they bear a disproportionate environmental burden.

Before experiencing housing insecurity, I never thought someone like me would be impacted by homelessness. I was educated, with an advanced degree from a prestigious college. I had a full-time job on Madison Avenue and served on my community board, appointed by the Bronx borough president.

We have a narrative of what someone who is homeless looks like, but I'm here to tell you that any one of us could be in this position. Housing should be a human right -- good, clean, safe and affordable housing should the standard and not an option, regardless of your accolades.

I have been looking for stable housing with my voucher for over a year and a half.

It is hard for me because I'm severely allergic to mold and vermin. Now where can I

1	find a brand-new apartment building or a
2	building less than 10 years of age with a
3	voucher for \$1,265, and with a compromised
4	immune system in the age of COVID?

Because it pays fair market rent, HAVP would allow me to move into newer developments and finally give me the stability I need to heal and pursue my Ph.D. HAVP will help the homeless and people at risk of homelessness, especially right now as thousands of New Yorkers stand on the cliff of being evicted.

As I come to a close, the importance of my speaking today, during Black History

Month, as the great-great-granddaughter of enslaved persons in America is not lost on me. Both sides of my family fled the South to the North to escape Jim Crow, only to find redlining, redistricting, and gentrification.

Data shows African-Americans often face barriers when attempting to move to more favorable neighborhoods. Passing HAVP will allow me to move into a neighborhood that generations of people who look like me have

1	been locked out of. The dream of equity and
2	equality that my grandparents had is still
3	that, a dream a dream that's been deferred
4	too long.
5	History will look back and look at
6	what we did in these times of trials and
7	hardships. I hope to look back and know that
8	our leaders took action to pass and fund HAVP
9	as soon as possible because the lives of tens
10	of thousands of homeless New Yorkers depend
11	on it, and so do generations to come.
12	Thank you.
13	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
14	Urban Democracy Lab at New York
15	University?
16	DR. BAIOCCHI: Thank you. My name is
17	Gianpaolo Baiocchi. I appreciate the
18	opportunity to be with you today. It's been
19	a very long day. Thank you, Velvet, that was
20	very powerful what you were saying.
21	MS. JOHNSON ROSS: Thank you.
22	DR. BAIOCCHI: I want to pick up on
23	those themes. Before this housing
24	emergency you all know that I'm not going

1	to go through the facts and figures, but it's
2	staggering. And I just want to remind you
3	that the research is showing that even the
4	numbers we have are understating the problem.
5	You know, the average renter is behind \$5600,
6	but we know many renters have been putting
7	rent on credit cards and pawning things to
8	pay rent. And we know the burden of this
9	rental situation has been falling very
10	heavily on communities of color.

So I wanted to bring a couple of points for you today as we consider the very important action that we have to take as a state. I just want to remind us that things were terrible in terms of housing before the pandemic and that we should keep our eyes on the bigger picture, in how do we address the kinds of questions that Velvet was talking about as we do this emergency bailout.

So I have four suggestions for you today, I was thinking, just to be succinct.

One, this rent forgiveness needs to be immediate and there should not be means-testing for tenants. I believe that

1	landlords should be the ones applying for
2	aid, not tenants. And we need to follow the
3	examples of the PPP, the research, on the
4	ground experiences. It's very, very clear
5	that the more vulnerable a person is, the more
6	difficult it is for them to come up with the
7	paperwork and the evidence. Landlords have
8	the capacity to do that.

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Second, relief to landlords need to operate in order of priority. So nonprofits, smaller buildings, buildings in more vulnerable areas need to come first. Large-scale and corporate landlords, landlords in the luxury market, should absorb some of the costs, in my view.

Third, any relief that we provide needs to be conditioned on maintaining habitability in the full protection of tenants. The research we've been doing, the conversations we've been having these last few weeks shows very clearly that the potential for mistreatment of tenants right now is very, very high. Landlords are saying they're not able to pay the bills and all

1	this	stuff.	Tenants	are	being	mistreated
2	right	and le	ft.			

So if we're going to offer relief, it needs to be conditioned on maintaining those standards.

Finally, the last thing I wanted to bring up is that we need to think about how to bring -- think about this moment as a way to bring forward longer-term solutions. We have developed a proposal for a Social Housing Development Authority. We're going to be rolling out a white paper for a state version of it. There is some discussion of it for the federal level.

But essentially, we feel the public sector needs to act, purchase the distressed assets that are going to come out, not let private equity get its hands on it, and transfer it to the social housing sector, which we know has a very strong history of successes here in New York State.

Thank you.

23 CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.

24 We now go to YWCA of Rochester and

1	7.7
1	Monroe.

	DR. I	HENRY:	Good aft	ternoon,	and th	ıank
У	ou to the	chairs a	nd membe	ers of th	ne	
C	committees -	and a	hello t	to Assemb	olyman	
M	Meeks fo:	r the op	portunit	ty to sub	omit	
t	testimony.					

My name is Dr. Myra Henry, and I am the president and CEO of YWCA of Rochester and Monroe County. Our mission is to eliminate racism and empower women through housing and young adult services. Just as you cannot build a house without a strong foundation, we believe we cannot help to build a stronger Rochester community without a foundation of empowered families.

I am here today to share with you two main points. First, the critical impact the YWCA Parents as Teachers program has on the families we serve. And then, second, how reinstating the public/private partnership will help build the stronger Rochester we all deserve.

Our community has the third-highest rate of childhood poverty in the country.

1	The YWCA Parents as Teachers program is one
2	program in our community's toolkit that
3	demonstrates proven success in diminishing
4	the devastating effects of poverty on those
5	we serve. We find it unconscionable that
6	programs specifically designed to combat the
7	effects of poverty for children have been
8	lost to other funding priorities.

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As I look at the committee today, I know that many of you are parents and, like you, the families in our program want to be the best parents they can be. All parents face a mountain of challenges that can make pregnancy and early parenting a very stressful time. This stress is only compounded for our young families who are also trying to navigate poverty, their own education and employment, as well as, for many, systemic barriers built on years of institutional racism.

Thanks in part to a public/private partnership grant administered by the state's Office of Children and Families, YWCA's Parents as Teachers home visitors program

builds trusting relationships with mothers
and fathers to help ensure that parents and
babies are safe and healthy. We are there in
times of crisis, for the long-term, to assist
with mental health concerns, domestic
violence, and housing instability.

I imagine that as policymakers and budget writers, you feel more confident in knowing with a high degree of certainty that grant-funded programs ultimately lead to better statewide outcomes. With Parents as Teachers, you can be certain that your investment has proven success metrics.

Data from just about two months ago, in a novel study in one of the largest longitudinal intervention studies on home visiting, with a randomized control study, demonstrated that Parents as Teachers has lasting biological DNA benefits that prevent mental health concerns in children. It's this sort of data that proves the importance of the program to the long-term health of our community in the prevention of abuse.

In closing, the elimination of the

1	public/private partnership grant at OCFS
2	places a significant financial strain on our
3	agency and our families, and we're asking you
4	to reconsider funding it again. Thank you.
5	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
6	We go to Linda Rosenthal for three
7	minutes.
8	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Thank you so
9	much. Good to meet all of you.
10	I'm Linda Rosenthal. I represent the
11	Upper West Side and parts of Hell's Kitchen.
12	I was recently named the chair of the Social
13	Services Committee. And I just want to say
14	all of you were just so powerful, and I thank
15	you so much for bringing home the real crises
16	that are out there and how they affect you
17	personally.
18	The gentleman I'm not certain how
19	to pronounce your name, the director of the
20	Urban Democracy Lab, some of I agree with
21	everything you said in terms of the rent
22	relief program. And I'd be interested in

reading the white paper and discussing more

with you about how to create more housing for

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1	people	who	need	it.

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2 And, you know, the wealthy can buy any number of units that are going up in my 3 neighborhood that are unnecessary, because 4 5 there's plenty of luxury out there. There's not enough affordable and certainly not 6 enough supportive. And the system is broken, 7 8 and we really have to fix it, you know. 9 Any comments on that?

DR. BAIOCCHI: I should answer you directly?

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Yes.

DR. BAIOCCHI: Yes, so we have a proposal currently we have developed for a federal program called a Social Housing Development Authority. But the idea is the following. There's a lot of distressed real estate, a lot of smaller landlords are in trouble at the moment, and the idea is for a public entity to step in, purchase those -because they're going to be sold at discount prices -- and finance the transfer to the social housing sector.

You know, we have a tremendous

1	shortage of affordable housing in New York
2	City, but also throughout the state. And,
3	you know, we think this is a good moment for
4	the public sector to step in, because if we
5	don't, it's going to be private equity and
6	investors who are going to buy those things
7	at discounts, flip them. You know, they're
8	not often the best landlords. So we think
9	it's a good time for us to step in in that
10	way.

ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Yeah, we've read that story before, haven't we.

Do you have an opinion or have you researched at all the fact that there are so many hotels and other commercial properties that, you know, could be useful in providing affordable housing and supportive housing, but there doesn't seem to be a plan right now. Would you advocate for public buying of those similar properties?

DR. BAIOCCHI: Absolutely. You know, as part of our research I've attended private equity seminars where they're discussing they're going to be investing in failing

1	retail, failing hospitality, and failing
2	residential.
3	We think the hospitality and retail
4	provide very good possibilities. I think,
5	incidentally, abandoned shopping malls could
6	also be very nice community housing. Our
7	paper discusses those possibilities. We
8	think it's a very good thing to do.
9	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Great. I'd
10	love to read it. I see my time is up. But
11	thank you. Thank you to all of the
12	DR. BAIOCCHI: We're happy to be in
13	touch.
14	ASSEMBLYWOMAN ROSENTHAL: Thank you so
15	much.
16	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Hello. I think
17	we have a Senator. Hi, Jabari.
18	SENATOR BRISPORT: Hi.
19	(Overtalk.)
20	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: I wanted to make
21	sure the Assemblywoman didn't think I was
22	jumping ahead of them.
23	Senator Brisport, welcome back.
24	SENATOR BRISPORT: Thanks so much,

1	Madam Chair.
2	And thank you to the panel for being
3	here tonight. I have a few questions; I
4	would just like to start with Velvet. Hi.
5	It's me, Senator Brisport, from Brooklyn. I
6	think I heard some of these in your opening
7	statements, but I just want to double-check.
8	Which voucher do you currently have?
9	MS. JOHNSON ROSS: Thank you, Senator
10	Brisport. I currently have a CityPHEPS
11	voucher.
12	SENATOR BRISPORT: Thank you. And I
13	just wanted to hear, does it pay fair market
14	rent? And if not, how much less than a fair
15	market rent does it pay?
16	MS. JOHNSON ROSS: No, it doesn't pay
17	fair market rent. So it's significantly
18	it's about maybe about \$500 less. I'm
19	my for one person, it's 1265. For two
20	people, it's 1303. For three to four people,
21	it's 1580. So it's severely under.
22	I'm a part of different various groups

on Facebook for people looking for

apartments, and you see the desperation,

23

1	especially for women who are in a shelter
2	with their young children who cannot find an
3	apartment with three children. And they're
4	getting turned down because how can you have
5	three children in a one-bedroom?

And you're not getting the best of the stock, let's be honest. I mean, when I talked about redlining and redistricting and gentrification, we all know what that's about.

SENATOR BRISPORT: Thank you. And I actually wanted to follow up two more on like when you're doing the housing search itself.

So when you doing a housing search -- like a two-part question -- how many units do you find at your voucher's pay rate? And is there any choice or variety of neighborhoods?

MS. JOHNSON ROSS: Okay. Pre-COVID, none. Now, I'll be honest with you, because of the flight of COVID, I am finding that I am finding some availability with some places. But even with that availability, the -- I didn't even really get a chance to speak on the discriminatory process of how

1	when you tell them you have a voucher, if
2	it's not Section 8, automatically they
3	will you won't hear from them, they will
4	tell you, What's your income or what's your
5	credit score things they're not supposed
6	to say even with you having the full amount
7	that would pay for the apartment.
8	So there are other things that kind of
9	put you out of the game already. Which is
10	illegal, but because of the way the system is
11	built, there are a lot of different ways of
12	them overlooking you with your voucher.
13	Yeah. So in the areas in which you
14	look that are available, they're places where
15	the transit systems are not as accessible,
16	the school systems are not as great. You
17	know, I mean, again, there are a lot of
18	systematic issues within the neighborhoods.
19	The quality of living is severely impacted.
20	SENATOR BRISPORT: Thank you, Velvet.
21	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
22	So I actually, I see two additional
23	Assemblymembers.

Assemblymember Meeks.

L	ASSEMBLYMAN MEEKS: Thank you, Madan
2	Chair. And thank you to the panelists that
3	have joined us today.

I just want to say that, you know, these are definitely things that myself, along with many of my colleagues, feel are of high importance. So much so, we realize that the struggles that have come about by way of COVID-19, well, many of these struggles existed before the onset of this pandemic. And one of the things that we realize is the way we get these things done is by looking at different ways to generate additional resources for the State of New York in order to do these type of things that are definitely needed.

So with that being said, one of the things that we move forward with is a number of progressive revenue-raising bills. One that I'm supporting and I introduced is 4604, that's Assembly 4604. I would love to talk with you all more in more detail as it relates to joining other advocates across the state in pushing forward with these type of

1	bills to assure that we have resources for
2	these programs to continue to exist.
3	So I just wanted to present that to
4	you all and say thank you for your time.
5	MS. JOHNSON ROSS: Thank you.
6	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you,
7	Assemblyman.
8	And Assemblywoman Mitaynes.
9	ASSEMBLYWOMAN MITAYNES: Hi. Thank
10	you.
11	This question in particular is for
12	Mr. Gianpaolo. I wanted to know, can you
13	tell us a little bit about your experiencing
14	researching disaster relief and how it is
15	usually distributed and what are the best
16	practices and what are the common
17	restrictions put on relief?
18	DR. BAIOCCHI: Thank you. So when
19	this crisis came about, we've done we
20	started to do research on how disaster relief
21	is distributed around the world. And we've
22	been paying attention to some of the
23	experiences around the country around rent in
24	particular.

1	The best practice is to have it be as
2	universal and unrestricted as possible.
3	Means-testing for vulnerable people is a
4	terrible idea. Means-testing is saying, you
5	know, you have to prove that you didn't pay
6	rent because of a COVID-related economic
7	downturn. That is very difficult to prove if
8	a person is in the gig economy, in the
9	informal economy, in the cash economy.
10	And the research shows the more
11	vulnerable a person is, the more difficult it
12	is for that person to provide that kind of
13	evidence. So the best practice today is
14	universal speedy non-means-tested relief.
15	You know, and the you know,
16	California, Oregon and Washington, D.C. are
17	actually going to go with a landlord-based
18	process with the next round of rent relief.
19	So, you know, we think in this case for us in
20	New York, it really needs to be
21	landlord-based, and we do not need to be
22	placing additional burden on tenants.
23	ASSEMBLYWOMAN MITAYNES: Thank you.
24	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you. And

1	I believe that is the end of members with
2	questions for the panel.
3	I want to thank you all for being here
4	and helping and sharing the information you
5	have with us. And when you share the report
6	with Assemblywoman Rosenthal, if you can also
7	share it with Senator Krueger and myself so
8	we can distribute it to the other members.
9	Velvet, you mentioned you live in
10	Brooklyn? Just curious, as a fellow
11	Brooklynite, what neighborhood?
12	MS. JOHNSON ROSS: Red Hook.
13	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Okay.
14	Marcela's neighborhood.
15	Okay. Thank you for being here, and
16	we're going to move on to our next panel.
17	DR. BAIOCCHI: Thanks for your time.
18	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you, yes.
19	So we have 1050-1064 Carroll Place
20	Tenant Association, Florencio Gil, tenant
21	leader, and Syracuse Tenant Union, Palmer
22	Harvey, founder.
23	So if the we can go in that order.
24	First, Carroll Place Tenant Association.

1	MR. GIL: Hello, buenos tardes.
2	{Speaking in Spanish.}
3	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Muchas gracias.
4	I'm going to ask our colleague
5	Assemblywoman Mitaynes to just assist us for
6	a moment, to even just to say thank you
7	appropriately.
8	Can we so can Marcela be unmuted?
9	ASSEMBLYWOMAN MITAYNES: I'm here.
10	So I missed the beginning part, but
11	{in Spanish}.
12	Thank you. So they have it
13	translated. I thanked them.
14	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Okay. Thank
15	you. No one told me. I was hoping.
16	THE MODERATOR: Sorry about that.
17	UNIDENTIFIED TRANSLATOR: I can
18	translate for him.
19	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Okay, thank
20	you. Thank you, Marcela, you pitched in.
21	Okay, yes. Thank you.
22	UNIDENTIFIED TRANSLATOR: {Exchange
23	with Mr. Gil in Spanish.}
24	Okay. So good evening, my name is

1	Florencio Gil, and I live at 1050 Carroll
2	Place in the Bronx. I have lived in my
3	building for 33 years, and I'm a member of
4	CASA and also part of the tenant association
5	in my building.

I've testified because the pandemic has affected us all. Many of my neighbors and I have lost our jobs, and we can barely buy our food, and also worry about paying for electricity, telephones, rent and other expenses. We just don't have the money.

We are on rent strike in our tenant association, and the landlord has started cases against many of my neighbors, and now we are in fear of being evicted.

I know my neighbors, and I feel stress and panic when they receive these court documents. Now they not only have to worry about finding a job, but also about being evicted.

We do not have the resources to pay the rent, and the eviction moratorium is not enough. What good is it if we are still going to owe the rent, and where are we going

1	to ge	t the	money	if	we're	already	up	to	our
2	necks	in d	ebt?						

A housing crisis is looming, and you have the power to prevent it. 1.2 million households are behind on rent, and the majority of which are Black and Brown communities. More than 40,000 cases have been filed in New York City Housing Courts, with the largest number of cases being in the Bronx. We are suffering while the billionaires grow their pockets.

Today I demand that you all pass the

Rent and Mortgage Cancellation Act to protect

New Yorkers from rent debt and ultimately

eviction. Don't put the burden on tenants to

apply for rent relief. Support the Invest in

Our New York platform to obtain the necessary

funds to not only cover the cancellation of

rent, but also to provide homes to the

homeless and other social services necessary

for the communities of New York.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify and share our story.

I hope that you support us.

1	MR. GIL: Gracias.
2	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you.
3	So now our final witness, Palmer
4	Harvey.
5	MS. HARVEY: Hello, my name is Palmer
6	Harvey. I'm the Syracuse Tenant Union
7	founder.
8	Before the pandemic in Syracuse,
9	according to a benchmark study by the Maxwell
10	School at Syracuse University in 2019, an
11	average of 11,000 residents were evicted each
12	year in Syracuse. Syracuse's population is
13	over 142,000, and 66 percent of residents
14	rent where they live. Nearly 55 percent of
15	renters spend 30 percent or more of their
16	income on housing costs, including rent and
17	utilities. This rate of the housing cost
18	burden is well over 60 percent in some of our
19	census tracts.
20	Poor housing conditions are rampant
21	among poor and disabled. Disabled tenants
22	suffer some of the most egregious experiences
23	from bad landlording.

I remember taking a call from a

disabled tenant -- for the sake of the story,
we will call her Miss M. Miss M. had always
paid her rent on time, but this time she had
fallen short due to the depressions of the
COVID-19 pandemic. She did what a good
tenant was supposed to do. She contacted her
landlord and told him that she was going
through a financial hardship and could not
come up with all the rent.

In the same breath, she also told him that a leak from the ceiling that she had told the landlord about seven months ago has worsened to the point that the ceiling has collapsed in her dining room and has created a smell, a moldy odor in her home, causing her to have breathing problems. To which the landlord replied, "No rent, no fix," and then hung up the phone.

There is a shortage of affordable decent housing in Syracuse. Many tenants in Syracuse live in deplorable conditions. One out of every four children has childhood lead poisoning caused by lead paint in their home. Yet rents paid for unacceptable housing

continue to rise, and most tenants are left completely without any protections from rent increases or evictions.

There is great concern for increased homelessness when Housing Court reopens and evictions start up again. Where will homeless families go? There is not anywhere near enough shelter spaces for those newly homeless people. Doubling up with family or friends may not be safe because of COVID-19. Many of our families have suffered multiple traumas, including loss of jobs, family members or health insurance.

You can prevent more unnecessary
trauma by clearing back rent owed and
creating a landlord hardship fund. At the
same time, tenants in Syracuse are behind on
rent, utilities and bills.

In Syracuse we feel safe in saying more than the national average of one in seven families do not have enough food.

Children have fallen behind in school because online schooling is difficult. The need for childcare has increased with remote learning.

_	Women are more likely to leave the job market
2	to supervise their children. The need for
3	mental health services now and after the
1	pandemic will increase dramatically.

With all of these issues, families should not have to worry about staying housed in a pandemic. The Syracuse Tenants Union has been a shining light on tenants in Syracuse. Syracuse Tenants Union has been fighting for years to get the good-cause bill and ETPA expansion. Now New York State needs to understand that Syracuse is here and we are hurting too.

One of the best things that government should do is take care of the most vulnerable without taking decades to act. The New York State Legislature needs to take action right now in the Housing Relief and Recovery for All bill, for the fastest way to solve the rental crisis.

Thank you.

CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Thank you. I believe we have -- Senate, do we have a question there?

1	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: I do. I see a
2	fellow Syracusean. Are you a Syracusean, is
3	that correct?
4	SENATOR MAY: Syracusan, we say.
5	CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Syracusan.
6	SENATOR MAY: I don't really have a
7	question for you, Palmer, but I just have to
8	thank you for sticking it out with us till
9	the bitter end and for your testimony and for
10	your advocacy.
11	And please know that we do know we
12	hear you, and we'll be doing what we can,
13	especially for my part, to raise revenue so
14	that we can cover some of these costs that
15	are so critical.
16	So thanks for being here. Good to see
17	you.
18	MS. HARVEY: Good to see you too.
19	CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: With that,
20	thank you for all the witnesses who testified
21	today, all of the members who participated,
22	both in questions and also just participated
23	by being here. Thank you to Marcela for
24	almost for picking up and helping out with

1	our	last	witness.

This is going to end our hearing. I

just want to tell people tomorrow is the

Public Protection hearing. Last year it went

14 hours. We are not looking to break

another record, but Senator Krueger and I do

have some concern that we are going to

approach that record. So again --

CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: But I've actually been sitting here today explaining to people why I couldn't make it a 18-hour hearing, and saying no to them. So perhaps it won't be that long, Helene. Be optimistic.

CHAIRWOMAN WEINSTEIN: Well, I'm going to be optimistic and I'm going to ask all of the witnesses and members -- maybe really almost more so our members' cooperation tomorrow so we can get to hear all of our witnesses.

Again, thank you all for being here, and this formally closes the Human Services hearing. Tomorrow morning at 9:30, Public Protection.

CHAIRWOMAN KRUEGER: Thank you,

1	everyone.
2	(Whereupon, the budget hearing
3	concluded at 5:44 p.m.)
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