CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING

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January 22, 2009 Start: 10:20 am Recess: 11:55 am

HELD AT: Council Chambers

City Hall

B E F O R E:

ROSIE MENDEZ Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Letitia James

A P P E A R A N C E S [CONTINUED]

Louise Seeley Executive Director City-Wide Task Force on Housing Court

Ellen Davidson Staff Attorney Legal Aid Society

Mary E. Sheridan Director Teamsters Local 237 Legal Services Plan

Lisa Burriss Good Old Lower East Side Public Housing Residents of the Lower East Side

Joyce Brown Concerned Resident

Reginald H. Bowman
President
Citywide Council of Presidents of New York City
Housing Authority Resident Associations

Susan Jacobs Executive Director Center for Family Representation

Community Services Society
Paper presented in lieu of testimony

Baaba Halm Staff Attorney

Benjamin Goodman Policy Analyst

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CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: This hearing
will come to order. My name is Rosie Mendez and
I'm the Chair of the Subcommittee for Public
Housing for the New York City Council. Today's
hearing is on Reso Number 1308 which is a request
to put an information table within NYCHA's
Administration Waiting Room, Administrative
Hearings, to have in the Waiting Area where the
Administrative Hearings are held.

The City-Wide Housing Court Task

Force, a group that I was a volunteer member of

20-odd years ago, that just shows you how old I

am, when it was a volunteer organization, has

information tables in each of the Boroughs where

there is a Housing Court. Volunteers there which

used to provide, do provide information to

litigants in Housing Court whether they landlords

or tenants who were unrepresented, informing them

of their rights. Through the years the City-Wide

Housing Court Task Force became fully funded and

is I think a very vital organization and still

providing information to unrepresented litigants

in Housing Court.

This resolution which was

introduced in the previous legislative session by
my predecessor, then Councilwoman Marguerita Lopez
requests for a public housing information table to
be placed in the Hearing Room. This will provide
tenants of public housing who are going through
the administrative process with a person who could
provide them with information before they head
into their Administrative Hearing.

The Housing Authority is subject to Administrative Law where they would have to exhaust administrative remedies before getting into Housing Court. So what happens in an Administrative Hearing is very important. And if the case ever gets to Housing Court that information is relied upon by the Judge.

So this is just going to be a hearing and we're going to lay this Reso over to another day. And at this point I would like to call Louise Seeley from the City-Wide Task Force on Housing Court to come and give testimony.

And I will like to thank everyone who's here today to give testimony and to remind people that if you want to give testimony please fill out one of these sheets with the Sergeant at

your testimony.

Arms in the back. Thank you everyone for being here today. Ms. Seeley whenever you're ready.

You can identify yourself for the record and give

MS. LOUISE SEELEY: Louise Seeley,
Executive Director of the City-Wide Task Force on
Housing Court, good morning. I was going to start
with a faulty oath but a joke seems to have run
its course already in today's paper so.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to testify today. As I said, my name is Louise Seeley and I am the Executive Director of the City-Wide Task Force on Housing Court. I am here today in support of Resolution 1308 and urge the Council to pass the resolution calling upon the New York City Housing Authority to permit us to have an information table for pro se tenants with Administrative Tribunal Hearings at 250 Broadway.

Every year over 1,000 people are summed by NYCHA to 250 Broadway for Administrative Hearings. At stake for most of these people is their home. Either their right to stay in their home or their ability to get affordable housing.

An overwhelming majority of these people come to these hearings alone and without legal counsel.

They are unaware of their rights and often agree to settlements which are not to their advantage.

They do not know how to defend themselves at hearings. These tenants are also unaware of the

resources available to them for assistance.

We believe that these tenants should have access to information about their rights and the community resources available and believe an information table at 250 Broadway is the best way to provide this information. We currently have information tables in each of the City's seven Housing Courts. At these tables we assist tens of thousands of New Yorkers with Housing Court problems, providing information and referral to legal service providers and community groups.

Through our work we encounter many NYCHA tenants who are in court on holdover proceedings. NYCHA is seeking to evict these people from their homes for reasons other than nonpayment of rent. Unfortunately by the time we see them there is almost nothing we can do to

assist them. This is because the matter has already been resolved at the Administrative Hearing.

evicted for good reasons. They were never on the family composition form and they have no right to stay in the apartment or perhaps they are a danger to their neighbors in the community. But many have good reasons why they should be allowed to stay and had they had adequate information at the time of the hearing they might not be in Housing Court at all.

Providing information about rights and resources to unrepresented tenants at

Administrative Hearings is the right thing to do.

These hearing deal with matters that are crucial to peoples' lives. They decide whether a tenant can stay in their apartment, maintain or receive a Section 8 Voucher, get approval to add a family member to a lease or be granted a transfer.

People face with defending such crucial matters should have access to information about their rights and know the resources available to them.

As in Housing Court, most

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Administrative Hearings are settled by
stipulation. The negotiations are usually between
the NYCHA representative and an unrepresented
litigant. The horrors of the hallway settlements
in Housing Court are well known and documents.
What happens at the cubicles at 250 Broadway is

less known but just as damaging.

For some tenants settling the case is the right thing to do. They're given a chance to correct an error on their part. But in some cases tenants sign an agreement which give up substantial rights including the rights to remain in the apartment.

Some of the terms in these agreements are more severe than an ALJ would impose after a hearing. We have seen tenants who have agreed to terminate their tenancy, consented to exclude minor children from their home even though they are legally responsible to house the child, or agree to incredibly onerous and lengthy probation periods.

Tenants should know what their rights are and options before they enter into a stipulation. Tenants should also know that they

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can ask for an adjournment to seek further

assistance. Tenants should know their rights if

they choose to defend their case in front of an

Administrative Law Judge. Providing us access to

set up a table at 250 Broadway will enable us to

provide this information.

The City-Wide Task Force on Housing Court has been providing information to pro se litigants in Housing Court for over 20 years. We know the power of information and the importance of empowering unrepresented litigants. While information is not a substitute for an attorney, we realize that right to counsel in Administrative Hearings or Housing Court is something that we've been working on with Council Member Mendez, is still a distant goal.

And until that goal is met, providing information is the least we as a City can do for unrepresented litigants. Our experience has also taught us that one of the most effective ways to inform pro se litigants is to have the information available close in proximity and time to the proceedings.

Most people do not seek out

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information until they need it. And very few people do research before they come to House Court or 250 Broadway. Also we found that the information needed is often very complicated and fact specific.

By having a live person who can inquire about the facts of the case and provide specific information, we're providing an invaluable service. And this is why we believe there must be an information table at NYCHA Administrative Hearings.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Thank you Ms. Seeley. First of all could you tell me what kind of training your staff and/or volunteers who sit at these tables get?

MS. SEELEY: Sure. When staff comes into the office they are trained both in the office and onsite. We have a staff member who's been a Borough Coordinator for over 20 years called Karl Peterson. So for the first month after having in house training at the office through videos, reading materials and working with myself and the Assistant Director, they actually sit with Karl and observe him for a period of time

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before they're allowed to start assisting clients,
both landlords and tenants, at the table. And as
they get more comfortable they do more and more on
their own. We don't allow them to be alone at a
table until we're confident that they can do the
information.

One of the things that if we get permission to do this table, we would expand the knowledge that we have. We currently don't provide a lot of assistance on applying for Section 8 applications and the Section 8 application process. But it's our understanding that that is one of the things that's occurring at 250 Broadway and we would train our staff on that.

Our staff also attends trainings
held by the Legal Services Society, the Community
Service Society, LSNY [phonetic] and other
trainings throughout the City. Our office also
coordinates a lot of these trainings.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: In Housing

Court, you provide information to tenants and

landlords who are unrepresented, that is correct.

MS. SEELEY: Yes. That is correct.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: And based on

the numbers of people who come to your table, the majority of individuals are tenants or landlords or about the same.

MS. SEELEY: Oh no, the vast majority of people we see are tenants. In Boroughs such as Staten Island and Queens we have a higher percentage of landlords but I would still say of the people we see, 85% to 90% of them are tenants.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: So one could surmise that more tenants are unrepresented than landlords.

MS. SEELEY: Absolutely. There have been many, many studies that show that as well. I think it's currently accepted that 90% of all tenants in Housing Court are pro se while it's, I believe, 10% to 15% of landlords are not represented.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: in terms of the Housing Authority and the Administrative Hearings, what, how do you feel that a table really specifically helps residents of public housing?

MS. SEELEY: Just as in Housing

Court, there's a very unfair power dynamic when you have somebody who's unrepresented and unfamiliar with the system trying to negotiate with somebody who is an attorney, who knows the system, who knows the rules and who's there every day. There's already an unfair power dynamic in knowledge.

Then there's an unfair power dynamic in that people who come to these hearings are petrified. They are at risk of losing their homes. And we have seen that this power dynamic combined with the fear result in people giving up rights, even when they may even know they don't have to give them up, out of fear.

We'll talk to people that have come to our table after being at 250 Broadway and say well why did you agree to give up your tenancy? Why did you agree to exclude your child? Why did you not go for the hearing? And they will say, you know, they didn't have anybody to talk to right then and there. They were scared. They didn't know what to say. So they just agreed to it and hoped it would all work out.

And so by having the information

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there, they can come, they can talk to us, we can
give them information. We do not give people
advice. We'll just let them know what their
options are so that they can make an educated
decision.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Do you see a lot of public housing tenants at the tables in the Housing Courts?

MS. SEELEY: We do. I'd hoped to run our numbers but we've switched systems on how we keep our data. So I didn't think that they were going to be reliable enough to present them at a Hearing. We see large numbers.

In Manhattan our table's actually right near the Court Room that sees the Housing Authority cases, so we even see a higher volume in Manhattan. But in all the Boroughs we see a high volume.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Would you be able to have those numbers for this Committee in the near future?

MS. SEELEY: I could, with the caveat that because we've switched systems over the course of the year, I'll put in the numbers

what our concerns are about matching throughout
the year.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Thank you. If you could provide that information to this

Committee and if the Housing Authority is interested I'll certainly forward that information to them. So by the time a public housing tenant is in Housing Court they have already have a stipulation.

MS. SEELEY: Right. On the nonpayment cases which is the bulk of the people that we see are nonpayment cases. But those cases can be resolved as long as you pay. So if I'm a Housing Authority tenant and I've fallen behind on my rent and I can get the money, I stay in the apartment.

The problem with the cases that come out of Administrative Hearings are there's no way to save the tenancy once it's gotten to Housing Court, it's very difficult. In a holdover the Housing Authority is seeking to regain the apartment, period. You can pay until you're blue in the face; you're not getting that apartment back.

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2	What happens at the Administrative
3	Hearing is determinative of what's going to happen
4	in Housing Court. So if they're claiming that I
5	violated my lease and I lose at the hearing by
6	signing an agreement saying, you know what, you're
7	right, I did violate my lease. When I come into
8	Housing Court it's too late for me to undo that.
9	The Judges will not rehear the
10	facts of the case. They merely rubber stamp what
11	the Housing Authority did.
12	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Ms. Seeley,
13	does the City-Wide Housing Court Task Force
14	currently have the staff or the funding to provide
15	an information table
16	MS. SEELEY: [Interposing] We
17	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ:if granted
18	permission by the Housing Authority.
19	MS. SEELEY: At this point we don't
20	have the funding or the staff to do it full-time.
21	If we were given permission I believe we would
22	really find a way to have somebody there at least
23	one afternoon a week to get a sense of what's

going on so that we could do funding grants,

request money from the Council and perhaps

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foundations. We're far more stretched in the mornings because that's when we're in the Courts in the other Boroughs.

But I believe we could get somebody at least one day a week, once given permission.

It's also been very difficult to get funding because we can't go to foundations or the Council and say give us money for a hypothetical opportunity. We have asked for permission to have a table for many, many, many years and have not been granted it and without the permission we cannot even begin to look for funding.

just want to state on the record that the Housing Authority has had a financial deficit for many years and in the past the Federal government has laid many unfunded mandates which have burdened the Housing Authority, and I am not asking the Housing Authority to put any financial resources into this unless they're ever in a better financial state. But that I, this is something that I'm committed to and I'm looking under these hard financial times to see if there's a way that I can help support funding for such a program.

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Thank	you	Ms.	Seeley	for	your	testimony	and	for
answei	ring	my	question	ıs.				

4 MS. SEELEY: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: We're going to be calling people two at a time now. I'd like to ask Felicita Madera from Smith Houses and Ellen Davidson from The Legal Aid Society. And whoever is ready to provide their testimony, Felicita, are you here? Oh, she left for the day? Okay. Okay. Gloria Bonilla, Gloria? Mary Sheridan from Teamsters Local 237?

[Witnesses getting settled]

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Yes. Whenever you're ready and please identify yourself for the record.

MS. ELLEN DAVIDSON: My name is Ellen Davidson; I'm a Staff Attorney at The Legal Aid Society. And this, the testimony that's being offered is actually being jointly offered by The Legal Aid Society and Legal Services NYC. And the written testimony I think makes that clear.

I want to start by saying how much we appreciate the opportunity to come to this hearing and testify before this Subcommittee and

how much we appreciate the leadership of Council
Member Rosie Mendez, Chair of this Subcommittee on
this issue.

We were here about a year ago when there were hearings on the process, the problems that tenants were finding, facing, dealing with the New York City Housing Authority. And at that time we discussed a number of problems and a number of solutions. That testimony is actually attached to our current testimony.

And one of the issues that we spoke about what the problem with the stipulations that were offered to represented and unrepresented tenants once they came to 250 Broadway, for termination of tenancy proceedings. And having represented tenants at termination of tenancy proceedings I must say it's unlike representing tenants in other forums including Housing Court where there's a lot more of an opportunity to represent your client and to ensure that if they're being brought in front of the Hearing Officer because they're being accused of harboring a pet or I have a case right now where my client's being accused of harboring an overweight pet. Her

pet is seven pounds over the weight limit.

when that happens in Housing Court one often negotiates a stipulation if the tenant will--if you're looking at a probationary step that is limited to the behavior that that tenant is accused of. As we testified last time, the stipulations offered to tenants here are very long and are for every single behavior that one could imagine a tenant might, any violation of any rule, regulation or lease. You have an overweight pet, if you sign a probationary stip, you're signing a probationary stip in which if you're late with rent one week you've violated the stip, the probationary stip and you're back at 250 Broadway.

I can only imagine what it's like to be a pro se tenant facing this system. I've seen the results of it because certainly we have people come to us after they've signed a probationary stip, one where the offending member is out of the household and they've now signed, you know, a stip agreeing to probation even though, had they gone to a hearing, they would not have been terminated because they could show that the person is no longer in the household. Those

2 are the rules.

What bringing City-Wide Task Force on Housing Court to 250 Broadway would do, would be provide people with information. And even when they get the information from their adversary, I just--it's hard for people to, because they're so scared, to necessarily comprehend everything they're being told.

Allowing them to come to the table in a non-adversarial atmosphere and simply being told what the information, what information there is about what's going on, what the procedure is, I believe would give them the ability to negotiate in, you know, to the extent that one can negotiate here. It would give them the ability to negotiate and to make informed decisions. Unfortunately, as you know, the people who represent tenants, NYCHA tenants, indigent people, is very small. We can't represent everyone.

I would love to see a right to counsel for all people who are at risk of losing their homes but because that is not what is on anyone's--that is not what is before us, I think that having City-Wide Task Force on Housing Court

2 at 250 Broadway would be an excellent thing.

3 Thank you.

MS. MARY E. SHERIDAN: Good

morning. My name is Mary Sheridan; I'm the

Director of Teamsters, Local 237 Legal Services

Plan. Teamsters Local 237 represents over 20,000

NYCHA and other Citywide Agency Employees and has

over 4,000 retirees in the New York City area.

Additionally approximately 30% of our membership resides in NYCHA housing. I thank the Committee and Chairwoman Mendez for allowing me to testify. And I'm happy to be here today to express Teamster Local 237 President Greg Floyd's unconditional support for Resolution number 1308. Furthermore Local 237 strongly encourages NYCHA to allow City-Wide Task Force on Housing Court to have an information table outside of NYCHA Administrative Tribunal Hearings.

City-Wide Task Force has provided a similar service, as you know, in Housing Court for over 20 years. They're an excellent organization that tens of thousands of New Yorkers rely on every year. Although we at Local 237 represent our members in Housing Court, we are not able to

represent our members who are NYCHA tenants due to our relationship with NYCHA.

Most tenants in NYCHA hearings, as in Housing Court in general, are unrepresented. These tenants would greatly benefit from access to information about their rights. The goal is not who wins or loses the hearings, rather the goal is to provide as close to an equal playing field as possible and thus providing fairness when one is threatened with eviction from their home.

Knowledge of due process and other rights will help prevent wrongful evictions and serve also to maintain affordable housing in New York City and Teamsters Local 237 is committed to that goal. Thank you for your time.

Your testimony. I just actually never thought about that, about the apparent conflict representing your members who live in the Housing Authority. So then your members who live in private housing get a benefit that all of your members should get but those who live in the Public Housing Authority, then like every other tenant, whether they can get a Legal Aid attorney

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or afford an attorney, they're sort of on their own, is that correct?

MS. SHERIDAN: Yes, that is correct. And in fact because they work for New York City, although some of our members as you know, you know, are on the lower scale of-

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: [Interposing]

MS. SHERIDAN: --salaries in New
York City although because they work they're not
going to be eligible for legal aid either, so.

Most of these tenants, we try, we have worked with
Emergency Rent Coalition and certain organizations
to try and get them to help our tenants out that
we cannot because of the conflict.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Thank you. As a former Legal Services attorney myself, I know it is impossible to represent every tenant who comes through our doors looking for assistance who may qualify for assistance. And that all cases are triaged for The Legal Aid Society. How do you feel an information table for residents who would be going to an Administrative Hearing would benefit with the assistance of a table, if not

able to get representation by Legal Services providers or afford an attorney.

MS. DAVIDSON: I think that it would be extremely helpful for the tenants.

There's so many thing that are frightening about being called down to an Administrative Hearing.

Not understanding how the process works, I mean there's lots of pieces of information that would allow a tenant to move through the fear and start to make informed choices.

And I think that the table, by simply, as I said, being in a non-adversarial manner, non-adversarial atmosphere, be able to answer questions. You know, can I ask for an adjournment? How do I do that? What happens next? Would be extremely helpful, not only simply talking about procedure but also giving, making sure that the tenants have some understanding of what the rules and regulations. There are certain rules about what happens if you go to a hearing, you know, whether if you go to a hearing how long of a period of probation that a Hearing Officer can give versus what you do with a stip.

There are certain--the issue of

exclusion, excluding people. Most tenants don't know, especially those who are unrepresented, that if you sign an exclusionary--you sign a stipulation to exclude someone then that person, if they're caught visiting you, not only can they not live with you but they can't visit you. And if they're caught visiting you that's a violation of the probation.

If you go to a hearing and the

Hearing Officer decides that person should be

excluded from your household, they can still

visit. Simple, and once given that information,

tenants may still decide that it's in their

interest to sign the stipulation. But the point

is that now they're making an informed choice.

And an informed choice, I think, is always better.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Thank you. I

don't know if you have an idea or have numbers of, and this is for The Legal Aid Society 'cause DC 37 can't represent--

MS. SHERIDAN: [Interposing] Local 237.

24 CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: --Local 237,

25 I'm sorry--

every seven people who come to us.

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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING 28
2	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: And this is
3	irrespective of whether they're public housing or
4	is there a way to get the numbers for public
5	housing?
6	MS. DAVIDSON: I don't know. I can
7	go back and ask. I will, I can go back and ask.
8	I mean, you know, I can find out if we keep track
9	of
LO	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: [Interposing]
11	If it's not too onerous since I know
12	MS. DAVIDSON: [Interposing] Sure.
L3	I mean it's either we can getI think it's going
L4	to be a matter of either we can get the
L5	information or we can't. I don't know how
L6	detailed the notes are kept of the people who call
L7	us who we turn away about the housing that they're
L8	in.
L9	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: And so this
20	number now is going up
21	MS. DAVIDSON: [Interposing] Yes.
22	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ:and when do
23	you think you'd have a better sense of what that
24	number would be that you could provide to this
25	Committee of how many people you turn down?

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but there is less people willing to fund representation of tenants these days.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Let me just take a quick look here. I don't know if you could answer this question. If there was a change that could be made to the hearing process what would you like to see and why? And if in your capacity right now you can't speak on behalf of The Society or LISNY, I certainly understand.

MS. DAVIDSON: Well I do believe there was quite a bit of testimony a year ago about what we saw wrong with the process. It seems that there's some problems that come up that should be dealt with at the management level. I have a colleague who represented a family that was at a termination proceeding because they were accused of dropping a spoonful or rice outside of their window. A child was trying to feed the pigeons and the rice fell. How that case got to a point where a family's housing was threatened is beyond me.

I don't, my sense is that the attorneys don't feel like they have any power, the NYCHA attorneys, have any power to negotiate. The

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stipulations that they offer, you can't negotiate over the words in them. They are a three year probation for everything or a five year probation for everything. It does not matter what the charges are. It would seem to me that the process might be easier and more fair if there was an actual ability to negotiate based on the charges, based on the tenant's history in NYCHA proceedings.

We see a lot of terrible problems with how bills, the bills tenants get. We see problems where tenants are hauled in for chronic rent delinquency and when you try to understand what they're being billed, it's impossible.

Charges come in, charges come out. And when tenants try and get that corrected so that they don't end up at 250 Broadway, they are told the only way to get it corrected is to be sued in Housing Court. And truthfully, that's right.

The only time these things seem to get corrected is when the tenant is sued in Housing Court. They can't seem to get it corrected in the Management Office. I think that would help if that process was more rational,

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you	'd	see	less	tena	ants	end:	ing	up	at	250	Broadway
for	te	ermir	nation	n of	tena	ancy	pro	ocee	edir	ngs.	

I'm sure there's other suggestions that were listed in our testimony from a year ago but off the top of my head those are some of the things I think would make the system more fair.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Ms. Davidson,
Ms. Sheridan, thank you for your testimony.

MS. SHERIDAN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Susan Jacobs, from the Center for Family Representation. She's on her way, okay. Joyce Brown from Concerned Citywide, you can give me the full name. And Lisa Kappa. Lisa Kappa. Ms. Kappa's not here. Lisa Burris from Public Housing Residents of the Lower East Side. And whenever you're ready, and if you can just state your name for the record.

MS. JOYCE BROWN: Good morning

Council Member Mendez. My name is Joyce Brown and

I'm hoping that you'll extend the scope of City

Housing to include Mitchell-Lama Housing. And--

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: [Interposing]

I would just first tell you that my Subcommittee

only deals with public housing. That I will

2	listen to your testimony but I will have to refer
3	anything that is not within the scope of public
4	housing to the Chair of Housing and Buildings,
5	which this is a Subcommittee of, which deals with
6	private housing and Mitchell-Lama and other types
7	of housing in this City. But if your testimony is
8	specifically for Mitchell Lama, we're not going to
9	be
10	MS. BROWN: [Interposing] Well
11	basically, it comes under the scope of public
12	supported housing which Mitchell-Lama Housing is.
13	Part of the funding for Mitchell-Lama Housing
14	comes from public funds; it's supplemented by
15	public funds.
16	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: But the, yes,
17	but there's State law that has created Mitchell-
18	Lama Housing
19	MS. BROWN: [Interposing] Yes.
20	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ:and Federal
21	law has created Public Housing Authorities. So
22	they fall under two different realms.
23	MS. BROWN: Oh.
24	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Even though

there are public subsidies, they are under

different government laws that they were created.

MS. BROWN: Okay. Having been in Housing Court, trying to settle problems with Mitchell-Lama Housing, I have to agree that the City-Wide Task Force is about the only thing I was able to get assistance from with my housing issues. Having many companies, lawyers, who said that they were for tenants, were not, they would not answer. They would not reply.

You could not get anyone to help with the citizens on housing, a private citizen.

Landlords have no problem. And because the law is such a fine--you have to be extremely knowledgeable about the law in order to go into Housing Court or do any housing matters. It really makes a big problem for people, common citizens, who have no knowledge about the law to fight in Housing Court.

And as I said before, that agency on the first floor of Housing Court in Manhattan was about the only help I could get to help with my case. I am here because, I'm sorry I have to mention, Mitchell-Lama Housing which is sponsored by HPD, New York City, it seems, there is a

2 problem with enforcing the laws.

abiding by the laws and there is no recourse for the citizens in Mitchell-Lama Housing to get assistance. Other agencies in HPD, such as the one that works for the TIFF which is similar to co-ops or buildings that are going into co-ops, have had an excellent program introducing the people as to the laws and what is going on, their rights, etcetera, in housing.

Mitchell-Lama does not do that.

They seem to be a little disreputable in HPD. And the other agencies in HPD are aware of this and they seem to agree that there is a problem with the Mitchell-Lama Division. I have documentation as to not only my Mitchell-Lama Housing but other Mitchell-Lama Housing where they have increased the maintenance 14% in a short period of time which seems to be pretty high since the public is helping to finance the building.

And that's about all I have to say.

I wish, I'll try and get the name of the person
who I can go to assist me with this Mitchell-Lama
Housing Program because many people have wrote to

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the Ex Donovan and they did not receive any assistance with their problem.

Want to thank you for coming here today and giving your testimony. And certainly I think it's very relevant in terms of that some of the housing structures are very specific and you need to know the specific laws and having an information table has been helpful to you. And I believe that an information table for public housing tenants would also be helpful—

MS. BROWN: [Interposing]

Definitely--

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: --to them.

MS. BROWN: They have much less education than I do. And I had an awful lot of problems manipulating the housing--

I will like to take all of your information so that I can pass it on to Erik Dilan who is the Chair of Housing and Buildings here for the City Council and it's a Committee I sit on and we'll, you know, and my great staff that's here, is the staff for Housing and buildings and when there are

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING 37
2	other hearing specifically on Mitchell-Lama to
3	make sure that we let you know so that you can
4	come and give your testimony on the record
5	MS. BROWN: [Interposing] Thank
6	you
7	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ:at that
8	time.
9	MS. BROWN:can you let me know
10	who I should pass the information to?
11	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: One of the
12	staff will come and get your information
13	MS. BROWN: [Interposing] Thanks so
14	much.
15	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ:and thank
16	you.
17	MS. LISA BURRIS: Am I on?
18	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Yes you are.
19	MS. BURRIS: All right. Good
20	afternoon. Is it morning or?
21	SERGEANT AT ARMS: It's morning.
22	MS. BURRIS: We're still morning?
23	Okay. Good morning everyone. I'm Lisa Burriss.
24	I am an organizer at Good Old Lower East Side. I
25	direct also a program, the program, Public Housing

Residents of the Lower East Side. We've been around for a decade now organizing residents about their rights and housing economic justice. And we do our work through direct service, grassroots organizing. We do information trainings and we also provide like comprehensive workshops.

So we appreciate this opportunity because when I saw that the City Councilwoman of course is never skipping a beat in terms of her support for public housing, was trying to pass Reso 1308 to permit City-Wide Task Force to have a table at 250 Broadway. And I thought it was ingenious. We fight for the rights of public housing residents in many facets. And one of the reasons is because public housing residents are like the second class citizens of this country.

So while let's take it on a Federal level, only public housing residents have to do mandatory community service if they're underemployed or unemployed. Now let's take it on a local level. Only public housing residents, when they are evicted, can get evicted in two courts, 111 Center Street, and 250 Broadway. That's indicative of how we're just marginalized

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and a lot of--it just says a lot about how public housing is singled out.

So when we do our direct service, a lot of times we see like five to ten residents, we get five to ten evictions a week. A lot of these things we find could have been prevented on a management level. As we said earlier, yes there are residents that are evicted for justly reasons. They do endanger residents or they're not paying the rent on time or they're not abiding by the Housing Authority's rules. But then again there are some residents that could, are being evicted in cases where it could have been prevented on a management level.

There are several ways to get evicted in public housing. You could get non-desirability. You can do chronic rent delinquency. You can do a breach of rules and regulations, misrepresentation, a transfer of possession of apartments, or non-verifiable income.

Well a lot of the times when we get residents and they are coming in and they're getting evicted, we found that a lot of them

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didn't get notice of, didn't get a notice to speak to their management about their issue, as per the Management Manual which provides residents with due process before their file is sent to 250 Broadway.

I've also identified in this work,

I've been doing this case management for three

years, I've been a member of Good Old Lower East

Side for five years and I've been a public housing

resident—I was a public housing resident for 25

years. So I know the experience. So I'm speaking

from experience.

On a management level, there's conflicting policies. There's one policy right, where the Housing Authority has, if you lose your job, and you report to the Housing Authority and you report that to management, it takes them three months to reduce your rent so that you can prove that you are permanently unemployed.

However this is what I find, this is contradicting with the other policy, is the policy that states, you know, once the resident gets a job they are to report this to the Housing Authority within a month, and their rent is

increased with in a month. And I'm thinking that if the Housing Authority can demonstrate the ability to increase a residents' rent in a month, they should be able to reduce their rent in a month, or make them consistent in some way.

Because in that process, NYCHA's policy with chronic rent delinquency, it's when residents pay their rent three times late within a year and that's when they take them to 250 Broadway. So if a resident loses their job and it takes NYCHA three months to reduce their rent, they're going to get evicted. This is conflicting to us.

Also as was stated before, when we're trying to seek charity or, you know, for the residents, the amount's always different. They're capricious from the rent statements all the way down to what they're charging in court for. And so then it challenges our ability to find charity for residents because the amounts are not exact. And then it's also a double-dip in the City's resources because a lot of times we do have to secure residents' apartments at 111 Center Street because HRA requires that residents provide

don't sign anything. Don't agree to anything

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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING 43
2	because you don't have any legal representation
3	and we're hoping that this adjournment letter will
4	be granted by the NYCHA's attorney and they'll
5	give us more time to find a legal representative.
6	Oftentimes residents still sign.
7	We have 80-year old women who signed for an
8	agreement to permanently exclude two young
9	grandchildren that she has no control over. Those
10	residents, those youth were once again caught with
11	drugs in some other development and we were trying
12	to secure her apartment now.
13	Also they don't know their right to
14	adjourn and lastly, the residents can also take
15	this case further to Supreme Court and they can do
16	an Article 78 and there's a 4 month stipulation
17	with that. So if residents knew that, you know,
18	if there was the City-Wide Task Force was there to
19	inform them of these different opportunities, I
20	think that we'd prevent a lot of evictions on that

22 CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Thank you.

ground.

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MS. BURRIS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: I just want to just correct, I think, some inaccuracies. First

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is I'm not t	he genius	who thought of	this
resolution.	That was	my predecessor	. I've just
reintroduced	it and t	weaked it a litt	tle bit.

MS. BURRIS: Sorry, you're right.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: That's all right. And give her her due. Great advocate who I worked for. The second one which I think is inaccurate and I just want to clarify for the record, you represent that public housing tenants are being evicted twice. That's not really accurate.

Under Administrative Law they have to exhaust administrative remedies before they go into Housing Court. So that means that there's no eviction at 250 Broadway. But it is the first process before getting into Housing Court. And any appeals that can be done at the administrative level within 250 has to be exhausted before the Housing Authority can take someone to Housing Court.

The administrative process was created as a result of Escolara [phonetic] case which is supposed to afford a resident an opportunity to have a hearing and to have a

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discussion about the issues before finding
themselves in Housing Court. So it's supposed to
be, as I see it, a protective measure. You know,
if you're not informed of all your rights, we
don't know how protective it can be

So you have provided information to tenants of public housing, who are going to an Administrative Hearing, is that correct?

MS. BURRIS: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: And when you see these residents for the first time, do they know any of their rights?

MS. BURRIS: No. A lot of them don't. A lot of them think that 250 Broadway is play court. And that is not, you know, they don't understand the implications of it. It's a cubicle. You know, the way that the atmosphere—the bad job is that there's cubicles, that people don't know that this is it. They can lose their apartment at this level. And yeah. So they don't know their rights at all.

What we try to do is we provide this program series for legal workshops to educate residents about their rights. And we also have

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that film that I mentioned before.	But that's
never enough because residents still	l need legal
representation.	

A lot of them can't understand these complicated policies. And then the charges, what I mean was that it was--what makes us unique then is that there are seven other ways to get evicted in public housing. And there are seven charges that you could breach and a lot of the time, the residents didn't breach those rules or regulations, it was just misinformation on the management level.

And at that level, my hands are tired. We need a lawyer now. We can't, I can't go back to the management level and address it.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Now Ms. Burris you were a resident of public housing, were you not?

MS. BURRIS: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: And when you were a resident, were you aware of your rights as a tenant and as the daughter of the tenant of record?

MS. BURRIS: No. But my mother

23 CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: And Ms.

24 Jacobs. {Whispering].

25 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Citywide Chair.

Τ	SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING 4
2	[Pause]
3	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Hello, how
4	are you? Welcome to Obama Nation.
5	[Pause]
6	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Hello? Yes.
7	At a meeting, where do you think I am? Of course,
8	yeah I've been in meetings all day. I don't have
9	time. I'll call him when I have time, okay? Have
LO	you been out? Have you been out? Yes who else?
L1	[Pause]
L2	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Yeah I've
L3	yeah.
L4	[Pause]
L5	[Microphone rattling]
L6	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Again I want
L7	to remind anyone who wants to testify to fill out
L8	one of these little sheets with the Sergeant at
L9	Arms in the back. And I'd have to call the
20	attention to Mr. Garber who hasn't filled one out
21	yet. No? Okay. Thank you. And we have been
22	joined; oh she just stepped out, by Councilwoman
23	Letitia James from Brooklyn.
24	And these will be the last two
25	individuals testifying on this mater today. And

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in the interests of disclosure, I want to say that
I worked with Susan Jacobs when I was a law
student and she was one of several supervising
attorneys and a great one at that at The Legal
Action Center. And it's certainly great to have
you here today.

MS. SUSAN JACOBS: Thank you. All good things come back around.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Whenever you're ready and please identify yourself for the record.

MR. REGINALD BOWMAN: She has graciously allowed me to go first. My name is Reginald Bowman and I'm the President of the City-Wide Council of Presidents of the New York City Housing Authority Resident Associations. And I officially represent all of the residents that live in the nation's largest housing authority.

The details that are specified in the Resolution 1308 that I received in the mail, however for the record, I represent the residents of 345 developments, 2,700 buildings, 181,000 units and close to 500,000 authorized residents.

I'm going to restrict my remarks to the Resolution

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because I think this is a very importantresolution that I support.

We who reside in the complex's developments are regulated by the Federal CFR Regulations, HUD and NYCHA Guidelines, that often due to no fault of the leaseholder land the resident in a situation where there is a breach of rules and their folder is sent to 250 Broadway for an Administrative Hearing to terminate their tenancy.

NYCHA is the only agency that can terminate the lease of a resident and leave the resident with no legal recourse to challenge that decision. What I mean by leaving them with no legal recourse, when you arrive at the Agency downstairs, because all of this takes place in this building, there are no stations in the hearing area where people can actually be given information that will assist them in this process. Unless the resident can obtain legal counsel they are at the mercy of the Administrative Law Judges of NYCHA.

I applaud and support City Council Members Mendez, Jackson, James, Mark-Viverito,

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Brewer, Fidler, Foster, Koppell, Lou Martinez and Gersom for sponsoring this Resolution and the City-Wide Task Force on Housing Court for recognizing the plight of residents of public housing and taking the steps to change the NYCHA policy and practice in the matter of Administrative Hearings. Those of us that are familiar with this part of NYCHA's bureaucracy know that it is primarily designed to protect the interests of NYCHA and is usually unrepentantly insensitive to the extenuating circumstances that land some residents in these hearings.

The time has come to support

Resolution Number 1308 as a beginning of a process
to secure a permanent policy that compels NYCHA to
permanently allow assistance tables with competent
legal counsel and information available to
residents to protect their due process rights.

NYCHA must allow CWTFHC to set up these tables
outside their Administrative Tribunal Hearings
where residents' cases are heard.

I also urge the members of this

Committee to call on all of their colleagues and
the President of the City Council who have

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significant public housing resident populations in their Districts to support this initiative and resolution to protect the rights of their residents' constituencies.

Just to elaborate a little bit, to take up--my three minutes are probably gone, I just want to say that I think that this resolution is very important at this time because we, the residents of the Housing Authority, and many of them who get into these situations of Administrative Hearings, as was illustrated at the testimony of the person before me, the people really don't know what their rights are.

And in this day and age there should be a way of creating and putting information stations not only at the Administrative Hearings but this information should also be disseminated to the public housing resident community at large so that they can understand how this process works.

I also believe that on the State level and on the City level there needs to be more oversight and reform done for NYCHA's policies because the structure that's in place is supposed

to afford residents the opportunity to get themselves together before they get evicted. But the practice that's in place is not working like that.

So I think that this is a very good step in the right direction to put the information that's necessary at the disposal of residents in the New York City Housing Authority to who land downstairs in the Administrative Hearing Rooms of NYCHA.

Finally I'd like to take this time to ask Chairman Mendez and the members of this Subcommittee to put us on your calendar to discuss our 2009 agenda for full funding for public housing and the reform the State Legislation that governs NYCHA as an authority. We want to be at the table as partners to ensure that NYCHA is returned to the City and State budgets as a line item for operational capital and social support funds in the 2009 calendar year, and to work to reform the rules that govern NYCHA to make it more accountable to New York City Government and its residents.

The reason why I added that caveat,

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as you know, we're going through an extraordinarily upbeat time of reform in government and some of the issues that exist like the problem with the hearings, would not be as amplified now if the New York City Housing Authority and City Government were partners or if City Government and the State would create more oversight and would work with residents as partners along with City Government to repair some of the antiquated policies and procedures that exist in the New York City Housing Authority as it stands.

So we want to make sure that we can work with you as partners so that this policy that you're about to create and the things that are going forward into 2009 that require our cooperative working together will be able to be done in a way that can solve some of and prevent some of these problems going into the future. Thank you.

MS. JACOBS: Thank you Chairwoman and to the rest of the Committee. I want to note before I start my testimony that the prepared testimony you have from the Center for Family

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Representation is not totally focused on, and not at all actually, focused on the Resolution. We thought this was a broader conversation. I'm happy though to tailor my remarks so that it is as close to the subject at hand as possible.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: I believe it is broader just about providing information and to unrepresented individuals.

MS. JACOBS: Great. Thank you.

I'm Susan Jacobs, the Executive Director of The

Center for Family Representation and we want to

thank the Subcommittee on Public Housing for the

opportunity to testify today.

Your leadership in these issues is very critical to many of our clients. We are a public interest law firm who represents families who are at least under investigation by the Administration for Children's Services all the way through any court proceeding they may have.

The parents we represent face a number of obstacles to reunification with their children and one of the biggest challenges and one of the most difficult to overcome is finding and keeping stable housing. About 12% of our current

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clients are homeless and if trends continue, that will surely rise. And obviously the recent economic downturn has increased the nightly census of homeless families.

Our clients' cases can often hinge on their housing situation which is why we've given these issues special attention. We recently helped 14 young people, young parents under 25 with housing assistance. And many of our clients, and I don't have the exact number of percentage for you but I will get that, are or want to be NYCHA tenants. So the expansion of or the protection of legal resources for those tenants is very critical.

I just want to take a minute to illustrate to you that there's a ripple effect when clients or tenants don't have the kind of resources that my colleague here is talking about to hold onto their housing. And the restrictions and the lack of housing aid leads to a situation very common for clients in Family Court which is that it's impossible if their children were removed for them to reunite if they don't have housing. And if they do have housing and that

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housing is threatened because of rent arrears for instance--

[Telephone ringing]

MS. JACOBS: No worries. It's going to be harder for them to hold onto their children and have those children not go into foster care. Add to this obviously the challenges that they have in terms of other mandated services and the lack of housing resources has many unfortunately consequences for these families. want to say parenthetically in a previous life I represented people in the Administrative proceedings at NYCHA and I think many of those folks would have avoided serious consequences had they had the kind of information that you're talking about available to them at the Tribunal site.

Excuse me. I think that dealing with these problems and returning children to their parents and keeping children safely at home are issues that cross silos in the New York City and the New York State budget. One of the reasons to support this resolution is that as you know the State just recently, as part of its December,

Governor Patterson's December budget, essentially eviscerated the eviction prevention money that had gone to, I think it's Citizen's Advise Bureau, I'm not totally sure about that.

Yeah? Oh you guys there? Okay.

So I... Citizen's Advice Bureau, Catholic Charities and others. And I don't want to steal your thunder. But I think that the result of that which was presented at a budget briefing that I attended is that many more tenants are going to be under pressure of eviction without legal services.

And finally what I would offer to the Subcommittee is our willingness to work with the organization referenced here, which I think we tangentially have talked with, to see if we can't provide some additional assistance, so that there may be referrals if people are both in the child welfare system and in housing jeopardy at NYCHA, that we could help with. Certainly in Manhattan.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Thank you for your testimony. I think the bottom line is that more information is a good thing. And that more information for individuals who find themselves of losing the most critical thing they could I have,

I think, here in this City, their housing, is critical and important to them.

There are representatives from the Housing Authority here and sometimes I don't know if you feel like we're bashing you. But the New York City Housing Authority is the best housing authority in this nation. And if we bash you sometimes it's 'cause we want you to be better than what you are. And we know you can be. I think providing the space for individuals, organizations to provide information to tenants, it's a humane thing. It's, I think, an important thing. And I hope the Board will consider providing these organizations with the space to do that.

I just want to say this is the first hearing of 2009. And I want to, and just for the individuals, who gave their testimony, I have no questions, your testimony was clear and I thank you for always being here.

MR. BOWMAN: The question was just raised--

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: [Interposing]
We usually ask the questions Mr. Bowman.

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING 61
2	take that as
3	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: [Interposing]
4	Yes.
5	MR. BOWMAN:as a no.
6	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: What?
7	MR. BOWMAN: Can I take that as a
8	no? I have to ask
9	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: [Interposing]
10	No, I'm not taking that as a no. I think the
11	Board, now with the new leadership has to be given
12	an opportunity to raise it at their bi-weekly
13	MR. BOWMAN: [Interposing] Board
14	meeting.
15	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ:meeting and
16	make a determination.
17	MR. BOWMAN: Okay.
18	CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: And so I'm
19	going tomy colleague is back and she has some
20	comments. Do you have any questions for the?
21	COUNCIL MEMBER JAMES: Yeah. I
22	just have a few. Okay. Thank you Madam Chair.
23	So based on the answer to the question that was
24	posed to you by Mr. Bowman, it appears that it's
25	an issue of space which for me is an unacceptable

for the Board to decide where, if they should have

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a table, where this table would be, and to provide us that space within their facilities.

apologize for being late. And I would hope that

NYCHA and the new leadership of NYCHA would accept
this resolution and would move forward
expeditiously to allow and provide for this table.

And I would hope that since it's my understanding
that NYCHA has submitted a request to the Federal
government for funds under this stimulus package
that they take into consideration the need for
legal services.

I have seen onerous, illegal and really objectionable stipulations. And it appears to me that there is an abuse of these documents. As a former Legal Aid attorney, I'm always a Legal Aid attorney, I think it's consistent with the message of our new President, consistent with the message of our new Governor, and the new sentiment and tone in this nation, that NYCHA would do all that it can to avert as many evictions at this point in time and to rise above itself and to provide the least of the citizens of this country.

So I support this resolution. I'm

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on this resolution. I'm a co-sponsor of this resolution. If any Federal money comes down, it'll be a priority of my office to ensure that it goes to legal services, not only for NYCHA residents, but to prevent all these evictions that are happening and foreclosures that are happening in this nation.

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: Thank you

Councilwoman James and thank you for being a great

colleague and for always being here at every one

of my hearings. Since this is the first hearing

of the year, you're just going to have to bear

with me a little bit. I want to take the

opportunity to thank the incredible staff who's

been with me for a couple of years.

[Applause]

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: My attorney,
Baaba Halm and Policy Analyst, Ben Goodman,
without your work and your caring and late hours
and tenaciousness this Subcommittee would not be
as good as it is. I am grateful and thankful to
you both. I want to thank the tenants and
advocates who were here today who have been here
for the last several years attending every

2 hearing.

[Applause]

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: And you know who you are. It would take me too long to name all of your names. And to the Housing Authority, unlike other agencies, you come to my hearings, stay throughout the entire hearing, that is not a benefit that every Committee in the City Council is afforded and I want to thank the Housing Authority for that.

[Applause]

CHAIRPERSON MENDEZ: This matter is laid over. And oh I need to announce for the record, the Community Service Society has submitted testimony for the record. And anyone who wants this, it will be made available to them. Thank you everyone for being here today. This hearing is coming to a close. Thank you.

[Gavel Banging]

CERTIFICATE

I, Laura L. Springate certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

Lama L. Springate

Signature ____Laura L. Springate_____

Date _____February 2, 2009_____