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8	M	ednesday, September 18, 2024						
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11	HELD AT: Co	uncil Chambers - City Hall						
12	BEFORE: Ho	n. Chris Banks, Chair						
13								
14	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	Alexa Avilés Erik D. Bottcher						
15		Justin L. Brannan Darlene Mealy						
16		Chi A. Ossé Rafael Salamanca, Jr.						
17		Pierina Ana Sanchez Julie Won						
		Julie Woll						
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1	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING 2
2	APPEARANCES
3	Eva Trimble,
4	Chief Operating Officer of New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA)
5	Annika Lescott-Martinez,
6	Chief Financial Officer of New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA)
7	Hannah Roth, First Deputy General Counsel of New York City
8	Housing Authority (NYCHA)
9	Gillian Connell, Managing Director of Strategic Operations For
10	Real Estate Development of New York City Housing
11	Authority (NYCHA)
12	Alex MacDougall, Staff Attorney at the Legal Aid Society
13	Metin N. Sarci, Public Housing Expert, Representing - self
14	
15	Adam Roberts, New York Apartment Association
16	Brianna Williams, Senior Planner of Housing Justice Initiatives at
17	Center for Justice Innovation
18	Aixa Torres, President at Alfred E. Smith Resident
19	Association
20	Sharon Brown Jeter, Representing -Self
21	
22	Manuel Martinez, President of South Jamaica Houses Resident
23	Association, Queens South CCOP
24	Travis Bostik, Director of Policy and Research at Association for Neighborhood Housing and Development
25	tor Merghborhood housing and Deveropment

1	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING 3	
2	APPEARANCES (CONTINUED)	
3	Jack Underwood,	
4	Deputy Director for the Preserving Affordable Housing Program of Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation	
5	Teresa Scott,	
6	Member of Save Section 9	
7	Alixa Cruz, NYCHA Resident	
8	Wiemi Resident	
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2 SERGEANT EDWARDS: This is a prerecording test 3 being done by Edwards for the Committee on Public

4 Housing being held on September 18, 2024.

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning, and welcome to the New York City Hybrid Hearing on the Committee on Public Housing. Please silence all electronic devices at this time. If you have any questions, please raise your hand, and one of the Sergeant at Arms will kindly assist you. Thank you very much for your kind cooperation. Chair, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Alrighty, I am calling this meeting to order, Good morning, everyone.

(GAVEL SOUND) (GAVELING IN)

I am Council Member Chris Banks, Chair of the Committee on Public Housing, and I'm glad to be joined by my colleagues on the Committee Council Member Avilas, Pierina Sanchez, and nobody on Zoom, right?

The COVID 19 pandemic and economic upheaval that came with it changed our city. Four years after the first wave of infections and the lockdowns, NYCHA and NYCHA residents are still dealing with the legacy of the pandemic in the form of over \$400 million in rent arrears.

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While market rate rents were able to get assistance through state emergency rental assistance program, we call ERAP, in the initial rollout of the program, NYCHA tenants were not immediately eligible for assistance. Only after NYCHA and NYCHA tenants advocacy in Albany were NYCHA tenants included in the program. But even with this funding and other sources, there is still a staggering amount of arrears.

For many tenants, arrears have grown to a point where they may feel overwhelmed, while the issue has also impacted the daily operations for NYCHA, are further impacting residents' quality of life.

Today, we are looking briefly to the past to make a plan for the future. I want to know what NYCHA is doing today, and what we should be telling NYCHA residents with arrears to do, and what the plan is to get back to pre-pandemic rent collection.

All of us in this room want the same thing, safe and stable housing for NYCHA residents. To get that, NYCHA has to be fiscally stable, and I want to hear plan to get to that point today.

I would like to thank my staff and Michael Lambert along with the Public Housing Committee staff

Connell, and other members of NYCHA's team. Thank you

for this opportunity to discuss the critical matter

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of rent arrears, including its impact on the authority and how we are working to address it.

NYCHA was founded nearly a century ago to serve as a vital resource of truly affordable housing for low income New Yorkers, and this mission remains the same today. Our goal is to keep residents housed, and that is why we have advocated vigorously for rental assistance funding from the government and implemented various supportive policies and programs that assist residents who are having trouble paying rent.

Rent payments constitute one-third of NYCHA's operating budget, funding that is necessary to repair and maintain our developments and promote residents quality of life. This revenue is especially critical considering that our aging buildings suffer from a nearly \$80 billion in major capital needs, the consequences of decades of federal disinvestment from public housing. Unfortunately, we are currently collecting only about 68% of the rent owed, and rent arrears now stand at \$487 million, nearly four times what it was in 2019 and well beyond the ERAP funding we've secured for our residents.

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All households must do their part in paying rent so that we can provide the quality of life that residents deserve. As the largest public housing authority in the nation and the city's most significant resource of affordable housing, we recognize the ability of affordable housing to stabilize and support and offer a pathway to opportunity for the hundreds of thousands of families we serve. As such, eviction rates at NYCHA are low, substantially lower than at other public housing authorities and substantially lower than the citywide eviction rate. Eviction is always a measure of last resort. After we have exhausted all other ways resolved tenant issues, whether they are related to egregious cases of nonpayment of rent or major violations of lease.

After the nearly two year pandemic related eviction moratorium was lifted in January 2022, NYCHA executed only two evictions in all of 2022, 58 in 2023, and 174 this year as of September 1.

For context, NYCHA evicted 556 households in 2019, a 0.3% eviction rate compared to the 0.12% eviction rate in the New York 2024 City fiscal year.

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The majority of evictions for nonpayment of rent involved extremely higher arrears where the household owed tens of thousands of dollars, an average of more than \$15,000 in 2024.

In most instances of rental arrears, we are able to work collaboratively with residents to resolve the matter with tenants paying their arrears and staying in their apartments as a result.

Beyond evictions for nonpayment of rent,
evictions may also occur because of a serious lease
violation or when the resident is not authorized to
live in an NYCHA apartment.

To give you a sense of how dire and pervasive the situation regarding arrears is, consider this: As of September 1, there are nearly 70,000 households in arrears, almost half of all households. And 20,000 of those are senior headed households. The average amount of rent arrears per household is \$6,915 representing an average of 14 months of arrears.

Twenty percent of households owe more than \$10,000. The average rent billed is \$651.00, though the average rent collected is only \$399.00.

There are several policies and programs in place at NYCHA to assist residents who are falling behind

with paying their rent. At the beginning of the
pandemic, we launched a NYCHA-wide campaign to inform
residents of the various ways they can get help from
one time emergency assistance available from the
City's Human Resource Administration to financial
counseling opportunities from our partners. We work
with residents experiencing hardship developing
payment plans that will enable them to get caught up
on rent. There are more than 1,500 payment plans in
effect currently, and the vast majority of them were
executed this year alone. Significantly, rent is
calculated based on a household income. Residents
experiencing a loss in income can have their rent
reduced to as low as \$0.00. This is the case for
residents of our traditional public housing
developments as well as our PACT (Permanent
Affordability Commitment Together) developments, and
it is a demonstration of how NYCHA serves as a
powerful bedrock of stability in our communities.
There are also strong protections for residents

There are also strong protections for residents at our PACT developments in accordance with applicable federal rules and regulations.

NYCHA requires our PACT partners to work with onsite social service coordinators to conduct proactive

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outreach to help connect families with resources such as accessing public benefits or setting up installment payment plans.

PACT partners must make every effort to avoid initiating a formal eviction proceeding in housing court, and NYCHA closely monitors these outreach efforts.

In 2023, for instance, pre-eviction outreach was provided to nearly 5,000 households and only 36 evictions occurred after this outreach representing an eviction rate of 0.19%.

We are proud of our successful efforts to obtain ERAP funding for NYCHA residents, a great example of what we, NYCHA residents, elected officials, and other advocates can achieve when we were together.

NYCHA has received a total of approximately \$159 million in ERAP funding, \$39 million more than we initially expected. We have already applied over \$148 million to residents' accounts and will continue to credit resident accounts as funds are received. This funding has helped to bring down and stabilize rent arrears.

Initially, NYCHA residents were going to receive \$0 in ERAP funding, but thanks to NYCHA's tireless

advocacy in collaboration with partners like Mayor
Adams, this council, Governor Hochul, and the state
legislature, NYCHA residents are receiving their fair
share of these vital funds. This victory is a
testament to our supporters' commitment to the well-
being of public housing residents and the strength
and future of this agency. However, because of the
delay, thousands of residents had ERAP applications
pending for three or four years. In that time, many
residents may have thought that their ERAP funding
would resolve all of the arrears accrued, but it only
provided a maximum of 12 months of assistance.
Additionally, while the ERAP application was pending,
NYCHA was precluded from bringing an eviction
proceeding on the basis of nonpayment of rent. These
factors led to a significant buildup of rent arrears.
To help address this buildup of arrears, we are
implementing two additional rental assistance
programs that will provide much needed financial

implementing two additional rental assistance programs that will provide much needed financial relief to residents who were impacted by the pandemic—the State COVID-19 Rental Assistance Program, and the Federal Home American Rescue Plan program will provide up to an estimated \$185 million to cover some or all of the rent arrears of eligible residents.

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We are soon launching a communications campaign targeted to residents we've preliminary identified as eligible to let them know how they can obtain these critical funds.

Our primary mission is to keep residents housed. As we have outlined, we are doing everything we can to accomplish this goal, to promote the well-being of NYCHA residents, while also ensuring that the Authority has the funding to best serve NYCHA families.

We look forward to additional conversations with you about how we can advance this work in service to the NYCHA community. Thank you, and we're happy to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you.

We've been joined by Council Member Salamanca and Council Member Mealy.

Thank you for your testimony. How many NYCHA families have rent arrears as of today?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: Thank you for the question Council Member Banks. Close to 70,000 households have rent arrears, and those rent arrears total \$487 million... \$487 million

2	CHAIRPERSON	BANKS:	\$487	million?

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What percentage of the or amount of these arrears from pre-2020 and from pre-2022 or from the last year and a half?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: So that's a great question, Council Member.

If we look back prior to the pandemic, our rent arrears balance in December 2019 was \$125 million, and that's \$125 million since the beginning of NYCHA back in 1935. So, as we mentioned, in the testimony, since then, rent arrears was grown pretty considerably. By the end of 2020, it was \$202 million, by the end of 2021 \$341 million, by the end of 2022, \$467 million, and by the end of 2023 \$493, million.

One thing that's important is that what you don't see is that during the year, it ebbed and flowed. So our arrears reached its highest of \$543 million just last year before ERAP.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: And how many of those developments are RAD/PACT?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: So, this is just for...

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: This is just NYCHA?

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING

2 CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ:

3 Correct.

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: At your July 2020 board meeting, rent collection was stated to be 71%. What is the most recent rent rate of the rent collection?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: Sure, the most current rate of rent collection is 68%.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Sixty-eight percent?

How much additional funding would be needed to bring the collection to 100%?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: Well, we would first need to be able to adjust all of the arrears or at least a substantial amount.

So, we mentioned in the testimony two additional forms of funding, the COVID Rental Arrears Program in which we're expecting \$35 million from the state. And the HOME-ARP Program, where we're expecting a \$150 million flowing through the City, but it is federal funds. Even if we get the maximum amount in those programs, our rent arrears would still be \$300 million.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay.

What ERAP or HOME-ARP funds are still left to be distributed?

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CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: Both of those, the \$35 million and the \$150 million. We are working to implement both of those programs currently.

6 CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay.

And then what amount of the arrears will remain after all the current funds are distributed?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: \$300 million.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: \$300 million?

What was the process for warning the ERAP and the HOME-ARP funding?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: Sure, that's a great question. So I can speak to ERAP, because it's a current program in progress.

So, tenants or applicants submitted their application to the state. This state confirmed their eligibility. NYCHA as a landlord confirmed the amount of arrears the household owed us for the eligible time period. Those applications were then approved by the state based on their eligibility criteria. The funds were given to NYCHA to apply to the tenant accounts.

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Just let me... we are also joined by Council Member Bottcher.

Was there any prioritization based off of the size of the areas and the timing when ERAP applications were submitted or any other any reason? CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: Sure.

So, the eligibility criteria came from the state.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Right.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: We were not in charge of that, so we could only apply what was approved. So if a tenant put in their application during the eligibility period, and from our understanding, the state started by going through, you know, from a first come, first serve basis until they exhausted the fund.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Has there been any conversation with HUD about the Hardship Exemption Program, Rental Forgiveness Program, or any extraordinary measures? Because the New York State ERAP program initially excluded NYCHA residents.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: That's right.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: So, has there been any conversations?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: We continue to have conversations with our federal partners. The stated excluded the public housing and subsidized residents, not the federal government. But we do continue to, you know, flag for HUD on a monthly basis what our arrears balance is, uh, that our residents are struggling but we do not have any authority to forgive rent.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay. What are the current impacts of the rent arrears on the ongoing operations of NYCHA?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: Well, it's really difficult to operate when a major source of our funding is not available. So, if you think about the rent arrears in very basic terms, we should have \$487 million that we don't have. And even if we want to be conservative and just consider the rent arrears that built up during the pandemic, we should have over \$300 million that we don't have over the last four years.

So, it has been very difficult for us to keep up with the maintenance, the repair needs, all the special programs that we'd like to run for the

residents. And it has necessitated, you know, various tightening of our belts at NYCHA.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: When it comes to rent collection and recertification, how is NYCHA currently conducting its rent collection? And have there been any major changes since COVID and NYCHA's rent collection policies that affect the present operations?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Thank you, Council Member.

So, we collect rent through a variety of outreach efforts. Residents receive their rent bill on a monthly basis, and they have different ways they can pay their rent. But, our housing assistance, in each and every management office, are required to track rent payments and see which residents aren't paying on a monthly basis or who have late payments. We conduct various outreach efforts such as door knocks, letters, phone calls, reaching out to residents to see how we can help.

So, we have a variety of resources that we can connect our residents to, whether it's financial counseling, training, and employment opportunities.

We want to make sure they're aware of opportunities

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through the Human Resource Administration who's been a fantastic partner for us in reaching out to do One Shot deals. And then, of course, we have payment plans where we encourage residents to come into the office and, you know, work with us on a payment plan

7 so that they can get back on track to a steady

8 monthly payment.

In addition, we also, as I mentioned in my testimony, really encourage residents to let us know as soon as they have a change in their income. We are able to do a run hardship and interim recertifications to recalculate their rent based on changes in their income. And as soon as they know we can do that, we, you know, the recertification will be retroactive based on the date of the supporting documentation that they provide.

So even if someone is out there right now listening and has not yet come in, just, you know, make an appointment, meet with your housing assistant to come in and talk about your rent and your income so that we can make those adjustments, so that the rent is rightsized to what they can pay.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: How many residents have actually opted to do rent payments?

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING

2 CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: We have 3 currently 1,522 active payment plans right now.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: And what does the income recertification process look like, and who's eligible, and how does this interact with the rent collection process?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: So, the interim recertification is similar to the annual review that residents do every year. An interim recertification, we'll just look at the income, and we can take a look at income documentations and process a change in the rent calculation based on what we're seeing in income.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay.

And how does NYCHA do their outreach when it comes to rent collection, particularly for rental arrears?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: So for arrears, we look for residents that have missed payments, and we'll make phone calls, again, see what kind of connection we can do for our residents with different resources. For example, with the Human Resource Administration, who's been a great partner, they

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING

2 actually created a dedicated team to just process
3 NYCHA One Shot deals.

In addition, they've created events with us where they actually come on-site to our development and sit with residents and help them apply for One Shot deals. We've had a 110 events in 2024 to date. And so far, with the Human Resources Administration, we've done over 6,600 One Shot deals for residents this year.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Are there any community based organizations that you work with?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Yeah, we will make references, uh, referrals to a variety of community based organizations focused on, you know, financial counseling, any type of support that a resident needs. That's why it's really important to sit with the housing assistant, so we can make a determination on what kind of resources would be best for each individual family.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay. And this also, obviously, when it pertains to out reaching out to tenants for income certification, same process?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay. How many times do and what method does NYCHA staff reach out to the tenants about income certification and rent arrears?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: We use a variety of channels to do our outreach. Again, phone calls, door knocks, letters, these events that I mentioned with Human Resources. And again, the monthly rent statement every month will show each resident what their current balance is and any arrears balance that they may have.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: And who at NYCHA is responsible for this process, uh, rent collection, income recertification, is there is there...

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: It's primarily the responsibility of our Housing Assistance within our Property Management Office.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: So, strictly the Housing Assistance?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: They're the first line of contact with our residents. They help residents with their interim and annual recertifications, and they would be the ones reaching out and talking to residents and really getting to

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know what the family needs in order to make sure we have the right matching of resources to help them.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: If the responsibility is housed at the NYCHA development, how do you check whether such processes, including proper outreach or follow-up of being conducted? Is there some way to make sure that... is there a system put in place of quality assurance?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Sure, so we are tracking rent collection on a monthly basis where we meet with the boroughs that manage the properties and review their rent collection status. We talk with them about the challenges they may be facing on talking with residents. We're working to improve our data collection of the types of referrals and outreach that we make. So, I don't have specific numbers of how many referrals we've made to different organizations, but we are tracking, through our conversations and oversight of our property management offices, on a regular basis of how we're doing on rent collections. But more importantly, we rely on the properties to really develop the relationship with the residents and, you know, work with them directly to do this work.

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: On NYCHA housing assistance, are they still doing building meetings?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: As needed. As I said, we will have these events with HRA and other resources. And then I also want to add in that we do have a quality assurance team that reviews rent calculations. So that is central so that we do have some central oversight over what's happening at the management office. So we have a quality assurance team that's conducting audits of rent calculations in order to check for consistency and quality. This... in fiscal year 2024, so far to date, they've done over 2,200 audits of rent calculations.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: And what role does NYCHA play when it comes to assisting tenants, when it comes to the PACT developments? What's your role with that?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: So, Gillian Connell, from the Real Estate Development Department.

So when it when it comes PACT, the support that's offered is very similar to the support that Eva was describing on the Section 9 side. So when tenants fall into arrears, the PACT partners, along with their on-site social services providers, so that's organizations like Bed-Stuy Restoration, Mi Casa

(phonetic), and others who've built relationships
with residents and can have those sensitive
conversations, are able to connect them with
resources like HRA One Shot deals, help them
facilitate things like repayment plans, and really
understand the reason that they're in arrears to help
get them the support they need to stay in compliance.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Who is hiring? I know in a lot of the PACT developments, some of them, I know my district, who selects the CBO to assist with these types of services?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: So, the organizations are part of the...

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Is that left up to the developer, or?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: So, it's part of the team that comes in when... with the original PACT partner. So, when they are originally selected, they are part of the team then.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: And the funding for that particular CBO, it comes from the PACT...

DIRECTOR CONNELL: Through the partner...

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING

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	CHAIF	RPERS	ON	BANKS:	How	do	you	ver	ify	wh	ether	PACT
pai	rtners	are	as	sisting	the	te	nant	s? V	√hat	' s	done	to
tra	ack th	a + ?										

DIRECTOR CONNELL: Thanks for that question. So a couple of different things we actually monitor that very closely. Our partners are required to report to us on a monthly basis. All of the different outreach that they have to residents who are in arrears or have another...

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: You said you monitor that very closely?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: We do. We monitor it very closely. We collect information (INAUDIBLE)... CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Can you tell me Linden House?

How many tenants or residents you have assisted?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: Let's see at Linden Houses, I don't have the information specifically about pre-eviction outreach...

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: So, I would appreciate that...

DIRECTOR CONNELL: We can follow up with that information.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Do you, uh, have any dedicated staff, frankly, to check on the tenants at the PACT

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING

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resident developments? Is there a consistent...

Because you say you monitor it really close, so are these NYCHA employees that are going into the developments, uh, working with the, uh, the new organizations or new groups to assist or monitor what's being done?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: So, we have a team within NYCHA that is monitoring the reports the partners send and the outreach that they are doing specifically regarding arrears. We also have within NYCHA a specific outreach team that is on the ground and is regularly meeting with resident leadership to discuss the issues.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: So, the CBOs that, uh, are providing these services to the NYCHA... to the RAD/PACT residents, were these CBOs a part of the transition as soon as the conversion took place?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: Yep, they're in place when the conversions happen.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay. And getting back to the actual numbers, are you looking at the amount of money that they're receiving and (INAUDIBLE) how many residents they're serving on those numbers, can you provide those numbers to us too?

1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING 29 2 DIRECTOR CONNELL: Yeah, so (INAUDIBLE)... (CROSS-3 TALK) 4 CHAIRPERSON BANKS: And what the scope of work 5 that they're doing? DIRECTOR CONNELL: For the social services 6 7 providers specifically or just that PACT partners are having with, uh, (INAUDIBLE)... (CROSS-TALK) 8 CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Yeah, the social service providers. 10 11 DIRECTOR CONNELL: We can follow up with that 12 information. I don't have that... (CROSS-TALK) 13 CHAIRPERSON BANKS: You're supposed to provide 14 oversight over those particular... right... 15 I noticed some of the CBOs that have... are part 16 of the RAD/PACT conversions or who was supposed to 17 be providing on the social services, what exactly is the scope? Is there, like, a scoping that's done? 18 19 Because I know in one particular development, you 20 have a CBO that is providing services, but when you look at the services they're providing, it's not 21 meeting the need of the development, particularly if 2.2 2.3 you have a development that has a high unemployment, but yet you're focusing on doing jazz parties and 24

things that, you know... I want to know exactly

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where's the money going, and they're really providing the services to really help these residents? Because as we've seen over the years, since a lot of the conversions have taken place, we've seen a lot of aggressive, aggressive behaviors by a lot of the developers and some of these groups that have taken over the RAD/PACTs.

DIRECTOR CONNELL: So the social services provider scopes are initially built based on surveys of residents' needs. So if over the course of, you know, the project as it moves forward, if those needs change, there should be reassessed and the scope can be adjusted as well.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay.

I just want a little dive a little deeper into that, and hopefully, we'll get some clarity as to what these CBOs are doing, and if they're really meeting the need of the residents.

And, you know, I know a particular development,
Linden Houses, where I think it's a University
Settlement that is actually the CBO, and it's... I'm
a little confused as to the services they are
providing. And I reached out to them and asked them
you know, I had a meeting with them, I asked them,

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you know, did they do a... some type of needs assessment before they came into the development? And their focus have been doing Sip & Paint and all these other things, but when I asked them about the, you know, the issues with doing the One Shot deals, things that (INAUDIBLE) assisting folks would rent issues or unemployment or workforce development, I was told that that's not in their work scope, well, particularly workforce development. So that definitely is problematic when you have high unemployment in a lot of these public housing developments, especially throughout the entire city.

So it's just good to know where monies are going and are they really being utilized to help the residents? And if you know, if they're part of this get rich scheme of the RAD/PACT program, then that needs to be, you know, that needs to be made clear.

We are now going... I'm gonna move to allow my colleague, Council Member Sanchez, to give her questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Thank you so much, Chair.

Good morning, everyone. So I want to just focus
in on impartial hearings and actually this bleeds

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING

2 over to the Section 8 side, if that's
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My office has been receiving a lot of constituents in the past weeks who have recertifications that are due in three or four months, and they're getting termination letters because they have not yet submitted documents, but they're not due yet.

So, my first question is just what is the process? I don't know if we have the right set of people here, but what is the process for, you know, in the timeline for when constituents should be getting this information or these notices?

And I think... thank the (INAUDIBLE) Gov team

Brian, for always solving all of our issues, but if

there's a better way to go about it... So that's one.

And, then, two, honing in on the Office of
Impartial Hearings, so can you share whether you have
the ability to audit the Office of Impartial Hearings
to check whether procedures are properly being
followed? And if so, how do audits occur?

And I have a couple more on that front.

FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: Good morning, Council Member.

The Office of Impartial Hearings is a separate entity

2	from the Law Department. So knowing that, we can get
3	back to you a little bit about the details of audits
4	or other things going on there. I know that we
5	regularly do have impartial hearings both on the
6	Section 8 side, and on the termination of tenancy,
7	and for remaining family member grievances and other

grievances before them. So we can get back to you a 8

little bit more about that. 9

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COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: You'll go back to me? And then on the recertification side, for Section 8, do you have that information on timelines... the process?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: We will have to get back to you, Council Member on that as well, unfortunately. We don't have the Section 8 team here with us today.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Okay, thank you.

Since I have a couple minutes left, just following up on resources that we have today, it's great news that we're going to be seeing \$185 million, but that's still only covering about half of the arrears that NYCHA is facing.

With half the tenants, really half of the units are facing... have arrears today, that is quite

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shocking. So speaking of City resources, can you explain how you work with HRA to connect residents to One Shot deals? Does HRA give NYCHA any sort of special treatment or anything like that?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Thank you, Council Member.

We have an excellent relationship with our partners at the Human Resource Administration. As I said, we did work with them to stand up a special team that's doing just the One Shot applications for NYCHA so that we can make sure that those applications are expedited and handled as efficiently as possible.

In addition, they've been joining us at our developments on-site doing special sign up events. So residents can just go down to the Property Management Office and complete the paperwork with an HRA staff member to really assist them in doing that. And so far this year, we've done a 110 of those events and had over 1,300 engagements with residents.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: That's great.

But there are tenants that... NYCHA tenants go through the One Shot deal process, it's just like any other New Yorker?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Yes, going through the process.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Okay, but you're doing a lot of outreach, okay, that's helpful.

And then last question, is regarding your opening testimony, you said that NYCHA collections today are at 68%. And I know you spelled out some numbers, but how does 68% compare to pre pandemic levels of rent collection?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: Sure, thank you for the question, Council Member.

So prior to the pandemic, just to sort of connect the arrears balances that I mentioned before in the collections, so in December 2019, when we had \$125 million owed, our collection rate was 90%. And now we're at \$487 million owed and 68%. And that is preliminary as of August 2024.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: And are you seeing. Are more residents submitting financial hardship forms?

Is there a correlation there? Because I know that you can freeze rents when... if incomes go to zero.

And does the (TIMER CHIMES) rate of financial hardship claims compare to the rate of collections?

1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING 2 CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Thank you. So, 3 we did have a spike in rental hardships as you can imagine during the COVID era, back in 2020 we 4 processed over 32,000 interim recertification. In 2021, we have over 23,000, and 2022 we had 17,000, 6 7 and 2023 we had 13,000, and this year, to date, we have done just over 11,000. 8 So, the numbers have decreased over time. I am hoping that means that residents' incomes have 10 11 stabilized. But, again, if there are any residents 12 out there have a change in income, the sooner the 13 better, we can recalculate their rent. 14 COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: And pre pandemic numbers 15 on hardships? CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: I don't have the 16 17 pracademic numbers unfortunately, but we can pull 18 that and send it to you. 19 COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Okay, thank you so much, 20 Chair. 21 CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you. Council Member Mealy? 2.2

I only have a few questions in regards to how many One Shots that you have produced, is it 66,000?

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Thank you.

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with our partners at HRA to pull that information for

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you.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Okay, because I'm getting a lot of calls in my office now. And I know I will meet with you. Now it is imperative that we sit down and meet. We have to know why HRA is denying them. This could be just a way to get our tenants out of NYCHA. So, I have to do due diligence just as well in this administration and hold some people accountable. Because, it's, like, to me, you just turned over all of the PACTS into an organization who never did this before. And now they're making... They're just finding their way how to get things done, and then, in the process, our people are being hurt - they are being displaced, homeless.

So, could you tell me how do your... how do you connect with SNAP that when tenants have hardship, and you should know that SNAP could stop their rent from going up. How many of those do you have? Do you have statistics on those? How many SNAP tenants do you have that their rent stop due to your referring them to SNAP knowing that they are eligible for SNAP?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: I don't have that data with me, but we will follow up with the Human Resource Administration who handles those benefits and get back to you.

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(CROSS-TALK)

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: But, you do know if a tenant is in hardship, and they are of a certain age, you can refer them to SNAP, that their rent could be stopped, and that's all they should have to pay until God calls them home? You know that, right?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: We ,you know, work with (TIMER CHIMES)... with our residents to, uh, understand whatever resources they need, and we help connect them with those agencies that can provide those benefits for them.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Chair, could I ask...

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Yes, you may.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: I don't know if it's...

It's not... But the last hearing we had, someone from the Administration said that a tree stump was removed. So, I went and started telling people that this tree stump was removed, and, then, like, two weeks later, I'm driving by going to work, and I see the tree stump is still there. So, how could someone on your panel tell me one thing and it really was not done?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: I'm not certain

what situation you are referring to, but we will...

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING

2 COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: The tree stumps at 3 (INAUDIBLE)...

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CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: We will get back to you.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: That's what... I've been getting that message for a minute now. But, I just want to know how could somebody on the panel, the last hearing we had, said that the tree stump was removed, and I find out it was not? I feel someone should be held accountable, because you can't say that it was done and it was not done... And told this whole body here.

And I have one more other question. What assistance can the Council offer to address the rent arrears crisis?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Thank you for that question and for that offer of assistance. I think it's really important for us all to work together to support our residents and make sure they're stabilized and safely housed. As I mentioned, evictions and termination actions are definitely a last resort for us. We care deeply that our residents stay house and are stabilized. So helping with referrals, helping understand that we need rent in

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order to provide the services that we do for our residents. So it's really crucial that we give our residents the resources they need in order to continue to pay rent on a monthly basis.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Is there any future legislative acts either from federal, state, or city government to address the rent arrears? Any other entity?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: We are working through the COVID rental arrears, that's a current Act... (CROSS-TALK)

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: That's running out, though.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: Well,

there's \$35 million that we're going to be working

with the state, and we are hoping to stand up that

program this year. So, that was legislated previously

and is being implemented. There is also the HOME-ARP

program, which is the \$150 million also legislated

previously through the federal government.... (CROSS-

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Federal?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: Yes, ma'am, federal. And we are work... The funds came to the city of New York, and we are working with the

million with \$1 million going to support door

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and getting the right tenants to pull other tenants

to these meetings to get them empowered and informed.

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Chair, I really think we should kind of almost demand at least a percentage of this \$1 million goes to tenants. That's Chapter 3 jobs?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: Section 3, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Section 3 jobs? Is that... Could that be in this proposal or this (INAUDIBLE)

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: I will clarify that the full million is not just for the contracts. That is a part of it, but we can certainly talk to our procurement team and confirm how many Section 3 jobs would come from those contracts. So, we can get that... (CROSS-TALK)

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: We really should have a database on that. Maybe we should do something in regards to... And I just want to thank... I have tell people when they can hear it, I've been saying his name wrong all this time, Holden. Thank you, and I am looking forward to hearing from him more. And, like my colleague said, whenever you call, he tries to get things done. And the majority of the time, he does. So, you have an asset there. But, I know I have another problem that we are going to address maybe after this meeting. So, thank you, Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you, Council Member.

We have been joined by Council Member Brannan,

and we will now move to Council Member Bottcher for

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his questions.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: What percentage?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: It's 92%.

in 2023, uh, it's 92%.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Hi, what are the latest

 $\hbox{numbers...} \ \hbox{what are the latest numbers} \ \hbox{with respect}$

to the number of NYCHA apartments that have either

undergone conversion to the RAD/PACT program, and how

many are in the process of being converted?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: So, right now we have just over

21,000 apartments that have converted to PACT. And we

have 37,000 apartments overall that are at some stage

of the process, including planning and engagement.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Is there a difference in

the percentage of tenants experiencing rent arrears $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left$

in RAD/PACT developments versus traditional public

housing? Is it a higher percentage, a lower

percentage, or is there no difference?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: Yeah, we can speak to the

collection rate at PACT sites. So we look at the rent

collection rate at PACT sites on an annual basis, and

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COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: So, there was a 92% collection rate at the existing RAD/PACT developments? What's the collection rate at the tradition public housing NYCHA managed developments?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: It's 68% currently.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: What accounts for the difference?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: So, yep, so at the PACT site, there's robust outreach that happens. As mentioned, there's a set of housing and stability and retention guidelines that NYCHA has issued to all of our PACT partners, which sets clear expectations about the outreach that they need to do when tenants are both in arrears and when there's another lease issue that needs to be addressed.

So the outreach includes things like door knocking, in person meetings by the PACT partner, as well as also connecting them to resources like the HRA One Shot Deals, opportunities to set up repayment agreements to get them current on arrears.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: So, there's expectations set for the RAD/PACT partners? There's

guidelines that are issued that they have to meet?

That is what has resulted in a 92% collection rate?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: I would add one other thing, Council Member, if I may. Upon conversion, there are opportunities for the developers to forgive rent in a way that public housing authorities cannot. So, we have seen as developments go through conversions, they might forgive a 100% of the rent. They might forgive a partial amount of the arrears. And public housing authorities under the Section 9 program, we don't have any authority to forgive rent arrears.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: So, there's two factors in the... that explain the difference in the collection rate between 92% in (TIMER CHIMES) in RAD/PACT and...

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: Eight...

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: 68% in traditional public housing. One is the fact that in... the during the conversion process, some of the RAD/PACT partners have amnesty, so to speak, for the incoming... during the transition. And the other

2 factor is that there's robust outreach and counseling 3 and such in the RAD/PACT program?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: I would say the first is probably more significant...

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Okay.

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CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: than the second. Because if you're starting from a place of low arrears or no arrears, it's a lot easier to keep at that same level particularly if you are talking about wiping out ,you know, millions of dollars of pandemic arrears.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Okay. Because you know what my next question is going to be. If there's a higher collection rate due to the robust outreach counseling, etcetera, in the RAD/PACT partners, why isn't... why can't we say that about NYCHA's outreach?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: I would say that about NYCHA's outreach, Council Member. You know, I think we... We're happy that the PACT developers have that level of outreach, and we wanted to share that, that they are doing what we hoped that they would as far as engaging residents. But, that doesn't discount the work that we're also doing in that area as far as

,you know, I've laid out in our testimony and in our Q & A today - all of the outreach efforts we are making with our residents. I do think the larger part is that ,you know, the impact of not having that arrears bill in continuing to pay your rent is really important.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: And that makes sense to me if there are some of the toughest cases with the with the largest amount of rent arrears, sometimes tens of thousands of dollars, if, in some instances, those were wiped away, then you're gonna have a higher collection rate going forward.

One last question, Chair, forgive me.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: You may.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: One of the fears that we... that we all had about RAD/PACT is that when there was a transition to a public-private partnership that there'd be a high eviction rate, what have you found in the 21,000 apartments that have transitioned to RAD/PACT with respect to the eviction rate?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: So, he eviction rate at RAD/PACT sites is point 1.9, and I think Hannah can talk about how that compares to the Section 9 side.

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you, Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: Thank you.

FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: Yeah. And first, Section 9 in the City's fiscal year, the last fiscal year, NYCHA's

was about 0.12%, so it is slightly higher than the

PACT NYCHA comparison. But both are also

significantly lower than the citywide average eviction rate.

And when you look at evictions before the pandemic, citywide NYCHA and the City generally has a much lower rate still than we did before the pandemic.

So in 2019, NICA had 563 evictions, I believe, which was about a 0.3% eviction rate. And now today, we have a 0.12%. So we do expect that that rate will continue to increase a little bit over the coming couple of years as we work through a backlog of cases that built up after the two years of moratorium.

COUNCIL MEMBER BOTTCHER: And how many evictions were there in the complete RAD/PACT portfolio last year, the 21,000?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: Sure, so year to date in 2024, we've had 52, and in 2023 it was 36.

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We're gonna go back to NYCHA, and then we'll come back to some questions on RAD/PACT

Can you tell us about NYCHA's a pre-eviction and eviction process in relation to nonpayment cases?

FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: Sure. As Eva described, before we get to an eviction case, that's always our last resort. Our property staff does outreach, door knocks, phone calls, and all of those different resource connection attempts that you heard.

When it does get to an eviction proceeding, NYCHA and the PACT partners follow the same core law that's governed by city housing courts and state law.

So there's a series of notices that go out to tenants. It starts with something that we now call a 30 day notice, and the local (INAUDIBLE) it's sometimes called a 14-day notice, that lets the resident know that we are about to file an eviction case against them.

After that, there's a petition and Notice of Petition which is filed in the housing court, and then the case proceeds from there.

What we see is a lot of times cases are resolved. So getting that 30 day notice, the start of the eviction case, encourages tenants sometimes to come

Τ	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING 52
2	in, work with us. There's also now the universal
3	Right to Counsel, which we've seen has been really
4	helpful for tenants to make sure that they're coming
5	in, and getting their rent adjusted if needed, and
6	working with NYCHA to clarify if there's any rent
7	issues and to help connect our residents with
8	different rental assistance programs also.
9	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you. How many tenants
10	have received pre-eviction outreach related to rent
11	arrears?
12	FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: I don't know the number of
13	pre-eviction outreach. That is happening on an
14	ongoing basis by our property staff every day. But
15	the eviction we currently have active in Housing
16	Court about 3,000 cases, and of those about 2,700 are
17	nonpayment cases specifically.
18	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: How many of the nonpayment
19	eviction cases in NYCHA are currently being
20	litigated?
21	FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: The nonpayment cases, about
22	2,700.
23	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: The non 2,700, okay.
24	FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: And, it's The number is

always in flux, of course.

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: And how many evictions have been conducted year to date?

FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: NYCHA in 2024, NYCHA public housing has had a 174 eviction.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Can you repeat that number?

FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: It is 174.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: How many more do you plan to execute?

FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: I can't say for certain for the rest of the year, but I think they'll be about on pace of what we've seen so far. So it'll be... you don't want the lawyer to do math on the fly, but we're approximately at pace for the rest of the year.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: How was NYCHA... how do you use the marshals in the eviction process? How's that being done?

FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: Yeah, so, the marshals are required to be used as part of the eviction process. An eviction warrant can only be requested by someone who is a formal marshal from the housing court, and then they are responsible for executing the warrants of eviction, so they are formally required at the end. We also rely on the marshal service to do a lot of the service of process. So when we serve residents

FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: Yeah, so the marshals... for all the service of process, those components are done by contract with NYCHA. So if we have a marshal... if there was a marshal who there were concerns about, we could certainly talk to them and try to resolve those issues on an ongoing basis.

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING

2 CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Do you use the sheriff's office for evictions also?

FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: We do not.

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay. Are there any plans or discussions to come up with alternative methods to address the rent arrears besides evictions?

FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: To come up with, I'm sorry, I didn't...

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: I said, are there discussions to come up with any other alternatives to deal with the arrear issue instead of evictions?

FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: Yes. So, as we've mentioned, we are working through the various rental assistance programs that will significantly help reduce the amount of arrears...

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: What programs are those...

FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: The HOME-ARP, the COVID rent arrears, so both of those programs, which we will be doing over the course of this year and the next.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay.

FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: In addition to all of the outreach that Eva mentioned.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: The public housing community (INAUDIBLE) aims to support NYCHA and its residents

by raising private funds for programs focused on community health, financial empowerment, leadership development, and work training.

Have NYCHA and Public Housing Community Fund had any discussions about establishing a payment program to help tenants who did not apply for the ERAP?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Thank you, Council Member.

I don't believe we've had conversations in regards to partnering with, you know, to develop programming in regards to our rent arrears. I'm not in every conversation with the fund, but we can find out and get back to you.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Well, I mean do you believe there is a role for the Public Housing Community Fund to help what the NYCHA arrears?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: I think the arrears problem is larger than the scope that they have right now in their fundraising efforts. I think we've been partnering with them on a variety of opportunities, so they've helped support some of our economic opportunity programs, business development, and job programs, and that's certainly a really powerful way to help residents stabilize and then...

2 in order to pay rent. So focusing with them on those 3 workforce development programs is a really key

4 opportunity for us.

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay. And now we're going move to PACT developments and rent arrears. Even though we touched on that at some of the early questioning, I just want to know, what is the process for rent arrears and recertification and evictions in the PACT developments? And are the development partners solely responsible for tenant outreach and coordination around rent arrears?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: Great, so you're asking a little bit about recertifications?

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Correct.

DIRECTOR CONNELL: Yes. So, engaging with residents to understand sort of the source of what's causing them to be in arrears is an important first step that the partners take. And one of the options that they can pursue is a recertification, you know, if that's appropriate, if there's been a change to their household's income or if there's been a change to their household's income or if there's been a change to their household composition. They're able to come into the management offices and work with

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staff there to do an interim recertification that would help adjust their rent accordingly.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay. Do you do you know whether the tenants are informed or educated about how PACT developments handle these processes, especially when they are deciding whether the vote to transition into a PACT (INAUDIBLE) those conversations?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: Yeah, so discussion about resident rights are... do happen prior to conversion. So, residents are made aware that, you know, following conversion, they will have the right to recertify, that they'll have the right to continue to have their rent set based on their income. They continue to have the ability to file a grievance, whether that's with NYCHA regarding their Section 8 benefits or with the PACT partner... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay, can you provide the Committee with materials that will prove that?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: We can follow up on that.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay. How do PACT developments interact with the officers when it comes to... sorry, I'm reading my... wrong question.

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How do PACT developments interact with the Office of Impartial Hearings?

don't usually, the Office of Impartial Hearings does hear Section 8 grievances, so with certain matters related to subsidy. But for... on the PACT side, one difference in the process of eviction is for NYCHA on the Section 9 side if a resident has an alleged violation of their lease other than nonpayment of rent they go through an administrative termination before the Office of Them Partial Hearings. But the PACT side, there is not the same OIH interaction.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: If there is no connection, do PACT developments have an equivalent entity for PACT tenants?

FIRST DEPUTY ROTH: There's not an equivalent entity, but they have a similar process and the same underlying lease obligations and lease breaches that could lead to terminations.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: What oversight, if any, is being conducted around rent arrears, income recertification, and evictions for the PACT developments?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: So, as I was mentioning earlier, we do collect information on a monthly basis from our PACT partners about the pre-eviction outreach that they're doing every month and about the status of various legal proceedings that they have, whether that's nonpayment cases or whether that's holdovers. And we're tracking to ensure that they're doing outreach every step of the way, and that evictions remain the last resort.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: I know earlier when we were talking about collection of rent arrears, and particularly when it comes to the PACTS, we know that the, as I stated earlier, that the management companies or the developers do have the ability to forgive rent or do some type of amnesty. Can you give us some numbers... And we also do know that there's been agreements with NYCHA and some of the developers to with some of the PACTs to collect rent, and I believe a percentage goes to NYCHA and a percentage goes back to the to the PACT. What... do you have numbers for the developments where this has been done? And what has been the, I would say, use the word profit, or what what has been collected thus far from some of the PACT developments?

25 that at... (CROSS-TALK)

DIRECTOR CONNELL: Yeah, so just to be clear, after conversion the PACT partners and the property management are fully responsible for collecting rent from residents.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: No, I'm aware of that. My question is, I was told at one of the hearings before that agreements have been made with some of the PACT developments and NYCHA when they're collecting some of the arrears or existing arrears to actually get a percentage of what is collected.

So, I'm asking you what developments have those particular agreements and what is the percentage that has been collected from those developments?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: We can get back to you, Council Member, with the specifics.

I believe the program that you're referring to is when the RAD/PACT... when the development converts through RAD/PACT, the developer may pay NYCHA for some of the arrears. So if their arrears balance is like, a \$100.00 (sic) they might pay NYCHA \$80 million, I'm just throwing out a number these are not...

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Is that an agreement or is

at the PACT side, there have been just over 5,300

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interim recertifications requested this year to date, and last year it was approximately 5,200.

In terms of outreach more broadly, this year to date, there's been about 4,000 touchpoints with residents for pre-eviction outreach that have been made and only 899 eviction cases filed.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay.

Do you know... I know that that there are in some of the RAD/PACT conversion developments, there are residents who have not signed over to this Section 8 lease. Do you have the numbers of those that have resulted in litigation or being dragged into court?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: So don't have that information here about the number of cases that specifically result from a lease that hasn't been signed. But, we can tell you that currently there are 440 active holdover cases in court.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: And, this is due to not signing the lease?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: Not limited to not signing the lease...

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: So my pointed question is, but specifically to residents that have not signed a lease, have chosen to opt out of, uh, it's

contemplating signing their lease, and we encourage

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them to work with legal counsel, including with Legal

Aid to understand all the nuances of the lease before

4 they sign.

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: What level of oversight is being provided by NYCHA in these type of controversies when they do come up? Because, you know, we were sold that NYCHA is supposed to provide oversight, and it's supposed to be a referee when these type of controversies come up between a tenant and a RAD/PACT.

DIRECTOR CONNELL: So we do closely monitor the evictions proceedings, as I had previously mentioned, and so we're ensuring that partners are taking all of the steps possible to ensure that evictions do not happen.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Does NYCHA get notified prior to a PACT tenancy eviction? And do you have any opportunity to intervene?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: So we are kept apprised of the status of legal proceedings as they advance. And additionally, partners are required per consent decree to notify NYCHA when they're initiating a legal proceeding, when there's an issue regarding Section 8 subsidy.

1	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING 66
2	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: So you should have the numbers
3	of every eviction that has taken place since
4	conversion?
5	DIRECTOR CONNELL: Right.
6	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: What intervention is done?
7	DIRECTOR CONNELL: So, along (CROSS-TALK)
8	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: By NYCHA?
9	DIRECTOR CONNELL: So, what intervention is So,
LO	the PACT partners are responsible for engaging
L1	directly with the residents and connecting them to
12	the resources.
L3	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: So, if it is an issue of
L 4	composition or ,you know, who is on the lease, who is
L5	not on the lease
L 6	DIRECTOR CONNELL: Understood. So, that's a good
L7	(INAUDIBLE) (CROSS-TALK)
L8	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Where do you come in? Who ,you
L 9	know, because I'm trying to gauge NYCHA to see what
20	is the role, what is this
21	DIRECTOR CONNELL: Yes, yes
22	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: You know, we hear oversight or
23	being a referee, what is the level of engagement in

these RAD/PACTs? Or do you just let them run rogue?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: No. No. So, yes, you're right, there is oversight with regard to recertifications, and if there's a change to a household composition they are able to file that change through their resident portal, and that gets worked on directly with other teams at NYCHA who manage the Section 8 program.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Can you cite any specific incidences or interventions where NYCHA has stepped in and had to intercede because the RAD/PACT is just wrong in pursuing an eviction of some sort - or any controversy that may come up pertaining to any issues the tenant may have?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: So just referring back to the interim recertifications, because I know that's an important step in the process, there's been over 5,000 requests and touch points with NYCHA on interim recertification that have been in progress this year alone.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Most of the RAD/PACTs have also stated that they are that... well, I've heard... so some of the RAD/PACT state that NYCHA is supposed to provide oversight. Are the levels of engagement, does it even resort down to TA meetings? Are you

- - CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: Well, I

still actively engaged in some of the local TA meetings? Are you attending those meetings? Because, you'll get a lot of those meetings where you'll have a lot of these concerns being brought up.

DIRECTOR CONNELL: Yeah, we do have staff that attends various resident meetings, both during the construction process and even after construction is completed.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay. It would be good to get a little more information on how that is done, because I've seen some developments where NYCHA just handed the keys over and ran out. And we're hoping that, you know, with the NYCHA developments that are in the pipeline, I think another 60,000 units, on the pipeline to go RAD, that is not the case, because I don't trust these developers. I don't trust them at all. So we want to make sure that NYCHA is engaged in that process, and we, you know, there's constant engagement on NYCHA's part.

Let me go move on to future advocacy and plans. What lessons has NYCHA taken from the experience with the ERAP program?

think we've learned and probably have always known

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING

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the power of advocacy and the power of using our		
residents and their voices to help support much		
needed funding. The ability for the state to		
ultimately change the ERAP rules to prioritize the		
tenants of NYCHA and other subsidized tenants was due		
to residents coming out with NYCHA and advocating for		
that. So we're really thankful for that partnership.		
We've certainly seen that at play in the past, and we		
continue to lean on those strong voices for		
additional funding.		

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay. And has the city, state, and federal government committed any additional funds to help NYCHA with its arrears and evictions?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: Not beyond the \$35 million COVID rental arrears and the \$150 million (INAUDIBLE)

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Have there been any talks of some other type of programs or larger investments in other programs? And what is the likelihood of the state giving another... some more aid when it comes to the arrears in the next budget?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: So, I certainly couldn't speculate, but we do continue to work with our state partners and our federal partners

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING

2 to continue to advocate for operating funding for 3 NYCHA as well as much needed capital funds.

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: And what would be the cost to the City and the State if NYCHA was forced to evict tenants?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: I'm sorry, can you repeat the question?

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: What would be the cost to the city and the state if NYCHA was forced to evict tenants?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: I'm not sure how we would quantify that.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: I think that, you know, we want to emphasize the importance of NYCHA as the largest public and affordable housing resource in the city of New York. So we provide a critical resource for the city of New York in our public housing, uh, one in 17 New Yorkers are our residents.

And, so, as I've said, evictions are absolutely the last resort option for us. It is you know, we know that it's far more costly to run a homeless shelter system than to keep people in our housing. So that's our goal.

And to our, you know, we work tirelessly to connect residents with resources that they need, whether it's financial counseling, job opportunities, One Shot Deals, payment plans, interim recertifications, anything we can do to help stabilize our residents.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: If the arrears crisis is not addressed, how would it impact NYCHA's ability to address the pillar areas and the HUD agreement?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: So as we mentioned, rent collection is a primary source of revenue for us. It makes up about a third of our budget.

Without rent, we cannot keep pace with the needed compliance requirements, with the needed repairs and maintenance to upkeep the developments to a good standard.

So it's really imperative, as we mentioned, for residents to continue to pay their rent. And if they have issues or hardships to come in and speak to the housing assistant so that we can connect them to the appropriate services.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay. And I guess we'll have a clearer view as a committee once we get those numbers

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as to how many folks are coming for plans and a little more extensive explanation on how residents are being educated about what is available to the system. I think that would go a long way with helping to close the gaps.

What is the plan for any future legislative ask either from the federal, state, or city government to address rent arrears?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: So, we continue to advocate. We are not shy about telling our city, state, and federal partners about the arrears crisis. We continue to request additional funding for our operating needs and for our capital needs. Our intergovernmental team, I'm sure, will be up in Albany and in D.C. continuing to advocate for us.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay.

And what is the aim for rent collection in the next year, and how do you plan to reach that?

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: So we are required to collect 100% of the rent that we charge. So that is always our goal. We certainly fell short of that goal even in the pandemic. So we would like to see the rent collection number continue to

back to a state of good standing with their lease -

meaning they are either paying rent on time on a

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regular basis or in a payment plan to start paying back their arrears.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay.

Would you agree that NYCHA also plays a role, too, hopefully in bettering services to the residents? And ,you know, seeing the stories of some of the conditions that some of the tenants are living in, and it's not from their own doing. It's solely because of NYCHA's terrible job at maintaining these properties.

So, what role are you doing to build the confidence, uhm, that folks should pay their rent? I know there are a lot of good folks in NYCHA, a lot of good folks in NYCHA who want to pay their rent, but they are possibly withholding rent because NYCHA has been giving them the, uh, for lack of better words, shitty end of the stick when it comes to services.

So, what role do you play in making sure that services are being rendered at a better... a level that really meets the need of ,you know, this idea of being a customer in a sense, and good customer service to the folks that pay your salaries?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Absolutely,

Council Member. We play a critical role in providing

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services to our residents. The ,you know, the last
few years, we have made tremendous strides in
changing our entire business processes in order to
improve those services to the residents. So, our
transformation plan, our workorder form efforts have
drastically changed how we respond to workorders. The
amount of work we are doing now on preventative
maintenance of our major systems far outweighs the
work we are doing of corrective maintenance. So, we
are spending more time preventing failures of
critical heating and elevator systems than we are of
correcting those failures.

However, the truth is, we have an \$8 billion capital gap, and that is really the core of the conditions that you're seeing at our sites.

So, we are working our best to improve day to day operations, we are closing... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: But, this over the course of... This is over the course of years...

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: The course of...
(CROSS-TALK)

23 CHAIRPERSON BANKS: This just...

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: of many years, but, we're closing...

1	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING 76
2	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: That didn't just pop up
3	yesterday
4	CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: more work
5	tickets with work performed. We're staying on top of,
6	uh, our annual demand (CROSS-TALK)
7	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: So, then, you you would
8	(CROSS-TALK)
9	CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: (INAUDIBLE)
10	(CROSS-TALK)
11	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: agree that NYCHA needs to do
12	more and need to do a better job?
13	CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: And we are.
14	Working every Year over year our workorder
15	(CROSS-TALK)
16	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: But, I said
17	CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: performance has
18	been
19	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Would you agree that NYCHA
20	needs to do a better job?
21	CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: We are
22	continuing to do a better job every day.
23	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you.
24	Council Member Mealy?

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COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: I have just two follow-up 3 questions.

You said the tenants could file a grievance for NYCHA's rent. Right? Could you give me one explanation how NYCHA intervened? And was there any cases where the tenant... you saved the tenant from being evicted? Because in here, do you say that you could be like the mediator? Do you have any cases that the new tenant... the new landlord from PACT was about to evict someone, and a NYCHA tenant called you, and you were able to convene and saw a medium (sic) and let them... handled their rent arrears problem?

Did you give them a resource? Because sometimes they can wave their arrears, right? I know the last hearing, they said some developers will pay their rent arrears and let it go. Right?

DIRECTOR CONNELL: So, if I'm understanding the question correctly, you're asking the way that NYCHA might have intervened in it (INAUDIBLE)... (CROSS-TALK)

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Yes, and helped the tenant. DIRECTOR CONNELL: Right, yes. So... (CROSS-TALK)

1	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING 78
2	COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Do ya'll have a case
3	scenario?
4	DIRECTOR CONNELL: Yeah, so I don't I don't
5	have a specific case, but as I had mentioned, there
6	are over 5,000 interim recertifications that were
7	filed just this year by residents at PACT sites. And
8	any of those could have been at any (CROSS-TALK)
9	COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Okay
LO	DIRECTOR CONNELL: part of the eviction process
11	and could have prevented an eviction from being
12	(CROSS-TALK)
L3	COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: All right, I didn't hear
L4	DIRECTOR CONNELL: continued (CROSS-TALK)
L5	COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: Thank you.
L 6	So, going back to the \$1 million. How many of
L7	those positions will be MWBEs (Minority and Women
L8	Owned Business Enterprises)? Do you have a percentag
L 9	for that \$1 million, where it's going?
20	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER LESCOTT-MARTINEZ: We
21	haven't started the program yet. We have not receive
22	any of the funding yet. So, we are still standing up
23	the HOME-ARP program (CROSS-TALK)

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: When do you expect the

funding? \$150 million...

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and they are only getting \$1 million.

The witness table is reserved for people who wish

to testify. No video or audio recording or

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2	photography is allowed from the witness table.
3	Further, members of the public may not present audio
4	or video recordings as testimony, but may submit

5 transcripts of such recordings to the Sergeant at

6 Arms for inclusion in the hearing record.

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If you wish to speak at today's hearing, please fill out an appearance card with the Sergeant at Arms and wait to be recognized. When recognized you will have two minutes to speak on today's hearing topic:

Rent Arrears and Evictions (Resulting from Underfunding ERAP)

We will now have Adam Roberts come to the panel,
Metin N. Sarci, Alixa Cruz, Alex MacDougall, and
Brianna Williams, and we will begin to my left. You
may start your testimony.

ALEX MACDOUGALL: Good morning, my name is Alex MacDougall and I am a staff attorney at the Legal Aid Society.

So the impact of the state's decision to deprioritize tenants with income based subsidies for ERAP was devastating for NYCHA tenants. I, you know, I agree with you, Council Member Mealy, that they were shafted. And we know that many collateral consequences have flowed from that decision,

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including the accrual of arrears beyond what ERAP would have covered.

I do want to acknowledge NYCHA's efforts, particularly those of Brian Honen (phonetic) in Albany to push the state for additional funds to pay arrears. And we call on all levels of government to step up, to ease the burden, to ease the burden of these arrears on night attendants.

So in the interest of time, I just want to raise a couple of issues.

We run a helpline at Legal Aid that's available for all NYCHA and PACT tenants. And, you know, we hear about a ton of issues, and the first I want to talk about is the process for applying for arrears from HRA, and we spoke about this a little bit earlier. People are needlessly denied, they're sent back and forth for documents, there are unnecessary delays in processing.

You know, in my own experience assisting clients, I get asked, you know, to produce rent ledgers from NYCHA in multiple formats. I'll give... I'll hand one in, they'll say, no, we need a different one, and I don't have that experience when I'm working with clients in private housing.

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Sorry, can I just very, very quickly...

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Ten more seconds...

So, you know, NYCHA and HRA entered into a memorandum of understanding in 2018. We're going to attach that with our testimony. And the sole purpose of this memorandum was to facilitate payment of rental arrears for NYCHA tenants facing termination or eviction. So it clearly lays out a system for the exchange of information between NYCHA and HRA. And, again, this is solely for the purpose of facilitating the payment of arrears... facilitating HRA's payment of arrears for NICA tenants.

(TIMER CHIMES) So I just want to wrap this up.

I just... we strongly encourage that the system actually be used, because it doesn't seem like it is being used too frequently, and it seems like the infrastructure, the plan is there, uh, and it would just go such a long way in helping people get access to funds that they need without, as I said, being needlessly denied, getting awards that don't cover what they actually need, and being sent back and forth, and having days lost, just trying to apply for a One Shot Deal.

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ALEX MACDOUGALL: I think it's been important to have this on the record.

The second issue is that we hear from PACT tenants that they were approved for ERAP that, you know, that the arrears or the funds are not credited to their accounts. So they get the approval, they see that they've been approved, and when they go to their PACT landlord, the PACT landlord doesn't really know what's going on. They can't give them a clear answer, and then there's not really easy access to NYCHA on that subject. So we know that the money was paid, it's there, that's not the issue. It's just it needs to be credited to them. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: And that's true. I know a couple of tenants at Boulevard Houses who have gone through that all or just the lack of transparency that exists with notification of how much money was given for ERAP residents, you know, still in... the left in the dark.

ALEX MACDOUGALL: Absolutely, tenants at Boulevard are particularly struggling... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Particularly... So, uh, how many tenants have you dealt with when it comes to, uh, on the RAD/PACTs... on the RAD/PACT conversions,

2 how many of those tenants you have that are facing

3 evictions?

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ALEX MACDOUGALL: Well, so we get we get lots and lots and lots of calls all day. And I would say a good portion, especially recently, have been from PACT tenants who are facing issues with arrears. As you pointed out, Boulevard, Boulevard, the PACT landlord there, has recently commenced a large number of eviction proceedings. So we have attorneys at Legal Aid Society who are representing clients in those proceedings, and then we also get calls on our helpline.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Do you find those particular management companies to be much more aggressive?

ALEX MACDOUGALL: Well, I would... (CROSS-TALK)

17 CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Than NYCHA?

ALEX MACDOUGALL: I would say that there are a lot of issues that didn't exist in public housing when the landlord was NYCHA and ,you know, the subsidies administered by NYCHA. Here ,you know, there is sometimes a disconnect between the landlord and NYCHA as the administer of the subsidy. And, so, I think there is a lot of problems that stem from that, and that needs to be improved dramatically.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you for your testimony.

ALEX MACDOUGALL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Sir?

METIN N. SARCI: Thank you, Chair Banks.

My name is Metin Sarci, I'm a public housing expert with 12 years of experience serving NYCHA residents both as a civil servant and a political organizer.

The opinions shared in this testimony are based upon my own experience, and they do not represent the views of the housing authority as a current employee.

That being said, I really want to thank this body for its leadership into looking into the oversight of rent arrears and evictions in this agency. Part of me is slightly confused only because this was a problem that the state created, which pretty much left our residents being told that they were not a priority, and this was the only state to do it in. Not only that, when residents were told that they were not a priority, they were not able to be afforded other resources such as the One Shot Deal, because of a pending ERAP. So, in at least in this sense, I'm kind of a little bit confused why NYCHA is involved in in

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2 the ERAP process, but that's a different story. I

3 think that's a failure of the state.

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In terms of NYCHA, I think one thing that was kind of disappointing that was brought up was the fact that you all asked for a plan, and I didn't really hear one. I heard the same practices that have been told over and over, the same, you know, the same onus that's placed upon the housing assistant and the management office, who on top of their current jobs, essentially also have to be constituent liaisons and figure out where possible resources may exist if they even know that those exist, because the Authority does not share information, did not centralize the information that can be given to residents.

And quite frankly, at a July 31st meeting, the NYCHA board actually spoke a little bit about this topic, and it was very concerning to me that the fact the CEO seemed to think that, you know, NYCHA residents need to be more proactive and seek these services on their own. When in fact, internally, we could actually show that NYCHA residents seek these services a lot more often than the referrals that are being done within... in house. (TIMER CHIMES) So, it's quite concerning in that sense...

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay, you have 30 seconds to wrap up...

METIN N. SARCI: Thank you kindly.

What I was gonna say was because there is no plan, you know, any sort of offer that's extended by the Council that actually partner with NYCHA, it can't really happen because there is no plan in place. Part of the problem is NYCHA does not understand the fact that institutional giving, which is something that's done within professional development, is a thing that happens, that could be something that could help. But in addition to that, we don't have the ability, or we don't seem to have the want, to look at our external partners and bring them into our fold. We work with partners, we work with over 200 partners throughout the city, and the fact that NYCHA has to be the one that send out referrals when in fact we could work with other folks...

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Right.

METIN N. SARCI: to use the things that we have built up to actually increase that network and actually centralize everything that we do from health, economic development, to working with

residents outreach. You name it, there's an entire department that's based on this whose number are shrinking, but that's a different story. Other than that, I thank you for letting me speak a little bit longer and have great day...

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Great, thank you for your testimony. Next?

ADAM ROBERTS: Thank you for holding this hearing today.

I'm Adam Roberts testifying behalf of the New
York Apartment Association, also known as NYAA. NYAA
is a newly formed trade group representing
multifamily housing providers across New York City.
Our diverse membership consists of long term owners
and operators of rental housing, who collectively
provide more than one million units across the city,
most of which are subject to rent regulation and were
constructed pre 1974, meaning they have not received
421-a or public subsidies.

Our mission is to ensure that rental housing stock is abundant, safe, and desirable to live in so that New York can be affordable for generations to come.

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felt by New York renters and their housing provider.

With ERAP's limited funding sources and program

The repercussions of the pandemic are still being

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restrictions, including ERAP only covering 15 months of unpaid rent, countless renters are left with pandemic related arrears. For renters, these arrears can threaten their ability to remain in their current apartment even if

they have resumed paying their monthly rent. For housing providers, the financial distress from unpaid rent leads to deferred maintenance and prohibits necessary capital improvements, leaving

tenants in buildings with increasing states of disrepair.

For buildings with high percentages of rent stabilized units in the outer boroughs, the situation is even worse. Those buildings were already operating on narrow financial margins, and the shock from unpaid rent during the pandemic has accelerated these building's financial free fall. For instance, the Rent Guidelines Board found in its 2024 Income And Expense Study that pre 1974 buildings, again, those that didn't receive 421-a are particularly in peril.

From 2021 to 2022, net operating income fell 20% in

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the Bronx, while over 10% of buildings citywide are officially distressed. The median units rent is only \$272 above cost, leaving not enough funding to repay loans for much needed repairs.

ERAP's failure has also left Housing Court

overwhelmed with nonpayment cases. (TIMER CHIMES) The

Biden administration encouraged federal emergency

rentals assistance... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thirty seconds to wrap up...

ADAM ROBERTS: funding, be coupled with Housing

Court diversion programs. These programs allow for

nonpayment cases to be mediated outside of Housing

Court, preventing it from being overwhelmed. However,

New York City did not follow this path, which has

forced tenants into the dysfunctional housing court

system. In Housing Court, One Shot Deals, which cover

arrears, are sparsely distributed.

The failure to implement a diversion program has left Housing Court overwhelmed, even years after the financial crisis caused by COVID has ended. These delays were not only traumatic for tenants, but leave rent stabilized buildings, especially those in the outer boroughs, on uncertain financial footing.

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We hope to work with the Council to address ERAP's failures and implement the diversion program. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you. Next?

BRIANNA WILLIAMS: Good afternoon, Chair Banks and the esteemed members of the Public Housing Committee. My name is Brianna Williams, and I'm the Senior Planner of Housing Justice Initiatives at the Center for Justice Innovation. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

The Center works... the Center's projects work with residents and property management across more than 30 NYCHA developments. Staff at project sites such as the Red Hook Community Justice Center, the Harlem Community Justice Center, and the Queens Community Justice Center in Jamaica, in Far Rockaway work with thousands of NYCHA tenants every year on rent, lease, and repair concerns.

Our primary goal is to ensure that every NYCHA tenant we come across remains in housing that is stable, in good repair, and affordable based on HUD income calculation guidelines.

Like the rest of the world, NYCHA tenants also experience COVID-19 hardships. They experience

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inflation, loss of employment, and deaths in the family, including heads of household. Despite experiencing the same impacts, New York State deprioritized NYCHA tenants for the largest pandemic rental assistance relief program, the Emergency Rental Assistance Program. As a result, most NYCHA tenants either did not receive assistance or were forced to wait for months or even years for payouts. Meanwhile, NYCHA tenants continue to struggle with obtaining desperately needed repairs and continued to face periodic utility outages that could last for weeks, months, or even years.

Last year, the Center for Justice Innovation took action with funding support from Senate Majority

Leader Schumer and in coordination with NYCHA

management services, the Center developed

multilingual tenant education materials about NYCHA

rent calculation and lease renewals.

These materials, we call "Papelitos Hablan" or "Let the Papers Do The Talking" are an example of the type of tenant-rights based approaches for the Council committee should further support.

To effectively address the rental arrears backlogs and prevent evictions of NYCHA tenants, and

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this Council committee should increase access to rental assistance for NYCHA tenants by continuing to dedicate staff time and to quickly and efficiently processing rental assistance applications in

coordination with the (TIMER CHIMES)... 30 more seconds...

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thirty more seconds...

BRIANNA WILLIAMS: in coordination with the City's Human Resource Administration and the State's Office of Temporary And Disability Assistance, as well as instructing property managers to improve coordination with tenants to obtain arrear assistance.

We also ask that this Council committee expand tenant education and community based organization navigation on NYCHA lease renewals, including annual and interim recertifications and rent grievances, to reduce the backlog of past due recertifications so that rent is properly calculated related.

We also ask that this Council committee recognize the financial hardships that NYCHA tenants experience when repairs go undone or

2 utility outages persist as these directly impact
3 rent collection.

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We encourage the Council committee also to support the state law change, the NYCHA Utility Accountability Act, requiring NYCHA to reduce tenant rent during utility outages that lasts more than 24 hours.

Thank you so much for this opportunity to testify.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you for your testimony.

Council Member Darlene Mealy has some questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: I really, I apologize, I didn't ask the Administration, but any of you have tenant legal aid? I can ask you that question... anyone... after the RAD/PACT conversion had their furniture, they were not able to get back into their apartment. Have any of ya'll received any

BRIANNA WILLIAMS: I do believe we have had a couple of calls from folks who have had their furniture, I think, damaged in some way in the temporary relocation.

tenants in regards to...

COUNCIL MEMBER MEALY: I just have to bring it to our Chair, uhm, I have a tenant who they are asking

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gets inside.

her to cut her sofa up to get into the apartment.

So, I mean, this is real... So, I will give it to
the Chair and NYCHA also. They are building
apartments much smaller, or they are reconstruction
of the apartment, and the tenant should not have to
be concerned with throwing away their furniture or
cutting it in half and sewing it back up when it

So, thank you. I will talk to everyone in regard to that.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: That's a good question,
because I know there have been a lot of situations
where tenants have had to put in requests for
payments for furniture as being damaged, especially
initially when they rehabs are taking place, and
still up to this day have not received the money
from these particular developers. So, that is
definitely problematic, Council Member. And we will
definitely continue... Hopefully, Brian at NYCHA
can referee that situation. But, guys, thank you so
much, and I appreciate your testimony.

(PAUSE)

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Okay, guys, due to the time, and we have another committee hearing that is

taking place in these particular chambers, we are going to move into the smaller committee room to

finish testimony from the public. So, please, if you can follow the Committee into the next

6 committee room, where we will be able to complete

public testimony. Thank you, very much.

(PAUSE)

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Guys, there has been another change in plans, we do apologize, we are going to take the testimony from the last six folks are here physically, and we are going to call up the panel.

So, Travis Bostik, Sharon Brown Jeter, Aixa

Torres, Jack Underwood, and Manuel Martinez, please
approach the witness table. I do apologize. After
the panel is done, we are going to proceed to
testimony we have... We have two virtual
testimonies.

All right, I will start to my left, thank you. (PAUSE)

AIXA TORRES: Good afternoon, I want to thank you for letting me speak. My name is Aixa Torres, I am the president of Alfred E. Smith Houses.

In terms of ERAP, I have to say that it was the residents who pushed back on the governor and the

elected officials from my district, Grace Lee;
Assemblyman Harvey Epstein; and state senator Brian
Kavanagh, who helped us organize to push back and
demand that we get the ERAP money. Why? We are
still... people are still having issues with the
ERAP.

I have, very quickly, I had a young man who almost had a nervous breakdown, because of the way it was handled and getting evicted. When all was said and done and he got his credit, he went from, like, \$20,000 in change to having an \$8,000 credit.

(BACKGROUND NOISE) The problem, right, the problem is that the... how they're calculating the rents. And the other piece of this is somebody please explain to me, Council, since you look at their budget, why NYCHA's legal department has 300 employees a \$50 million budget, and the General Counsel has actually, online, taken credit for the work for ERAP. That that kind of upset me. Right? Because I'm the one that got up at 4:30 in the morning and organized, at least in my district, how the Legal Department has not helped, instead of evicting residents, how they have not helped, right, to ensure that we get (TIMER CHIMES) the

2 money that we're supposed to get and that residents 3 don't get evicted.

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you for your testimony.

AIXA TORRES: Thank you.

SHARON BROWN JETER: My name is Sharon Brown Jeter, and I just wanna say, remember Israel. We need the hostages back. Okay. So and defend Israel.

Okay, so with the housing situation, we need to make sure that the military homeless gets priority to go into the housing. Whatever programs that they have, we need to make sure that the homeless military... There are homeless people out there... If you have a 1,000 homeless people that you pass by, you have no idea how many are former military, present military, former police officers, whatever the case may be. We have people that are first responders that are a part of the homeless population. We need to make sure that the homeless population gets keys in their hands from the street. Take them... not into shelters, we want to go rent apartments. Get your phones out. You see them on the street. How many is in your family? Call up an apartment online or that you have in your agency, and get them a key, and get them into

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the apartment. Whatever subsidy that is needed, I need for the priority to be the homeless and for military homeless.

And I also want to reiterate, remember Israel. They are God's chosen people. Whatever you can do in your course of business, help out Israel as well as our military. We defend Israel. When you harm our military without housing, without food, without being able to go to the bathroom... We need public bathrooms to be available for everyone so that the military homeless until they get into apartments, they can have something. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you for your testimony.

(TIMER CHIMES) Next?

MANUEL MARTINEZ: Good afternoon, Public Housing Committee. Thank you so much for having this hearing on this very important issue.

I would like to bring attention that this is just one component of a larger issue. So, we have the ERAP funds that have been blocked. We were excluded, completely excluded, from ERAP funding in New York State Legislation, which then was deprioritized, which then after all of the funding was exhausted, than we were given access to. Right?

Also, United States Treasury in their FAQ made sure that they stated that public housing residents and federally subsidized households were to be given ERAP in in New York State, which is the only state that did this, we were not.

The other aspect to this, and we're looking at \$500 million in rental arrears that accumulated in pandemics... during the COVID pandemic, and our population was significantly impacted.

NYCHA resident population makes up 4% of New York City's population, and in the pinnacle of the COVID-19 pandemic made up 7% of the deaths.

For us to have our economic pain, reduced to .20¢ on a dollar, because City Council identified \$100 million that was actually provided for \$500 million in debt - and in the State Comptroller's Spotlight, he mentioned that it was gonna be a \$168 million, but that's still .30¢ on the dollar. So they're not even talking about, you know, fully compliant.

The other aspect to this is HUD. So NYCHA has a \$1.4 billion operation fund eligibility. But HUD only gave \$1 billion, which means that we are short \$400 million on top of the ERAP shortfall that

2 we've had, so we are close to a \$800 million
3 deficit that has been orchestrated. (TIMER CHIMES)

May I have 30 seconds?

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CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thirty seconds to wrap up, please.

MANUEL MARTINEZ: And, so... which means we have currently a \$800 million deficit that has been orchestrated. So we have a CEO that is outspoken on the ERAP because, you know, of course, we expect her to, but there has been no discussion and no communication with our population regards to this additional \$400 million, and there has been no appeal made to HUD, which isn't her right to do.

We have a concern about that, and we ask for her resignation, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you for your testimony.
You may proceed, sir.

TRAVIS BOSTIK: Good afternoon, Chair Banks. I'm

Travis Bostick, the Director of Policy and Research

at Association for Neighborhood Housing and

Development.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had enduring economic repercussions significantly affecting New York's affordable housing sector.

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Although the Emergency Rental Assistance Program was designed to provide financial support to renters and housing providers, its funding has been inadequate, especially for income restricted housing.

We urge the City Council to take a proactive stance in advocating the state... in advocating with the State to address the financial strain of rental arrears and the escalating risk of evictions faced by NYCHA residents due to ERAP underfunding.

The State's recent infusion of funding for NYCHA related arrears, as well as the new programs we learned of today, are welcome efforts, but clearly insufficient.

NYCHA's ongoing federal disinvestment, compounded by inadequate ERAP has deepened resident mistrust and uncertainty. Even outside of NYCHA, some of our mission driven developers who manage affordable units with average rents of even just a \$1,000 are facing severe arrears.

Despite some progress in addressing this issue, these organizations are grappling with rising operational issues in terms of insurance costs and low rent collection. They're operating on tight

2 margins, and these organizations struggle to
3 maintain their properties.

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Without immediate action to resolve the arrears, affordable housing in New York City will continue to face severe setbacks. We agree that NYCHA must be held accountable and commend the Council and Chair Banks' efforts to do so, but we want to emphasize that without urgent and substantial intervention, New York City faces a crisis of escalating homelessness and a continuous decline in the quality of NYCHA housings stock. (TIMER CHIMES)

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you for your testimony. You may proceed.

JACK UNDERWOOD: Thank you, Chairman Banks, and the Committee for giving us hearing.

My name is Jack Underwood, I'm the Deputy

Director of the Preserving Affordable Housing Program

at Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A, we go by

Brooklyn A.

Brooklyn A's PH program provides legal representation, education, and advocacy strategies to preserve and protect affordable housing, prevent evictions, combat tenant harassment and discrimination, help tenant associations marshal the

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power of strengthening numbers and protect the right safe and sanitary housing.

Last year, Brooklyn A helped roughly 3,000 individuals maintain housing stability and supported 23 tenants associations in the fight for habitable living conditions and to combat harassment.

ERAP funds help prevent countless evictions for our clients in NYCHA apartments and private units across Brooklyn in the wake of the pandemic. However, far too many NYCHA residents were left out of these benefits either because their applications were not processed in a timely manner or public outreach about the program was insufficient.

Repairs are another major concern for the NYCHA of clients we serve, and we could reach far more NYCHA tenants if the Anti-Harassment Tenant Protection Program, HTP, was expanded and the funding cuts in the FY25 City Budget restored.

The scope of HTP continues to exclude affirmative legal cases for public housing tenants, excludes us representing tenants associations in NYCHA facilities, and we can only commence actions against NYCHA or represent tenants associations in those

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buildings if there's a referral from the Family

Justice Center, the Office of Civil Justice, or HRA.

Additionally, the reported 19% cut to HTP, reportedly to expand funding for the Right to Counsel Program is deeply troubling. We share the City's goal of fully funding the Right to Counsel Program, but both these initiatives are critically important to New York tenants both public and private.

HTP has been successful at diverting eviction actions from the court by assisting tenant groups in negotiations with regards to repairs, interim recertifications, rent grievances, and so on.

For NYCHA tenants (TIMER CHIMES) who reside in...

I'll be very quick, Chair...

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Please.

JACK UNDERWOOD: who reside in a system in need of 78 billion in repairs, affirmative HTP cases could remedy countless instances of inadequate, unsafe, or illegal living conditions.

Civil legal service providers like us, who serve an NYCHA tenants, and need all the tools, including access to ERAP funds, fully funded Right to Counsel program, and a funded and expanded HTP program at our

disposable to properly serve public housing
residents. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Panel, thank you for your testimony.

We will now move onto virtual testimony starting with Teresa Scott.

Teresa Scott?

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to you all.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

TERESA SCOTT: Good afternoon. My name is Teresa Scott, resident of (INAUDIBLE) and also a member of Save Section 9.

I'm really disgusted with NYCHA you because every time you ask NYCHA to make a... to be a accountable for the situation as far as ERAP, or any problem, they never have answers. So, it's very discouraging to even meet with them sometimes.

The problem is that we have been left out again with services. And how can we... how can you all make NYCHA answer these questions? Because we've met with you, you've been gracious to meet with us to have Save Section 9 meetings, but I NYCHA never has answers, even when you're asking questions. It's always like, we got we're gonna send it back

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So how can we stop that? Because that's not fair. They never answer a question. Like, when you ask them, do they have proof that they help people who was a RA, who had eviction problem? If they have 5,000 people that they said their service, why don't they have proof?

And this happens every time we come to meet with NYCHA, they never... they said, oh, we're gonna get back to you. They know they are coming to the meeting, why aren't they... why aren't they equipped? It's just... They just string us along. And you're allowing them to string us along, and that's not fair to us. We have... you all don't live in these conditions, we do. And it and it's very discouraging.

I if I weren't who I was, I would easily give up and just leave, but where are we going to go? Where am I supposed to go when no one could make NYCHA to the excuses they're giving us, and it's not fair to us. We have to live in horrible conditions, we have to deal with the management (INAUDIBLE) answer the when they said, they say the management... the management do not deal with their jobs. They're not

doing their job like they used to. So you all saying they do this, but they're not doing it.

And when we call 311 to complain, they just send us back to NYCHA.

I had to make a (INAUDIBLE) for 311, and I wanted complain about NYCHA because they just sent us to the 707 number. That's not for complaints about NYCHA. So, when do we get a chance to get some real answers from NYCHA without the runaround?

This happens every meeting. I've been having a meeting with them for the last six months, the same thing. NYCHA said, "I'm gonna get back with you."

They never show proof, and you all don't make them accountable. Y'all have not said to us, (INAUDIBLE)

We got proof that what they did to us. We can send you a emails, we can send you a testimonials, but when is NYCHA gonna be made accountable to the abuse that they're giving the residents when it comes all these different terms that they are trying to force on us (TIMER CHIMES).

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired.

TERESA SCOTT: They don't even give us information.

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1 COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING 2 CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you, Miss Scott. Thank 3 you for your testimony. 4 Rene Martinez (phonetic)? SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin. RENE MARTINEZ: (NO RESPONSE) 6 7 CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Rene Martinez? 8 RENE MARTINEZ: (NO RESPONSE) SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin. CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Ms. Martinez? All right, 10 11 we'll move on to Ms. Cruz. Yes, we did call you, 12 Ms. Cruz, you can come on up. Thank you, you will 13 be our last testimony... 14 ALIXA CRUZ: I'm a NYCHA resident, and I'm a 15 subsidized Section 9, and I feel safe with 16 subsidized Section 9. I'm not happy with RAD/PACT, 17 preservation (INAUDIBLE) Section 8. And it's scary, 18 because what they're talking about tonight about 19 the arrears that is happening with the other 20 developers, it's scary because it makes it look 21 like a lot of people from NYCHA will be homeless, and we matter. We matter. 2.2

And what happened to our civil rights as tenants to protect us? We're here... we're... this world belongs to everyone, whether we're poor... poor,

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2	rich, whether we're Black, brown, white, whatever.
3	This this is supposed to be a fair world for
4	everyone. And I don't think I don't think that
5	they're looking out for the people that are on
6	fixed incomes. I'm a retiree. I work all my life,
7	and I'm a fixed income retiree. Where am I gonna
8	go? Where is this generation gonna go? Because when
9	you go working, in the field, the employees don't
10	pay Hispanic people. They don't pay enough rent for
11	people. We need to be protected with Section 9. And
12	I hope to God that they don't make us turn over to
13	RAD/PACT.
14	Yesterday, I went to a meeting, and I had some
15	of my co-tenants talking about RAD/PACT when they
16	said that they're with Section 9. (TIMER CHIMES)
17	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Mm-hmm?
18	ALIXA CRUZ: You know, they're misleading a lot
19	of tenants (CROSS-TALK)
20	CHAIRPERSON BANKS: Thank you for your testimony,
21	ma'am. Thank you for your testimony.

Okay, Martinez?

All right, so with that, that is going to conclude our Public Housing Committee hearing on

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1	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING	112
2	Rent Arrears and Evictions (Resulting from	
3	Underfunding ERAP).	
4	Thank you so much, and thank you to all of th	е
5	participants. The meeting is adjourned.	
6	(GAVEL SOUND) (GAVELING OUT)	
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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date October 18, 2024