CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING JOINTLY WITH SUBCOMMITTEE ON CAPITAL BUDGET

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March 14, 2018 Start: 1:30 p.m. Recess: 4:45 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: ALICKA AMPRY-SAMUEL

Chairperson

VANESSA GIBSON

Subcommittee Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Diana Ayala

Robert Cornegy Laurie A. Cumbo Ruben Diaz, Sr. Barry Grodenchik

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Rafael Salamanca, Jr.

Ritchie J. Torres

Mark Treyger
Jumaane Williams
James G. Van Bramer

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

Shola Olatoye CEO and Chair New York City Housing Authority

Vito Mustaciuolo Acting General Manager New York City Housing Authority

Debra Goddard Executive Vice President for Capital Projects New York City Housing Authority

Trisha Roberts Vice President for Finance New York City Housing Authority

Carrie Jew Executive Vice President for Administration New York City Housing Authority

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Erik Bernstein Rebecca Chasen Finance Counsel Subcommittee on Capital Budget

Ms. Torres, President
Residents Association of Alfred E. Smith Houses, Inc.

Nancy Ortiz NYCHA Resident - Valdeck Houses

Kadar Miller, Senior Manager Community Engagement at Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts and a Member of the Cultural Institutions Group

Alex Rodriguez NYCHA Resident

Randall Texara Youth Leadership Council

Shenes Mead Youth Leadership Council

Zackary Rumne Youth Leadership Council

Arial DeCamp Youth Leadership Council

Maggie Petway, Vice President Edenwald's Resident Council Naomi Johnson, President The Howard Houses Tenant Association

Carrie Gatson NYCHA Resident JUAN: Test, test this a public hearing
on Public Housing. Today's date is March 14, 2018.

It's joint with Capital Budget. This recording's

5 | being recorded by Juan Doubleday.

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CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: [gavel] This budget hearing will now come to order. afternoon everyone. I am Council Member Alicka Samuel, chair of the Committee on Public Housing and we are here to conduct a preliminary budget hearing on NYCHA's five year operating and capital plans for 2018 to 2022. I would first like to thank my cochair, Council Member Vanessa Gibson, who will be giving opening remarks and acknowledge that I am joined today, that we are joined today by Council Members Ayala, Grodenchik, Council Member Ruben Diaz, Sr., Council Member Rosenthal, Council Member Levin, Council Member Torres, Council Member Treyger, Council Member Richards, Council Member Salamanca, Council Member Levin and Council Member Matteo. NYCHA has operated the largest public housing program in the nation for over 75 years providing affordable housing to over 400,000 low and moderate income City residents. Despite budgetary challenges, and funding shortfalls across all levels of government, NYCHA

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continues to address the varied physical needs across its aging buildings, offer community and senior programming at 255 community centers and pursue strategies to address structural funding deficits. Central to NYCHA's goal of achieving financial solvency is Next Generation NYCHA, a 10 year strategic action plan that was launched in May of The plan applies targeted strategies to get NYCHA on a solid financial ground and reduce NYCHA's deficit by more than \$1 billion over the next five While NextGen strategies are projected to generate \$182 million in revenue in 2018, this is not enough to offset the \$1.3 billion federal operating shortfall NYCHA has faced from 2001 to 2016. in addition to NYCHA's cumulative federal capital subsidy loss which currently totals \$1.4 billion. From fiscal years 2018 to 2022, the City is currently allocating about \$225 million in operating funds to NYCHA and about \$1.4 billion in capital funds for roof, heating systems, and other critical building system improvements. These resources are critical to NYCHA but it is not enough. Given that this current President in Washington, D.C.'s fiscal 2019 budget proposal eliminates the public housing capital fund,

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a \$346 million reduction in NYCHA's budget and would significantly reduce the public housing operating funds, a \$330 million reduction in NYCHA's budget and the Section 8 program, a \$124 million reduction in NYCHA's budget, NYCHA's financial situation looks dire, totaling \$600 million in budget reductions. Put simply, NYCHA has been in a financial crisis which is likely to continue to be exacerbated under the current federal administration and requires immediate action. The Council will continue our commitment to fund vital programs and capital improvements at NYCHA and will seek new opportunities to strengthen these partnerships and with questions around how NYCHA spends and manages its budget, we hope to glean a clearer sense of how NYCHA plans to absorb the proposed federal cuts and how this will impact it's operations and service levels. I would like to thank the NYCHA Chair and CEO, Shola Olatoye and her staff for joining us today and for their collaborative work with the City Council and I look forward to hearing from the administration during this hearing this afternoon. Thank you.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to our Chair of the Housing

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Authority and to all the members of the public. welcome each and every one of you to the City Council. I am Council Member Vanessa Gibson of the 16<sup>th</sup> District in the borough of the Bronx and I'm proud to serve as the Chair of the newly formed Subcommittee on the Capital Budget. I want to thank my fellow co-chair, Council Member Alicka Ampry-Samuel, Chair of the Committee on Public Housing and all of my colleagues who are here. I want to thank my subcommittee members. We are a small but tight group, Council Member Barry Grodenchik, Minor Leader Steve Matteo, and Council Member Helen Rosenthal and thank you for joining us today. This afternoon the subcommittee is joining with the Committee on Public Housing to hear testimony from our CEO and Chair, Shola Olatoye, Chair of the City's Housing Authority which serves nearly 400,000 low and moderate income New Yorkers is truly an essential component of our City's commitment to providing affordable housing to our families. We've read a lot recently about who is responsible for the issues that are faced by the Housing Authority and who is held accountable for addressing them. I will say that beyond all of the political gamesmanships and all of the conversations

2 that we've had, lays a fundamental truth. residents are suffering. They were suffering 3 yesterday. They're suffering today and unless we get 4 5 our acts together, they will suffer tomorrow. is a result of years of underinvestment and poor 6 7 allocation of resources and both the State of New York and the City of New York must step their game up 8 and demonstrate real leadership to effectuate change. 9 This winter, 32,000 residents experienced a loss of 10 heat or hot water for a time while awaiting the 11 12 replacements of outdated, broken and malfunctioning boilers. For years, tenants have reported issues 13 14 with mold, lead paint, and leaky roofs. These 15 conditions we all agree are unacceptable. 16 administration's credit, it has made substantial and unprecedented investments in structural improvements 17 18 and exterior capital work. Over 70% of NYCHA's capital plan, \$3.7 billion will support these 19 20 efforts. The administration has pledged a \$200 million investment for heating system improvements at 21 2.2 20 of our developments and \$645.4 million or half of 23 all City funded commitments for roof repairs. Investments will not be effective unless they are 24 25 truly coupled with reforms to NYCHA's capital

2 process. It's great to have the allocation and the commitment of money but the process has to change. 3 NYCHA's capital commitment rate which was only 22% in 4 5 2017 is significantly below the City's average of 6 56%. Earlier today I had a hearing with DEP. 7 commitment rate for last year, 78% so we certainly know we can do a lot better. NYCHA residents must be 8 confident that the repairs are done in a timely 9 fashion and they cannot afford to wait, particularly 10 when the health, the safety and wellbeing of families 11 12 is at risk. It is clear that we must do a better job completing projects as expeditiously as possible. 13 14 That is why I joined with many of my colleagues in 15 the City Council yesterday. We went to Albany to 16 talk to many of our colleagues in the State legislature and we are supportive of the bill that 17 18 was introduced by Assembly speaker, Paul[sic] Heastie and passed by the Assembly on Monday that would grant 19 20 NYCHA the ability to use design-build. This would speed up not just boiler work but also many other 21 2.2 necessary repair and capital projects. 23 encouraged that the Governor has been open to giving NYCHA this authority and certainly we want to urge 24 25 the Senate to join with the Governor and the Assembly

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to get this done as soon as possible. I also want to commend the Housing Authority for yesterday's launch and announcement of a new capital tracker finally which will increase accountability and allow the public to find out more information about the status of NYCHA projects. NYCHA must ensure that this tracker provides accurate, comprehensive information that can really provide true transparency about the \$1 billion in NYCHA capital contracts. Finally, I must note, and this is a sad note, that the City has to address the challenges and recognize what we are facing in the environment of this federal government, this hostile federal government that does not support public housing. It is reality that we are facing and it is a reality that we have to acknowledge. President's proposed budget would reduce funding for HUD by over 18% which would significantly impact the funds that are received by the City of New York. These proposed cuts to the public housing capital fund are \$346 million at a time when funds are critical to NYCHA's efforts to maintain quality affordable housing so this afternoon I hope to hear from NYCHA about its plans and ongoing efforts to address the gaps that we face and certainly the

2 impact that these cuts are going to have on ensuring that the Agency is able to operate. No New Yorker 3 should suffer the indignity of living in substandard 4 5 and unsafe housing. We owe it to 400,000 New Yorkers that live in public housing, their families and their 6 7 children to find solutions, be creative, expedite a process, fix our capital system and do better. 8 as simple as that but certainly hard to achieve so I 9 look forward to this afternoon's conversation and 10 certainly joining my Chair, NYCHA knows that this 11 12 City Council has always been supportive. Locally, myself and many of my colleagues, we give thousands 13 and thousands and millions of dollars to NYCHA to 14 15 provide security measures, enhance lighting, upgrades 16 to playground and the list goes on and on and we will 17 continue to do that because it is important. We just 18 can't talk the talk. We have to walk the walk and we have to do our part and make sure that this is a 19 20 collective partnership so I want to acknowledge the finance team who did tremendous work to today's 21 2.2 hearing, our Finance Director, Latonya McKinney, our 23 Deputy Directors Nathan Tole and Regina Parada-Ryan, our Finance Head, Chema Obechair[sp], our Finance 24 25 Analyst, Sara Gastelim[sp] and our Finance Counsels

Chair, Chair Ampry-Samuel. Thank you.

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Erik Bernstein to my left and Rebecca Chasen. I want
to thank you all for being here, to all of my

colleagues, and I look forward to this afternoon's

conversation and now I turn this back over to my

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: We have just been joined by Council Member Van Bramer and Council Member Menchaca. Thank you and now I welcome the Chair.

COUNSEL: Do you affirm that your testimony is truthful to the best of your knowledge, information and belief?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Yes, good afternoon
Chairs Alicka Ampry-Samuel and Vanessa Gibson,
members of the Committee on Public Housing and
Subcommittee on Capital Budget and the other
distinguished members of the City Council. I'm Shola
Olatoye, Chair and CEO of the New York City Housing
Authority. I'm pleased to be joined by Acting
General Manager Vito Mustaciuolo, Debra Goddard
Executive Vice President for Capital Projects, Trisha
Roberts, Vice President for Finance and other members
of the NYCHA Executive team. Thank you for this
opportunity to present the Authority's adopted budget

1 2 which was approved by the NYCHA Board of Commissioners on December 20, 2017. This month marks 3 my 4<sup>th</sup> year as NYCHA's Chair and CEO. I took on this 4 5 role to improve the quality of life for residents, reset relationships and stabilize the Agency's 6 7 finances. To do that, we developed Next Generation NYCHA, the Authority's 10 year strategic plan, and 8 turnaround effort. With it, we've been able to 9 balance NYCHA's operating budget for three years in a 10 row, build up our reserves, launch the largest 11 12 development program in our history and improve quality of life for residents through innovative 13 14 federal programs like the Rental Assistance 15 Demonstration Program and Energy Performance 16 Contract. For four years, I've discussed NYCHA's dire financial state including its enormous capital 17 18 needs and the \$3 billion loss in federal operating and capital funding since 2001. We are a federally 19 20 funded Agency and federal underfunding remains the number one threat to public housing across the 21 2.2 national. While we are operating under a two year 23 federal budget agreement, we do not know what our 24 specific allocations from HUD will be in the years 2018 and 2019. The President's proposed 2018 budget

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2 makes it painfully obvious that the federal government seeks to fully abandon public housing and 3 that it wants local governments as well as residents 4 5 through a rent hike to make up for this disinvestment 6 but as I've said, we will not let D. C. walk away 7 from its responsibilities. The stakes are simply too high for the one in fourteen New Yorkers who call 8 NYCHA home, the teachers and police officers, seniors 9 and veterans who are the backbone of our great City. 10 We will not turn our backs but it will require bold 11 12 and unpopular shifts in how we do business. Before I take you through some of the accomplishments we've 13 14 made despite these challenges, I'd like to discuss 15 our projected revenues and expenses. I will also 16 discuss our capital budget later in the testimony. In 2018, NYCHA expects to receive approximately 20 to 17 18 23% of the public housing operating funding appropriated by Congress for all public housing 19 20 authorities based on historical trends. This is \$108 million less than we are eligible to receive because 21 2.2 HUD rations or prorates the limited federal funds it 23 allocates to all the public housing authorities across the country. With total revenue of \$3.3 24 25 billion and expenses of \$3.3 billion, we are

2 projecting a slight surplus of \$12 million for 2018. Two of our largest expenditures are employee benefits 3 and utilities for which we are budgeting \$572 million 4 and \$544 million in 2018 respectively. These are 5 6 also the expenses most out of our control. Even with 7 the central office headcount going down by more than \$1,000 over the past decade due to attrition and 8 transfers to other City agencies, our health care and 9 10 pension costs have gone up by \$185 million during that same period, a 51% increase. The cost of 11 12 utilities is also variable and unpredictable. largest source of revenue includes rent from 13 14 residents and federal operating funding but the money 15 we receive from the federal government in collecting 16 rent are not enough to cover our costs as a landlord. After combining rent and federal operating funds, 17 18 there's still a \$268 per unit annual deficit and there's been an increase in chronic rent delinquency 19 20 at NYCHA much of which can be attributed to the HUD mandated flat rent increases. Nearly 95,000 21 2.2 households saw their rent go up by an average of 46% 23 or some \$200 a month since January of 2014. Under the current policies, residents pay 30% of their 24 25 adjusted income towards rent which factors in certain

2 deductions and expenses. If the President's draconian vision comes to pass and resident's rent is 3 4 raised to 35% of their gross income, we expect a negative impact to our rent collection rate because 5 residents won't be able to afford a 33% rent 6 7 increase. We rely on the federal government for near two-thirds of our funding. As I mentioned for 2018, 8 we expect to receive 20 to 23% of the public housing 9 10 operating funding appropriated by Congress but under the President's vision, our operating funds would be 11 12 slashed by more than a third. Currently, for a Section 8 program, we expect a funding proration rate 13 14 of 95% this year along with a \$6.5 million cut to the 15 funds for running the program. Although we do not 16 anticipate a Section 8 program deficit in 2018, if the final federal budget results in more cuts, we 17 18 would have to stop issuing turnover vouchers. President's proposed Section 8 proration rate of 88% 19 20 is enacted, we would lose nearly 10,000 existing Section 8 vouchers. It is more imperative than ever 21 2.2 for us to rally against the federal government's 23 starvation of public housing. Since its release 24 nearly three years ago, Next Generation NYCHA has 25 served as a critical roadmap for fundamentally

2 changing the way we do business at the Authority. Turnaround efforts take time but I think we can all 3 4 agree that we want to keep moving forward. Put 5 simply, the more revenue we have, the more we can do to support our resident's quality of life. 6 7 2015, NYCHA has achieved more than \$313 million in savings from NextGen initiatives. That includes the 8 Mayor's relief payments to the City \$84 million, 9 reduced central office costs \$47 million, converting 10 formerly units unfunded units built by the City and 11 12 the State to a Section 8 funding stream \$16 million, 13 RAD at Ocean Bay \$44 million, and our public private partnerships involving six Section 8 developments 14 15 \$108 million and by reducing the number of central 16 office staff by more than 600, we've been able to add 17 239 front line positions. Improving our operations 18 is another way we can serve residents better and another crucial aim of NextGen NYCHA. Before we 19 20 launched our strategic plan, basic repairs took an average of thirteen days to be completed. We've 21 2.2 brought that down to four days. At our 56 NextGen 23 operation sites where we've empowered property managers with more control and accountability, basic 24 repairs are being completed even faster but if there 25

2 are more cuts from Washington, it is unlikely we will be able to continue driving down repair times. 3 NextGen NYCHA digital initiatives are also 4 streamlining our operations - 37,000 employees 5 including maintenance, skilled trades and emergency 6 7 services staff are equipped with Smartphones enabling them to open and close work orders while getting 8 resident's to sign off on the work on the spot. 9 Using their Smartphones, maintenance workers are 10 completing 9% more work orders. Residents have used 11 12 the My NYCHA mobile app to open more than a half million work orders since it was launched. Last year 13 14 we finished rolling out on-line annual income 15 certification to streamline the process for residents 16 and now office staff have more time to focus on other Through the Next Gen's sustainability agenda, 17 tasks. 18 NYCHA is reducing its carbon footprint, benefiting residents and the City at large. We brought 19 recycling to all 325 developments and we've started 20 work on three large scale energy performance 21 2.2 contracts that will upgrade lighting and heating 23 systems while reducing energy usage, part of an approximately \$300 million initiative. Under the 24 25 Mayor's action plan, we've installed more than 6,200

2 security lights at 14 developments which had the highest crime rates in 2014 with a more than \$140 3 million investment from the City and we're in the 4 process of installing security cameras and high tech 5 6 building entry systems at all of these sites. 7 to the City Council fiscal year 2017 funding, we installed about 560 security cameras and upgraded to 8 the 38 cameras at 19 developments on time. Crime 9 dropped more than 7% across NYCHA developments last 10 year. Our capital budget includes three sources, 11 12 federal funding from HUD, federal FEMA funding and City funding. In recent years, HUD has provided 13 NYCHA with about \$3 million annually in federal 14 15 capital funds. For 2018, we had allocated \$222 16 million and for roof and façade repairs, heating plant replacements, elevator rehabs and bathroom 17 18 renovations. If the President has his way and our federal capital funding is zeroed out, these vital 19 20 projects will be halted at our aged buildings, 60% of which are more than a half a century old and 21 2.2 residents will suffer the consequences. While the 23 federal capital funding we receive is far from enough to meet our building's vast capital needs and has 24 declined by a cumulative \$1.6 billion since 2001, 25

2 we're using the money we do receive as quickly and efficiently as possible to improve resident's quality 3 of life. More than a billion dollars of construction 4 5 work is currently underway across the Authority. 6 the past four years, we've committed our federal 7 capital grants within an average of twelve months, well ahead of HUD's 24 month obligation deadline and 8 spent the grant an average of 15 months ahead of the 9 48 months deadline. We completed our Bond B work 10 ahead of schedule, about \$500 million of major 11 12 improvement at 319 buildings. By the end of 2017, we 13 had awarded \$1.8 billion in contracts as part of our 14 historic FEMA grant to repair and strengthen 33 Sandy 15 impacted developments. At that point, we had spent 16 \$730 million of these funds and hired about 250 NYCHA residents in the process. In the next two years, we 17 18 expect to spend approximately \$1.7 billion on the Sandy Recovery and Resiliency Program. 19 Residents are 20 getting new roofs, electrical systems and boilers, back-up power and flood protection. We are 21 2.2 addressing some of our building's most critical 23 infrastructure and issues thanks to Mayor de Blasio's support. He has committed an unprecedented level of 24 resources to the Authority including \$1.3 billion to 25

2 fix nearly 1,000 roof, millions to repair facades at over 400 buildings and most recently \$200 million to 3 replace boilers and upgrade heating system at 20 4 developments. We completed roof replacements at 63 5 buildings and construction for the second set of 6 7 buildings is on schedule to begin this May. appreciate the extraordinary support from the Mayor 8 and this body which is enhancing our capital projects 9 going forward. However, City funds are not a 10 replacement for HUD funding so we must continue 11 12 advocating for capital investment from the federal government. Considering the massive needs, any cuts 13 14 to capital funding are unacceptable and have a severe 15 and immediate impact on our residents. Recently 16 there has been a lot of attention on ways the State can further step up to help improve the quality of 17 18 housing at NYCHA. The Assembly is already leading the way by including \$200 million in new capital 19 20 funding to match the City's contribution and passing design-build this week. The City has sought design-21 2.2 build authority for years. It matters because it 23 could shave a year or more off time it takes to 24 replace must needed heating systems at NYCHA. 25 Moreover, it would be helpful for the leadership at

2 the State to release the \$200 million allocated to NYCHA in last year's budget, commit \$200 million in 3 new capital dollars in this year's State budget and 4 to sign design-build for all NYCHA projects into law. 5 6 It's important to note that with the steady decline 7 in federal capital dollars, NYCHA is pursuing innovative ways to fund the building in apartment 8 upgrades that residents deserve. Last year, we 9 10 closed on the largest single site RAD transaction in the nation, bringing \$325 million to repair and 11 12 modernize 1,400 apartments at Ocean Bay, Bayside, in the Rockaways, home to 4,000 residents. That means 13 new kitchen and bathrooms, new roofs and state-of-the 14 15 art security and heating systems for residents. 16 selected developers for three new RA D bundles which will raise \$300 million for extensive repairs to an 17 18 additional 1,700 apartments throughout the Bronx and Brooklyn. Our NYCHA neighborhoods program is 19 20 bringing desperately needed affordable housing to our City and a revenue for building upgrades at NYCHA. 21 2.2 To date, we have announced four sites where this 23 vital program will create a 50/50 mix of affordable and market rate housing on underutilized land. Home 24 25 Towers, Wyckoff Gardens, LaGuardia Houses and Cooper

Park Houses this represents more than 750 new 2 affordable housing apartments currently in the 3 4 pipeline. Our work to support residents goes beyond the foundations of an affordable home. We also 5 connect residents to life-changing opportunities. 6 7 Since the launch of NextGen NYCHA, our office of resident economic empowerment and sustainability and 8 partners have facilitated more than 8,200 resident 9 job placements and over 19,000 connections to 10 services. Through job training, Union apprenticeship 11 12 programs and business courses, we are providing residents with many pathways to opportunity and we're 13 14 engaging people in new and different ways with 14 new 15 youth councils, dedicated engagement on our real 16 estate development activities, and thanks to the City Council, our recently launched Resident Leadership 17 18 Academy. With Next General NYCHA as our guide, we are strengthening our organization and improving the 19 20 quality of life for residents but decades of disinvestment don't come undone overnight and there 21 2.2 is no NYCHA fairy waiting in the wings to rescue us. 23 Put simply, we need a sustainable financial model. Our residents deserve it. Come to the table to help 24 25 us address the challenges. We cannot solve them on

2	our own and stand with us as we urge D. C. and Albany
3	to provide public housing with funding and resources
4	it needs. We are home to 600,000 people, a
5	population greater than Atlanta. The stakes are too
6	high for us to be divided when the Trump
7	administrations fiscal threats remain. Last year, we
8	came together as partners, elected officials,
9	residents and advocates to make the case for public
10	housing and we will fight tirelessly again this year.
11	We appreciate the support we receive from the Mayor,
12	City Council and other City agencies for our NextGen
13	NYCHA initiatives. This assistance is critical.
14	While City funding can supplement but cannot replace
15	HUD funding, we encourage Council Members to allocate
16	more funds for capital projects that will improve
17	resident quality of life like new boilers, elevators
18	and gas risers and we ask that you stand with us as
19	we urge Albany to pass design-build legislation that
20	will enable us to complete major capital projects
21	faster. There is more work to be done. Thank you
22	for your support. We will take your questions now.
23	CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Thank you and

we have also just been joined by Council Member Keith Powers. Yeah. While the 2018 and 2022 adopted

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operating budget reflects a surplus that you mentioned, in the immediate term in 2018, the operating budget reflects a deficit of about \$28.7 million in 2019 and deficits through 2022. Can you provide additional details on the major drivers that contribute to this long-term operating deficit?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Sure, if I may

Madam Chair, just to go back and I think in my

testimony I misspoke, HUD has provided us about \$300

million in capital funding. I think I might have

said \$3 so I just want to correct the record.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: I'll start at high level, there I kind of mentioned in our testimony, there are, there are some key drivers to our budget. One is on the revenue side is the federal operating subsidy which has been declining. The other is our resident rent which has also been declining. On the expense side, there are two large expense categories that are somewhat fixed. One is our personnel costs and the other is utilities.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Okay, you mention a decline in the rent collection. Can you

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2 let us know what the actual rent collection is for 3 2017 and what you projected in your budget?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Sure, I'm going to ask our Vice President of Finance, Trisha Roberts to provide that answer.

TRISHA ROBERTS: Based on the HUD mandated rent collection rate, in 2017 our collection rate is 92%.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: 92%.

TRISHA ROBERTS: Yes, based on the HUD

MMR rent collection rate. That rent collection rate
takes into past-due amounts, reoccurring charges and
other fees and credits that are due within that.

I just have another question about the surplus. Do you factor in emergencies because I know the public constantly talk about the different like urgent issues that happen to come up and with there being a \$12 million surplus, that might sound like a certain figure to the public, but can you explain, or do you put in a budget line at all for your emergencies?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So I'll just take a step back and, you know, budget is both an art. We use some very basic, prudent approaches which is 1)

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looking at historicals and really making some conservative assumptions about what we can expect in terms of HUD funding, in terms of expenses. We, within our operations department, we have an emergency services department and that is a department that is funded and the other thing to say here is, it is a projected surplus. NYCHA operates on a calendar fiscal year and so based on what we know in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of the previous year, these are projections and so that \$12 million surplus is really projected and what our hope is as we budget is that we are budgeting for those priorities based on historical and also things that we've outlined in our plan and so, but again, we are funding our emergency

Although the future federal funding levels remain uncertain, it also represents a major shift in the federal government's role in subsidized housing and the number of federally funded housing programs are slated for elimination which you also discussed or deep cuts which would significantly impact NYCHA and negatively impact the vulnerable New Yorkers. Should the City be taking steps to ensure flexibility for

services department as part of our operations.

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the adjustment of current priorities to protect
vulnerable populations in the event that these cuts
actually happen?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So we clearly have been working and watching what's happening in Washington very closely and coordinating with our colleagues here at City Hall and with the administration and we have to plan accordingly and so when we get, when we have a better sense of what the reality is of some of these cuts, or proposed cuts, we absolutely need to be thinking about ways in which we can, while protecting a level of service to residents, make sure that we are planning appropriately and that would include conversations with the City.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Okay and is the administration or your conversations with the City and the administration considering any alternative sources of revenue to fund these critical needs City wide such as the use of the annual surpluses from the Battery Park City Authority? Have you had any conversations or?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So, this, the use of the Battery Park City Authority funds has been

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I've said is, you know, 1) those resources are currently committed. As I understand it, that's a part of the housing plan and what we need, what NYCHA really needs is a new and sustainable source of revenue so, you know, how those, at that level, those are decisions that the Mayor and, you know, his cabinet ultimately will be making but I do believe that we need a new and long term, you know, source of funds as opposed to a one off, you know, a one off injection. We'll take that too but we really need a long term sustainable new source of funding.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Okay, and this question is about just your headcount and your staffing reductions that was mentioned. What is the total budgeted headcount in 2018 and what is the breakdown of the front line in administrative staff in relationship to the actual line with the resources and staffing for NYCHA? Are these figures that you mentioned in your testimony in line with the resources and staffing that NYCHA estimates is needed for 2018 with that headcount because I know you mentioned in overall from the beginning of when you started to decline

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2 CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: [Inaudible]

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Yes, so can you just speak a little more to that particular headcount.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: I'll speak high level on that. I'll ask my EVP for administration to join us at the table, Carrie Jew, to speak specific to you headcount question so at its height NYCHA was approximately 16,000 employees. We are currently about 10,600 employees. We budget for the resources that we have and so broadly one of expressed objectives as part of Next Generation NYCHA was to begin to reduce the number of central office staff while reallocating those resources to the front lines. That was a expressed goal as part of our plan. I'll ask Carrie to speak specifically to your, to the specific numbers. Thank you.

CARRIE JEW: I'm Carrie Jew, Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer, so our current 2018 budgeted headcount is 10,684 and that is approximately 5,400 in front line and 5,200 in central office.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Okay and you do have consultants on staff, correct, and if you,

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when I say consultants, I mean actual employees of NYCHA but they're consultants who have been hired and they work in the NYCHA offices and if you can speak to how many of the consultants are employees or did you consider them in the number that you just read off?

question. I think it's one of the largest areas
where we are using consultants is in our Sandy
program so I'm gonna ask my EVP for capital projects
who oversees our Sandy Recovery and Resiliency
Program where we've made a considered choice because
of the short-term nature of those funds, to use a
construction management approach to manage and
execute on that program.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: And if you could just explain exactly who they are and the number.

DEBRA GODDARD: Okay, Debra Goddard,

Executive Vice President for Capital. In our Sandy

program, we have a firm called Aptum who provides our

program management staffing and I have to get back to

you on the number. I only have four NYCHA employees

in the Office of Recovery and Resilience and the rest

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is being done by consultants due to the limited
period in which we will be spending money. We've
also discussed with you that there are some
consultants in our CPD, capital projects division, as
well. Again, we have some short-term money and we
need to bring people in to get the money moving or we
sometimes use it as, to cover while we're hiring and
we have 18 of those in Capital Projects, some of whom
are filling in vacancies that we're trying to fill
and others of whom are here to move some of the
projects that have short term money

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Okay, and the job titles for those individuals.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: We can follow up with

I'm asking this line of question is because I had a meeting with one of the Unions and one of the complaints was the fact that NYCHA hired some 200+ consultants for particular jobs and this was the architects and engineers and stated that those particular positions can be actual Union members and the cost would be much lower than what NYCHA is actually paying the consultants so I was just trying

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to figure out exactly what that level of employment was at NYCHA and if there could be some cost savings.

DEBRA GODDARD: I'm not sure where that number 200 comes from. I don't know where that comes from. I know that I have 18 consultants on staff at Capital Projects, aside from Sandy and again, Sandy is time-limited work and with respect to costs, for the most part, our consultants cost less on a hourly basis than staff.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Okay, thank you so I'll now open it up for questions from my co-Chair, Council Member Gibson.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Thank you so much to our Chair. Thank you so much Chairwoman for your testimony to you and your staff, the executive team, certainly for all of the work that has been done during your tenure. Really want to just say that we appreciate all of the work that has been done to really reform the system at NYCHA to make sure that residents are given the services that they rightfully deserve. In my new capacity as Chair of the Subcommittee on Capital, it's been a priority for me to understand the entire capital budget process and what NYCHA has in its toolbox in terms of resources,

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the measures like design-build and how we can help expedite some of these capital projects because generally speaking when we stand with the Mayor and others and we make these broad City wide announcements of millions and billions of dollars in capital work, many New Yorkers don't understand all of the internal mechanisms that have to happen in order for that money to trickle down to a development so I want in this level of conversation to understand some of those specific details because if we are going to continue to be a partner and if we are going to talk in favor of a program like design-build, we have to be confident that NYCHA has the ability to use design-build, right and so, I want to make sure that the resources we're talking about are sufficient to meet the level of work that is necessary when you talk about capital so my first question and obviously the federal disaster that we have to live with we really acknowledge and recognize that those federal potential cuts are harsh but that doesn't negate the Housing Authority from managing the money that it gets today from the State and the City better and improving efficiency so 1) I first want to understand within the capital budget process, how does it work

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from design to construction in terms of the capital division? Who does the designing of these projects without a design-build? What does the architect team look like when we get to the actual designing and the relationship that NYCHA has with OMB to actually get the certificate to proceed on projects? Can you please help my colleagues and I understand that that process looks like.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So thank you for your question and for your support, Madam Chair, on a number of projects in your district and beyond. really happy to hear you talk about the capital process because I think we are, NYCHA is unique in that we actually have three federal capital, three capital programs that we are administering and in my testimony, I talked about the fact that under our administration first, our federal capital program which is our largest and represents the largest percentage of our capital program, we have obligated money faster, we have spent money faster, we've delivered projects on time and under budget. On the City money, City capital dollars that we have received as it related to particularly the safety and security enhancements, a commitment that we made at

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the outset of this administration is that we would spend those dollars in the following fiscal year that we received them, the calendar year that we received it in. That has happened for three years in a row and we've continued to deliver those projects on time. I can't speak to the State money because that money did not come to NYCHA. I think as you know, the \$100 million was administered by the Dormitory Authority, not NYCHA and so their pace of how they've spent that money, we'll defer to them and then so now specifically in terms of how it works when we receive City money which is different from the other pots that I've talked about, I'll turn it over to Debra Goddard.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: No, no, thank you for specifying. That's important so yes, I'm talking specifically about City capital money that we get that has to be approved by OMB.

DEBRA GODDARD: Got it, so we use a combination of in-house architects and out of house architects on smaller projects, particularly landscapes and playgrounds. It's more cost effective to do it in-house because the projects are so small and so, therefore, the design fee is quite small so

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it could be either out of house or in-house. We have a team in-house that's working with whatever the design team is. We have an estimating group so, at several times along the way of design, we are doing an estimating check in terms of what the scope is and what the budget is. I will say that on our smaller City projects, this is where there's often some delay as the scope and the budget do not match and we work with the sponsoring Council Member to repurpose funds or reduce scope or get additional funding in the coming year so that's something that's a little bit different for our smaller City projects. Once we are ready, I will also say to contract with, issue task orders for either design or construction, we do have to go through OMB. It's a pretty smooth relationship We also need to go through the Comptroller's office. We think those two processes probably range from anywhere to, no, yeah, I'd say three to four months, maybe they go a little bit longer when you combine the two of them. We publicly bid the construction. We may have existing capacity in contracts again. We try and be quite efficient so that there are times where we bid design or construction contracts and it's what we call

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indefinite quantity and we're able to do a task We've gotten an award for a contract that's order. up to. We have a project come in, we do a task order so it's an efficient way of doing it. Construction again, publicly bid. We have to vet all of our contractors whether they're designers out of house or contractors and they're subcontractors through the Department of Investigation and Office of Inspector General for clearance. We go to the Board for awards over a million dollars, I believe. I'd have to check that, I think it's over a million. Issue of a letter award and then you're going to see a period of time where the contractor is getting their permits filed, they start mobilizing, getting stuff out ready in the field and then they will hit construction. Depending upon the nature of the construction, we may need signoffs at the end from FDNY, always DOB, maybe DEP. I should also, there's a, obviously a DOB plan review process earlier as well.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, so the process you just described on average, and I know it depends on the project size, so renovating a playground is much different than replacing a roof so that design process is obviously a variation but the typical

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timeframe and we've expedited with City money so I

understand one fiscal year but in all that you

described, what does the staff look like? Like what

is the entire team that actually works on all of this

from design to the budget, the scope, registering the

contract, the bidding and then construction?

DEBRA GODDARD: To give you a precise answer, I'd have to take some time to think it through but I could speak generally a little bit about what a team might look like so at CPD it would involve an architect or an engineer, in or out of house. It would involve at various points, an estimator. It would have a project manager, an assistant project manager and then when it's in the field, it would have an inspector.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: And are all of these staff NYCHA staff or outside consultants?

DEBRA GODDARD: The project management staff are all in-house. We do have, as I mentioned, we do have I think three consultants on board filling positions that I'm trying to fill as permanent positions.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, so we have vacancies in this unit?

DEBRA GODDARD: Yes.

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CO-CHAIR GIBSON: When do we expect to fill the vacancies?

DEBRA GODDARD: It's an on-going process.

It is difficult in this market. The construction

market is very strong and we cannot compete with

salaries so it's just an on-going process doing

outreach, taking in resumes and interviewing.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Has that been shared with OMB in terms of the challenge of hiring staff?

DEBRA GODDARD: I don't know that I've explicitly shared that with OMB. I think it's relatively well known that it's a challenge.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, so does this also apply in terms of the general time frame and schedule that you just described? Does this also apply with the Mayor's announcements on boiler work and roof work because that is, as I understand, all City dollars so it would fall under this same process?

DEBRA GODDARD: Yes, and as we mentioned with the challenge that was issued around heating, we did step back to take a look at how we're doing things and we are cutting our design work to six months from twelve months. All of that design will

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are going to the Board later this month to request authority that I could sign construction contracts and then ratify at the Board so we could move it without waiting for the Board's schedule as well as we have commitment from DEP to shorten one of their review periods. We're meeting with DOB tomorrow and we met with OMB earlier, yes earlier this week so we are very fortunate in getting what I've been calling fast lane commitments from our sister agencies to help with our heating program.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, so with the heating program and the replacements of boilers, are we using outside folks as well as internal or just exterior, just outside.

DEBRA GODDARD: Outside for the design,
project management will be, we will be having a
program manager because we will not have additional
staff and it's time limited money so we will be using
a combination of outside and in-house staff.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, the reason why I ask is because most New Yorkers don't understand that, you know, replacing boilers means building an actual brand new boiler. It's not going to Home

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Depot and purchasing a boiler. As easy as that sounds, we wish we could but boilers have to be built out and the typical timeframe I have of construction of a boiler can be anywhere from two to three and a half years so that's a long time so we're trying to under with an authorization like design-build, I think it's safe to say that we expect if we get design-build authorization that most of that work will not be done by the Housing Authority. Is that safe to say?

DEBRA GODDARD: We will be hiring designbuild teams, yes. The design will be out of house as part of a team

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay.

DEBRA GODDARD: With the construction.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: With construction.

DEBRA GODDARD: Yeah, and that's where you are gonna save your time. Your design and your construction overlap for the most part and you start putting out the early parts of your construction as design moves along.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, and the reason I ask is because I just want to make sure that these projects need to be expedited because the residents

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are living in dire conditions and we don't have time for design and construction and design-build has the ability to expedite that but only if we have the ability to use it properly.

DEBRA GODDARD: Yes.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: I cannot emphasize that enough. Design-build will not help if we don't know what to do with it.

DEBRA GODDARD: Correct.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: So it's important, you know, as we have these conversations if we are supporting design-build authorization, we just want to make sure that NYCHA has systems in place to use it in an effective way.

DEBRA GODDARD: To that point, yesterday

I met with staff and I've asked our law department to

give me a scope to bring in outside counsel to help

us with forms of contracts because we've not drafted

these before as well as we are gonna also bring in a

program manager that has design-build experience to

augment what we're doing in-house.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, the certificates to proceed that are approved by OMB, I've been told that the typical timeframe could be anywhere from 30

days to 45 days on average. Do you receive blanket certificates to proceed or are they very project specific and are you finding that within this structure that is a challenging part to get approval from OMB to proceed?

smoothed some things out with OMB. We have a very good process there and the answer to your question depends. If it's something like local law 11 that's very specific, every project has to be looked at to determine capital eligibility versus expense. On our CCTV, we came to a written agreement. This is what's capitally eligible, this is what's expense and I've certified that I won't send anything to them that mixes those up and so they don't need to look at it case by case so we're working through, we've been working through those issues over the last 18 months.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, so they have been progressive conversations?

DEBRA GODDARD: Absolutely.

 $\mbox{CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, okay, we just} \\ \mbox{want to be supportive if we can.}$ 

DEBRA GODDARD: I appreciate it, thank

25 you.

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Spoke about recent allocations from the State and while I know that the State allocated \$100 million two fiscal years ago, that money went to DASNY and DASNY was doing the work. The conversations with NYCHA on the work that was done, the work that remains to be done, where are we with that? Is there a percentage of completed projects you can share?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Actually I'll turn it back over to Debra to give you a very specific piece but to say that you are correct that that work was, we worked very closely with our colleagues at DASNY once it was clear that they were going to be the ones executing that program. We had a dedicated group of people at the, within capital to play that interface as they were new to NYCHA and understanding the sort of specifications of what construction meant at our building and then the most recent update in terms of where we are on, where they are on that \$100 million, Debra if you could.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay.

DEBRA GODDARD: I am shuffling through my data here. I do know that as of the end of February they had spent approximately \$31 million of the \$100

2 million and I can get a project count but I just need 3 a few minutes to

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: That's fine. I mean we're not even halfway there so I guess that's the frustrating part about it. Our State colleagues were, you know, using this money on major work, intercom, door replacements, etc. and we're only at \$31 million out of \$100 million so we have more work to do.

DEBRA GODDARD: Yes.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: The \$100 million that was allocated by the district attorney of Manhattan that focused on security enhancements at the neighborhood map developments, the 15, I represent one, Butler, and others so was that money drawn down on?

DEBRA GODDARD: Yes, on the map we are on schedule to complete, there are I believe five of the fourteen sites of the most recent money are completed and we're on schedule. I can check Butler for you if you want me to.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: When do you expect to complete all sites?

DEBRA GODDARD: Just a minute.

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2	CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, and the reason
3	I'm asking all these questions is because, again,
4	this is a lot of money and when residents hear about
5	these announcements, they expect work to be done so
6	the 15 neighborhood map developments were the 15 we
7	targeted that had the highest concentrations of
8	violence. We invested millions of dollars,
9	programming summer youth. We did a lot and with thi
10	\$100 million from Cy Vance, those security measures
11	are going to be very beneficial.
12	DEBRA GODDARD: I will tell you that
13	Butler is done and I'm having trouble reading my own
14	information here.
15	CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, I also wanted to
16	ask while you're looking, Madam Chair, you talked
17	about the \$200 million from last year's State budget
18	that has yet to be allocated.
19	CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Correct.
20	CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Reason being?
21	CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: I can't speak to
22	that. What I can say is that we have worked very
23	closely with our colleagues both the elected

25 plan. I personally began meeting with our statewide

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officials as well as the budget office to provide a

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colleagues early in 2017 to talk about the components of how we thought money should be, what money should be spent on so there is, and they've had a very detailed plan as to how that \$200 million would be spent. We proposed \$100 million for elevators and \$100 million for boilers and so we again welcome their support to release those funds and execute on that plan. I think that the Assembly's plan or bill that's been passed reaffirms the commitment for not only allocating what was already put forth but committing new resources to deliver on these really important capital projects.

the answer. I just think it's insufficient. We can't talk about new allocations of money if we haven't even been given the \$200 million that was put in last year's State budget so something is wrong and I do know, you know, there is a level of trust that is lacking here. The State does not believe and have the confidence in NYCHA's ability to drawn down and spend this money and that is concerning so if we're asking for new money, I want the \$200 million that the State allocated in last year's budget first and then I want new money so, you know, I think, you

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know, those conversations we have to expedite and figure out how and, you know, the best way and the best approach to work together unless the new money is the same \$200 million that we weren't given. I mean, that's just not good.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So, again, I think it's really important that facts help shape the narrative here which is we have spent federal dollars ahead of schedule, we have obligated those dollars ahead of schedule, we have spent and allocated City dollars that we committed to at the beginning of this administration so, you know, and we have put forward a very detailed plan with all the necessary checks in addition to the existing oversight that the State has and so, you know, we have, we've come in partnership and we very much would like to move on the \$200 million that has been allocated. I couldn't agree with you more.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, I appreciate that. I'm gonna move on and I think in light of the federal proposed cuts, you know, the money that State and City gives cannot replace federal dollars but the State and City should certainly attempt to do better. Before I turn it over to my Chair again and we get to

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2 other colleagues, I did want to ask about this commitment rate of 22%. The commitment rate for 3 4 those that may not understand is the percentage of 5 funds that are actually spent on capital and the actual contract being registered by the controller's 6 7 office and the work actually beginning and so that rate for NYCHA consistently has averaged around 30% 8 so we're nowhere near the City wide's average of 57% 9 in terms of our commitment rate so I wanted to 10 understand the challenges and why we're so low and 11 12 what we're doing as a housing authority to improve that commitment rate and actually get these contracts 13 14 registered so that the work can begin.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: First thing is, I think it's City capital dollars.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Okay.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, I'm sorry. Yes, let me clarify, City capital dollars.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Yes, I just saw
that report this morning and I do want to dig into
it, Madam Chairman. I do think there are a couple
things going on here. 1) we deliver, we also deliver
our federal pipeline so we're not just a single

stream of funding and we've got a lot of work going		
on, 2) this mixes together roofing, local law 11, our		
layered access as well as the smaller City cap		
projects and as we've said, we're already on time or		
ahead on roofs, one time or ahead on the security		
projects so I think what we need to look at are the		
smaller projects which as I mentioned have problems		
often between scope and budget but I need to dig into		
that number I saw for the first time today.		

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, it's about \$371 million but we can talk further about it.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Okay.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, let's get to our other colleagues and I'm gonna turn this back over to our Chair, Alicka Ampry-Samuel. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: We have been by our majority leader, Council Member Cumbo and we've been joined by Council Member Gjonai so the first question is from Council Member Grodenchik.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Thank you Madam Chairs.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: And you have five minutes.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Five minutes, okay I'll try. I want to get to follow up on what 3 Chair Gibson talked about, the capital commitment 4 We heard this morning from DEP. Their rate is 5 6 at least three times what your rate is and in many 7 ways, the work that they do is much more sophisticated than the work that NYCHA does. They're 8 building tunnels, they're building sewage plants, all 9 these kind of things and yet they, they have to deal 10 with the same City of New York but they seem to get 11 12 their capital commitments out in front way beyond what your capital commitment rate is and I don't 13 understand the difference. I just don't get it and 14 15 the answer I heard that you have a lot of different 16 things going on. I'm sure you do. There's over 17 2,400 buildings in NYCHA but it doesn't explain to my 18 sensibility why this rate is so low and I'd like to know why because you're asking us for more money. 19 20 People come to us all the time. We want to help the residents of NYCHA. They had a brutal winter. 21 2.2 don't want to see that repeated. You're gonna hear 23 from my other colleagues here. You're gonna hear from Mr. Treyger about resiliency and what hasn't 24

happened there and I don't have the confidence, I

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want to have the confidence but I don't have the confidence in suggesting to my colleagues and my

Speaker that we put up more money with a 22%

commitment rate. I just can't.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So again, let me restate that I do have to look at the number. I'm a little bit surprised at it myself but as I said, we are also moving HUD money, we're moving that well ahead of schedule, we're moving our roof money ahead or on schedule, our security money ahead or on schedule so I need to dig into this.

appreciate getting an answer on anybody on this because I'm really not getting an answer right now which begs the question that I'm gonna ask and you may not like the question but maybe it's time that NYCHA subcontract out the capital construction project to somebody else. You know, I go to my senior centers. I have five excellent senior center. None of them are run by DFTA. DFTA gives them money and somebody else runs them. They do a wonderful job. I'm happy with all my contractors, Catholic Charities, Samuel Field Y, JASA, so and so forth. Is it time for somebody else to be doing the capital

in resident's homes and if we can partner with our

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sister agencies on some of these smaller projects, I
think with your support we could work to get that
number up.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: All right, I,

I think maybe it's time to take a, you had suggested

we need to look at new streams and maybe it's time to

take a radical look at how we do this because it's

just not happening at least to my satisfaction and I

know that feeling is shared by many of my colleagues.

I thank you for your answers and with that Madam

Chair, I yield the balance of my time.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Thank you. Council Member Rev. Diaz.

COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: Thank you Madam
Chairman. Chairwoman Olatoye, yesterday [Inaudible]
came to the Bronx to Forest Houses[?] to the Bronx to
one of the building in the Bronx. Think it was
Rafael Salamanca's district and he show, I mean the
press and the news show an apartment dilapidated and
the paint falling down, the cockroaches running all
around. It was, it was, I think one of the worst
things that you could see and in that building, there
is a 14 years old baby sick with asthma and that
shouldn't be there. After seeing that, after seeing

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that [Inaudible] by Governor Cuomo two questions I
want to ask you. 1) did your staff advise you that
there's a child, a fourteen year old child there that
needs to be moved and to be protected and since
yesterday, anything has been done and the other one
is do you think Governor Cuomo was trying to show you
how to do work, how to do things are he, does he have
an ulterior motive?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So, Governor Cuomo is welcome to come to the Housing Authority any time and he visited Jackson Houses in the Bronx and, you know, I think instead of focusing on press conferences, you know, the key thing here is those conditions are unacceptable and we were not in communication with the office in terms of that particular family and their issues so no one advised me about this 14 year old young person.

COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: No, that, that, that is a job for your staff and people to go check.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: No, no, no, but COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: Anyone, anybody saw that apartment and that condition.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: I, I'm agreeing with you, sir. I'm agreeing with you so I think the

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2 first thing is the conditions are unacceptable and then your second question was what has been 3 transpired since we were made aware of this visit and the conditions in the unit and I will

COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: I, I just want, I'm just trying to prevent associating your department to how to be criticized one week from now before doing something to fix that apartment because the press and the Governor show you that apartment, the condition and the kid and the children that I can see there is for you to move and you start to move, do something in that apartment before next week somebody goes there and says nothing has been done.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So if I could just give you an update on where we are with that with that particular.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Good afternoon. My name is Vito Mustaciuolo. I'm the Acting General Manager at NYCHA. Thank you for the opportunity to be here today. So we took a very close look at the history of the complaints and the repairs in that unit and we're still evaluating the conditions. did have a team go out there immediately after learning of the conditions. As the Chair indicated,

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we find the conditions unacceptable. I believe work
has been completed in that particular apartment but
more importantly, what we're looking at is the entire
process so we need to understand better.

COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: I don't have too much time and I don't want you to take all my time explaining, you know, what you haven't done.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Sir, we responded as soon we learned of it.

COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: I don't want you to take my time explaining how bad, how you make the Chairman look all this time because you supposed to be the one doing so she could look good and you are making her look bad.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Sir, I started two weeks ago with all respect.

COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: Another, another question I have, another question I'm gonna have, she start looking bad, discriminated against tenants, NYCHA but also now I find out that she's, they also look at your department, [Inaudible] making you look bad and discriminated again your own employee, I have this lady here, has an employee from NYCHA. She is a Cuban refugee authorized with all the document to

You got to do better than that.

work in NYCHA for 20 years. She's ready to retire to get a pension and now because her document has been, her renewed document has been late holding a big hurdle in Washington, she got fired. A woman, a refugee working with NYCHA for 20 years and she got fired and then you say that you protecting woman and immigrant and all those things, come on, come on.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Sir, this is the first that I am hearing of this situation. If you can provide me with that information.

COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: That's exactly what I'm trying to say. This, this, this was signed by Nico Van James, Interim Director of Human Resources for the department. You making her look bad. All you people, why fire you all of them so they can make you look good.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Thank you and would you please

COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: And by the way, let me give you, let me give you the I.D. number of the lady.

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structure and I guess along the lines of I know Vito

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is here now and I know we brought this up before. Does NYCHA do any annual inspections at apartments so I quess that's my first question? Do we do annual inspections because it seems to me that instead of us taking more proactive steps which is difficult? understand you only have a certain amount of workforce but have we thought about annual inspections that could catch a lot of the underlying issues rather than people having to call 707 and I think one of the things that NYCHA's challenged with is the trust factor, right and I think there are a lot of residents who call 707 perhaps, just have given up hope and faith in calling the number at all so that's why you would see an underlying condition like we saw yesterday on the news so just wanted to hear a little bit more about that and then I have two other questions and then I'm done and Vito I know we spoke about this at the last hearing. Have we rethought and reimagined what that process looks like at 707, with the 707 number?

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: So first I want to thank you very much for your continued support. So we, I'm just in my first two weeks, we are starting to look at the business practices and the logic that

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goes into how we conduct business and there are improvements that need to be made. There was no question about that. As the Chair's testimony indicated, a lot of strides have been made to improve the overall living conditions but we're continuing along that line. I'm going to turn it over to the Executive Vice President for Operations to speak with respect to annual inspections. There are some that are required by law. There are others that perhaps and I am a proponent of proactive measures and so it is something that we will be looking into.

don't want to stay too long on this but if it hasn't been thought about, I would just hope that we can do a top to bottom down inspection process for every unit in the City perhaps so we can know where a lot of these underlying issues are. I know it would take a big army to get it done but something we should consider doing.

KATHY PENNINGTON: Hi Kathy Pennington,

EVP for Operations. I'll give a short answer. Yes,

we are conducting annual inspections. Our goal this

year is to schedule half of the units for inspection

and the remaining half next year so we're currently

how to generate dollars? Have we worked with City

2	Planning on figuring ways to creatively get
3	commercial overlays and developments which perhaps
4	could produce jobs for local residents, and obviously
5	some revenue for NYCHA which I know could be
6	controversial but I think it's something we need to
7	look at and then lastly in terms of more revenue
8	coming in, we spoke of RAD and the Rockaways and I'm
9	very grateful. I hope the press covers that because
10	that is such a great story of residents who had the
11	most open tickets probably in the City, at least in
12	Queens, who now are getting new kitchens and new
13	bathrooms and I have family who lives there so
14	they're not complaining so I know it's working so
15	where are we at with RAD? Where are at with the
16	feds? Has the Mayor pushed on this? Where's our
17	U. S. Senators on this? Where are our congressional
18	figures on pushing HUD for more RAD conversions? I
19	don't see us getting out of this hole any time soon.
20	I don't care who you put here. I don't care what the
21	next Mayor does, we just have too much of a backlog.
22	The only way to catch up with it is with new ideas so
23	where are we at with RAD?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Thank you for your question, questions. First, I'd say you asked about

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TAKASIA WHITES: Good afternoon, I really
appreciate the question. As the Chair stated, I'm
Takasia Whites so we currently have approved three
bundles with just in January, three RAD bundles for
over 1,700 units of RAD conversion that we're looking
to get closed by the end of this year and we're
working with HUD currently to expand that to include
approximately 3,100 which would take us to
significantly more and looking to do more than that
at the current time and just to add a little bit more
to the question about the zoning. We are currently,
in the real estate group, working with City Planning
on a number of zoning overlays that impact a number
of our developments on rezoning and contextually
looking at all of that.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: Okay, thank you Chairs. Do you have anything else to add?

TAKASIA WHITES: We were just going to talk quickly about the East, East Harlem rezoning is one of them in particular.

COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDS: And I'm sure

Mark Treyger will touch on the Sandy Recovery

developments. I'm interested in knowing where we're

at with all of the developments in the Rockaways and

- 2 how soon we can anticipate that work but I'll save my 3 time. I'm past my time. Thank you, thank you.
  - CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Thank you,
    Council Member Rosenthal.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much Chairs Gibson and Ampry-Samuel and Chair Olatoye, it's always wonderful to see you. I appreciate your public service.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Thank you, thank you.

question is about a development in my building, in my district where I just want to confirm that I'm thinking about this right and this is a development that actually one of your Board members lives in.

Wasn't it the case, this is Wise Towers, right.

Wasn't it the case that Wise was initially part of a group of buildings that were funded, split with the State so they were maybe half State and half City for a big long period of time and am I right in remembering that the State walked away maybe, I'm thinking 12 years ago and NYCHA has had to take resources from other buildings in order to keep these

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2 buildings going as well as any NYCHA building goes.

3 Am I vague on the right track there?

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CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Yes, you are. you want me to elaborate? Okay, so what you're speaking to is the City and the State constructed some approximately 20,000 public housing units in the late 70's and early 80's, probably a little bit earlier, and supported those units with operating funding. That funding ended in 1998 for that, for those units and what it meant was the federal operating dollars that we receive from Washington now had to be encompassing of those 20,000 units and we were taking our subsidy and spreading it over those units. With the ARRA or stimulus bill and thanks to Senator Schumer, we were able to essentially turn on the federal operating subsidy for about approximately 11,000, 12,000 of those units which allowed for the first time for those units to get a federal operating subsidy. That still left about 8,000 or so units that continue to be an operating drain on our operating subsidy. With this Council's support and urging, we have gotten an agreement with HUD to, as those units turn over and other ways to turn on Section 8, we have approximately 4,000 of those units

left and are working to secure new resources to

essentially remove that operating drag on our, on our

4 budget.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you and I do just want to point out that Board member Gonzales has been an amazing advocate in educating people about the nature of the issue back to the days when we were on the community board together and I really thank him for his efforts but I want to highlight that this was a commitment that was made, you know, by the State that the State walked away from and that the opportunity still exists for the State to come back and share those responsibilities. That's my two cents. Secondly, at the last hearing, one of the things that we talked about at the end is this notion of there being multiple databases, most on-line, perhaps one that was handwritten and as I heard about it, my interpretation was that if these databases could all be, could all talk to each other and be sorta held together in some better way, that it would service everyone on your executive team better by having all that information together. Since that time, I've spoken with the guy who's the director of the CUNY Graduate School on Research and

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yes.

Public Policy who has offered to meet with NYCHA

executives, yourselves, if you would want to take him

up on the offer of working to do that. It's

something that, you know, he has a team of people

working on all the time and I just, I'm hoping that

there could be a collaboration with him. Actually

was just texting to confirm and he said absolutely

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Good afternoon

Councilwoman and thank you for that question. As we had mentioned prior to the hearing, please send me his information.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Great.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: We're looking forward to meeting with anyone who has insight who has recommendations. We've already met with, internally with our IT folks to really kind of better coordinate the exchange of information but NYCHA as I have found in two weeks, is a extremely data rich Agency and there are certain issues that we need to contend with such as even keeping the heat logs manually as opposed to having that information put into a database, all right, so we are moving forward on that. Thank you.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay, great.

Thank you and if that's something that requires specific additional funding, I would be interested of course, obviously in discussion with my colleagues, but I think that's a discrete thing that could be if that could be culled out. I just think that's the most important tool you have to do your work. All right, thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Thank you. Next, we'll hear from Council Member Salamanca, followed by Council Member Menchaca.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you Madam Chair. Good afternoon, first I, I, I just want to say how happy I am to hear that the RAD program, the cap has been lifted. One of the developments in my district, Bronxchester was a participant and it has done wonders for that immediate neighborhood. It's right behind Via Verde who is half affordable housing, the other half is kind of owner co-ops and you really cannot tell the difference and I see my residents coming out of Bronxchester with pride. provides a safe environment. They're taking care of their properties so I really enjoy visiting them so I really hope that we can apply and we can get some of

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my developments as part of our program when we continue to rebuild the South Bronx. Now, I also, just to get to some of my issues. Merle's Houses is a big concern of mine. The boilers, you know we've mentioned and I know that they're on the list of the 20 boilers that will be addressed. Where are we in terms of those 20 boilers that will be redone or new boilers coming in I believe this summer? Am I correct?

question and I'm glad to hear that you are appreciative of the RAD, the Bronxchester work just to be totally precise, that program actually predated our use of RAD but the benefits are the same and we will be working, looking forward to working with you to figure out we can get more resources for the RAD initiative broadly. I'm gonna ask Debra to speak to our, the interim \$20 million I think you're referencing and those short term approaches around the heating system.

DEBRA GODDARD: Hello, Melrose in particular, of the City's money it's only for heating controls which we put in about a third of the units and it gives us the real data but the boiler

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replacement will be done out of federal funds
separately and I have to look. I have to get the
schedule for you.

million, is it 10 developments or is it 20 developments? It's 10 developments, right, and so has the City, have you begun that process? You haven't received the money from the City yet, correct?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: So you're supposed to receive the money in the new fiscal year '19. Now have you begun any work in terms of RFP's so that you can cut on some of that timeframe so when you receive the money, you can begin the work immediately?

DEBRA GODDARD: Yes, we've already issued the task orders for the design firms, the engineering firms because we had capacity in federal budgets and OMB will reimburse us as well as we are working on issuing the program manager our fee.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Okay, all right. Madam Chair, you know, I've spoke. By the way, Vito is great. It's awesome, a great pick up

from NYCHA. We trust Vito and Vito, you know, just
having your presence there, knowing that I'm calling
you and I know that when I call you, things really
get done. In terms of Melrose Houses, you know, in
the past, Madam Chair, we've spoken about the what's
the mismanagement that's happening in these
individual developments and you've, you've agreed
that the supervisors are not really doing, fulfilling
their duties and really supervising their employees
so making sure that tickets are not being closed
without proper inspection, the cleanliness, just
proper follow up and so my question is have you done
any local leadership changes to kind of move people
around, move supervisors around or developer,
directors around to kinda address some of these
issues that are happening because in Melrose Houses I
am asking on the record, please get rid of the
supervisors and leadership that I have there because
they are totally ignoring their responsibilities.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Sir, I'll take that
question so I believe we're scheduled to come up to
meet with you. I will make sure that Kathy
Pennington, the EVP of Operations, joins us. I'll be
more than glad to discuss with you some changes that

last question so I got this question from someone that's watching on Twitter. When a roof work is completed, does NYCHA follow up with mold remediation in these developments?

KAREN PENNINGTON: So oftentimes if there has been extensive roof damage or deterioration, the top floor units can suffer from water damage so during the construction period we are monitoring those units and when that repair work is completed on the roofs, we would be doing repairs in those individual units so yes.

council Member Salamanca: So you're only, but you're only checking those top, those units that are on the top floors because, you know, these roofs they leak and it's not just the top floors that are being affected but you have lower floors as well.

KAREN PENNINGTON: [?] Yes, so if any conditions are reported to us if a resident calls us to report mold conditions, we do follow a particular protocol to address that so we would go to

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: So when a roof is repaired you don't check the entire building to see if mold remediation needs to take place?

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2 KAREN PENNINGTON: You know what, I'll

3 have to check in with CPD on what the protocol is.

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COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANDA: Okay, thank you Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Thank you.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Thank you Council Member Salamanca. I just wanted to just edge in on that a little bit because we the Council Members, if we are getting concerns about leadership, property managers, supervisors and everyone that's at the developments, more than likely the residents are making those same complaints as well so while I know we will have this conversation off line, it's really, really, really important that we stay on top of these property managers and supervisors. Everyone has a job to do and we expect them to do their job. I don't want average work. I want exceptional work. Everyone has a responsibility and if they're not doing their job, we hold all of you accountable because they work for all of you and so if we're getting concerns from our residents and our tenant leaders that managers and property managers on site are not fulfilling their responsibilities then that

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is cause for a bigger problem. We're not saying we want people fired. I want people to do their job, that's all and so I want to make sure that as you provide enhanced training and other measures to make sure that people are exceeding expectations, right. It's about what we expect from people. What do they expect from themselves as well in terms of fulfilling their jobs so if we are hearing concerns, then that means that we are hearing it from the ground so we need to make sure you guys are on the ground listening to our residents and leaders if they are coming to all of you about these concerns they're having with regard to staff at their developments. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: So I'm gonna just ask a question on the same lines. I know you had the OcMom[phonetic] program was implemented in 2015 and then the NGO program and I know you mentioned it in your testimony so can you just speak to like just what's happening with the NGO program in particular. Has it been successful? Has it reduced any of the work orders and time so can you just give us a update and a little more detail about the NGO programs?

level and then I'll let you get our EVP of Operations to speak specific to some of the existing work that's underway so OcMom was an effort to, not effort, was our focus to empower our property managers, retrain them, essentially retrain everyone who's at the development from the property manager to the caretaker. Empower property managers with actual budgeting responsibility that had not been how we had historically managed these properties. That launched in 2015. We renamed it Next Generation Operations. The goal is for all of our portfolio to be like an NGO, to have empowered property managers, to have retrained staff, to have greater control over decisions with regard to the ground maintenance, etc. We have about approximately 75,000 that are part of that effort with the hope that the remaining of the portfolio enters it this year. I'll let our EVP of Operations speak to some of the performance metrics as it relates to that portfolio to date.	CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So I'll speak high
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as it relates to that portfolio to date.	Operations speak to some of the performance metrics
	as it relates to that portfolio to date.

KATHY PENNINGTON: Thank you for your question so to the question of, do we think it's working? We do measure performance among our various portfolios in about, I don't have the details in

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front of me, but in about seven specific indicators and we have seen in some of the indicators in about three to four of the indicators, the NGO model is producing better outcomes. We also do see where they're performing the same, right? So for instance on rent collections, we measure each portfolio on their collection rates and we see kind of across the board whether it's NGO or not. We have challenges there. We do see better performance, for instance in work orders and in adhering to our guidelines on emergency work orders. They're performing better in those metrics. I can follow up with more specific information.

 $\label{eq:co-chair gibson: Is Melrose part of the NGO program?} % \begin{center} \begin{center$ 

 $\label{eq:KATHY PENNINGTON: I'm not sure. I can} % \begin{center} \begin{center} \textbf{KATHY PENNINGTON:} & \textbf{I'm not sure.} & \textbf{I can} \\ \end{center} \begin{center} \begin{center} \textbf{Find out for you.} & \textbf{I'm not sure.} & \textbf{I'm not sure.} \\ \end{center} \begin{center} \begin{center} \textbf{Find out for you.} & \textbf{Find out for you.} \\ \end{center} \begin{center} \begin{ce$ 

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, thank you.

EATHY PENNINGTON: The goal here is the entire portfolio by the end of the year will be part of NGO so there's been a sort of significant retraining of the existing NGO portfolio and almost a boot camp for those developments that have yet to move into the portfolio so this is a system wide

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2 shift towards greater accountability and improved 3 performance across the portfolio.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: I would just like, a little revision on the timeline. We'll complete everyone moving into the new model by June of next year so right now we're in training and conversion with Brooklyn and half of Manhattan and then we'll finish the Bronx by mid next year.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: We've been joined, well, we were joined by Council Member Cornegy and we've been joined by Council Member Williams. Council Member Menchaca.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you

Chairs for this opportunity to talk a little bit more
about budget and thank you for being here. I want to
go right into the conversation around mold and
legislation that the Council, we actually brought the
City Council hearing to Red Hook when we talked a

little bit about legislation that would essentially
create a standard across the City to address mold.

The response from NYCHA and this is where I want to
give a sense of opportunity for clarifying was that
there is already a process for NYCHA that the special
master process and the tenure will end soon and

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there's gonna be a report. There's two questions I want to get to. One is a better understanding of the actual issue with the piece of legislation that will really grant every New Yorker to have every landlord, including NYCHA, the opportunity to respond to mold in a very particular kind of way but NYCHA wants to be different and so I want to understand if this is a resource question or is it a policy and that's what I want to understand because we're in a new session and I want to go back to the people at Red Hook and beyond and get a sense about how we're gonna approach that. If this is a budget issue, we're in a budget hearing. I want to understand that and I'll let you answer it. There's only a few minutes but I want to also see if you can give a report on 5050. There's some, there's an RFP that went out and I want to get a better sense about any details that came out of the RFP on that and then, well I'll stop there. you.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So, I'm not, I have to, I'm not totally clear on your question with regard to the mold deal. I'm not totally up to speed on some of those details but as you referenced, NYCHA is under a federal consent decree as it relates to

2 mold specifically so we will have, we have a federal appointed special master who has spent a year or more 3 4 with us to review policies and procedures, training, 5 actual physical infrastructure, distinctions that 6 plague the Authority. We expect his report 7 imminently and those will be the federally court monitored requirements that NYCHA will have to be in 8 compliance with and so from an operational 9 10 standpoint, we have sought to and we are working to ensure that our staff, our policies, our training are 11 12 consistent with what will be a federal decree and that is where our resources has to be aligned at this 13 14 moment. Shifting to our [Inaudible], you are 15 correct. They are many RFP's on the street. As you know there are four different lanes for us. 16 our 100% affordable program where there are some, 17 18 approximately 12 RFP's that are out, two of which have actually closed and construction's underway. 19 20 Seven of those projects are 100% senior projects and the NextGen NYCHA program where there's a 50/50 50% 21 2.2 affordable, 50% market. There are four projects or 23 sites that have been released. An RFP was just 24 released several weeks ago for LaGuardia. It's on 25 the street so we will be anticipating submissions at

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some time in the future and this an ongoing and important part of our work committed to NextGen NYCHA.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you for that, for that update and back to mold. I quess, thank you for that report on the special master and the federal decree. I guess I'm talking about the City decree and what we're trying to do is really kind of create a standard for every New Yorker no matter where they live that there needs to be a respond from landlords. What is preventing NYCHA right now from accepting the conversation that we're trying to have here at the City Council where we set policy in the City to respond to mold? What is preventing you from saying yes to comply with the discussion so we can set a standard for everyone, that's my question?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: I understand your question and we're not preventing you from having that conversation. I think it's an important one for sure. I do think there is, there is, it is important to know that we are a federal agency and we have to respond to a federal decree with our federal dollars. At this point, I don't know the details of the

conversation and the details of the bill and so we'd
have to learn more to understand what that would
mean. Could it be consistent with what we are going
to be federally required to be in compliance with and
where our resources are going to have to be directed?
We don't have the luxury of having a extra pot of
resources to respond to an unfunded mandate
essentially so we really do need to ensure that the
resources we do have are being focused on what we are
going to be legally required to be in compliance
with.

COUNCIL MEMBER MEMCHACA: Got it, well I look forward, my time is up, but I look forward to continuing this conversation. I think the goal that I want to set here in this discussion as someone who is supporting that piece of legislation is that every New Yorker deserves the same standard and that we don't create a different standard for one versus the other and let's talk. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Can you provide the Council with a copy of the report when you get it?

1	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING JOINTLY WITH
1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON CAPITAL BUDGET 87
2	CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: The special masters
3	report?
4	CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Yes.
5	CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Yes.
6	CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Thank you,
7	okay next we'll hear from Councilwoman Ayala followed
8	by Councilman Gjonaj.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Good afternoon,
10	thank you Madam Chair. My question was around, I
11	think you mentioned in your testimony that a large
12	chunk of NYCHA's budget goes to utilities. How much
13	of that goes, do you have a dollar amount?
14	CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: It's approximately
15	\$539 million.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Million or
17	billion?
18	CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Million, okay.
19	COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: A year?
20	CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Yes, 2017.
21	COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Wow, that's pretty
22	significant.
23	CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: It is.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: I know that
25	there's been conversation in the past about

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converting some of these units to include what do you call those, the circuit breakers so that, meters yeah

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Individual meters.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Has there been further conversation about that? I'm just asking,

I'm not advocating for anything but I know that there has been conversation in the past about that.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So I'll have to circle back if there have been any more recent conversations but we have been focused on is how do we reduce that number.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Because it is a relatively fixed cost and it is pretty variable. If it's a real, if commodity prices are particularly high, then that number is going to be very high for us. If commodity prices are low, then you might see a slight dip so what we've been more focused on are ways in which we can make our buildings more energy efficient and sustainable and we can talk more about it. I don't want to take all your time. We can talk about the ways in which we're working to do that through our energy performance contracts, by sealing buildings, better windows, energy efficient systems,

2 etc. and working with HUD to be able to capture

current status of each is?

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3 whatever savings is generated by those interventions.

question is around the number of commercial properties that NYCHA currently has access to so you seem from afar to be pretty rich in terms of commercial property ownership. I'm not sure how much of those properties are actually on the market, how many of them are just sitting there that maybe require capital dollars for improvements. Do you have a list that, you know, explains how many properties exactly we're talking about and what the

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Sure, we definitely have a list and NYCHA has two types of commercial property. There's what you see on the streets, the sort of ground floor, 1,000 sq. ft. bodega kind of space of which we have about a million sq. ft. throughout our portfolio and we can get the specific numbers for you and the most recent tenant numbers there but that has actually been an area where we've focused on increasing the occupancy there by getting more tenants and with leases, paying rent, etc. We also have about another million sq. ft. of non-

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residential commercial space which are closed

community and health facilities that have significant

capital needs. They are not habitable and those are

a significant opportunity but also come with a great

cost as well and so we could follow up with you with

a list of those properties.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Yeah, I think that you know, we're missing opportunities to increase revenue by not activating those spaces. My final question, so when I used to work for senior programming many moons ago, DEFTA had their budget item money allocated for rent in NYCHA fights so we would pay NYCHA to be in Carver Houses for instances and then under the Bloomberg administration there was an MOU that kind of reversed that. Has there been further conversation with the administration about possibly including some sort of revenue in DEFTA's budget to cover some sort of rent to NYCHA for having the senior centers and I guess the same would apply to the OYCD for having these summer youth employment programs on site?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Sure, thank you for the question. We agree that there needs to be at least a basic level of covering operating costs and

this has been an ongoing series of conversations that
we've had not only with our Agency partners but with
the City. As you now at our height, we used to run
400 or so community centers and we're now down to
about 14 of which the Mayor pays for the operations
of those centers but I would welcome your support in
continuing those discussions about actual rent for
those other centers that are in our facility.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Do you have any idea of how much revenue is lost by not?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: We can follow up with you for that specific number, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Thank you. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Councilman Gjonaj.

Council Member GJONAJ: Thank you Chairs for having today's hearings. Madam Chair thank you for being here again. Vito, the same. NYCHA currently has a repair backlog that is estimated to be what dollar amount?

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON CAPITAL BUDGET 92
2	CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: That's a very
3	interesting question. We have a capital need that
4	our 2011 capital plan was about \$17 billion in need.
5	COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: And I've heard as
6	high as \$25 billion.
7	CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: We are awaiting our
8	final capital need, physical needs report.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: And has the
10	Agency identified any credible way to raise this
11	money?
12	CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Next Generation
13	NYCHA put forward an effort to reduce that plan to
14	about \$10 billion over the next ten years and that's
15	been our guide path with the hope that we would have
16	built up a series of reserves, had a dedicated source
17	of revenue that we would then begin to partner with
18	the private industry and actually address that
19	outstanding capital need through a series of general
20	obligation bonds. That was the plan that we released
21	in 2015.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: That was \$10
23	billion over 10 years, correct.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Right.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: And what about 3 the shortfall?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: That was that the goal would be to then work with the private sector to begin to issue bonds to address that outstanding capital need.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: So, there is, it's safe to say that there is, you're not relying on Washington or Albany and besides, aside from the private, public option that seems to be success in your option.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Is the only real options that we have available to bring the much needed capital into NYCHA.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: We need all levels of government and, and but there's no question that there will need to be and continue to be a significant level of private investment but we need all levels of government and we cannot let Washington walk away from its obligation here.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: And you briefly touched on expanding the RAD program to other

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developments. Has it proven to be a success and what hurtles do we have to expand this program?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: It is absolutely a There are independent reports done by HUD success. and others to suggest that it has an economic multiplier so that that actually is helping to create jobs and drive local economies but more importantly and from our perspective, it's improving the lives of residents. In Next Generation NYCHA we talked about 15,000 units of our portfolio being a part of either RAD or any federal preservation effort. So far we have approval for close to 5,000 of those units and we continue to work with HUD for the remainder. mentioned, the cap has been lifted. There had been a congressionally imposed cap on the program. been lifted. That's great. The challenge now is we need other kinds of housing resource, financing resources to close the gap. Our projects, our buildings are very old. They have a lot of capital needs and the requirement of the program is that you underwrite to the 20 year fiscal needs assessment number. For New York City, that's very high and it requires that you need a very large amount of subsidy.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Well, I'm glad to hear of that work and to implement this and expand it to the entire NYCHA system, what are the few hurdles that you see to be able to overcome?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So I think the biggest hurdle is 1) we need new resources. We need new sort of subsidy resources to support the expansion of that program; 2) we do do this in partnership with HUD so we need HUD to approve. There is an actual process that they go through. would need them to make that process, expedite the process and to move out quickly and they have been very helpful on this front. I do want to give them credit there. There's always more to be done but they've been helpful there and then third and I put this as both an obstacle and an opportunity that we have committed to doing a significant amount of engagement with our residents and that takes time and that takes resources and so we want to expand that to our entire portfolio. That's a lot of evening meetings and conversations that we would need to be committed to doing and doing in partnership with our City colleagues. I'd list those money, regulatory

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approvals and just the sort of public nature of any
kind of development activity.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: I'm glad to hear that you are focusing, so it's safe to assume besides exploring public, private partnerships, there really are no other options to get us out of this?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: I would never say there are other options and I think everything should be on the table.

your work and I look forward to working alongside of you to meet the needs of these families that are being subjected to all types of living conditions and I look forward to helping you deliver your message that this will always remain an affordable program that we have a true commitment to those families that the income threshold of no more than 30% is the affordable aspect of this and we want to make sure that regardless of RA D programs or whatever private, public partnership that we bring in that that will always be the underlying fundamentals for our continued NYCHA housing.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Thank you sir, thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Next we'll hear from Council Member Treyger followed by Council Member Williams.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Thank you to

both Chairs for this very timely hearing and for your leadership. I first want to actually just publicly say on the record that I want to align myself with the comments of Congressman Hakeem Jeffries who stated that I hope Congress is talking about an infrastructure spending bill and that no infrastructure spending bill should pass without resources to public housing and I think that is critical. I think that is non-negotiable and I think that all of us here recognize the significant capital needs of public housing that existed before your leadership and certainly exists today so I just wanted to just state that for the record and we've, we've heard that there's about \$18 to \$20 to \$25 billion estimated in capital need, is that correct?

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Has there been ever some kind of a scale of urgency created to kind of break down that figure about of that capital on that need, how much are we talking about, roofs,

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE:

boilers, versus playground or is there sort of a

scale or a degree of emergency capital on that need

versus non-emergency items.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Sure, Debra.

DEBRA GODDARD: Yeah, we tackle the needs according to building systems in a logical sequence so roofs and exterior first, building systems, heating, life safety, elevators next and then go inside the units and then grounds. Now it's not always that easy. You sometimes, you know, mesh some of those kinds of projects together depending upon funding, source and need but yes, we are very disciplined about how we're using the money in the best, and most logical building sequence.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: So is there an estimate of the emergency need out of the overall capital on that need?

DEBRA GODDARD: It's not labeled as emergency. We do have in the older fiscal needs assessment is up, and we can get you more information. We do quantify it by building component, yes, and inside that there are ratings so every roof is rated, every boiler is rated so all of

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2 that information is taken into account when we do our 3 five year plan.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: It would be helpful to get that information for us for our advocacy as well.

DEBRA GODDARD: Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: And have you had discussions with Deputy Mayor Alicia Glen and the Mayor about trying to identify more City resources to address some of the more emergency or pressing capital needs. I understand that there's an adequate resources in our City budget to deal with the entire capital unmet needs but with regards to the more pressing capital needs, I'm curious to know because I know that in an October 2017 release, the administration announced that they identified \$150 million in more money to add to their housing plan which now means that they're spending over \$1.3 billion a year over the next decade so they found resources for that but I would also argue that we need to take care of our existing stock and so are there discussions underway with Deputy Mayor and the Mayor about finding more City resources to deal with the most pressing needs of NYCHA.

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CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Absolutely, I mean 2 we are in constant discussion about our needs. 3 have not been silent about the needs that the 4 Authority is experiencing. I think that's evidenced 5 6 by the fact that the Mayor committed the billion 7 dollars towards roofs. I walked in on almost day one and said advised by, you know, my colleagues and said 8 we have to figure out to seal the buildings and roofs 9 and so that investment I think is a direct result of 10 those conversations. We are, you know, talking and I 11 12 know in the weeks to come as the budget process unfolds they'll be even, we'll get more granular but 13 14 yes, issues around continued roofs but certainly our 15 heating infrastructure systems, our elevators, our 16 health and safety programs, those are all issues that

that Chair because and that's where the information will be helpful for us to know about packaging the emergency needs to as a point of advocacy with the administration because yet, you're right they seem to find money when there's a lot of attention being paid to these items and I'm not saying that you haven't raised these issues prior to all the attention being

are absolutely up for discussion.

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given to them but we need to make sure that we are not just reacting to crisis but preventing crisis from happening in the first place. Just very quickly, have you heard and are you aware that there are quality contractors, quality builders in New York City or in our region that don't want to do work with NYCHA because of our financial uncertainties and issues and that sometimes we are just stuck with bitters that historically have not had a great track

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE:} \mbox{ I have never heard}$  it put that way

record of doing work in our public housing stock.

[Laughter]

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: I am a former teacher. I try to articulate things.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: I mean clearly we add to the requirements of normal contracts. We have project labor agreements so if you're not a signatory, you're not gonna bid. We have resident employment. No insult to that but it's not the normal course and we have our paperwork is daunting. The HUD requirements we have to add are daunting. I will say to end, we've been taking a look at all our forms of contract to make sure we've streamlined them

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as much as possible, that they flow like the world expects. We did bring in for the heating, our AE firms to let them know what's coming down the pike and we're doing more outreach. We got a lot of response to that. We brought in CM firms when we were about to go out with a contract. We got 17 new firms to bid so we're trying to do some outreach every time we've got a significant pipeline going out but we have challenges, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: But I'm sensing from you that you have heard feedback or some criticisms of the procurement process from some builders that discourages them from applying in the first place, is that correct?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: And the last question, Chair, and I do want to credit your team. Every three months or so we have a breakfast in my district to discuss updates. Your team comes and they answer questions to the best of their abilities so I do want to note that for the record. There is one Sandy damaged community center that was supposed to open at the end of last year at that's the Surfside Garden's Community Center and your team

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informed me that because of leaks in the building or leaks in that area, the contractors or the workers cannot complete work on the center. Just to kind of bring context to the depth of this problem, it is preventing, because the center's not open, it's preventing Heart Share a cornerstone program provider from providing services to children in Coney Island and so they are, they've been moved temporarily into a public school with very limited space and also the cornerstone program promises hours up to 11 p.m. at night but the school closes around 8 or so p.m. shortchanging my kids hours every single day. Is there any update on when this center will reopen for the children of Coney Island?

Update. We can get you one. I will say that the leak has been problematic and Kathy has been in her position a very short time but has been very proactive when we bring these issues to her of, you know, the combination of operations and capital so I expect that we will have some movement on this very shortly.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Do you anticipate that it will reopen by the spring?

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CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: I, I, it would be irresponsible of me to promise. We will get back to you with a plan and a date.

5 COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: All right, thank 6 you Chairs for your time.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Council Member Williams.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you very much, thank you Madam Chairs. Just a complete separate topic, just want to make sure I put on the record and shout out the pride I have for all of the students across the nation who stepped out today in Brooklyn and New York City and across the nation. Wore orange and making sure that we pressure our cowardly Congress people to move forward what they need to move forward with. I just do hope, I'm glad to see the Parkland students sparked this but I want to make sure we keep the faces of black and brown people, particularly black mothers who deal with gun violence unfortunately on a daily basis. With that said, thank you very much for being here so, you know, obviously I've seen this, what I can only describe as a male measuring contest come to a fever pitch and it's disturbing. The only thing that's not

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disturbing is I think because of the contest, NYCHA residents may accidentally get helped and I wish it was purpose felt. Not obviously, I don't know if disingenuous is the best word to use what the Governor did cause I think he may actually do something even if it's for the wrong reason because he wants to win what I can only describe as the male measuring contest and I hope some of that money comes forward. He had seven years to do so but it is the first time he has stepped into NYCHA and probably wouldn't if it wasn't for this contest so my hope again is that NYCHA will accidentally get helped in all of this but I do have to just point out, I do think there was things that the Governor should have done. There's obviously things that the federal government should have done and I still will put in particularly and this is true around management issues, the City does have a lot of culpability here and it was interesting to see, I think I saw a tweet where I think Chair you said that it's not time for division while we're facing these cuts. I agree. times it seems like there is a division between us, administration and NYCHA and hopefully, that will be sealed up even after when the contest is finished so

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that we can all be working toward the same goals. I do have just a few questions and that you may have answered again, answered already. I apologize if I've asked you just to repeat it and I think we are up for capital budget, the needs of NYCHA is it \$24 billion. What's how much is the capital needs?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: The \$24 billion number is something I have used in conversations since I arrived 18 months ago just to say it's gonna get larger. We are finalizing it now and we will be briefing our Board this month and then we will be ready to brief the Council.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: How much, is NYCHA making a request to the Council to push for a certain amount of that budget this year? Is there a long-term plan to ask to try to help fill some of that gap?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So we have, first we have absolutely appreciated the support that the Council has given to date and we encourage and I said this at the end of my testimony. Would request for capital investments for heating, for elevators and other important capital items. We also think it's really important to have your voice on the passage of

a real and long-term design-build, a piece of

legislation that would allow us to do this work

faster so we absolutely need your support both on the

5 resource side and on the advocacy side.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: I do want to point out, of course, the design-build 100%. That is obviously one thing the governor could wave his hand and just help to happen. Why he hasn't, he could have bought a check with him and a wave of a hand at the photo op and he didn't but is there, we obviously can't, it's gonna be hard to fill that gap ourselves but is there a plan to take out bites every single year and is there a number this year that we're looking for in this budget from the City?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: We are, as the preliminary budget, we are still fashioning those requests. We absolutely have sat with and if we haven't done this with you yet, Council Member, we need to get this on the calendar. I've sat with members and talked about specific capital asks for districts. We can afterwards perhaps follow up with that roll up number but certainly for districts we absolutely have put in requests.

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COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: And last two questions, how much, I know there's money that's outstanding from the State that's either just not released or stuck in bureaucracy. I just want to get a better understanding of how much money that is and then also Chair Alicka Samuel may have brought this up already. First of all, I just want to shout to Chair for her leadership on these NYCHA issues. Thank you for that. Yesterday there, did you talk about the yesterday? Okay, so the Speaker agreed to put in the executive budget a \$500 million part of a \$2 billion ask from ECB&I and Metro are collective of groups that would like to see 15,000 housing be built on some of the info in NYCHA. That's gonna be put Want to know if you supported that or the administration supported that?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So you asked, your first question was about the State dollars.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: We, there was \$100 million allocated in 2015 and that money was given to the Dormitory of New York. I believe you said there's about \$30 million that's been spent and we

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2 would have to talk to them about where the rest of 3 those resources are.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: How much is already spent?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: \$30 million, then there was a \$200 million allocation. We submitted a plan to the State requesting \$100 million for elevators, \$100 million for heating with a very detailed plan of how that would be spent, how it would be tracked, etc. We await a response so now in terms of your question with regard to the senior housing. We absolutely share your and the Council's goal on addressing the needs of our most vulnerable New Yorkers and more than a third of our residents are over the age of 62 and that's why of the 12 RFP's that we have out on the street right now for 100% affordable project, seven of them are 100% senior projects so we agree in principle and reality to the need to provide more senior housing. I'm not familiar totally with all of the details but I think one of the, in terms of the proposal, I guess I'm curious. You know we, one of the challenges with senior housing I think as you know is, it requires more resources. Seniors are typically of fixed and

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- is not lower incomes so you need Section 8, you need additional municipal housing finance resources so we just would love to know were there additional resources that were identified as part of the
- 7 COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: So you've never
  - CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: We have, I, we have spent time with EBC, yes.

11 COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Yes

Council's proposal?

seen the plan?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So I don't know if this is the exact same or something that was different. I don't, I just haven't seen. All I saw was a release so I just don't want to speak out of turn but agree in principle but would like to know are their new resources that have been identified because we, in the plan that I saw, was significant. It would require essentially all of the State's 9% tax credit allocation. I don't know, you know, how would

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Well, my understanding was that they felt it could be built with \$2 billion. If I'm, if I'm not correct, I want to go back to the plan and so.

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CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: People agreed

in principle to that \$2 billion plan and the Speaker

agreed in principle and I believe did put in the

response \$500 million this year to get to that \$2

7 billion goal.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So again, I would need to see the details to really understand that again we agree in principle that senior housing is important. I think it's also really important to note, you know, and these are things that we are trying to balance which is we need new revenue. need new revenue to invest in our buildings. Senior housing requires more revenue and there's a net cost so can both be done? We think we're doing that. have 12 projects on the street, seven of which are senior housing and we are trying to build housing that's generating new revenue to fix up our buildings so we just, we're trying to understand how we balance those really important priorities in the face of this proposal.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Thank you, I hope at the end of this contest that hundreds of

thousands of people who are being toyed with actually benefit so thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Thank you.

We're almost at the final hour. I have a question about reserves. The minimum operating reserve recommended by HUD is about two months of operating reserves. As of March 2018, how much does NYCHA have in operating reserves and how much does Section 8 have in reserves?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So presently we have 2.7 months of reserves. Just for clarification, HUD recommendation is four months.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: And to note when we started under leadership of the Chair, we only had five weeks so at this point we have grown it over time and we're still working towards addressing that, balancing the needs of moving our resources out to our residence versus funding to our reserves to get to that HUD recommendation.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Thank you.

24 Co-Chair.

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just got a few more questions just to close out today's hearing and I believe one of my colleagues alluded to it but in the same conversation that we're having around design-build there's been this talk about an emergency declaration so I wanted to know what impact if any would that have on NYCHA's capital process and some of your ongoing work that is already in the pipeline.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Thank you for that question because I think it's important for this to be very, very clear and well understood. An emergency declaration which lists the State's procurement requirements on us would save us, would save us six days for this reason. The State requires 20 days of public advertising, HUD when federally regulated requires 14 days so it would save us six days.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Besides that, would it allow us to waive procurement rules or design or anything else that we're doing?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: It depends upon how it's worded but it cannot waive federal requirements, and we're federally regulated so it won't change the

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2 HUD procurement and it won't change any of the HUD contractual requirements.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, well I think that's a really important factor to outline because the public thinks that an emergency declaration is going to allow us to bypass every provision, every guideline and speed up these projects and so you're saying that it doesn't do that because we still have to follow federal rules, even with State dollars that we would get.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Yes, State dollars for the construction and the design but HUD is paying for the staff, all of the administrative costs so it is a federally regulated set of projects, yes.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, in the NYCHA capital portfolio work, do you work at all with the Department of Design and Construction on design?

Does DDC have any involvement at all?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: No, we do not work with DDC. We are talking with them about taking over some of our community center work but otherwise, we don't work with them, no.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: So that's an early conversation that just started or is that ongoing?

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2 CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: It's ongoing. It's 3 been going on for several months.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, and if that proves successful, that would mean DDC would essentially do the design work.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Actually, we trying to have them assume responsibility for all of our community center capital construction work so that we could focus on our residential buildings.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, when do you expect, is there a timeframe that you could identify that that would be finalized?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: I don't have a timeframe. I think there's tension on both sides in terms of capacity.

ask a question about, I forget who mentioned it earlier, but the annual inspections that NYCHA does to access both exterior, not apartment inspections, but just the exterior of your buildings. How does that overlap at all with DOB's inspections that cause scaffoldings to be put up on many of our developments, not necessarily paralleled with resources to do the work that causes the scaffolding

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general understanding because I think the general frustration from residents, they see the scaffolding? It is an inhibitor to just safety. NYPD housing cops complain all the time because all the great cameras we put up, you can't see a thing with the scaffolding and then you do have instances where there's loitering. It's just a disaster but if people were to see work being done, I think they would be more accepting and patient with understanding that it's there for a reason but in the majority of the cases, it's just not happening so can you explain to us how that happens with your annual inspections and is there a lot of overlap?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: So we actually do rely on the DOB program, local law 11, and it is a beast. It's a five year cycle, all buildings get inspected every five years so it is hard to budget for and predict. We've been working very closely with OMB to be putting out \$100 million a year towards local law 11 but we do not have funding to get to everything all at once and it's very hard for us to catch up. We are on, we are finishing up work on cycle 7 repairs now but we're already in the midst

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2 of cycle 8 and again what's really critical to

3 understand is in 2017, you may find a crack or a

4 lintel having a problem on building A. You take care

5 of it and then in the next inspection, it's a

6 different wall on the same building or a different

7 building in the same development so it is, it's a

8 | beast in terms of keeping up with it.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, and I think

Council Member Treyger talked about it just in terms

of capital and how you prioritize projects on an as

needed emergency basis so are you doing that as well

with this as well?

with OMB, OMB's been, the City's actually been funding most of local law 11 work and that's \$100 million, that's been at the pace of \$100 million a year and that's about half of, that's almost half of what we get from the federal government. We have not been putting a lot of our federal money into it.

We've been relying on the City money.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, and overall, I have a graph of the \$1.4 billion of capital work and I have it categorized by project type so most of the capital work is going to roof, roof replacement,

2 which I appreciate and then the next category is heating systems which is important and a priority. 3 4 have not seen any major announcements recently in this administration where we've had a real focus on 5 elevators. Now, while I know the focus has to be 6 7 exterior, the roof, the heating system because that essentially is directly related to the quality of 8 life, I would also argue that elevators are a huge 9 10 public safety issue and so there is money. I'm not saying that there, you know, there is nothing but 11 12 there is money every year that NYCHA devotes to elevators but in terms of massive infusion, I just 13 haven't seen it so I want to understand moving 14 15 forward what the capital work looks like right now 16 with our elevators, what does the particular unit look like that actually deals with the repairs based 17 18 on the calls and, you know, other complaints and future wise, what can we do to support this because 19 20 again, elevators are important. You have an expectation to get in and get to your floor in a safe 21 2.2 manner and some of us, I'm not, you know, calling out 23 any development, but I've had a struggle with one of my developments, in particular, that has a senior 24 center in the building and not only are the seniors 25

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and the residents getting stuck but so is the staff
and so I'm working with NYCHA now on how I can do my
part in helping with that funding but overall I think
generally many Council Members do have that concern
about elevators so when I look at this graph, there's
only 3% dedicated to elevators in the total capital
plan so I want to understand where we are, what does
our capital look like for elevators and can we see
any expected investments in elevators moving further?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Yes, the short
answer is yes.

 $\label{eq:co-chair gibson: Yes, we can see more $$\operatorname{\mathsf{money?}}$$ 

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Yeah, we gonna, we are, the State is 50% of that, \$100 million is towards elevators. We're turning more of our federal program to elevators. Really with the Mayor taking the roofs off of our backs in terms of federal funding, we're now looking to systems, heating, and elevators.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, so what does, who's the staff that's going to determine the priority? So you're going to look at the entire portfolio of elevators in all of our developments and

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have some sort of a needs basis on who needs it the most? We can't get to everyone in a timeframe. I realize that but we do have to prioritize so my question is what factors are we going to use in determining how we start with the most in need?

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Yeah, so capital one operations work together and we have generally three things we'd be looking at. One, our fiscal needs assessment and what is determined to be the remaining useful life of that component but then we also look at what kind of skill trade tickets or repair work tickets have been called that may change the prioritization and it may not be so much with elevators but in general we'd also look to see are all of the parts that are necessary for repair still available, are they still manufactured so those would be generally the three factors we would look at to prioritize.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, I appreciate that so I look forward to continuing to have that conversation on elevators. The work that NYCHA is doing with lead, I wanted to understand what lead testing, the relationship that the Housing Authority has with both DEP as well as with DOHMH. Where are

	COMMITTEE ON DUDI IS NOT THE TOTAL T
1	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING JOINTLY WITH SUBCOMMITTEE ON CAPITAL BUDGET 121
2	we? Are there any updates that could be provided and
3	what do we see as the biggest challenges moving
4	forward?
5	VITO MUSTACIUOLO: So, I'm sorry, I'm not
6	quite sure, excuse me
7	CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Lead testing
8	VITO MUSTACIUOLO: With respect to DEP?
9	CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Is DEP involved in
10	helping you guys with lead testing?
11	VITO MUSTACIUOLO: No, they're not.
12	CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Is it DOHMH?
13	VITO MUSTACIUOLO: So DOHMH, they are
14	involved when there's an elevated blood lead level.
15	CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay.
16	VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Okay, so that is
17	CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, so DEP, okay. I
18	take that back.
19	VITO MUSTACIUOLO: No, no, it's quite all
20	right. So as you may know, this past October we
21	began conducting our visual assessments of both the
22	residential units and the residential common areas as
23	required under local law 1 of 2004 which is the City
24	lead law. I'm happy to report that of the 8,900
25	units that we were required to conduct the visual

2	inspection, we have completed all of them. There
3	were a few access issues with about a dozen units and
4	we have made multiple attempts both during the week
5	as well as on weekends as well as sending
6	correspondence and calls to the residents. With
7	respect to the common areas, there were approximately
8	66,000 common area components that had to be, where
9	we had to conduct the visual inspections and we are
10	about 80% complete with those visual inspections so
11	that program then brings us into compliance with
12	local law 1 requirements.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: When do you expect to complete? You said you're about 80% done.

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VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Right, so we expect to complete those visual assessments by the end of April.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Of this year?

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Yes, this April.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, just making sure.

That's like a month away. Just wanted to make sure, okay. The final question that I have in terms of NYCHA and the physical needs assessments, the

building façade work that's being done as it relates

25 to the scaffolding, as you take down a wall. I don't

know if NYCHA takes them down but as the scaffolds

come down, what happens if there is a subsequent

inspection and then it causes the scaffold to go back

so is that NYCHA's responsibility or does that fall

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: We are, we are following DOB's local law 11 inspection protocol but we are the ones that are putting up the sheds and taking them down.

GO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, great, and I guess my final question, I've been focusing at lot on capital because it's really important to just understand this process. The community centers that NYCHA still operates, there was a time when we had 15. I think we went down to 14. There was a site in Manhattan that went to DEFTA or private vendor. Are we still having conversations about NYCHA maintaining those community centers for the future or do you see more work with DEFTA? Do you know what I'm talking about, the senior centers?

22 CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: I do, I know.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Oh, okay because I have

24 two of them.

to DOB?

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CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: I know exactly what you're talking about and I will let our EVP of Community Engagement and Programs speak to that.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: And the reason I ask is because obviously moving forward, some of those centers, I can only speak to the two I have, you know, there are some capital needs in those locations that do need some work and so what I'm not sure about is if it goes to DEFTA and it goes to a private vendor, a social service organization, you know, are we still responsible for the capital work that needs to be done to bring it up to a greater level of quality?

So specific to that CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: question, at the end of my testimony one of the things I think we talked about is that we do have capital needs specific to community centers and senior centers and we would welcome, you know, this body's support in thinking about how we could support resources just for those sites. Regardless of who operates them, one of the goals of NextGen had been to eventually transfer the operation of these centers to our colleagues who are the experts in both youth programming and/or senior programming. We still have

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them. I'll let Sideya talk about them but very much still need to talk about the capital needs that we would be responsible for as the landlord.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay.

question. I'm Sideya Sherman, EVP for Community
Engagement and Partnerships so as you referenced, as
a time when we transition the centers, we had 15
centers. We now operate 14, then they had
Mill[phonetic] Center transferred to DEFTA. We in
active conversations with DEFTA about these sites but
we are still currently operating the centers and in
conversations to continue the operation into the next
City fiscal year.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: I'm sorry, Council

Member, just for the record I just want to retract a statement where I said that we will be in full compliance. Once we complete the visual assessments of the apartments we have completed the visual assessments. The apartments and the common areas, we will not be in full compliance and we will be in substantial compliance. There's still some additional work that would need to be done.

2 CO-CHAIR GIBSON: So, we're not saying

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April then, right?

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: No, no, I'm sorry. We are still on target to complete the visual assessments of the 66,000 by April. We have completed the residential units but there still are some additional requirements that we have to complete.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: Okay, okay, well I thank you. There's obviously always a lot more we can talk about but, you know, we all have places to go but I think just generally overall we're doing good but we have to do a lot better. I am very, very, very concerned about design-build and NYCHA's ability to comply with that to use it in a way that it can advance these projects and I do think there's a concern from the State as well. It doesn't mean that we won't support the authorization for designbuild, but we just want to make sure that there are systems in place so when I talked about the staffing, what does the design, the architects, you know what does that staff look like because if there are any changes and shifts and vacancies, that's going to affect the outcome of our work and so that's a

2 concern for me so as the Assembly has just passed a [Inaudible], cause I heard from my assembly member, 3 now, you know, we're going to continue to work in the 4 5 next few weeks as they craft a State budget but the 6 \$200 million from Albany has to be produced and, you 7 know, there's no shortfall on that. We need that \$200 million. It would be great to get more but we 8 want the \$200 million that's already been allocated 9 that, you know, you haven't been able to draw down 10 on. I want to do as much as I can as an individual 11 12 Council Member and I have been every year putting money into the budget for NYCHA to capital. I mean, 13 14 I always do because I have a lot of developments that 15 need attention and in some of the City wide, broad, 16 you know, announcements, my district doesn't always make the cut. Yes, I yell and scream and sometimes 17 we make another cut but at the end of the day  ${\tt I'm}$ 18 still going to do my part and so I appreciate the 19 20 work you guys are doing and we're critical because we know we can do better and I think acknowledging and 21 2.2 recognizing that, there are shortfalls, there are 23 challenges we face from the feds, from the State and 24 even locally but we just have to all be in this 25 partnership together. The fact that you hear some of

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the nightmare stories, that's how people live every single day and we have to change that because they deserve better. If we lived in those apartments, we wouldn't accept it either so we can't accept someone else living in apartments that are substandard so we do have to do better. I appreciate the work that has been done, all of the staff, the property managers, everyone on the ground do tremendous work. I just think we have to obviously always look at ways of improvement so in my capacity, I'm gonna continue to talk about design-build, change orders, certificates to proceed, the work with OMB because that is the internal work that's going to determine a better output for all of these capital projects that we're undertaking so I appreciate you being here. I thank you for your work and looking forward to working with you during this budget process and I want to thank my co-chair for being an amazing co-chair today. you.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Thank you Chairs. Thank you everyone and we look forward to continuing this conversation and continue to be as supportive as we possibly can and making sure that this is a partnership, not just between your Agency

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and the Council but with the residents and making sure the residents' voice is heard and we all bring them into the conversation as well so thank you so much for your testimony and being here and your partnership and we look forward to talking to you again.

CHAIRPERSON OLATOYE: Thank you very much. We appreciate your support and partnership.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: So next we'll have testimony from members of the public and we'll first hear from Ms. Torres, Nancy Ortiz, Mr. Kadar Miller, and Alex Rodriguez.

[pause]

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Hi, thank you so much for being here. I know we are in our final hours here so if you don't mind, we would hear from everyone, individual, one after the other, okay and we'll start with Ms. Torres and can you state your name for the record.

MS. TORRES: Good afternoon, okay. Good afternoon, my name is Ieksa[phonetic] Torres and I'm the President of Resident Association of Alfred E. Smith Houses, Inc. Good afternoon, on behalf of the residents of Alfred E. Smith Houses, I am submitting

2 my testimony. Smith Houses has been complaining to NYCHA for over 20 years about the boiler system and 3 the problems we have with the heating and the 4 5 consistency of water leaks. The heating system is over 65 years old and probably in violation of 6 7 several codes. The disinvestment of public housing by HUD has taken its toll on the infrastructure of 8 the buildings where we live in. There is a saying 9 that says that the water dripped until it broke the 10 rock. The rock, NYCHA, has been broken, not because 11 of this administration or the effort but due to the 12 lack of disinvestment of infrastructure of NYCHA 13 14 buildings as a whole for over 20 years. There was no 15 input or investments from the New York State 16 government or the New York City in investing in NYCHA 17 until now from this administration. HUD has, 18 however, allocated \$300 million to flattening developments like in Chicago to solve the problem. 19 20 The total lack of funding, 0% for NYCHA by HUD as seen in the table below tells the story of investment 21 2.2 by this current government administration. What this 23 means for Alfred E. Smith residents is not having healthy or clean environment because we have roof or 24 25 pipes inside the walls that leak and need to be

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replaced, not repaired or patchwork. While this administration has tried to address the problems in three and a half years, it cannot fix the negligence of 20 years nor can NYCHA correct overnight or in three and a half years, especially without funds. Ιn Smith Houses, we have had to prioritize the needs based on safety and the wellbeing of residents so our first priority was replacing gas pipes which were done under this administration because the previous administration held us hostage because we refused to sign off on land lease. Our priority now is acquiring funds for pipe systems and boilers in Smith Houses and we have families having to endure no heat or being overheated because of the boilers and pipes which are eroded. This problem begins to affect the health of residents and especially the elderly and children including the residents that have cardiac or respiratory conditions. Finally, our question today is what investment the City Council and the New York State legislature is going to do in supporting public housing residents given the budget cuts from Washington, D.C. to public housing in the City and the State of New York? Our government and City, our State and City government must invest in supporting

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our homes and we demand as taxpayers and citizens of this country that you invest, support the residents of public housing, not by creating another system of oversight but by properly funding NYCHA for the improvement of the infrastructure of every building of NYCHA as needed. Respectfully submitted. Thank you.

NANCY ORTIZ: Good afternoon Madam Chairs, members of the Council. My name is Nancy Ortiz. I represent 1,773 residents with a voting block of 2,300. First I would like to address the elephants in the room. While the Governor and the Mayor in their battle for budget sheet control have lost sight of the 400,000 NYCHA residents who continue to suffer, they continue to play ping pong with the 400,000 NYCHA residents who are the true victims here. Over the past few days, I have found myself in awe at the media circus which I see before me again, the bickering in funding and finger pointing, losing sight of the 400,000 residents. NYCHA is so important, Governor Cuomo, if you're watching, approve and release the \$200 million allocated last year for NYCHA. Additionally, the State has continuously failed to acknowledge the

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request to Albany for funding, especially to return the line items for infrastructure which continues to be ignored to this day. NYCHA's budget once again, yet another set of steps to obtain funding to operate NYCHA's decaying infrastructure. By the time these steps have been completed, NYCHA has yet lost another development due to possible Department of Buildings deeming these sites uninhabitable. Oversight, clear honest oversight, if the oversight in funding is the real ball here, then the State controller and the City controller should be the oversights and appoint two independent forensic accountants to monitor the budgets and control. This is an honest oversight. This will remove the politics. Lastly, Walden, Mack & Harren publicly stated that they represent 400,000 NYCHA residents. To make such a statement they must obtain a written agreement of representation from each individual, resident, board member. They have not done this. Therefore, I state publicly Vladeck[phonetic] Houses is not in support of this lawsuit and we have not signed onto this lawsuit. Just to give a very quick update, Vladeck Houses was allocated \$500,000 in 2015 for parks. It was released last week. Now we have to go through DASNY

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time.

Thank you.

for the sketches. I submitted to City capital for 24 instantaneous hot water heaters, 54 mailboxes, 48 lobby doors and I'd hoped to get this funding for my development. I'm a very patient person, however, City provided me \$500,000 in funding last year for my second part and it has already been released and we're already getting the blueprints for the parks so the difference in State and City, two year's wait

MS. TORRES: Can I just say very quickly that I also stand by Vladeck Houses that Walden Jacob Gardner does not represent those residents in Alfred E. Smith or the Association so publicly we do not agree with anything that they have done or said on behalf of the residents in public house, especially for Smith Houses.

KADAR MILLER: Chairwoman Ampry-Samuel,
members of the Committee on Public Housing, my name
is Kadar Miller and I'm the senior manager of
Community Engagement at Lincoln Center for the
Performing Arts, a member of the Cultural
Institutions Group. On behalf of Lincoln Center and
the Cultural Institutions Group, I want to express
our continuing gratitude for the Council's

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longstanding leadership and support. I'm grateful to be here seeking the Committee's support of arts in public housing spaces including Lincoln Center's \$15,000 speaker initiative request for our work with people facing housing insecurity. Also, on behalf of the Cultural Institutions Group, we request that in FY19, the Council baseline to \$10 million received by the CIG in FY18 and allocate an additional \$20 million to be split between the CIG and local programs groups providing a clear means of supporting the implementation of the NYC cultural plan. Guiding Lincoln's Center partnerships with public housing sites like NYCHA's Amsterdam Houses and transitional housing sites like the women in need shelter network, there's an ever enduring truth. The arts are for the many, not for the privileged few and now more than ever our work at these public housing spaces stand in solidarity with the NYC cultural plan to advance equity by insuring access to affordable, high quality artistic experiences especially in the context of community arts with those in public housing and those facing housing insecurity. The Lincoln Center community artist program facilitates meaningful collaboration between artists and community members

across New York City. Artists from various 2 backgrounds come to public housing spaces people call 3 home not only to teach the skills of their art form 4 but to use art as a means of building an open 5 community among diverse neighborhoods. This creative 6 7 exchange is the foundation of building a community within public and transitional housing. These arts 8 spaces foster opportunities for individuals and 9 families to connect with each other, expressing their 10 hopes, their dreams, their fears and facilitated by 11 12 the world's leading artists and without regards to socioeconomic circumstance. Neighbors are able to 13 14 become more than just strangers in passing in the 15 hallways and the rich cultural vibrancy of New York 16 City is brought into the creation of art that can travel the world over showcasing the beauty and 17 18 undeniable value of each and every person. partnership with our CBO partners, the community 19 20 artist residence program offers weekly workshop sessions at identified residency sites including 21 2.2 studio time, art visits, recruitment presentations 23 and field trips to world class live performances in dance, music, theatre at Lincoln Center and 24 25 throughout NYC and culminating performance events at

each residency site as well as at Lincoln Center and
our concurrent exploration into the efficacy of our
methods continuing Lincoln Center education will
contribute research to the field that formalizes a
model for implementing responsive community arts
programming in environments in which people have
experienced housing related and more generalized
trauma. By providing this platform for individuals
truly where they live, Lincoln Center and its
partnering artists and organizations can engage
community residents in a new conversation around the
role of arts in the lives of all New Yorkers, a
conversation significantly enhanced and expedited
with your backing so to this end we hope the
Committee will support Lincoln Centers \$15,000
speaker initiative request for our work with people
facing housing crisis and again on behalf of the
Cultural Institutions Group, we request that in FY19,
the Council baseline the \$10 million received by the
CIG in FY18 and grand an additional \$20 million to be
divided between the CIG and local program groups.
Thank you to the members of the Committee and the
City at large for your ongoing partnership.

2 ALEX RODRIGUEZ: Hey, my name is Alex Rodriguez. I represent myself and the many people 3 like me in the low income communities. I discovered 4 5 Pathways to Apprenticeship in Section 3 program 6 through pure osmosis. Just by tagging along with a 7 friend, I was able to change my life. Nigel Franklin from 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Committee forwarded my resume and 8 application over to the Pathways to Apprenticeship 9 program. I will later be accepted and quided by 10 Dominic Ravo[phonetic] and Alvin Banks on a wide 11 12 array of subjects such as financial literacy and history of labor unions all while working towards 13 getting accepted into a construction trade. I wrote 14 15 a speech and presented it on the last day of the 16 program. George Veolop[phonetic], the founder of a local paper, The Red Hook Star Review, was in 17 18 attendance. He interviewed me and after exchanging a few emails, I started to write for the paper myself. 19 20 Since then I've produced half a dozen publications and attended events all over the City. It was thanks 21 2.2 to my affiliation with the paper that I was able to 23 come here to City Hall for the first time and attend a roundtable discussion with City Council Speaker 24 Melissa Mark[sic]. I remember standing outside after 25

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the meeting looking up at the building and taking a second to comprehend how far I had come and how fast everything was happening. Thanks to constellation energy and the NYCHA [Inaudible] program for organizing a four week study course, I was able to obtain the knowledge and more importantly the confidence necessary to pass my apprenticeship aptitude test. Now I'm standing here as a first year apprentice and member of the Local 3 electrical union all thanks to Pathways to Apprenticeship and most of all, all thanks to Section 3. I don't communicate much with the people in my neighborhood but my hardhat and tool bags speak very loudly. You see, tagging along with friends and receiving a life changing experience isn't rare in the neighborhood I come from but it usually lands you in handcuffs or in a penitentiary, not in an apprentice program. quoted in the February issue of the NYCHA Journal for saying people in our communities are dealing with trauma. What other people read about in the New York Times and become outraged by, we experience firsthand. Together, thanks to Section 3, we are creating a new funneling system, one that helps us benefit ourselves, our family and our communities,

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countless other people.

not Unicore NGO group. My main goal here today is to communicate that low income doesn't mean low potential. Low income doesn't mean low intelligence. There are gems hidden in these low income communities and I implore you guys to go digging. Section 3 has helped me start a lucrative career. Section 3 is helping me obtain a college degree and perhaps the most fulfilling, Section 3 has helped me make my Mom very, very proud. I am willing to be a proponent for Section 3 but I'm not willing to be an anomaly. Please, let's work together and help empower

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Thank you so much for everyone's testimony and thank you, Mr.

Rodriguez, for being here and sharing your story. I know you said your Mother's proud of you. I'm super proud of you.

ALEX RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: And that's what we, that, so my whole goal is to make sure that the Council speaks directly to your voice in making sure that we're sitting here talking about capital projects and you hear all this different things about building and development but we want to make sure

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that the young people in our community and that's

going through Section 3 and now you're a member of

Local 3, that you're actually working on these

projects and you're able to provide for your family

and your communities and we all build and grow

together so thank you again for sharing and we're

gonna be as supportive as we possibly can, okay.

ALEX RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.

much and next we have the youth from the Youth

Leadership Council. Up next we'll hear from Randall

Texara[phonetic], Shenes[phonetic] Mead, Zackary

Rumne[phonetic], Naomi Johnson, no that's not Youth

Leadership Council. Arial DeCamp, and, four members

of the Youth Leadership Council. And for the record

I have to say this, Youth Leadership Council are all

members of the Brownsville community. I'm very

excited about you being here. You can state your

name and then

ZACKARY RUMNE: Hello, eye good. Good afternoon, my name is Zackary Rumne. I live in Van Dyke Houses and I've there for 15 years of my life. I play basketball and football. I am an entrepreneur, I sing, I dance, I rap, I model, and I

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am a Nike youth ambassador. I focus on keeping my music and clothing brand business going so I can continue to be my own boss. I am currently Youth Leadership Council president for NYCHA Zone 7. I'm a youth leader because I want to make my community a better place. I have always lived in NYCHA so it is our home, our place, and where I am from. I would love to see an updated environment with cleaner hallways and courtyards, better sidewalks and other improvement. I would also like to see more programs and jobs input in my community and I would also like to thank Chairwoman Alicka, Alicka, I got a little tongue twist, Alicka Ampry-Samuel for hosting the event for the seniors last Thanksgiving. Thank you all for having me here today.

RANDALL TEXARA: Good afternoon, my name is Randall Texara. Thank you for allowing me to testify before you today. I've lived in Van Dyke Houses at NYCHA for 12 years. I'm on the Youth Leadership Council because I want to make my community look and feel decent. Our top advocacy priority is beautification. I want people to be able to plant and garden in the spaces around our buildings. Growing up I used to help my uncle with

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his vegetable garden at his house. I would love to see NYCHA residents be able to grow their own healthy vegetables and spend time outside together. I think gardening is something healthy for people to do together while also taking pride in our community.

To me and my family, NYCHA is made up of people who want to improve our environment. I hope one day NYCHA residents are able to spend more time gardening outside to improve health and pride in our community. Thank you for your time and attention today.

and I live in NYCHA Seth Low houses in Brooklyn and I've lived there for the last 13 years. Last year I got to meet Ms. Councilwoman, Ms. Alicka Ampry-Samuel. Last Thanksgiving we volunteered at the senior center. It's good to see you again. Thanks for having me here. Appreciate you. To me NYCHA means [Inaudible] stable housing community. Just to know more about me when I'm home and I'm bored. I like to read and write and draw, hangout, you know, in the community, NYCHA community and more about me when I'm older, I want to become a famous illustrator and a famous pastry chef. This past year I joined the Youth Leadership Council and my favorite thing to

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do with YLC is to volunteer with seniors at a community center. I serve on the Youth Leadership Council because I want to make my community,

Brownsville, a better place to live at and lately on the news I've been hearing how NYCHA funds and money limitations and hopefully, you'll figure it out because [Inaudible] are money because I would like to see better apartments and buildings and parks. I always like to see less health issues and violence and more garden and more employment for teenagers.

Thank you for allowing me to testify today.

ARIAL DECAMP: Good afternoon, my name is Arial DeCamp. Thank you Councilwoman Ampry-Samuel and other Council Members for having me here today. I have lived in NYCHA's Van Dyke for 15 years. My personal goal for the future is to be more of a contributor to our society. Right now in my spare time, I play basketball and I stay on top of the news and current events. Last fall I started to read a lot about NYCHA's budget issues and problems in the newspaper and also I saw it on TV. Hearing NYCHA's budget motivated me to join the Youth Leadership Council in my area. I joined because I think I can make my community better by advocating for things

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that we need. I would like to see NYCHA become more of a welcoming community and I would like to see restoration, less violence, and more unity. Thank you for your time today.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Thank you so much for your testimonies. I, they just warm my heart and I look forward to working with you in the district, in the community on your agenda and what you would like to see happen. Thank you so much and this is huge.

CO-CHAIR GIBSON: You guys are awesome.

If there's any way that we end today's hearing, it is with powerful youth. I am so proud of you. I am proud to serve as a Council Member but I'm even more proud when we can see the fruits of our labor. We do this work for all of you and I want you to be encouraged. There are so many young people, many of your classmates that live in your community that don't see this work as being important and we need you to help us. We need you to be our ambassadors to talk about the Youth Council and the great work that you can do, the powerful impact you can make. It shouldn't just be reactionary, right, so today there were thousands of young people that walked out of

2 school in demonstration of what's been happening across this country with gun violence but even if 3 we're not talking about gun violence, we can talk all 4 5 the time about things that young people go through 6 every day, right. It doesn't have to be reactionary 7 but it can really be preventative so I am thankful and I'm so glad that there are still representatives 8 here from the New York City Housing Authority to see 9 10 you young people in action because I'm encouraged. On the days when I feel like all the work we are 11 12 doing, the adults in the room that can't get along, I look at our young people and it gives me hope. 13 14 gives me hope that we're doing the right thing. 15 we fight, when we yell and scream for money for 16 boilers and roofs so we can improve the quality of life, it's for you so that you can be safe in your 17 18 communities so that you have a better future than we do so I am just so grateful to see you here with 19 20 these bright yellow shirts on, talking and just articulating your points and I really, really want to 21 2.2 encourage you. Yes, sometimes things seem really 23 bleak, sometimes it seems like really dark like we 24 won't ever see light but I just want you to be 25 encouraged that there are good people that are trying

2 to do the right thing. There are adults in the room that get along. We like each other. We work 3 together and we're not always fighting, right. 4 5 Sometimes the media gives you the bad version and 6 there's really a lot of great work that's being done 7 internal that you may not see so I just want to 8 congratulate you on being a part of the Youth Council. I want to encourage you to be our 9 10 ambassadors whether you live in Van Dyke, Brownsville Houses or any other parts of Brooklyn, please help us 11 12 so that we can help more young people and we can have this as a movement, right. Think about the impact 13 14 that four young people can make if you talk to four 15 people and you talk to four people. That's a 16 That's a powerful message and a lot of message. times you know young people don't listen to adults 17 18 but they may listen to another young person so we need you, even more, to be our ambassadors so I want 19 20 to thank you for coming and I also want to commend you to because you, like you typed up your testimony. 21 2.2 That's great. Sometimes we get handwritten notes so 23 it just shows professionalism and I just want to say thank you for that, thank you for being here and 24 25 please keep up the great work.

[Applause]

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3 Youth Council Members: Thank you, thank
4 you.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: We have just one more panel so can you wait at the back. We would love to take a picture with you. So our last panel, next we'll hear from Maggie Petway, Naomi Johnson, and Carrie Gatson from Fury[phonetic], Naomi Johnson from Howard Houses and Maggie Petway from Edenwald. This is the last. Okay panel, you're taking us home.

[Laughter]

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: I expect you to top the Youth Council.

[Laughter]

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Okay so when you start, just state your name and we'll hear from everyone.

MAGGIE PETWAY: Thank you, oh my goodness. [Laughter] Wow, that's pretty loud. Good afternoon ladies and gentleman. My name is Maggie Petway and I'm the Vice President of Edenwald's Resident Council. I was asked to come here today to make a statement regarding my time in Edenwald Houses and how these repeated budget cuts affect my life, my

2 son's life and the many residents of this development. I have lived in Edenwald Houses for 47 3 4 years and just to give you a little of my personal 5 history, I've worked every summer since I was 14 in this very development. I began working after school 6 7 at age 17 and then full time at age 20. I've worked at two law firms, one as an intern and the other as a 8 full time employee for four years. I am currently 9 employed as a paralegal in City government. 10 official civil service title is administrative 11 12 manager at the Department of Housing, Preservation and Development for the last 30 years. I live in 13 14 this development with my son. He is 22 years old and 15 a college student studying media graphics and digital 16 design. My immediate neighbors are a retired couple in their 90's. Both are ill with the usual plagues 17 18 that old age can bring. There's a sick elderly woman who's in a wheelchair and is taken to dialysis two to 19 20 three days a week and there's a woman in her late 70's who took in foster children and has now seen her 21 2.2 last child into college. I could tell you about many 23 of the other people that live in this development, people I see monthly at the resident council 24 25 meetings, those who have disabilities, those who have

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children with disabilities, the infirmed, the elderly and those making it to a meeting after working all day. NYCHA is their community. Over the years I've watched how budget cuts have slowly caused a decay, less maintenance workers to handle repairs in a timely fashion, reduced funding for roof or boiler repairs, less building cleaners to handle janitorial duties, less materials for mold and lead plaster remediation, windows that are corroding and falling apart and working appliances that are almost impossible to get. I saved vacation money last year but had to spend it purchasing a working refrigerator after receiving two defective ones and I used the balance to pay my son's student loans. It angers me when I hear that the current Presidential administration is talking about reforms to eliminate the deductions given for elderly, disabled and for children for family compositions that lower the income for the household. It means that my elderly neighbors may have to choose their heart and pressure medications and paying rent. Also under this administrations' rent reform proposal they would increase tenant rent from 30 to 35%. This enrages A person making minimum wage or anyone just

2 barely getting by could have their entire lives thrown into turmoil. How about the single mom who 3 lives across the street, who's been working on her 4 5 job for three years, has not been given a raise and one of her children is autistic. Should this 6 7 resident have to choose between buying shoes for her children and paying 35% of income on top of losing 8 the deductions that make rent for her apartment 9 fairer and then we hear on the news about the same 10 Agency spending thousands on new furniture on the 11 12 backs of the poor, the disabled, children and the elderly is beyond unfair. It's cruel. Housing 13 14 policy is complex and costly from subsidies to tax 15 credits and from tenant advocates to landlords. 16 Sometimes they work in harmony with one another and 17 other times working in other opposition. We have a 18 larger problem in this country than we could hope to solve in one or two hearings. I know that smarter 19 20 people than me have tried to figure this all out and failed but what I do know is that you don't make a 21 2.2 bad situation worse. You don't reduce funding to an 23 Agency already on life support and you don't kill the 24 hope of many that are barely hanging on. I have to 25 be honest. I didn't want to attend the hearing

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today. I've seen these before. People come, plead, pour their hearts out and the tenants never get what they want or need. In general, more of the same political banter about budgetary constraints and limitation. What this boils down to is that rents, food, health and medical costs keep going up and service and quality of life go down. I'm here today in hopes that we can stop playing politics, oppose rent reform and ensure enough funding to get NYCHA's residents needs met. Thank you.

NAOMI JOHNSON: Good afternoon, my name is Naomi Johnson. I have lived in NYCHA's Howard Houses for 38 years and I have served as the President of the Howard Houses Tenant Association for the past 7. Thank you Chairwoman Alicka Ampry-Samuel and the members of the City Council for allowing me to testify before you today. I am here today to talk about two major threats to the NYCHA community, lack of capital operating funding and threats of rent reform at the federal level. As you know, NYCHA has been chronically underfunded which has created major infrastructure problems for Howard Houses. In fact, the chronic underfunding of NYCHA has made my position as President of the Tenant Association very

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challenging. I am constantly hearing from residents about what needs to be fixed or replaced, why we do not have cameras, with heat and hot water being the top complaint. In my role, I have been advocating for security and basic infrastructure work but there has not been enough resources available. Capital investment into Howard Houses is long overdue and I know our development is not alone. At the federal level, NYCHA is facing threats of a major budget cut and potential for rent reform which could raise the tenant's rent from 30% to 35% of their income. reform would also eliminate important deductions like child care and medical expenses. Working families rely on their deduction for child care. Seniors on a fixed income would also be affected. Eliminating these deductions would also increase the rent for working families. How do we expect them to make ends meet? Many residents in the development, families, seniors, and others would not be able to pay the increased rent and I believe they would become homeless. They certainly would not be able to afford a market rent unit in New York City and many of them may not have a family safety net or anyone they could stay with. In these cases, all that is left is to

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enter the City's shelter system. This is not what we want for our vulnerable seniors and families. It is essential that the City Council ensures that NYCHA receive the funding they need to keep provider services and protecting affordable housing. Thank you for your time today.

CARRIE GATSON: Thank you for all that you've done. I thank you for the beautiful youth, their energy, their desire, their need to succeed and to enjoy the upper part of life, the talents that they have a choice. I work as a J51 processor so I walk through New York City and I see buildings that I worked on in better condition than the NYCHA buildings. You know, I go in them, I see them. There should be no difference between not walking down Bond Street or Hoy Street and I walk past a building that I worked on to see it still standing in good condition and a standard that when I worked, I had to maintain a standard. I could not process a building if it had a violation. These standards I would like to see for NYCHA. The controller has recommended that you know, certain things that would help to improve NYCHA's accountability. I would like for the barriers that are in place within NYCHA's

daily operating system to be removed so it does not
frustrate the resident, so they complain more, so
they feel bad, when they complaint their voice is
heard, that no institution or no person is greater
than the constitution and that these, that the system
of checks and balances within the constitution will
avail even though it may take time and I'm thankful
for the City Council and everybody who are starting
to hear the voices of NYCHA and there's so many
people that statistics of the number of complaints is
not accurate because they're many people who do not
complain because they've been frustrated so much that
they say there is no reasons because nobody is
listening but you the City Council and all the other
people are hearing their voice, that you're showing
that they have a voice, that they are people, that
they deserve a decent way of life and thank you so
much for the youth that's showing hope and I'm proud,
even though I don't know them, I am happy and proud
for them and that's it today.

CHAIRPERSON AMPRY-SAMUEL: Well thank you so much, everyone. I just want to say also, thank you so much, Sara, for all of your hard work. This concludes our preliminary budget hearing for FY 2019

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING JOINTLY WITH SUBCOMMITTEE ON CAPITAL BUDGET with the Committee on Public Housing for Expense and Capital Budgets. Thank you so much [gavel]. 

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

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



Date April 12, 2018