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11	BEFORE: ST Ch	EPHEN T. LEVIN airperson	
12	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	-	
13		RIENNE E. ADAMS ANA AYALA	
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1	COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 2
2	APPEARANCES (CONTINUED)
3	Steven Banks Commissioner of the New York City Department of
4	Social Services, DSS
5	Jose Castillo Junior Speaking on Behalf of Angela Castillo
6	John Shea
7	Chief Executive Officer at the New York City Department of Education
8	Gisselle Routhier
9	Policy Director at the Coalition for the Homeless
10	Beth Hofmeister Staff Attorney at the Legal Aid Society
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12	Catherine Trapani Executive Director of the Supportive Housing Network
13	Laura Mascuch
14	Executive Director of the Supportive Housing network
15	Sasha Alexander
16	Director of Membership at Sylvia Rivera Law Project
17	India Rodriguez
18	Member of Sylvia Rivera Law Project, Leader in The Shelter Organizing Team, Prison Advisory
19	Committee
20	Randi Levine Policy Director of Advocates for Children of New
21	York
22	Jennifer March Executive Director of Citizens' Committee for
23	Children of New York, Inc., COMMITTEE CLERKC

1	COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 3
2	APPEARANCES (CONTINUED)
3	Brenda Rosen President and CEO of Breaking Ground, Chair of
4	The Board of Directors of the Supportive Housing Network of New York, Board Member of Homeless
5	Services United
6	Nicole McVinua Policy Analyst at Urban Pathways
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8	Talia Gruber Economic Empowerment Specialist at the New York City Anti-Violence Project
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10	Towaki Komatsu Pursuing Federal Lawsuit Against New York City, New York State Supreme Court Lawsuit
11	-
12	Raysa Rodriguez Vice President of Policy and Planning of Women in Need, WIN
13	Jelaine Altino
14	Representing the New York City Coalition of Domestic Violence Residential Providers
15	Wendy O'Shields
16	Safety Net Activist, Founding Member, Housing Advocate
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18	Michelle DeMott Chief of Staff to Mitchell Netburn at Samaritan Daytop Village
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20	Jim Dill Executive Director of Housing and Services, Inc.
21	Trish Marsik Chief Operating Officer for Services for the
22	Underserved, SUS
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[gavel]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Shelter system, this includes over 39,000 people in... with... families with children, individuals and families with children. The average length of stay for those in shelter continues to increase particularly for single adults. In March of 2015, the Department of Investigations released a report that revealed extremely poor conditions in city shelter... city shelters. Residents were found to be exposed to serious health and safety violations including vermin infestation, non-working smoke and carbon monoxide detectors and improper or missing certificates, certificates of occupancy. DOI's investigation also found a lack of social service programs in many of these locations. Among the worst were cluster sites, they were the most poorly maintained and poorly monitored with the least amount of social services available to families. Hotels were also found with reoccurring complaints of rat and mice infestations and many building... many building and fire violations. This report frankly was not a surprise to any shelter provider and any individual who resides in shelter. The City Comptroller conducted an audit then of 101 apartments at eight

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random DHS family shelters the same year as the DOI report and found that quote, "DHS does not have sufficient controls to ensure that units within the shelter facilities are adequately maintained, that the needs of homeless families are assessed at a timely manner or that families receive appropriate services including those designed to assist them in transition to permanent housing". The majority of apartments inspected by the Comptroller had one or more health or safety concerns including vermin infestation, peeling paint, water damage, and mold on bathroom ceilings. We have also heard that there are HVAC issues, plumbing issues, broken elevators and basic cleanliness concerns. In December of 2015, the administration took an in depth look at homeless services by conducting a 90-day review. From that review, the city identified a series of reforms including those directly pertaining to homeless shelter conditions. The administration has testified several times before this Committee and has made announcements to the public on the progress of some of these reforms including shelter security, shelter inspections, the phasing out of cluster sites and hotels and the plan to create 15,000 new units of

2	supportive housing, it was also updated to the public
3	on its plan to open 90 new shelters and expand the
4	city's existing shelters over the next several years
5	to allow for the closing of all commercial hotels by
6	the end of 2023. The 2015 DOI report previously
7	mentioned calls for the creation of an interagency
8	task force. In May 2015, two months after the release
9	of the DOI report, a shelter repair squad comprised
10	of DHS, FDNY, DOB, HPD, and DOHMH was launched to
11	expedite the correction of violations at over 500
12	city shelters. In January of 2016, the shelter
13	repair… shelter repair squad 2.0 was launched to
14	systematically identify and address shelter
15	conditions that were had been left unaddressed for
16	decades, teams from HPD, HRA and DHS focused on
17	clearing conditions in non-cluster shelters. As a
18	result, the city has reduced violations by 84 percent
19	since January of 2016 conducting more than 34,000
20	inspections in 2016 and 17. While we recognize that
21	many of these issues didn't happen overnight and have
22	built up over years and even decades, we need to
23	address the problems head on and ensure that city
24	the city's obligations to shelter doesn't just

include the bare bones of a roof and walls. We have

an obligation to create healthy, cream environments
with timely repairs and appropriate services to get
adults and families on the way to permeant housing. I
commend the administration for the work that has been
done so far but this is a huge undertaking that we'd
like to have and we'd like to have ongoing updates
on. Today the Committee looks forward to learning
what improvements have been made at shelters in
recent years and what hurdles still remain.
Additionally, the Committee would like to hear a
progress since the 2015 DOI investigation including
the physical improvements, wrap around services and
health and mental health services that each shelter
should be providing. We'd also like to hear from
those of you that are here today to comment on the
improvements that have been made and offer any
suggestions that you may have for how these reforms
can be changed, improved or expanded upon. In
addition, the city the Committee will be hearing six
bills; Intro 884 by Council Member Rafael Espinal in
relation to requiring the Department of Homeless
Services to report on short term notice short notice
resident transfers in shelter, Intro 883 by Council
Member Espinal in relation to requiring the

2	Department of Homeless Services to provide customer
3	service training, Intro 915 by Council Member Rafael
4	Salamanca in relation to requiring the Department of
5	Homeless Services and Human Resources Administration
6	to post shelter, supportive housing and cluster site
7	data, Intro 1110 by Council Member Salamanca in
8	relation to housing specialists within the Human
9	Resources Administration and Department of Homeless
.0	Services and two bills that I've sponsored, Intro's
.1	1232 and 1233 in relation to requiring homeless
.2	shelters to post signs and distribute other material
.3	relating to shelter transfer appeal process and in
. 4	relation to providing written notification for non-
.5	emergency shelter transfers. Lastly, I just want to
. 6	take one moment here to acknowledge what happened to
.7	Jazmine Headley at the Boerum Hill HRA office which
.8	is in the district I represent, the other week and as
. 9	Chair of this Committee I, I feel the need to speak
20	on it today. What happened to, to Jazmine Headley is
21	appalling and unacceptable, I'm outraged by the
22	actions of HRA and NYPD officers that led to the
23	arrest of Miss Headley for simply trying to access
24	benefits to which she's entitled. There is no excuse
25	for this type of force, this incident has revealed

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deeper issues in our city's social services system that we need to be looking at. In the weeks and months to come we will be putting a lot of thought into how we can respond legislatively and address issues across the system but there are still some immediate major concerns and major questions that we need answers to such as why was Jazmine, Jazmine Headley's child care benefit cut off in the first place? Why were there no reasonable accommodations for mothers and children at an HRA center who have to wait for hours on end? Why was her wait time so long? What is the existing protocol for HRA calls to 9-1-1 and what data is publicly available for how often 9-1-1 is called for each precinct that an HRA center is in? We owe it to Jazmine, to her child and to all families who rely on the city's social services to answer these questions honestly, forthrightly, take a deep look in the mirror and critically examine why our city allowed this to happen in the first place under our watch, we are collectively responsible here. So, I'd like to thank Commissioner Banks and his team for testifying today and his dedication to the New York City Shelter System. At this time, I'd like to acknowledge my colleagues who are here today;

Council Member Diana Ayala of Manhattan and the
Bronx, Council Member Barry Grodenchik of Queens,
Council Member Adrienne Adams of Queens, Council
Member Rafael Salamanca of the Bronx, Council Member
Mark Gjonaj of the Bronx, Council Member Antonio
Reynoso of Brooklyn and Council Member Vanessa Gibson
of the Bronx. And lastly, I'd like to thank my staff
of the General Welfare Committee Aminta Kilawan,
Senior Counsel; Tonya Cyrus and Crystal Pond, Senior
Policy Analysts and Julia Haramis, Finance Analyst
for putting this hearing together. I'd also like to
thank my Chief of Staff Jonathan Boucher and
Legislative Director Elizabeth Adams as well for all
the work that they put into this hearing and I would
like to turn it over to Council Member Salamanca as
he has some opening remarks on his legislation, thank
you.

afternoon, thank you Chair Levin for holding todays hearing. Let me start off by saying thank you to some of the organizations that I see here today, Coalition from the Homeless, the supporter of housing network and others, your work is incredibly important, and I appreciate the services and support you offer to the

homeless and those who need help. Today we'll be
hearing testimony around my bill, Intro 195, which
would require DHS, DHS to submit to every Council
Member, community board and post on its website
quarterly reports on the number of shelters,
supportive housing including both single site
supportive housing and scatter site and cluster
sites, the total number of shelters, supportive
housing facilities and cluster sites be separated out
by Council District and community boards. I have
anywhere between 36 to homeless shelters in my
district, since my time as a district manager, I've
never really known this number because there has
there hasn't been any reliable information provided
to me. I believe that communities and Council Members
should know what's in their districts. Now let me be
clear, I am not anti-shelter, I support supportive
housing and I want to help some of the neediest New
Yorkers. I am appalled at some of the nesbism, not in
my backyard we've heard around stalling shelters in
some of the city's more affluent communities. The
issue of homelessness and affordable housing are two
of the biggest issues we're facing here in this city
and they must be dealt with citywide. I believe that

each of the 51 Council Districts should be doing
their part to house the homeless, that means setting
up shelters and supportive housing units across the
city not just concentrated in a few communities. Let
me also tell you what this bill does not do, it does
not require specific addresses to be reported this
way domestic violence shelters can remain in
undisclosed locations for safety reasons. It is not
my intention to create barriers to opening shelters,
what I'd like to see is that the city take a
thoughtful approach in how it sites shelters across
all five boroughs. Ultimately, we both have the same
goal of having enough housing and shelters for the
homeless and I am with you on that. We will also be
introducing Intros 1110, 1110 which would designate
housing specialists within all temporary shelters and
to submit an annual report on housing specialists.
This bill will also update requirements for housing
specialist and DHS, transitional housing facilities
and would require DHS to submit an annual report on
housing specialists. Finding housing is incredibly
difficult, having the right paperwork, getting your
finances in order and navigating the housing process
can be tricky and may and many may give up along the

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way. These housing specialists can help connect the
dots for those struggling to find appropriate
housing. I look forward to today's conversation.
Thank you. Mr Chair

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much Council Member Salamanca. Commissioner Banks if you will Aminta Kilawan, Counsel of the Committee will ask you to be sworn in.

affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

STEVEN BANKS: I do.

COMMITTEE CLERK: Thank you, you may begin.

Chairperson Levin and members of the General Welfare
Committee. Thank you for inviting me to appear before
you today to discuss the Department of Homeless
Services shelter system, specifically the progress
made over the past few years to transform the shelter
system as we work to help New Yorkers experiencing
homelessness get back on their feet with dignity. My
name is Steven Banks and I'm the Commissioner of the

New York City Department of Social Services. In this
capacity I oversee the Human Resources Administration
and the Department of Homeless Services. To begin, I
would like to address the extremely troubling
incident at one of our Brooklyn client locations
which culminated in the arrest of an HRA client. What
happened at the Human Resources Administration's
Dekalb Center on Friday, December 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2018, was
completely unacceptable and should never happen again
in New York City. On behalf of our agency and our
dedicated front-line staff in all five boroughs, I
apologize to Jazmine Headley and her one-year old sor
and to the people of the city of New York for the
actions that were taken that day. As reflected in the
NYPD body worn camera videos, there were multiple
points at which this incident could have and should
have been defused. Last Monday, I placed two HRA
Peace Officers on modified duty with no client
contact. Consistent with their collective bargaining
agreement, on Friday I suspended these two officers
without pay for the maximum period of time and DSS
will file disciplinary charges against them that
could result in termination. Going forward, unless
there is an immediate safety threat. I am directing

that HRA peace officers shall not request the
intervention of the NYPD without first contacting the
Center Director or Deputy Director or her or his
designee to attempt to defuse the situation by
addressing a client need. Within the next 90 days, we
will conduct retraining sessions for all HRA peace
officers, with an emphasis on techniques for
deescalating disputes in HRA centers. Thereafter,
this enhanced training will be a mandatory annual
requirement for each officer. I intend to attend each
retraining sessions to speak to the HRA peace
officers regarding the importance of deescalating
disputes. DSS has directed the city's contracted
security services vendor to provide retraining
sessions for all security guards assigned to HRA
centers, with an emphasis on techniques for
deescalating disputes in HRA centers. Thereafter,
this training will be a mandatory annual requirement
for any contracted security officer assigned to an
HRA office. In addition to existing DSS customer
service staff training, DSS has requested and
received an OMB funding commitment to develop
implicit bias training for all 17,000 DSS staff
members to promote diversity in the workplace and

dignity centered client services. Building on the
reforms through which 85 percent of SNAP, food stamps
applications and recertifications are now summitted
online without the need for clients to come into an
HRA center, HRA will continue to move forward with
expanding online access to cash assistance clients,
subject to any necessary state approvals. Together
with the NYPD Commissioner, we will take the
following actions: The NYPD and DSS will develop a
protocol for determining appropriate instances in
which HRA peace officers in HRA centers should seek
the assistance of the NYPD. The NYPD and DSS will
develop a protocol to deploy an NYPD supervisor to be
part of the NYPD response team for such HRA
assistance requests. The NYPD and DSS will develop a
protocol for transferring control of an incident to
the NYPD when the NYPD arrives at an HRA center. I
agree with what Council Member, the Chair Levin said
in his opening remarks and I know we'll be talking
further about these about the reforms to address
this situation as we go forward. Turning to the
shelter system, a system built up over time. I would
like to begin my testimony today by briefly providing
some historical context of the shelter system that

built up haphazardly over the past four decades. From
1994 to 2014, the shelter population in New York City
increased 115 percent. And between 2011 and 2014,
following the abrupt end of the advantage rental
assistance program, the DHS shelter census increased
by 38 percent. During this same time, New York City
faced increasing economic inequality as a result of
stagnant wages, a lack of affordable housing and an
increased cost of living, rents increased more than
18 percent while wages increased by less than five
percent and 150,000 rent regulated apartments were
lost. The resulting dramatic increase in the shelter
population coupled with the underinvestment created
real challenges as DHS and the agency's not for
profit partners worked to adequately ensure safe,
clean and secure conditions. While we know there is
much work to be done, the data shows that our
strategies to address this crisis that has built up
over 40 years are beginning to take hold. Prevention
first, evictions by City Marshals are down by 27
percent since 2013 through our investments in tenant
legal services and rent arrears payments. Addressing
street, street homelessness, more than 2,000
individuals have come in off the street and remained

off since we implemented HOME-STAT in 2016. Expanding
social services rehousing initiatives, since 2014,
more than 100,000 men, women, and children have moved
out of shelter or averted homelessness altogether
with our new rental assistance and other rehousing
programs. Transforming the approach to providing
shelter and services, last year the DHS shelter
census was flat year over year for the first time in
a decade, and this year it is essentially flat again
despite providing shelter to more than 500 Puerto
Rican evacuees whom the Trump Administration
abandoned. And we have reduced the DHS shelter
footprint from 648 shelter sites reported in Turning
the Tide in 2017 to 464 today and we have sited 29
new borough-based shelters with 18 already up and
operating. With respect to shelter conditions
specifically, the administration has set out to
address the cumulative impact of years of
underinvestment in shelter maintenance, security, and
client services. Following the 90-day review of
homeless services in 2016, we developed and are
currently implementing comprehensive reforms to
transform the city's approach to providing services
and shelter to New Yorkers experiencing homelessness.

A multifaceted strategy, immediate and long-term
efforts. In order to address both the immediate and
long term needs of shelter infrastructure and to
maximize our efforts as well as we help homeless
families and individuals get back on their feet, we
employed a multifaced approach through which we
engaged in rapid response efforts to immediately
address and improve conditions in shelters, while
simultaneously working to raise the bar and
strengthen the agency from top to bottom. Since the
90-day review in 2016, the administration has reduced
building violations and is working to create a safe
and dignified physical environment in shelter. We are
making progress towards this goal by: committing to
get out of 360 cluster sites and commercial hotel
locations, with a priority to exit cluster sites with
the worst physical infrastructure. Since January
2016, the city has closed more than 1,800 cluster
sites, including transitioning roughly 300 units at a
handful of cluster sites to operate as state licensed
Tier II non-profit shelters, representing more than
50 percent reduction in the cluster site program
citywide. The city was managing 3,658 cluster units
on January 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2016. As of October 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2018, the

city is utilizing fewer than 1,800 cluster units as
shelter and continues closing cluster units at a
rapid pace. Earlier this month, we announced that the
city is concluding an agreement for the acquisition
and conversion of nearly 500 cluster units across 17
buildings into permanent affordable housing for over
1,000 New Yorkers in need, as part of the
administration's broader initiative to address
homelessness in New York City. Expanding the shelter
repair squad, a multi-agency task force to re-
inspect to inspect shelters and repair building code
violations. As a result of more comprehensive
inspections, partnering with all four inspection
agencies; the Department of Buildings, the Department
of Housing and Preservation Development, the Fire
Department, Department of Health and Mental Health to
undertake coordinated inspections of all shelter
buildings, we have identified and remediated more
violations than ever before. Over the last three
years, the city and shelter providers have addressed
more than 25,000 violations. Since 2015, un-
remediated violations within DHS shelters have
reduced by 86 percent. Building and instituting a
system which allows the inspection agencies to

efficiently track building code violations across all
shelter buildings. This system provides an expansive
view of the shelter system as a whole and allows DHS
to communicate meaningful data about the shelter
conditions and amenities, both internally and across
city and state agencies. Developing and publishing
the shelter repair score card; a monthly public
report on all un-remediated violations and conditions
present within DHS shelter buildings. Significantly
increasing investments in capital repairs and
significantly increasing investments in our not for
profit partners so that providers are more readily
able to address issues in their buildings. We have
invested 600 million dollars over ten years to expand
capacity and improve physical conditions at family
and adult shelters. These efforts are part of DHS's
overall strategy to raise the bar for shelter
performance, strengthen the agency through effective
policies, procedures, and data and to expand and
improve shelter capacity. With this framework in
place, we and our partners are committed to
delivering the best services possible for New Yorkers
experiencing homelessness, so they can get back on
their feet as quickly as possible. Getting out of

clusters. Last year, we announced Turning the Tide,
the Mayor's plan to transform the city's approach to
providing shelter. The plan puts people and
communities first by ending the use of decades old
stopgap measures, like cluster shelter sites and
commercial hotel rooms, and instead opening a smaller
number of new borough based shelters to help families
and individuals stay connected to the anchors of
life; such as schools, jobs, health care, families
and houses of worship, as they get back on their
feet. The city's effort to get out of clusters is a
key component to improving the lives of New Yorkers
experiencing homelessness, as 2015 data showed that
approximately 70 percent of building violations were
found at cluster sites. Moreover, we have prioritized
closing the clusters with the worst violations to
address the most pressing infrastructural issues. As
noted above, we have exited more than 50 percent of
cluster units and we are on pace to end the use of
cluster units as shelter by our end of 2021 deadline.
As part of the implementation of the Turning the Tide
plan, the administration is proceeding with
initiative to convert cluster shelter units to
permanent housing including through imminent domain

if necessary, to help end the 18-year-old cluster
program. As the first part of this effort, we
announced earlier this month that the administration
is moving forward to finance the acquisition of 17
cluster buildings by trusted locally based not for
profit developers, who will rehabilitate the sites
working with the City's Department of Housing and
Preservation and Development and create affordable
housing for homeless families. The cluster buildings
included in this first phase of conversion to
permanent housing will help nearly 50 families
including more than 1,000 people experiencing
homelessness secure permanent affordable housing. We
expect to finalize this first phase in early 2019.
When these sites transition to not for profit
ownership, the new not for profit owners will enter
into regulatory agreements with HPD to ensure the
long-term affordability of the former cluster housing
for homeless families and other low-income New
Yorkers. At this point, homeless families residing at
these locations eligible for rental assistance and
prepared for housing permanency will be offered the
opportunity to remain as tenants with new rent
stabilized leases should they wish to remain in the

2	building. Additionally, all non-cluster tenants
3	living in a cluster building at the time of purchase
4	will be able to remain in their apartments with rent
5	stabilized leases and additional protections under
6	HPD's regulatory agreement. This recent agreement is
7	a testament to the potential for success in
8	transition and cluster sites into affordable
9	permanent housing through a negotiated resolution.
10	And we are working on additional conversions. If
11	negotiations to finance the purchase of additional
12	cluster buildings for permanent housing are not
13	successful, the eminent domain tool remains on the
14	table as an option to acquire additional locations.
15	Clearing building code violations. Complementary to
16	the plan of getting out of cluster sites are our
17	efforts to ensure clients can safely access services
18	in traditional shelters by identifying and mitigating
19	building violations. The Mayor established the
20	shelter repair squad as a multiagency task force to
21	inspect shelter buildings and repair building code
22	violations. The task force is comprised of the Fire
23	Department, the Department of Buildings, the
24	Department of Housing Preservation and Development,
25	the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and the

Department of Homeless Services. Each agency has
assigned teams to the shelter repair squad for both
inspection and repair. And through this task force,
skilled trades and inspection personnel are deployed
to address violations and accelerate critical repairs
at homeless shelters citywide. At least two times per
year, each agency will inspect facilities for code
violations and inform providers of the results.
Efforts are coordinated between the agencies to
maximize the efficiency of the inspections, minimize
the duplication of efforts across teams and agencies,
and reduce the burden of frequent inspections. At
DHS, we conduct routine site review inspections
called RSRIs to identify both direct violations as
well as conditions that may become problematic over
time. RSRIs assist us in identifying and mitigating
the most immediate safety hazards, hazards while also
providing an opportunity to conduct preventive
maintenance and minimize the number of units placed
off line at any given time. During the RSRI, a DHS
inspector is accompanied by the landlord, building
manager, shelter director, head of maintenance,
security, owner representative, case worker, and or
other managerial staff. If any conditions are deemed

hazardous or dangerous, the inspector immediately
notifies those who are part of the walk through. Upon
receiving an email of the RSRI results, the provider
has 24 hours to address severe deficiencies in the
building's infrastructure. The RSRI report provides
sufficient detail to help the providers develop and
implement a remediation plan for the identified
building conditions that require attention. The
shelter director also submits a corrective action
plan to DHS, which informs next steps to address the
conditions identified in the RSRI at the shelter.
Multiple re-inspections are conducted throughout the
process of completing a CAP, or corrective action
plan, which occur prior to the next scheduled RSRI
inspection. In this way, when the inspectors perform
the next RSRI, the action plan informs the walk
through so that they can ensure all identified needs
have been addressed. This inspection system allows
city agencies to work with shelter providers to
identify building issues, immediately address
dangerous or hazardous conditions, prevent deeper
infrastructure issues, and follow through to improve
the conditions of each shelter. The shelter repair
squad is a prime example of interagency collaboration

to address longstanding issues across the shelter
system. In the first year of this program, more than
12,000 building violations were corrected. And
applying lessons learned from the first year, the
administration announced in 2016 the rollout of the
shelter repair squad 2.0. As we have reported
previously, the shelter repair squad conducted more
than 42,000 shelter inspections from 2015 to 2017,
reducing violations that went unaddressed for many
years by 86 percent. Today, many of the remaining
repairs involve normal wear and tear, and capital
projects which are funding which we are funding and
will be discussed later in this testimony. During the
90-day review in February of 2016, the city also
established a shelter hotline to enable shelter
residents to formally communicate issues about
shelter conditions. This not only provides an
empowering avenue through which shelter clients can
become involved in improving shelter conditions, but
it also helps us keep an ear to the ground and
identify potential conditions that require attention.
Tracking progress through the shelter repair
scorecard. Another critical component of the shelter
repair squad is the ability for the city to track all

shelter building violations, along with measuring the
progress made towards ameliorating the identified
issues. To drive this task, the city developed a
system to report on all city shelters and every
violation attributed to each building. Essentially,
this acts as a real time tracker for shelter building
violations, allowing the city to appropriately
allocate shelter repair squad staff to work with
providers to inspect buildings and develop and
implement remediation plans. As a testament to the
utility of this system, the framework has since been
adopted by the state to develop their shelter
management system, which allows our oversight agency
to more efficiently monitor building conditions by
tracking the status, remediation and lifecycle of
deficiencies and their responses by providers and
users. Information is aggregated from various sources
available to DHS to provide a central clearinghouse
where users retrieve information about shelters or
evaluate and track the status of repairs at shelters
for information that informs intake decisions,
including requests for reasonable accommodation. This
approach facilitates interagency collaboration in
improving conditions in shelters and makes it

possible to formulate the monthly shelter repair
scorecard, which publicly reports on the conditions
of homeless shelter facilities. The score card helps
define the scope of any problems by publicly listing
conditions at all homeless shelters in New York City
that do not meet applicable regulations and makes it
possible to track progress in dealing with them. The
shelter repair scorecard contains: a summary page
showing the total number of inspections conducted,
any new problems found, and violations and other
conditions resolved each month. A list of all shelter
buildings, with summaries of the conditions in each
building and a report card for each individual
shelter with the number and each type of violation
and progress in fixing them. This page will describe
the type of shelter, the total number of units and
the owner of the building. Financing. On a parallel
track to the efforts of the shelter repair squad, we
are doubling down in our short- and long-term
determination to adequately fund our not for profit
sector and provide our partners with efficient
mechanisms so that they are able to deliver the
services our homeless clients rely on as they get
hack on their feet. As part of the Turning the Tide

plan to reduce our footprint while meeting capacity
needs, and improve physical conditions at family and
adult shelters, 600 million dollars in capital
funding was allocated in FY '18 over ten years to
help achieve this goal. This builds on over 42
million over four years in FY '16 for 30 new capital
projects at shelter facilities to address DHS shelter
conditions and 90 million over five years in FY '17
for building upgrades at facilities, including 61 new
capital projects. Our commitment to adequately fund
our not for profit sector is further exemplified in
the FY '19 executive budget, in which we invested an
unprecedented 236 million dollars to increase funding
for providers to both maintain and repair the
physical infrastructure of shelters and provide
social services in shelters. This increase in funding
is complementary to the additional 163 million
dollars we spend annually for health and mental
health services in shelter. Overall, the FY '19 to FY
'22 September capital budget contains more than 350
million dollars for capital projects. DHS manages
some of our projects in house, and other generally
larger projects are managed in partnership with the
Department of Design and Construction At this

moment, we have 61 projects actively being designed
and 24 projects are in construction. DHS and DDC have
45 projects in the planning stage preparing for
design, all of which are planned to begin during this
fiscal year. Responding to introductions. Proposed
Intro Number 915. Intro 915 would amend the
administrative code of the city of New York, in
relation to requiring the department of homeless
services and human resources administration to post
shelter, supportive housing and cluster site data.
DSS has already made a commitment to engage in
efficient shelter reporting, including items such as
rental assistance placements, information regarding
the census of shelter facilities, supportive housing
placements, security and model budget contracts. We
look forward to working with the sponsors to address
the intent of this bill through our reform
initiatives and practices, including any
modifications that would be helpful based on
discussion with the sponsors. Proposed Intro Number
1110. Intro 1110 would amend the administrative code
of the city of New York, in relation to housing
specialists within the human services administration
and Department of Homeless Services We agree that

having professionals available to help individuals
experiencing homelessness find permanent affordable
housing is one of many important components needed to
help individuals and families get back on their feet.
Accordingly, we would like to work with the sponsors
to craft legislation that is both effective and
operationally feasible to address an aim that share.
Proposed Intro Number 883. Intro 883 would amend the
administrative code of the city of New York in
relation to requiring the Department of Homeless
Services to provide customer services training. DHS
agrees that training staff is an important effort. We
are already working to implement a comprehensive
array of trainings for shelter staff and we look
forward to working with the sponsors to align the
bill with our reform initiatives that are in
progress. Proposed Intros 884, 1232, and 1233. These
three proposed bills would amend the administrative
code of the city of New York in relation to various
components of shelter transfers. As part of the 90-
day review, we identified reform of the shelter
transfer process as a priority. DHS has drafted a
transfer policy to reform the long-standing process.
While we comply with current state transfer

regulations that have governed transfer policy, the
State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance,
OTDA, our oversight agency, has advised us that it is
issuing additional regulations that would preempt any
local procedures that we had that we had planned to
implement. The state OTDA has advised us that these
regulations will be issued this month. We now know
it'll actually be next month. Upon the issuance of
these state regulations, DHS will finalize an updated
transfer policy. We would like to work with the
sponsors to align the language in the proposed
legislation with the OTDA requirements when they are
promulgated. In conclusion. Overall, the
administration has made comprehensive and concerted
efforts to address years of underinvestment in the
infrastructure of the shelter system with a
combination of immediate investments and alongside
top to bottom organizational improvement reforms. We
have taken substantial steps towards improving the
shelter system conditions by reducing the Giuliani
era cluster program by more than 50 percent. And with
this month's announcement that nearly 500 cluster
units will become permanent affordable housing in
early 2019, we remain on pace to end the cluster

program by 2021. Further, the city has stepped up its
efforts to use data informed strategies to identify
and address building code violations through the
shelter repair squad, including utilizing the shelter
repair scorecard to track the city's progress towards
improving the conditions in shelters. Our new
systems, which allow a great deal of interagency
collaboration, are complimented by the city's
increase in funding that supports our historically
underfunded not for profit partners to conduct
maintenance and repairs within their shelters. There
is still work to be done to address the decades of
disinvestments in shelter infrastructure and we
remain committed to helping homeless families and
individuals get back on their feet in a safe, secure,
and clean environment. Thank you again for this
opportunity to testify and I welcome your questions.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much Commissioner, I just have a, a few questions then I'm going to turn it over to my colleagues.

STEVEN BANKS: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: The first question is just about reporting, Local Law 19 of 1999 requires quarterly reporting from DHS or HRA on the breakdown

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of families with children in shelter, single adult shelters, adult families in shelters by the type of shelter that it is, tier two, non-tier two, assessment, general program, hotels, cluster sites and so on... so on and so forth as well as identifying each shelter here by type. We have this, this is the last one we were able to find, it was published on October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015 so over three years ago and we spoke about this briefly before the hearing. Can you explain what the status is on, on DHS's compliance with Local Law 19 in 1999?

STEVEN BANKS: I, I appreciate the option to talk about this right before the hearing, I think as we were reviewing with you we have got records of Local Law 19 reporting that, that we were reviewing with you, obviously there must be some disconnect between our preparation of the reports and you... what you've got and we'll work that out with you, the information that's in this report is the type of information for example during the executive budget process that we exchanged with the council finance team as part of working out the budget so we're preparing the information, we've got, you know documents that show us that we've been providing it,

# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 we'll have to sort out with you to figure out what the disconnect is here but this is not information 3 that we have not been providing and we understand our 4 5 obligation to continue providing it. CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay. Along the same 6 7 lines there's the DHS data dashboard which is online, on the DHS website which also shows the last quarter 8 that's posted online as quarter two of 2016 which 9 would have been the same, same date of October of, of 10 2015, that's the last one that's, that's online so I 11 12 don't... is there an... a reason why that's not being... 13 and, and that's the kind of comprehensive... maybe a little more user friendly than Local Law but I think 14 15 it gets to a lot of the same... [cross-talk] 16 STEVEN BANKS: Yeah... [cross-talk] CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: ...infrastructure... 17 18 [cross-talk] STEVEN BANKS: ...as, as I said when we... 19 20 when we spoke right before the hearing, I'm not sure what the disconnect is there we obviously have... 21 2.2 [cross-talk] 23 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...the data, we've been

making it available to the council and in various

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hearings to, to the public and if we've got an issue, we're certainly going to... going to correct it because it's the information we've been providing.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay. You spoke about the various types of shelter, obviously identifying and this is something that was identified by this administration early on and then identified repeatedly by DOI... oh, sorry, before I get to that, Council Member Brad Lander joined us as well so I just want to acknowledge Brad, this was acknowledged repeatedly by DOI, Comptroller, DHS itself through the 90 day review of the... of especially bad conditions in clusters and if you look at the shelter repair scorecard which I have up here on phone, I'm assuming the most egregious violators are... in fact, the... well the most egregious violators are, are clusters, you said that we were... out of about 1,800 of them, out of roughly 3,600 so about half, do we have a date, affirmed date on when we think we will be out of all clusters entirely and I know there's the big announcement of converting to permanent housing but do we have a... do we have a date on when clusters will, will be a thing of the past?

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STEVEN BANKS: Yes, yes, we do and just
appreciate the opportunity to provide you some
additional information. So, we're out 1,800 of the
units and there are nearly 500 additional families
that will receive permanent housing as a result of
this recent conversion. We have set out the date of,
of getting out of them all by the end of 2021 but as
we announced a year ago in addition to simply getting
out of them we're seeing whenever we can convert them
into permanent housing in the first major transaction
we reported early this month so the firm deadline is
the end of 2021 but we're, we're well on a pace to
achieve that and we're achieving it through as you
can see this month beginning to convert units into
permanent housing.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: So, we, we heard that in order to be eligible for one of those converted permanent units a family has to be eligible in some way or be, be... determined to be eligible for rent stabilized housing is what I was told, can you explain a little bit of the requirements of how a family could stay in the apartment if they chose to?

STEVEN BANKS: Sure, sure... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: And what... and what would prohibit that?

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STEVEN BANKS: Sure, I think as, as... when we announced this last December I said that we wanted to make sure that the families that were in these units if they're eligible for supportive housing that they would be connected to supportive housing and that was one... part of the analysis, we wanted to make sure that the families were eligible for one of our rent assistance programs, we expect most of the families to do that but equally important and, and I know you know this because you've been very focused on this, some of the units that the families are in we needed to make sure it's the right size for the family so we don't want a family of five staying in a, you know one bedroom unit as their permanent housing so its... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Sure... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...it's an integral process.

The reason why we announced the transaction this... at the stage it was a couple of weeks ago is because we were... we had begun to reach out to the families to make sure that we're rightsizing them to the units to make sure that being in that particular location is

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the right thing for that particular family, to make sure that there aren't supportive housing needs or other needs for the families. I don't know where the term eligible for rent stabilized housing comes but I appreciate the opportunity to spell that... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...every family that remains
will get a rent stabilized lease and the permanent
tenants and these are buildings in which there are
permanent tenants as well... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...will also receive a, a permanent least, all together including the families that are in the cluster units or in these buildings I should say and the families that are permeant tenants, there's like more than 700 households that are going to end up with rent stabilized leases and permanently affordable housing.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: So, the only barriers to somebody staying in the permanent housing... be... in staying in one of these converted permanent units would be if they chose not to, if they otherwise were qualifying for supportive housing, if it's not the

## COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 right size for their family composition or, or 3 they're... if they're not in the... its not in the 4 neighborhood that they should be in? 5 STEVEN BANKS: That they want to be in... 6 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: That they want to be 7 in, okay. 8 STEVEN BANKS: And also, there are some ... [cross-talk] 9 10 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: If ... another words I, I... the question I asked is can a... if they want to 11 12 stay there what are the hurdles? 13 STEVEN BANKS: I think there are... there 14 is another hurdle that I wanted to mention, you've, 15 you've highlighted each of them and there's one more I want to add, which is that families... there are some 16 17 families that need additional services in shelter and 18 it may be a better outcome for the family to be connected to a tier two shelter rather than to end up 19 20 in a... in an apartment, they may not be... they may not need supportive housing but they may, may need other 21 2.2 supportive services but I would emphasize... [cross-23 talkl 24 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Well I mean, I'm,

I'm... I'm sorry... okay... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...if I could just finish...

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Sure...

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STEVEN BANKS: This is really a case by case determination, which is the reason why as I said we announced the... we were beginning to reach, reach to the families... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...so that we're very transparent about what we're doing, and we'll keep you advised about what the ultimate outcomes are. Our goal is to enable as many families as possible to remain in, in their unit or in a unit in these buildings if possible.

mentioned that if they were better served in a tier two that's... a tier two is not a permanent housing option and... I mean my rejoinder to that would be that we should have reasonable after care wrap around services available to families when they get into permanent housing whether that's in a converted cluster or in an affordable housing unit that will be as part of a 15 percent set aside or, or a place through a city PHEPS or link or, or some other program, a Section 8 program but that... we should be

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thinking forward... moving forward... and we should be forward thinking about, about after... appropriate after care services that we can contract with our great social service providers that we rely on so heavily.

STEVEN BANKS: Right, I think you make a great point, we are therefore looking here in these buildings they will be directly provided social services but I think as you know there, there... the one size fits all approach of the past hasn't worked so well, there are a continuum of needs that our clients have, the vast majority of clients that are in these buildings we hope will be able to remain in these buildings.

about, you know our robust after care program would be that it wouldn't be one size fits all and you know partnering with... you know a great... a community based organization that has various city contracts with various agencies that are, you know working with children, you know from birth to 18 and seniors and workforce development and all those great things that all of our not for profit partners do that could be partnered as an after care for people that have left

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the shelter system, I think, you know that would be a good fit.

STEVEN BANKS: You must be reading my mind, that's exactly what we're intending to do here.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, so it should pair though with, with, with these, these clusters?

STEVEN BANKS: Again, we want to ... we want to reach out to each individual family... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...and not make policy in a broad brush when there may be individual needs that are different but as a general matter, we want to make sure the apartment is the right size for the family... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...and that the family wants
to and can remain in that... in their unit.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, I don't want to belabor the point. We have a... I'm looking at the shelter, shelter scorecard, shelter repair scorecard and its... what I am seeing is the worst violators are the clusters, a lot of tier two's have low level of violations and I think a lot of that is, is to long standing capital needs that, that they were talking

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about to me in my very first meeting that I had with shelter providers and becoming Chair five years ago, six years... five years ago... six years ago was that... five years ago, excuse me, I'm losing track here...

STEVEN BANKS: Five... [cross-talk]

term deferred capital repairs were causing a lot of problems for a lot of shelter providers particularly the tier two and so I can see why they would have ongoing violations if they're related to, to capital projects. I did notice a number of hotels that had a surprisingly high number of open violations; one had 77, another had 48, you know I don't have to list all of them but that's, that's disturbing, why would a hotel have 77 open violations and we would still be in contract with them? So, can you speak to that?

STEVEN BANKS: So, so let me... let me speak overall to, to what you're highlighting, so currently in the non-clusters there are about 1,600 violations in... and I know you, you've probably done this, if you look at it over time you'll see some number of those violations are exactly related... a couple... several hundred of them are exactly related to what you described, which they are long term

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capital projects, they're not immediately hazardous, they're not dangerous but they do require capital work... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...to repair them and as you can see, we've allocated a significant amount of money to begin to address these, these years of as you say and I say and I said in the testimony, years of disinvestment. There's another series of violations that you'll see and it's, it's in both hotels and tier two shelters alike which is just the wear and tear. We have, you know 60,000 plus people in shelter but those... that's not the same 60,000 people on any given night and so we have a lot of wear and tear in these units and part of the benefit of, of what we've been doing is we've been addressing the wear and tear and that hasn't been addressed for many years. There are other violations in the hotels and, and other... and some of the tier two's as well that are not wear and tear and we're focusing on the individual providers and the individual landlords to address that. You... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, I'm not here to out anybody about... so, if, if anyone's interested in

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it go to the DHS website and you can find out who has the most violations but there's a range, so there are some hotels that have... you know have as low as a couple of... you know eight, one, two, five, seven and then some have 77 or 48 so I just don't understand, that's not really wear and... I mean that's not wear and tear, that's, that's real... that's really problematic... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: Right, as... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: ...and you have these ongoing contracts with these organizations.

STEVEN BANKS: As, as I said I want to be careful about... I'm, I'm not disagreeing with you, I want to be careful of your characterizing what I'm saying though which is that there's capital repairs, there's wear and tear and then I said there's a third category of, of conditions that we take seriously. Remember these are violations that could be building wide, they could be not a particular unit that we're in so we're addressing all of these issues constantly every month, it's a lot... these buildings... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, I would... I'm sorry, just I'd like to... [cross-talk]

2 STEVEN BANKS: ...if, if I could just 3 finish Council... [cross-talk]

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STEVEN BANKS: ...Member. So, these are buildings that are being inspected more than any other buildings in New York City and they should be because... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Sure... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...we've, we've got families with children and, and adults that turn to us for help in our buildings, we're inspecting them twice a year with a multiagency task force and pushing the owners to make corrections. I think... I think as you'll see over time, we've gotten out of buildings what we thought we couldn't get them corrected, there are, you know several that come to mind that we've gotten out of very recently because the shelter repair squad report card... inspections plus scorecard didn't result in remediation. So, for example, we got out of Clara's Hotel in... near Council Member Treyger's district, not in but near it because we felt that ultimately we couldn't get... the shelter repair squad approach wasn't working, we got out of a location named the Ping because we thought that the

shelter repair... so, we're, we're actively getting out of places even as we're trying to fix them up.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: But if a hotel has, you know dozens and dozens of violations... I mean I, I could go back and try to find out how long they've had their contract, how long they've been open but you know presumably not 20 years, they're not like tier two's that opened in the mid-90's and have had, you know a decade or two of capital... so, I... so, if, if a hotel has... hotels not... you know generally they were built to be hotels or they were rehabbed to be hotels, they converted so I just want to ... I just don't understand why a hotel would have 77 violations because the contract probably hasn't gone on for, you know 20 years and it was built to be a hotel and it's not like some old rent stabilized building that was built in like 1950 that's like... you know had 60, 70 years of, of capital deferred maintenance and such.

STEVEN BANKS: Look, I'm, I'm not... I'm not disputing your concerns, I'm, I'm trying to make it clear on the record that unlike at the time of the DOI report... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

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## COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 STEVEN BANKS: ...and the time of the 3 original Comptroller's report we've been actively getting out of sites whether they're clusters or 4 commercial hotels, we've been actively getting out of 5 sites where we have found that enforcement and 6 7 inspections have not gotten the results, we want... [cross-talk] 8 9 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay... [cross-talk] STEVEN BANKS: The flip side of it is the 10 trauma of moving lots of people out of a location and 11 12 finding another place to put them so we're... [cross-13 talk] 14 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Right... [cross-talk] 15 STEVEN BANKS: ...balancing both making 16 sure that the conditions meet the standards by 17 aggressively inspecting and getting out of locations that we think we can't achieve results and I'll 18 certainly look at the site that you're referencing... 19 20 [cross-talk] CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk] 21 2.2 STEVEN BANKS: ...and we can talk as we

24 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: There's a few...

25 [cross-talk]

always do... [cross-talk]

## COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 STEVEN BANKS: ...offline to see ... [cross-3 talk CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Yeah... [cross-talk] 4 5 STEVEN BANKS: ...what we can do in... [cross-talk] 6 7 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Sure... [cross-talk] STEVEN BANKS: ...any particular sites that 8 are of concern to you. 9 10 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Also, a concern is, you know two years ago there were two little sisters 11 12 who were killed by a malfunctioning radiator at a 13 cluster site in the Bronx, it was very tragic and I 14 think... I think about those... that family a lot. I 15 think that we announced as a city that we were going 16 to discontinue our contracts with that provider, I, 17 I'm looking up just now on that report card, I think that I saw their name still there as a provider of 18 cluster with a lot of violations attached to those 19 buildings... [cross-talk] 20 21 STEVEN BANKS: They are... they are not a... they are not a provider of clusters, the reference 2.2 23 that you have is the sites still have their name attached to it because they're... we, we, we got out of 24

their buildings, they're not a cluster provider. I

## COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 was in that apartment with Council Member Salamanca 3 and the Mayor if you... whether you have ... I have 4 children and whether you have children or not you 5 couldn't possibly not be utterly heartbroken by that ... 6 [cross-talk] 7 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk] STEVEN BANKS: ...BEDCO is not a cluster 8 provider, the sites are still referenced to... [cross-9 10 talkl 11 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: I see... [cross-talk] 12 STEVEN BANKS: ...the fact that they were 13 there... [cross-talk] 14 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay... [cross-talk] 15 STEVEN BANKS: ...that was a horrible 16 situation in that building, the city had been renting 17 two units in that building as clusters and there were 18 nearly 40 total apartments in that building... [crosstalk 19 20 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk] STEVEN BANKS: ...but we removed the 21 2.2 families right away from that building and ended, 23 ended the, the, the use of, of BEDCO so I want to ... 24 [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay... [cross-talk]

## COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 STEVEN BANKS: ...assure you... [cross-talk] 3 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: So, the reference on the... on the scorecard is... [cross-talk] 4 STEVEN BANKS: Is to the site not to the 5 6 provider. 7 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, fair enough. I'm going to turn it over to my colleagues, Council 8 Member Barry Grodenchik for questions. 9 10 COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Thank you Mr. Chair... 11 12 STEVEN BANKS: Just, just to be clear, we're talking about clusters, these are cluster sites 13 14 that you're... that you're referring to... [cross-talk] 15 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Correct, yes... [cross-16 talk] 17 STEVEN BANKS: ...so the reference is to the cluster site not to the... not the... not BEDCO still 18 being the provider there. 19 20 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Yeah, I was referring to the cluster sites, yes. 21 2.2 STEVEN BANKS: Okay, I just wanted to 23 make sure I was answering the question correctly. 24 COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Thank you,

its always good to see you Commissioner...

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: And I

2 STEVEN BANKS: Good to see you too.

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appreciate the work you're doing but I would be less than honest if I told you that, you know I, I just feel like we're on a treadmill and I know you're working hard and it just is very disappointing to me that the numbers are not going down and I, I realize there are any number of issues but we have just way too many people living in our shelter systems, its not healthy for them, it's certainly not healthy for the 22,000 young people. My question for you and you and I have talked about this before, assemblyman Hevesi and... pushed forward in Albany and I will continue to support him, home stability support and I wonder if you could talk about that and what it might mean for the people living in the shelter system in New York City and how that might help them?

STEVEN BANKS: Thank you very much for that question because the home stability support initiative its now co-sponsored with Senator Krueger in the Senate and with Assembly Member Hevesi in the assembly, that would make a tremendous difference.

Just to be clear for the record what it would do, it would set rental assistance at the... in, in

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relationship to the federal fair market rent set by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and it would provide state reimbursement to New York City for its programs. The recently streamlined rental assistance programs we are running those with city dollars, so it would provide we believe a more comprehensive approach than we're able to provide as a city and of equal importance it would provide a portable benefit so that New Yorkers could use that rental assistance any place in New York... in New York State. I think as you know we have clients that are seeking to pursue other opportunities in the state and that we can only give them one time... [cross-talk] COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: I may be one

of them soon but go ahead...

STEVEN BANKS: ...we can only give them one time... a one time up front, a year's worth of rent, rent payment, we cannot pay ongoing rent, the home stability support initiative would create a portable benefit so that if someone wished to relocate where family might be or where other opportunities might be they could do that, we have lots of clients that want to do that, they're not being forced to do it but we do have clients that are interested in doing it. So,

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in terms of rent level, reimbursement and portability in New York State it would make a dramatic difference across the state in terms of homelessness hence the reason why we have supported the Hevesi legislation, we are in regular contact with him and I know that the Chair of this Committee feels very strongly about this initiative and we think it's a very important effort that both the Council and the administration can work on together.

appreciate that very much, I have been a supporter since even before I talked to the assemblyman, I read about it, I think it was in the Daily News and we'll be meeting on that shortly, I'm delighted that without getting political that Senator Krueger in a few days will be the Senate Finance Chair and I hope that will go a long way towards passing this legislation and providing real teeth for people who are struggling to find affordable housing. I have seen anecdotally and otherwise on the subways, I'm a regular subway user as many of my colleagues are, it's just been a tremendous uptick especially on the lines I, I ride the NEF from Queens into Lower Manhattan several times a week and a number of

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homeless people or apparently homeless, I don't want to categorize people just in case but I, I just wanted to know what you're doing, what your agency is doing in... to talk to these people, I know that you have outreach programs and if you could talk about that for a little bit.

STEVEN BANKS: Sure, thank you for that question as well. I've, I referenced it earlier in the testimony, I just want to return to it that since we implemented the HOME-STAT program we've been able to bring two... more than 2,000 people in off the street who have remained off the street and I emphasize that second part, have remained off the street. Too often the metric is bring somebody off the street and then if they go back they're back on the street, we're very focused on successful outcomes that help people transform their circumstances so more than 2,000 people since 2016 we've been able to bring off who've remained off the street either in transitional programs or in permanent housing we... where we originally brought them. We contract with BRC, a reputable excellent provider to be doing outreach on the subway so I know they're very focused on the E train and... as well as the A train, I know

your colleague who represents the area in Jamaica
raised this with me, I was out there with them to see
if we could work together with the MTA and with the
NYPD, there's a tremendous amount of corporation, I
know the NYPD, which is Chief Delatorre has been very
focused in working with BRC and we're going to
continue what we do every day and every night 24
hours a day seven days a week, 365 days a year try to
make contact with people and bring them in. It takes
an average of five months, once we have made contact
with somebody who's willing to accept our services to
actually be able to convince them to make that leap.
I think as you know from all the work you've done
that, you know the people on the subways and on the
streets have fallen through every social safety net
we have, they're caught up in that same economic the
same economic forces that Chairperson Levin and I
talked about and you wrote raised in terms of the
gap between rents and income, I mean in a in a world
in which for a decade plus rents went up nearly 19
percent and income less than five percent, these are
individuals caught up in that economic force those
economic circumstances plus mental health challenges
that they have but we have teams that are licensed to

assess individuals under the mental hygiene law
standards to see if they're a danger to themselves or
others, various of our teams provide medical
services, we are doing anything to try to bring
people in, I guess I have to make a pitch. There was
recently a case in which really illustrated the work
that we do every day of the week, which is it sort
of takes a village to bring somebody in from the
street. There was someone who had been a rapper a
number of years ago and actually cut a record, had
gone to college and then had a break down, ended up
on the streets and it was by a social worker in a
hospital working with our team connected him to his
childhood friends and they made the difference to
help us penetrate to bring him off the streets, he's
living in supportive housing now but it's a it's a
its an important message for all New Yorkers. If
you've got family, if you've got friends, if you know
somebody on the street reach out to us and we will
work with you, maybe you can be part of the support
system to help us bring somebody back in.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Thank you Commissioner, thank you Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you Council

Member Grodenchik. So, just... colleagues I just want

to let you know that we'll be doing five minutes for

questions and then... you didn't go too far over Barry...

[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Okay... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: ...but we will... we'll do second rounds if we need to, it's fine. So, next up Council Member Salamanca.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you

Chair Levin, Commissioner its great to see you.

Commissioner my... today introduced bill 9, 915 which

would require DHS and HRA to report quarterly to

community boards and community boards and online and

council members and online to report on a quarterly

basis how many shelters they have broken down by

singles, family, you know all transitional housing

and also to give a breakdown of supportive housing,

you know buildings throughout that district and

cluster sites, is this... does... do you currently have

this data broken down, can you go, go and request

this from your office and they can come back within

the hour and provide you with this data?

STEVEN BANKS: So, some oi so, some oi
the data we do have and we and we have been
providing it to Council Members and community boards
as we open sites, some other data we don't have
totally in our control. For example, supportive
housing there is state supportive housing projects
that we, we don't have visibility into but I want to
just say as I've said to you privately and many times
before, I appreciate your initiative here and I think
we've worked out a lot of different legislative
challenges in the past and I'm, I'm looking at
Council Member Torres who had some complicated bill
negotiations not so long ago when we came to a great
resolution, I want to work with you to get to a place
where you can achieve the goals that you want with
the bill and we can do something that's feasible for
us, that's meaningful for the communities.

it... is it fair to say that there are certain community boards or council districts which are doing more than their fair share when it comes to siting of transitional housing?

STEVEN BANKS: If, if I may answer that question a slightly different way, I think one of the

important pieces of turning the tide is to look at it
from a client's perspective of where can we reconnect
people to in terms of the anchors of their lives; so
schools, jobs, health care, houses of worship, family
and friends, those are important anchors of all of
our lives and for too long the shelter system
operated where you'd be like in another borough and
your, your child was going to school someplace else
so we're very focused and I think this actually is
complimentary to what you want you want to accomplish
on making sure that people have the opportunity to be
housed as close as possible to those connections and
the shelter system isn't developed that way, its
developed in which certain communities there's no way
if you become homeless there can you be rehoused
there and in other communities there are more
opportunities than, than are needed in a particular
district, so we're trying to right size need and
rehousing all around the city and I think that is a
consistency between what you're trying to accomplish,
I think you've seen we've opened shelters in
community boards and propose to site them in areas
where there've never been shelters before and we
think that's important to give clients the

opportunity to be... to be sheltered as close as possible to important connections.

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recently introduced a 15 percent homeless set aside bill which would... which the Mayor is totally not in favor of, however we are in a homeless crisis and I think that the Mayor and his administration are totally blinded on the issue, Commissioner is the administration giving you the support that you need to address homelessness, is the Mayor really aware that there are 63... over 63,000 individuals that are sleeping in a shelter bed, 23,000 of them are children, when was the last time you had a one on one conversation with the Mayor on this topic?

know there's a lot of reports that such conversations don't happen, we meet on a regular basis. I believe t that probably some records have been released some time about how often we talk but I can assure you its frequently. I also want to say that there are tools that the Mayor has given me that no social services Commissioner in New York City has ever had before. Let's just go, go through them: prevention, universal access to counsel, reducing evictions by 27 percent

already, this is the tool that no social services
Commissioner had before I've got it now. The rent
arrears payment that I've been authorized to, to
make, a level never, never been done before by a
social services Commissioner, the programs that we're
using that I talked about with Council Member
Grodenchik about bringing people in off the streets,
the tripling of the investments for safe haven beds
which is a critical tool to bring people in from the
streets. The rental assistance and other programs
that I've been given to rehouse more than 100,000
people as a social services Commissioner through our
programs and then the ability to close, close down
more than 180 shelter locations over the last year
and begin to site new shelters so I've been given a
lot of tools that no other social services
Commissioner has had to try to address this very,
very troubling situation.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Alright.

Alright, thank you Mr. Chair, I'll come back around for round two with respect to time.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you.

STEVEN BANKS: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Council Member

Reynoso, he's no longer here... also we've been joined

by the way by Council Member Mark Treyger, Keith

Powers and Ritchie Torres, next Council Member Diane

Ayala.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Thank you. Good afternoon Commissioner, I'm actually really excited to be here because I think that there's a lot of conversation to be had around this issue. You know when I was five years old had a fire in my building and we were displaced and I ended up in a shelter just a few blocks from where I lived and that was very beneficial to my family because it allowed my mother to keep her children in the... in the local schools, it allowed us to stay next to... near family and around our support system so I am very much in favor of keeping families in their community. I think that we could be helpful, more helpful to you if there was a more transparent process by which we're doing this. So, instead of coming and, and, and placing a shelter for the sake of keeping families if we understood holistically what that means, what is the impact to this community, how many shelters do we have, how many are we transitioning out, how are...

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what is the, the plan for ensuring that communities are coming... that families are coming back to their communities, that, that would really help me so just... you know just something that, you know hopefully you can, you know keep in mind. I wonder however in terms of the voucher system process, is there a tracking mechanism that DHS uses to determine how many vouchers are going out and how many are being denied and if so, is there... is DHS then also reporting these landlords for declining the use of these vouchers which is in clear violation of the law?

STEVEN BANKS: First of all thank you for your comment about shelter setting, overall you've been a great partner, I should say this for the sake of everybody doesn't mean you always say hey, I agree with you and I think that's an important part of a relationship, you've been a good partner in terms of the things we're trying to accomplish for you in your district and you've also pushed back when you thought that something that I was proposing wasn't going to work and I... that's a... I appreciate having that kind of working relationship with you. In terms of the vouchers we, we set up a source of income discrimination unit at HRA and have already sued two

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: How, how old is the unit, I didn't... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: ...how old is... how long have you had that unit... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: I, I sorry... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: We set it up over the last year and we've brought two significant cases already and we're ready to bring more cases.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Do you... do you know how many cases have come before that unit, how many complaints have you received?

The... I'm, I'm, I'm not STEVEN BANKS: being articulate on this, the cases are impact cases that we've brought based upon individual complaints so we wanted to evaluate the individual complaints to see which, which matters would, would, would enable us to have the greatest impact on the market and so that's why we were given the authority to bring affirmative cases, there were also complaints that are made to the Human Rights Commission as well by individual clients. What we have done is we've distributed a number to make it clear and we can make it available again to all Council Members to suggest that clients call our hotline and then we can evaluate whether or not we might be able to bring an affirmative lawsuit against the landlord that could benefit other families.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: Are the case workers providing this information to the clients directly?

STEVEN BANKS: We've, we've created a flier to be distributed and we, we constantly put it

# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE out there, we'll... we're, we're... you know we're certainly going to do it again to make sure that people are calling us so that we can take action. COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: I mean I think it's beneficial because I mean it allows you to act in real... [cross-talk] STEVEN BANKS: Agreed... [cross-talk] COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: ...time... [cross-talkl STEVEN BANKS: Agreed... [cross-talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: In regard to fair share, is there an analysis that DHS currently uses to place, to site a shelter? I bring it up because I have three cases in... you know in mind, 125<sup>th</sup> Street and Lexington Avenue was undergoing a very serious synthetic marijuana issue a couple of years ago, there were a lot of complications that were happening there because we were inundated with methadone clinics, we have, you know the M35 which is the only way in and out of Wards Island so you have a 1,000 men that were coming onto 116<sup>th</sup> Street but this shelter specifically was on 124<sup>th</sup> Street for men with mental health issues and every single time that they opened their door they were exposed to all types of

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things that I'm sure was not conducive to their mental health, wellbeing and I wonder if anybody is reporting that and reassessing the placement of these specific sites because when you site a shelter for families and you site a, a safe haven or a shelter for men with mental health issues there are very specific needs that need to be addressed and so I wonder if the city and... has an analysis of what is in that community... I'll give you another example, 146<sup>th</sup> Street, give me one second Mr. Chair, 146th Street in the Bronx have a safe haven which you know I, I appreciate, I know that we need them right directly across the street from a church that also houses a daycare, the community... that, that whole block is littered with needles because obviously the safe haven is occupied by primarily active drug users, did anybody at some point highlight that there was a day care right across the street and then maybe for this particular type of shelter setting this was not an appropriate location?

STEVEN BANKS: Right, I think as, as, as you know we look at the new shelters that we're siting with an eye towards what are the surrounding services and what benefits can we give to clients and

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what... how do we be a good neighbor when we site shelters. I think one of the challenges of the opioid crisis is that its not all associated with our clients but there are issues in the communities, I know there are needle exchanges in, in some of the areas by what you're describing and I do agree with you that we have to make sure that we have the maximum amount of coordination to avoid the kinds of problems that you're highlighting.

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: I just wanted to add that I, I would never imply that it was solely coming from the... the safe haven but I will say that I know for, for sure that 90 percent of it was because I staked that community like I literally sat there at least once a week... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER AYALA: ...at different times of the day throughout the whole summer and the amount of active drug use that I was seeing people were literally injecting themselves right in the middle of the street, right across the street from the daycare center, many of the parents witnessed it, many of the families witnessed it and then it trickled into the public park so that now my

community residents could no longer use that public
park and I had to police it because there was no way
that we could allow children to continue to be in an
environment where people were actively injecting
themselves and so we want to be helpful on both
fronts and my committee you know I this is what I
do and I, I struggle with that and I understand but 1
think that the city is doing a disservice to these
communities by not really thoroughly assessing when a
prime, you know piece of real estate becomes
available you shouldn't just take it and decide well
this is a you know I'm going to put it here because
this is the only place I have left, there has to be
a, a better analysis of, of where you're putting
[cross-talk]

appreciate your partnership on this, you're, you're focusing us, we got the NYPD involved they raised a lot of issues and I... and I appreciate your focus on it. I think one of the things that I want to highlight again is I sent a letter out to every community board and every council member last year at the one year mark of the Turn of the Tide saying here's what we've accomplished in the year, we could

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use help to identify other sites, some members who are here and members who are not here have been tremendously helpful in helping us identify sites using exactly the lens that you just described and I appreciate that kind of help because it makes for better, better services for our clients and for everybody else.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you Council Member Ayala, Council Member Mark Gjonaj.

Good to see you again Commissioner. I just want to elaborate a bit on my colleagues' question when it comes to the breakdown of supportive housing units and why you can't give an answer but yet we have a fair share reporting that clearly identifies the number of supportive housing units by borough?

STEVEN BANKS: Right, the issue is... as, as I said to Council Member Salamanca there are supportive housing units that are state run that I don't have visibility into.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: I don't think it's that difficult to get the answers between the city and the state to figure out the number of supportive housing units, our own reporting in 2017

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shows the borough of the Bronx is inundated compared to the rest of the city. We have 41 percent more supportive housing units than Brooklyn, 99 percent more than Queens, 100 percent more than Staten Island and 13 percent more than Manhattan, that came out of the New York City...

Right, just to... and, and STEVEN BANKS: we know to... going back to your Albany times and my time at Legal Aid I just want to make sure it's clear for the record, supportive housing is permanent affordable housing and permanent affordable housing I know is what this Committee and the Council wants the government to be doing and I, I think it's very important to focus on it as affordable housing as opposed to shelters for homeless people and so I don't want... I want to make sure for anybody listening, I know you know... I know you know this I just want to make sure for the record for anybody listening that supportive housing is permanent affordable housing and the shelters that we're siting, the 90 new shelters, 29 of which are already sited, 19 up and... 18 up and operating that's replacing 360 shelters and so I want to make sure we have apples to oranges here.

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even cluster sites is information that we're given, this is about transparency and wanting to know what exists by borough, by Council district, by community board shouldn't be as difficult as going to the dentist for god's sake and pulling a tooth... [crosstalk]

STEVEN BANKS: Right... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: ...it's about information...

just say much of that information is actually in the fair share documents that I sent to, to Council

Members specifying how many sites are in the... are in the district and most of the... and particularly the recent fair share documents that I've been submitting say for example there are X number of clusters and they're all going to close by the end of the year in this particular district or there are X number of commercial hotels that are going to close so I, I share your concern about transparency and that's why we've been doing it that way.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Commissioner, the voucher program, can you illustrate for us what the

# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 breakdown is for a studio apartment, a one bedroom 3 and a two bedroom? STEVEN BANKS: So... [cross-talk] 4 5 COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: The rental assistant dollar amounts? 6 7 STEVEN BANKS: Right, so I want to make sure that I get the amounts right so I'm going to use 8 approximate numbers... [cross-talk] 9 10 COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Uh-huh... [cross-11 talk] 12 STEVEN BANKS: ...because I'm under oath 13 and I want to make sure I get the right amount. So, 14 typically for a family of four we're able to pay just 15 north of 1,500 dollars... COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: For a two bedroom 16 17 or is that for a... [cross-talk] 18 STEVEN BANKS: Again... [cross-talk] COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: ...one bedroom 19 20 because... [cross-talk] STEVEN BANKS: ...family of four ... oh, 21 2.2 typically for a... for a family of an adult and a child 23 we're able to provide north of 1,200 dollars and 24 these are amounts that are set through or, or aligned

with the amounts that were set through the Tehada

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litigation, we wanted to make sure that the city
rental assistance voucher levels were consistent with
the state FHEPS levels but I want to just go back to
Council Member Grodenchik's questions, this is why
the housing stability support legislation is so
important because it would align the rental
assistance levels to the Department of the Federal
Department of Housing Urban Development FMR levels
and I know that that's why Hevesi and Senator Krueger
are supporting that and we are too [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: And isn't that problem that one size fits all is the real issue and that's why those families are out there with vouchers can't find apartments because a 1,500-dollar apartment in New York City limits you to the borough and neighborhoods, you're not going to get Park Slope with 1,500 dollars for a two bedroom apartment I would imagine.

STEVEN BANKS: We, we, we... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Yeah... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...we're very focused on not so much whether you can live in Park Slope or not but whether or not the amount of money we give you is

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something that is sustainable in the city budget and wouldn't it be better for the Krueger, Hevesi legislation to pass which would give appropriate reimbursement to the city for what we're already...

[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: But even there the rental assistance program is one size fits all and that will be a limit based on the number of bedrooms as far as the voucher dollar amount is associated to, you're not going to get a one bedroom in Rochester for the same amount in New York City and you're certainly not going to pay the same amount in the borough of the Bronx as you would in Park Slope is my argument, that markets determined market rate and if we don't come up with a voucher system or a rental assistance program which looks into the markets themselves to determine what the voucher should be ... so, if you're a homeless person that's lived your whole life in Brooklyn Park Slopes giving you a 1,500 dollar voucher for a two bedroom, saying you know its best that you stay in a community where your house of worship is, where your children go to that school, here's what we can do for you does not work and I'm just going... because I know time is of

concern, that's also the problem with our supportive
housing and shelters, you're paying the same income
to these developers and operators citywide. So, if
I'm getting the same income as an operator of a
shelter what's going to be the determining factor on
where I build my shelter, land acquisition and
construction cost and guess where both of those are
the lowest, in the beautiful borough of the Bronx
hence the inundation that's going to continue because
of the lower property values and construction cost
compared to many parts of the city and we're not
getting ahead of it. We're allowing this to continue
and we're not serving the people that need the
service and keeping them in their communities and
we're allowing boroughs to I compliment and applaud
my Council my colleague for breaking it down by
council district but the problem is a whole borough
view because what happens in his back yard is my
front yard and it impacts us all because it's the
same infrastructure from health care, the limited HAC
hospitals that we have serve the entire borough, same
for the police department and Board of Ed and we
don't have the safety nets and the resources that are
needed to be supportive of these very needy families.

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about the importance of a citywide approach which again is what the Turn the Tide plan is aimed at doing, if you look at the first 29 shelters that we've sited there have been shelters sited in communities that never had shelters before and stay tuned as we proceed, we've been very clear for example when we closed all the commercial hotels in Queens that we're going to need to fill a gap of need for the numbers of people who have become homeless from Queens and similarly with Staten Island so, if you'll look, look at the first 29 that we've done and we have more to do.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: We have a lot more to do but I think we're... we grabbed the bull by the tail and not the horns and I guess to get ahead of this and prevent the numbers from getting worse when it comes to our homeless families, keeping families in their current home should be the objective, this is triage, stop the bleeding and I, I am... I implore you to look at the tree built which operates similar to the SCRIE and the DRIE, families earning under 50,000 dollars a year should not be facing any renewal lease increases, it should be

credited to the landlord, on their real estate taxes securing that at least the rent is not going to increase for these very vulnerable families so they don't find themselves homeless and displaced. It would be wise money spent.

STEVEN BANKS: We'll, we'll certainly look at that bill.

number of years but it's not going anywhere because there's no inclination from this administration to really do what needs to be done and that is keeping people in their homes and protecting the most vulnerable, families making less than 50,000 dollars a year, if it works for our seniors, it works for our disabled, its good enough for the working families out there that are suffering day in and day out.

want to make it clear though there's been a tremendous investment in preventing homelessness that's why evictions by Marshals are down 27 percent because of provision of legal services and the provision of rent arrears but you're absolutely right an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Sorry Chairman
just wanted a response. I understand that but this is
capping rents, its making sure that the rent doesn't
become more unaffordable for these families for the
next you the projection I was given for five years
based on the models that we currently have and the
RGB increases since their inception it would cost New
York City 300 million dollars over five years, that
would prevent a tremendous amount of families from
losing their homes, that would be grabbing the bull
by the horns, controlling the bleeding so then we car
perform the triage and make sure that we have
permanent housing solutions for those that need it.
STEVEN BANKS: Okay.
CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you Council
Member Gjonaj, Council Member Keith Powers.
COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: I can't follow up
with that. Thank you for… thank you for your
testimony. I, I want I wanted to ask some things
about conditions, but I wanted to ask first when you
talk about source of income… [cross-talk]
STEVEN BANKS: Sure… [cross-talk]

discrimination I had actually, I don't, maybe 12

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: ...and

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years ago, worked on a bill in Albany to increase source, source of income discrimination protections for tenants, the city actually at that time I believe advocated and it was vetoed, again advocated because it wasn't consistent with New York City law, it... are there other areas in... right now that you believe that there could be protections around source of income whether its size, size of buildings, other forms of income that are not being... that are not currently protected?

question, I think that our perspective is making sure the existing law is, is enforced and that's why we set up the unit at HRA to supplement what the human rights commission does. I had forgotten that you were involved in the other bill but perhaps... let's look... I would... let's sit down and look at it together to see what might... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Sure... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...be a good thing, what, what we might be able to do to, to move this further.

As I said earlier, I heard from too many clients directly at Town Halls, I know you're going to have

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one this week and, and in other settings that people have raised to me this problem which is why we set up the unit but it's, it's a significant concern to me.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Okay, thank you. The... just on the topic, the... you know the concern that I think one might have as we're siting is that we have a... an obvious need, 63,000 folks and probably a few more than that who are experiencing homelessness at I guess any given moment and the annual numbers are higher but that the siting of those will... I mean as we talk about where the best... as... how... working with folks to try to identify the best places to keep them connected to their community, work or whatever the other conditions we want to do, the ... you know that ... essentially as I understand it the provider comes up with a lease and find... identifies a site brings it to the city, the city then evaluates, can... but I want to just get a clearer sense of the process that is used for identifying the sites that you are opening as the 29 that you've done and the ones going forward in terms of understanding how those are identifies, how many maybe have been brought to the city and have been rejected based on concerns around they don't meet the

mission, safety conditions, how many have been closed
based for those same reasons and then I think there's
a question that has come up for many times in
different instances which is the idea to do a lease
with a provider versus outright buying sites based on
the cost consideration to the city and, and I think
that you know a lot of folks ask, have asked me and
others about this entire process of picking and
siting because it doesn't in my experience doesn't
actually include saying are there other available
sites that might meet the same goal in the
neighborhood or in the community, I don't I do
believe we all have to take on our share and but I
don't think there's a process by which there is we
can bring them to you but I don't think there's sort
of like discussion around, okay we have other
available sites here as well, might be more beds,
might be more meet the mission more so I hope you
could walk us through that process and then maybe
give us some data on how, how this process works and
what have been the ones that have been turned away
for condition concerns?

STEVEN BANKS: Sure, no I'm happy to do that. I, I want to just tell a story before I give

you a direct answer but I also want to thank you and
I think frankly the New York Times acknowledges your
leadership on, on exactly this issue so you're
somebody that puts your principles where, where,
where you're where you are and I really appreciate
that but let me give you an, an example that's a good
example. So, I can talk about Council Member Cohen
because he's not here. So, Council Member Cohen, you
know had said that there were some of the same
concerns that you just raised about how siting
happens and he came to us with a site that we could
get up right away that was a great site and it's a
good example of what can be done. We've had other and
I don't want to embarrass everybody, we've had other
interactions with Council Member Torres for example
where we've really talked through hey there's a
particular provider that makes sense in this
community and they want to do something in this
community, does that make sense to you and so to me
these are examples and yourself included and others
here where there's been a back and forth that has
made this siting process not perfect but a much
better one in many respects and so again that was the
spirit in which I sent this letter last year and

I'll you know something I'll do again but sort of
updating people on where we're at and asking for
sites because if people have sites that we can get up
quickly this is a great thing. The system the, the
process works very simply, after we released the, the
Turn the Tide report we called the providers in for a
large meeting, we showed them where shelters were
located, we showed them where clients came from and
where we needed to have shelter and we made it very
clear that as part of this new approach to shelter,
it wasn't going to be haphazard anymore, we were
going to site shelters where it would meet a client
need and since that time the providers have been out
there bringing proposals to us, proposals to us may
not make it through the process for a number of
different reasons. One issue is that they lose site
control, there are a number of sites that we thought
would have worked out but they're you know we're all
living in the world of real estate in New York City
and the provider loses the site to somebody else so
that is a, a common issue. The other is it's not
open, its not going to be open in a, a timeframe that
makes any sense to us because of the immediate need,
we you know we forget sometimes in these principle

conversations that at the end of the day we've got an
obligation to shelter people that come to us every
night even as we're trying to turn around the system
we still got to provide shelter every night which is
how we're using commercial hotels as a bridge as we
get out of clusters and bring the new shelters on but
I think typically the shelter is being proposed to us
through an open ended RFP process, sealed bid by a
not for profit and we're evaluating it for does it
meet the, the terms of the… of the RFP, is it
consistent with the Turning the Tide principles and,
and sometimes in that process they're losing site
control or sometimes in that process its going to
take too long. We've had other instances where, you
know people come to us with sites, elected officials
and we're sending them back, hey there are providers
and I think we've had a great several examples of
those, I don't want to mean to put Council Member
Torres on the spot, where there have been providers
that are really important locally and the same thing
with Council Member Salamanca who have, have come to
us ultimately by being connected to a site in that
area and that makes a lot of sense for clients, I
think it makes a lot of sense for the communities.

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So, we welcome that type of iteral process but as that is going on, we have an obligation to provide shelter every night, we have an obligation to get out of clusters and we have an obligation to get ourselves out of... out of hotels.

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Just to ask a follow up and I'm sorry to use more of my time. Can you talk about... the one question that comes ... I get this question all the time, is the decision to purchase at a certain amount... I mean, sorry, lease at a certain amount from an owner versus buying the building at cost and I understand the way you can do that is different but just to, to... just... because I get that question often, why not just take custody of it and make it housing that could still be available to, to folks as well and the second question I have is if... and I can say this for my district for... I, I think for sure, if sites are available and are not being competed for in Midtown Manhattan that raises a question I think of very desirable spots and so that raises a concern when we talk about conditions and safety if they are not being purchased by somebody in a very speculative market in Midtown Manhattan about what, what that represents to the condition of the

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building or just you know the size or what, whatever else it might be and I was wondering if you could, not to put you on the spot in, in a bad way but I, I would be curious to hear what the response is.

STEVEN BANKS: No, I appreciate the opportunity to respond, you must be talking about  $58^{\rm th}$  Street to, to pick a, a site...

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: Exact... you may... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: Hypothetically... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER POWERS: ...may perhaps, yeah... [cross-talk]

again, I think... I, I appreciate what you are recognized by the New York Times for doing in that situation but at 58<sup>th</sup> Street I can assure you, look we're... our values... we're not going to put employed homeless men in a building that's not safe to be in, this building was inspected by the fire department, inspected by the Department of Buildings, ultimately they're the regulators and they're... you know this building was audited by the, the Department of Buildings was audited, audited the multiple times,

there was a lot of oversight that got us to the
position where this is a building that's going to be
appropriate to use for, for employed single men in
that area because ultimately we want it be safe but
then its not our decision only, it's the regulator
the, the enforcement agencies that play a role here
and, you know that's a building that was safe to be
occupied before it was a shelter and its going to be
even safer to occupy once it's a shelter because we
have put in a number of upgrades to make it an even
a better place than it was before it was before its
going to be a shelter, obviously there's litigation,
we've been very successful across the city with
litigation and we will obviously be hopeful that
outcome will, will, will be favorable as well at that
location. In terms of purchasing, I mean there are
there are not for profits that have been very
entrepreneurial, BRC is a good example in Council
Member Cabrera's district, they've got a shelter that
combines permanent housing on one side of the lot
and, and shelter on the other side and it's a
terrific place again for a for, for employed men
homeless men who are being sheltered there and
they we and they hought the property and there are

# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 other not for profits that are doing the same, I know 3 WIN has done that as well and that's a model that we're very supportive of and we're going to keep 4 working with the not for profits to, to help support them in those initiatives because we think as is 6 7 implicit in your question that that's a very viable way to proceed here. 8 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you Council 9 Member Powers, Council Member Ritchie Torres. 10 11 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Commissioner 12 always great to see you... [cross-talk] 13 STEVEN BANKS: Good to see you too ... 14 [cross-talk] COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...running both DHS 15 16 and HRA is a herculean challenge so you have my 17 respect. 18 STEVEN BANKS: Thank you. COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: And gratitude. I 19 20 have a few questions on a number of topics, what's 21 the trajectory of opioid overdoses in the shelter 2.2 system? 23 STEVEN BANKS: I want to say the last report reported on is about 175, I want to be careful 24

because I'm under oath but in that neighborhood those

are the number I think of, of, of Naloxone
administrations that we reported on I believe in the
last report to the Council if I've got the number
slightly wrong its in the report... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: I don't know it off... is it trending up, down, is it stagnant...

STEVEN BANKS: I mean I think we'll, we'll have our, our full report out next month on fatalities...

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay...

report, I would expect that this will continue to be a challenge as it is across the country and also across the country in, in... among people who are homeless who are in, in the streets and, and, and in shelter, I think. Your legislation and I've said a number of different times, I think it was helpful in terms of focusing also on the importance of training both clients as well as staff and ever save is a save that, that you, you helped us do and I really appreciate that.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Does fentanyl remain the driver of these overdoses?

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# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 STEVEN BANKS: Yeah, yeah, continues to 3 be a big driver. COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: I don't have the 4 article in front of me but a few months ago there was 5 an article about the abuse of shelter residents at 6 7 the hands of some of these private security firms... [cross-talk] 8 9 STEVEN BANKS: Yes... [cross-talk] COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...and I'm 10 wondering if, if DHS conducted its own investigation, 11 12 what were the results of that investigation and 13 whether there's been enhanced oversight or background checks on, on those private security firms? 14 15 STEVEN BANKS: There, there are some 16 enhanced steps we're, we're taking for oversight that 17 I'll probably talk about in my... I guess my... the next 18 time I'll probably see you is my preliminary budget hearing... [cross-talk] 19 20 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay... [crosstalk] 21 2.2 STEVEN BANKS: ...but I think that you are... 23 [cross-talk] 24 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Does that include

background checks or...

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STEVEN BANKS: I want to be careful how I answer it but it... I think it'll address... of concerns that you had raised to me about the private security companies... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Yeah... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...but we should certainly talk offline before then to make sure I'm, I'm on the right track for where you want to go.

what are your thoughts on the... when I saw the data about the, the distribution of contracts among private security firms it seems like there were two players in the industry that had a disproportionate share of the contracts, there was something of a duopoly, what are your thoughts on that, the concentration of contracts and so few firms?

STEVEN BANKS: Yeah, I mean I think this is a challenge in terms of the procurement process and who… and what the market is but I, I, I… you asked me this question at a… at a... at a previous hearing and, and my thoughts I think are still the same which is there's a procurement process but there's clearly a concern there as well.

2	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: I've come across
3	articles indicating that there are shelters with,
4	with one means of egress on the surface that would
5	seem to be a, a clear fire hazard so… I, I mean how
6	do we how do we ensure the safety of residents in
7	shelters that only have a single means of egress?
8	STEVEN BANKS: Again you must be talking
9	about 58 <sup>th</sup> Street, I know Council Member Powers left,
10	again this is a building that's been thoroughly
11	inspected by the Department of Buildings and the Fire
12	Department, we upgraded a number of the systems there
13	to meet what the Fire Department and the Department
14	of Buildings said we should do, we can't open it
15	without their approval, I can assure… I mean I don't
16	know if this is reassuring or not, you, you, you know
17	me I'm not going to put people in a building where
18	they're going to be at risk and you know I think the
19	other reality is that there are [cross-talk]
20	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Is that the norm
21	in your shelters or do your shelters [cross-talk]
22	STEVEN BANKS: No [cross-talk]
23	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES:typically have
24	more than one means of egress?

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means of egress but I also want to say there are thousands of buildings in New York City that have only one means of egress, this particular building on 58<sup>th</sup> Street is going to be... its going to meet all... any safety requirements that the Fire Department and... the... and the Department of Buildings tell us we should put in place to open it.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Setting aside 58<sup>th</sup> Street which is... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: Yep... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...a big

politically charged case, would you oppose... if, if there were a Local Law... if there were a proposed Local Law mandating that every shelter has a... more than one means of egress is that a policy that you would oppose or support or...

STEVEN BANKS: I'd be concerned that it would be used in the way that its being used on 58<sup>th</sup>

Street to block us from opening a shelter for homeless employed men who need that facility, before we opened it... proposed to open it as a shelter it had only means of egress and it was used totally in compliance with the law as a... [cross-talk]

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: But, but I guess
3	that would be unfair because there are there are
4	legitimate policy purposes that could always be
5	perverted as a pretext.

STEVEN BANKS: That's, that's a concern...

7 [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: You know and, and... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: That's the concern I'm actually... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: And like you I have no use for NIMBYistic... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: You... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...opposition to shelter siting and I think I've shown that... [crosstalk]

STEVEN BANKS: You, you have more than shown that in your approach so I'm just raising an issue in, in response to your question about a concern about going that direction.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: I guess I'll squeeze in a few more. Speaking of Turning... have we turned the tide in favor of fair share, right, there were a number of community districts and council

# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 districts that have no shelters at all, have we 3 increased the number of community and council districts that... 4 5 STEVEN BANKS: We're... we are making 6 progress and we have more to be done ... 7 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: So, what's that 8 progress specifically? STEVEN BANKS: You know we got shelters 9 10 sited in parts of ... you know we got a shelter sited in the Riverdale community board where there never had 11 12 been a shelter... [cross-talk] 13 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: But you told me that last time, has there been... [cross-talk] 14 15 STEVEN BANKS: We have shelters that are 16 sited to open in Queens now in certain communities 17 that had never had shelters before and we're going to 18 continue that. Let me give you a fuller accounting and I also think when we get to the two-year 19 20 anniversary of Turning the Tide which is February 28th I'll look forward to having a conversation with 2.1 2.2 you about the roadmap of how it... how it now looks 23 compared to how it looked last year.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Because you, you

made some very important... good points. Do you keep

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track of	the	number	of	people	who	have	been	
transiti	oned	from s	heli	ter to	perma	anent	housing	or

answered your... I can answer your question somewhat more fully; College Point, Queens, Ditmas Park, Brooklyn, Ozone Park, Queens are areas that there had not been shelters previously and those are communities that there have been additional siting's in and there will be more coming.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Alright, do you keep track of the number of people who have been transitioned from shelter to... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: We do... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...permanent

16 housing... what's, what's that number?

our rental assistance or re-housing, almost all of those are moving out of shelter, there's some, roughly 10,000 or so that are prevention oriented interventions we had to avoid people coming in but as I said earlier in the testimony it's a... it's a... that type of rental assistance and re-housing tool is something that no Commissioner had before me and

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we're going to continue to move forward with even more people relocated.

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council Member Torres: The return rate of people who are returning to shelter is very low, it's in the MMR for the people that are being... getting the subsidized housing that we're providing, I guess how are we... because that seems like a high number but when one considers the ubiquity of source of income discrimination, the scarcity of deeply affordable housing I imagine the people you are transitioning to permanently affordable housing have some of the lowest median incomes in the city, how are you able to overcome those barriers?

the gap between rents and income that doesn't mean there aren't still barriers, I mean in my... beginning of the testimony I said that there... you know rents went up almost 19 percent and incomes up less than five percent over this last period of time and we lost 150,000 rent regulated apartments, we're operating in that environment and I appreciate the question which I took a little bit as a compliment that we've been able to get a lot of people connected to housing through the different tools we've got, we

# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 want to connect even more people to housing with the tools we've, we've been given. 3 4 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: My time has expired, thank you Commissioner. 5 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much 6 7 Council Member Torres, Council Member Adrienne Adams. COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: Thank you Mr. 8 9 Chair, good afternoon Mr. Banks, good to see you. 10 STEVEN BANKS: Good to see you too. 11 COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: Thank you. Well 12 I'll just do a side bar before I begin my questions. 13 I just wanted to ... wanted to say that had it not been 14 for the viral video that was taken by another HRA 15 client I dare say that we would have no knowledge, I 16 don't believe that your staff would have informed you 17 of the magnitude of the situation and I will also say 18 that we do appreciate the fact that you have taken swift action when it pertains to that situation. 19 20 STEVEN BANKS: Thank you, it's still utterly heartbreaking... [cross-talk] 21 2.2 COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: Horrible... [cross-23 talk 24 STEVEN BANKS: ...and never should happen

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again.

2	COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: Horrible. Okay,						
3	all roads for me lead to southeast Queens as you						
4	know, we feel like the Bronx, thank you very much						
5	Council Member Salamanca for your bills actually,						
6	thank you. Council Member Torres just addressed some						
7	issues of fair share which is where I was going as						
8	well, we've seen some movement in, in the equity						
9	needle being moved a little bit lately, you just						
10	referenced College Park and Ozone Park, I, I just						
11	want to know and if you don't have it your staff can						
12	get back to me later. The current number of hotels						
13	being used to shelter the homeless in southeast						
14	Queens community boards 10, 12, and 13, do we have a						
15	number?						
16	STEVEN BANKS: Let me get you that number						
17	but I know when, when we met together two summers						
18	ago, I think it… [cross-talk]						
19	COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: Yep [cross-talk]						
20	STEVEN BANKS:was [cross-talk]						
21	COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS:two summers ago.						
22	STEVEN BANKS: That we talked about how						
23	to avoid continued usage in the particular district						

we're in... [cross-talk]

# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: Uh-huh... [cross-3 talkl STEVEN BANKS: ...and I think you would 4 agree we've kept that commitment because what I had 5 said at the time even before we had the Turn the Tide 6 7 is that there are about twice as many people housed in the district as needed to be connected to the 8 district and we'll get you further information but I, 9 just for the record, wanted to acknowledge what I 10 thought was a very good conversation even before you 11 12 were in your current position... [cross-talk] 13 COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: Right... [cross-14 talk 15 STEVEN BANKS: ...you were very much 16 focused on this issue and I... and I appreciated the 17 partnership on that. 18 COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: Thank you, thank you. I, I would really like to know those current 19 20 numbers... [cross-talk] 21 STEVEN BANKS: Yep, we'll give you... 2.2 [cross-talk] 23 COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: ...when you... [crosstalkl 24

## COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 STEVEN BANKS: ...current numbers... [cross-3 talk 4 COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: ...get them... thank you, alright. Again, and as it pertains to community 5 boards 10, 12, and 13, do we know how many hotels 6 7 came online this year, in 2018? STEVEN BANKS: Again, for those specific 8 areas I want to... I want to get you that information 9 but very much focused on the conversation we had two 10 years ago, I believe... we have ... we have really been 11 12 very consistent with what we had committed to do in 13 that area. 14 COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: Uh-huh, we have 15 seen some movement as far as moveouts and I think I, 16 I mentioned that, I don't know if I mentioned it in 17 the past that I know at least one of my constituents 18 wanted to stay where she was and came to us for help and we told her no, we really, really need to see 19 20 this move out happen and why, so we have seen that 21 happen... [cross-talk] 2.2 STEVEN BANKS: Thank you... [cross-talk] 23 COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: ...as well so ... 24 [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS:

Thank you.

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that. In building my relationships with my principals in my district, we have a very large number needless to say of children who are homeless living in shelters and I, I'd just like to know are there new initiatives that you're looking at for children in shelter to provide additional educational and mental support?

I mean I think the most STEVEN BANKS: important imitative we have for children in shelter is the... is the thrive initiative to add social workers in a one to 25 ratio to really deal with the trauma that children have gone through from losing their home, I mean if we think of ourselves as children, our own children, the experience of having stability and losing a roof over your head has an impact on, on children and that's why that... the thrive initiative is so important to us. I think a second initiative that's very important to us is ... and I think it was covered in the Daily News and, and elsewhere we implemented something called a school proximity project which is to try to right size where people are placed to connect them to... as close as possible to the... to schools, we are now... have 75.5

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percent of our families with children who don't have domestic violence safety concerns, 75.5 percent of those families are housed in the borough of the youngest child's school and we're going to keep driving that number up as we site and open more of the Turn the Tide shelters but again it seems to me that the, the support through the social workers and educational stability are two of the most critical things that we can do for children.

COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: And this will be my last question I think [sneeze] bless you... the instances around nutrition and concerns around nutrition and programs around nutrition, does your organize... does, does the agency pay specific attention to nutrition as it pertains to children in shelter?

STEVEN BANKS: By the way just for the record there are… we'll, we'll get you the exact number but there are approximately 25 commercial hotels in that southeast Queens area. I'm going to answer your question but I wanted to make a larger point, I, I think I've said this when, when we were at the borough board maybe earlier in the year, about a year ago maybe it was, the… one of the issues is

once we take down all the hotels in Queens there will
be a gap of a couple of thousand beds that we'll need
to replace with, with shelters because again we're
trying to right size the shelter system to have need
from a borough be aligned with the ability to offer
the opportunity to be sheltered in a borough and so
Queens had the you know 50 percent plus of the
hotel commercial hotels, the Bronx had 70 percent of
the clusters so one of the issues we're going to have
in southeast Queens and all over the borough as we
right size as we close commercial hotels we may have
to provide other opportunities for people to be
sheltered in a in a better way but we'll give you
more granular information that's sort of a top line
in terms of that number of commercial hotels. Back to
nutrition, I mean it's one of the reasons why I think
that Turning the Tide shelters are so important
because they're going to provide us with the ability
to have cooking facilities for families to be able to
regain stability as much as possible in a family type
setting as opposed to the way in which the shelter
system has developed over, over a period of time
where that wasn't an important value.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: Okay, thank you.

My final question is going to be, and I think you,

you probably hit on it a little bit just now. My

focus is still on equity in the borough... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: ...obviously, there are several buildings going up in my district and neighboring district, a lot surrounding affordable housing but some questionable as of right buildings are being built as we speak and are almost fully built, I would like to have a commitment from DHS that these will not be homeless shelters that they will be affordable housing if possible, I know that I'm asking a lot and that's probably not even in your purview but I would like to put that on your radar to make it clear that in the interest of equity in southeast Queens pertaining to sheltering and move outs of hotels that the properties, the buildings that are going up in southeast Queens particularly district 28 not be... not be used... not be contracted by DHS or with DHS for further sheltering purposes.

STEVEN BANKS: So, I don't know which sites you're referring to, let's have a conversation about it but I also want to level set too that as we

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close every one of those 25 hotels and as I think I,
I have said at other hearings and I said at this
hearing there's a mismatch between the numbers of
people housed in your part of the borough and the
numbers of people in the borough who need to be
housed in that area and obviously its not one to one
but there's a mismatch and we're going to need to do
some replacement so I don't know if any of those
buildings, how any of those buildings relate to it
that you referenced but why don't we sit down and
have a conversation and see what they are and, and
talk through what the options are frankly.

COUNCIL MEMBER ADAMS: I'd like that, again this is in the interest of fair share and we all know that when it comes to southeast Queens fair share takes a holiday. Thanks very much.

STEVEN BANKS: We're, we're working hard to put fair share back to work.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you Council Member Adams, Council Member Mark Treyger.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Thank you Chair for holding this very important hearing, welcome Commissioner. I have... I'll begin with a, a local question and begin to... more of a DOE citywide

question. I'm, I'm actually very proud of how Coney
Island my residents have responded to the proposed
WIN shelter on, on Neptune Avenue, I think we've had
very substantive and thoughtful discussions around it
and I do want to, you know thank your office and also
Christine Quinn and WIN for being very responsive
about the process. I do have one follow up question
that really has not been yet kind of resolved with
regards to the site itself, its history, I know that
WIN had conducted some sort of a site history
investigation about it, it used to be an old dye
factory, it was also used as a it was a, a health
clinic by Coney Island hospital that was damaged by
superstorm Sandy, the hospital system said it was not
safe to rebuild there so residents, you raised just
valid question for the safety of the folks who are
who will be coming in, are you familiar with the site
history, are you confident in its safety that it will
provide it will be a safe structure and, and there's
nothing no contaminants that will harm the people
there?

STEVEN BANKS: I am confident, I know, you know neither Chris Quinn or WIN or... nor we would want to proceed with something where there's a real...

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a real rise and, and again I want to acknowledge your comment at the outset that it... I think it has been a, a... its never an easy process but I appreciate your, your highlighting the, the sort of positive forward progress that we're making to get to a place where people can understand that it's going to open... its going to be a good thing for the clients and ultimately will be a good... a good thing for the district to give children from that area of Brooklyn the opportunity to be housed there so again I appreciate your, your help in what I know has been a difficult process.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Just I, I would just appreciate if your office can just try to get back to the local community board just about the, the site... the site history just to make sure that, you know it's safe for the families there and that, that, that's really our, our main concern. I have some DOE related questions with regards to coordination and communication with DHS. With, with regards to students requesting a transfer to a, a, a shelter closer to their school, what is the process for requesting a transfer to a shelter closer to a child's school?

STEVEN BANKS: I'm going to answer that I
just wanted to give you a little bit more detail that
Deputy Commissioner Bray gave me because she's got a
lot of good information. So, we've completed phases
one and two of the EAS and all have determined to be
safe and, and we I believe we either shared or will
be sharing the documents with the community, I think
we have shared them, but we'll make sure that you
that you can see them as well. The process for
requesting a transfer is actually active from us and
that's why I referenced earlier the school proximity
project. As we transform the shelter system we're
creating some capacity ability to move people around
that didn't exist previously and so over the summer
we identified families with children who were going
to be commuting a long distance to get to school and
we very much offered each of them an opportunity to
move to the borough where the youngest child was in
school and I think some of these were highlighted in
in, in the Daily News series on, on children in, in
shelter and children who are unstably housed but not
in shelter and so we've been we've been ourselves
identifying families that we think are commuting for
too far a distance and so we did the proximity

project in the summer leading up to the opening of school and we're going to be ... we're going to continue that during the school year to try to move as many families as possible to be as close to the school that that want to be. Families can request them, it had been difficult in the past to grant them, but we had a very good track record of what we just did over the summer before the start of school and we're going to be doing it again. I think it's also important to see the number we're at now point in time so 75.5 percent of the families with children who don't have DV safety concerns are now in the borough of their youngest child's school, we still got obviously, you know 25 percent to go but you can see I think with building better capacity and better siting's, closer to... in communities where we maybe never have had settings before I think we can meet what your concern and my concern is which is not disrupting kid's education.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Right but how does DHS let the families know about the process and know about their rights with regards because you, you mentioned that the families can request it, sometimes

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they're	not	aware	of,	of	these	particular	rights	and
and what	+ <b>/</b> g :	awailak	ale f	t	-hem?			

STEVEN BANKS: Understood, I mean the family has the right to either keep the child in their existing school and get transportation to go or to re-register their, their child in, in a new school. As part of the school proximity project we've been reaching out to the families individually at... on a proactive basis asking them if they want to move.

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: And how many approved transfers have we had so far this school year?

STEVEN BANKS: I'd have to get back to you with that number because its gone up since the time we did the proximity project over the summer so, I'll get back to you with the… [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: I, I would appreciate that and, and just in closing I recently had a discussion with Chris Caruso... is that a number you have? Okay, I recently had a discussion with the DOE with regards to... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: I just... the... I apologize Council Member... [cross-talk]

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# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Yeah... [cross-2 3 talk STEVEN BANKS: ...the note was not a number 4 it was just making sure that I reiterate the 5 6 following point that anytime a new family with 7 children site opens we offer all families with children the chance to transfer there who live in 8 that community board so there's sort of two 9 iterations going on, one is our overall school 10 proximity project of trying to link people to 11 12 existing sites but anytime a new site opens we, we 13 want to offer children... like for example, the one we 14 opened in Crown Heights about a year ago was the 15 first families with children shelter of that nature 16 in that area and we offered people the opportunity to 17 move there, just recently had a shelter that opened 18 in Rockaway, same thing giving the opportunity to families to move there so I apologize I cut you off. 19 20 COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Sure, and but I would like for you guys to get back to me... [cross-21 2.2 talkl 23 STEVEN BANKS: Our numbers... [cross-talk] 24 COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: ...with regards to

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the numbers... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...we will... [cross-talk]

3 COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: Just I, I

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recently met with Chris Caruso from the DOE... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: Yes... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: ...where they are transferring the support for students in temporary housing over to his office... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: Yep... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TREYGER: ...in community schools, I remain concerned and I'm sharing this with you as I shared with him about our capacity to appropriately and adequately respond to the needs of our most, most vulnerable families and I'll explain by saying that when I mentioned to you... when I asked you before about how does DHS let students know about... and actually I... and I was also joined by Chair Levin who, who was excellent at that briefing but whether or not we, we know if we're asking the right questions, if we're informing folks of, of their rights, I am a big believer in licensed social workers, I think guidance counselors should be placed and working at... in the shelters as well to assist these families, these are very sensitive, delicate,

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technical cases and at times historically we've seen that the personnel that we put in front of these families... again I... and I applaud every person that works for the city of New York but you, you know there's an expression, there are things you don't know that you don't know and you don't even know it yet and I just want to make sure that we are putting people who are licensed and credentialed in front of the most vulnerable families, the initial point of contact is so critical to let them know about their rights, what... how to navigate bureaucracy, how to fight bureaucracy and I am not sensing or hearing that we are placing licensed social workers or guidance counselors in these... whether it's a shelter or, or more of our schools to better respond to their needs so I'd like for you... for you to respond to that and I think the Chair for his time.

and I also like your old, old expression, which I think is very important to always keep in mind. I know the Chancellors very focused on this, he and I have spoken about it a number of times, we have a joint sort of DOE, DHS and HRA working group and we're focused on how to make improvements, I think

we're all cognizant of, of some of the historical challenges here but I think there's a real commitment between the DOE and our agency to, to make some significant progress. We couldn't have done the proximity project without their help ultimately some of, you know their staff could be even more persuasive than our staff sometimes and so its real collaborative with the DOE to make this happen.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you Council

Member Treyger, Council Member Salamanca for a second
round.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Council Member in the interest of time I'll forego my questions, yeah and I'll, I'll meet with the Commissioner on the side. Thank you.

Member Salamanca. Commissioner I just have a couple last questions just on the topic of transfers, we didn't touch on that too much today. You mentioned in your testimony that you have submitted or crafted a, a, a transfer plan and submitted to OTDA, can you explain a little just what the process is or why OTDA has to sign off on your transfer plan?

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STEVEN BANKS: Yeah, I... that wasn't quite what I said but I can understand why, why you might, might have thought that... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay... [cross-talk]

The operative rule is 48 STEVEN BANKS: hours' notice for a non-emergency transfer. At the 90 day... during the 90 review I met with Picture the Homeless, I met with other groups that talk... I met with the Coalition of the Homeless, VOCAL, other groups and the Safety Net Activists to talk to me about some of the challenges and some of the things that they wanted to know more about, you know emergency transfers versus administrative transfers and so we, we set about making some changes in our approach but subsequently we don't ... we don't need approval for making those changes but subsequently we have now learned that the state is going to as part of a larger shelter regulations to changes cover transfers and we want to make sure that what we're... what they're... what we're, we're going to do is going to be consistent with their regulation and depending on what their regulation says there may be some issues about what the two pieces of legislation say. So, I haven't seen the regulations from the state,

they have not been issued yet and when we see them we want to compare them to what we were planning to do and plan... compare them to what your... what you would like to legislate and then sit down and work with you about any issues that may rise because of that.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay. How many transfers occur quarterly or monthly, however you want to break it down?

STEVEN BANKS: I, I was afraid you were going to ask me that question, it's probably the one question I didn't prepare for, but I will get, get you that information.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay. We'd, we'd like that kind of broken down by the type of... whether it's a single adult, adult family or family with children.

STEVEN BANKS: Yeah, we'll, we'll get you that information.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay and then do we have a break down of how many transfers percentage wise how many transfers are administrative versus emergency and just to be clear what's the... what's the definition of those two things and... emergency versus administrative?

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# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 STEVEN BANKS: I mean we'll, we'll... 3 [cross-talk] CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Or administrative 4 5 emergency? STEVEN BANKS: We'll, we'll get you that 6 7 but by way of example if, you know we have to close a shelter because of safety reasons like... I don't know 8 national grid for example tells us that there's a 9 problem with the gas... [cross-talk] 10 11 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk] 12 STEVEN BANKS: ...there was an example of 13 that... [cross-talk] 14 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay... [cross-talk] 15 STEVEN BANKS: ...that was publicized... 16 [cross-talk] 17 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Fair enough, right... 18 [cross-talk] STEVEN BANKS: ...that other... another 19 20 instance we had space in families with children shelters and we need to close a hotel that was for 21 families with children to make it available for 2.2 23 single men in the middle of the winter, I mean those

are examples, health and safety related issues.

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay. Obviously we've
heard complaints, there's been articles written about
people that feel as if transfers that have been used
as a form of retaliation, they have complained about
conditions, they've complained about treatment,
they've complained about, you know just various
aspects of, of their, their shelter facility or
programming and, and then they were moved or they
received a transfer, can you say unequivocally that
that never happens?

STEVEN BANKS: It certainly should not happen, but I can say as I said before I, I did focus groups with people from Picture the Homeless, people from... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: Coalition of the Homeless, people from Safety Activist and VOCAL who gave me examples of things that were of concern to me and other leadership at the agency and that's why we were going to make some changes... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...you know I think... there
shouldn't be retaliation for requests, I think how we
were going to approach this would have addressed the

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concerns that clients had, let's see what the state regulation says and take it from there. I think the other issue that I just want to make sure we all have out in front of us, this is a complicated situation in which somebody says X is a problem in my room and X is actually a safety issue, for the resident its going to feel like they're being transferred if there's no other place... in, in retaliation if there's... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...no other place they could stay in that... in that building but we... our approach was to avoid any second guessing of what the situations were and to be able to have a, a transparent transfer policy so people understand what's happening, we'll see... again we'll see what the state regulation says and see what we can do with what we're intending to do.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Right... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: I mean that's... [crosstalk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...and sit down with you too... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: ...what our legislation gets at is making sure that there's a very clear

# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 transparent written record as to why a transfer happens, as of now I don't believe that there... people 3 4 are given a very... [cross-talk] STEVEN BANKS: No, there are... there is 5 notification that's provided but obviously... [cross-6 7 talk] 8 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: That, that... [crosstalkl 9 STEVEN BANKS: ...we felt... [cross-talk] 10 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: ...what the cause is 11 12 and, and in a clear way so... because I think what we're hearing now is its hard to appeal it because 13 14 there's nothing in there in the administrative 15 transfer that specifies why you've been transferred 16 and so if you want to appeal it it's hard to say that 17 it would... that the agency was in the wrong if you don't know why, why the agency is saying they did it. 18 STEVEN BANKS: Under, understood but some 19 20 of these are for example... and again... [cross-talk] 21 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: They could be, yeah, 2.2 yeah, they could be for a good cause it's just we 23 don't know. 24 STEVEN BANKS: Right but I think... [cross-

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talk]

# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: I mean... [cross-talk] 3 STEVEN BANKS: ...for, for example I heard a lot of things in the focus groups I did with the 4 clients that, that raised concerns with me so 5 therefore I'm not... I'm not disputing your... the, the 6 7 substance of your question which is, is... are, are there mistakes that are made, some transfers that 8 occur for example are... you know when we're closing 9 some of the cluster units, I know there were disputes 10 about that. I get that there are other problems apart 11 12 from that kind of thing and that's why we wanted to 13 make some reforms... [cross-talk] 14 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: If there's a... [cross-15 talk 16 STEVEN BANKS: ...and that's why you want 17 to legislate and we're... [cross-talk] 18 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Right, there's a... [cross-talk] 19 STEVEN BANKS: ...trying to fix... [cross-20 talk] 21 2.2 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: ...good reason why a 23 transfer is happening... [cross-talk] 24 STEVEN BANKS: People should know...

[cross-talk]

1	COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE
2	CHAIRPERSON LEVIN:everyone ought to
3	know about… [cross-talk]
4	STEVEN BANKS:about it [cross-talk]
5	CHAIRPERSON LEVIN:it [cross-talk]
6	STEVEN BANKS:people should know about
7	it, I agree with that… [cross-talk]
8	CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: And is there a
9	process to appeal it?
10	STEVEN BANKS: There is a process to
11	appeal it, I can tell you however as [cross-talk]
12	CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: It goes to ECB or
13	that's a at, at HRA or at DHS?
14	STEVEN BANKS: You, you could request a
15	fair hearing, but I can tell you that I litigated and
16	lost in the second department, the question of
17	whether or not you get a pretransfer hearing or a
18	post transfer hearing. The… I'm sorry… [cross-talk]
19	CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Sorry, sorry [cross-
20	talk]
21	STEVEN BANKS:the first part [cross-
22	talk]
23	CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: I'm sorry it's at
24	OATH, is it OATH

1	COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE
2	STEVEN BANKS: No, it's a state
3	administrative hearing.
4	CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay.
5	STEVEN BANKS: But it's a post transfer
6	hearing because of the… prior to the ruling in that
7	case.
8	CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: So, there's no
9	injunctive relief or anything like that?
10	STEVEN BANKS: As I said the, the
11	[cross-talk]
12	CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: No [cross-talk]
13	STEVEN BANKS:process is defined by a,
14	a court case.
15	CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Yep.
16	STEVVEN: But let's again I, I don't
17	know what the state of regulations are going to say
18	[cross-talk]
19	CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: When are we expecting
20	those state regulations?
21	STEVEN BANKS: I thought this month but
22	as it turns out its going to be next month.
23	CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay. So, we should
24	sit down and talk about that, Council Member [cross
25	talk]

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STEVEN BANKS: Happy to... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: ...Espinal couldn't be here today but obviously he's interested in the matter...

STEVEN BANKS: Yep, happy to do that with both of you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay. And then I do want to ask about... in your testimony you spoke about capital needs a little bit and I just do want to ask you about, about that if you'd just give me one second here... what, what is the average span of time to complete capital... large capital projects, these are in tier two's for example that, that could be the source of long term violations, average span of time or a minimum and maximum time, is there a preference for, for urgent needs like roof repairs or plumbing, things that are, you know directly impacting clients daily experience?

STEVEN BANKS: Yes, I mean I can give you sort of a top line of it. So, for example there's 130 renovation projects, as I said there's 61 that are in design, 24 in construction, 45 that are in the planning stage. This is pretty expedited for these... this kind of capital project development, you know of

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those… for example of the 24 that are in
construction, you know eight of them are already 76
to 100 percent done that are being managed by, by, by
our agency and DDC. So, we're root moving pretty
rapidly, we've got a pretty focused tracking system
on getting these done and the kinds of problems that
you are focusing on are obviously the priority ones
for us to address whatever sort of in an urgent
matter. On the other hand, you know you take the
Bellevue building that's got a façade problem that's
been there for a long period of time [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: ...and we're working to fix it and meanwhile addressing inside the building to make sure the façade problem isn't causing any

challenges in the building.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay. And then lastly going from capital needs to human needs, we've heard from advocates in advance of this hearing that in... shelter conditions need to also include things like social workers, housing specialists that are able to affectively do their job under the new requirements, under city FHEPS, you know across the board, training for staff including trauma informed care and de-

escalation obviously which is important, expanded opioid treatment in shelters with community providers so those are all things that as we're talking about conditions in shelters we need to also be thinking of, of that as well and I know you do but we want to make sure that we keep a... you know a, a pretty vigilant eye on these things.

a good question to ask, it's, it's the reason why, you know we've invested about a quarter of a billion dollars in the not for profits because of all those years of disinvestment but it's not just disinvestment on the physical repairs, that investment includes the kinds of things that you're talking about in terms of, you know staffing and, and, and so forth so I think we're, we're on... you and I are on the same wavelength about the importance of both physical infrastructure and, and human, human needs.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, thank you

Commissioner very much for your time, I appreciate

it... [cross-talk]

STEVEN BANKS: Thank you for ... [cross-

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# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you... [cross-3 talk STEVEN BANKS: ...for your time as well and 4 for the work that both you and the Committee and 5 Council Member Salamanca in particular are doing. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Great, thank you. So, we have 23 people that are signed up to testify so 8 we'll keep a clock going for three minutes. The first 9 panel Jose Castillo, Laura Mascuch, Catherine 10 Trapani, and Giselle Routhier and Beth Hofmeister. 11 12 [off mic dialogue] 13 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, whoever wants 14 to begin. 15 JOSE CASTILLO JUNIOR: Good afternoon, my 16 name is Jose Castillo Junior. I'm speaking today for 17 Angela Castillo, she couldn't be here today. She... 18 [cross-talk] CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: If you can get a 19 20 little closer to the microphone that'd be great, thanks. 21 2.2 JOSE CASTILLO JUNIOR: I'm here today to 23 speak on behalf of Angela Castillo, she was the subject of a New York Times report on May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017 24

which highlighted what she believed to be retaliation

against her for making several complaints about the
issues that she had at her shelter. There are two
specific issues that occurred, one that originally
happened around a year earlier where she just asked
to have some repairs done like electrical outlet and
a toilet really was two of the main concerns she had,
in response to that she received an email from DHS
directly which said we have processed a transfer for
you. Immediately she responded as the article
highlighted where she said no, I don't want to
transfer I just want to have some issues resolved,
what's the appeal process? After that, that, that was
on a weekend actually, on Monday she was notified
around that time that she would be transferred, there
was no appeal process or rights given to her or any
notice provided before any of this. She called me, I
and I said look, I don't know what to do, we reached
out to Espinal's office, he was instrumental in
helping calm us down a little bit, figured out what
options there were, we realized there really wasn't
any one to give us any answers. So, that, that week
she moved before the Supreme Court in Kings County
for a temporary restraining order which the judge
granted stopping the transfer allowing them to kind

of bring a discussion to the table. After that she
was able to stay, there was a settlement that was
agreed where she can stay instead of being
transferred. Again, there are other there are four
children involved as well, we're talking about a ten-
year-old, two, two five-year olds at the time and now
she has a, a little 18-month-old. So, it would
immediately displace the family, didn't know where
she was going so luckily the judge issued a temporary
restraining order, settlement occurred and then
everything seemed to be fine. A couple of months
later, I think the Commissioner actually mentioned
the, the, the national grid issue, there was a second
issue. She was told that she would be temporarily
moved because of a national grid issue, she was told
it was temporary, everything was documented as
temporary but when she got to the facility at CAMBA
they said oh no, this is a permanent transfer, you're
not going back and that completely threw her off and
so what she did was she re-brought the action based
on a stipulation which says she's supposed to stay
there because it was supposed to be a temporary
transfer. A long story short, that also settled, she
went back. Unfortunately, its almost as if you have

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to go to court and navigate this entire system that...

it's not really friendly for a family... a single

mother with four children that was... that put a lot of

pressure on her. So, that's... I'm here to share her

story.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: And... sorry, if you don't mind me asking, her... well how is she doing now?

JOSE CASTILLO JUNIOR: She's doing okay but she's... its funny you say that because December 7th, this last Friday she was caught off guard and this is... also ties into the other part of the legislation which talks about the customer service training where... it seems like from a top down, we reached out to high levels of DHS individuals, none of them responded and the response... or the response that you get is... was completely... it was... it was overkill, it was really, really in a... in a sense taken aback to, to... some of the language that was used and... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

JOSE CASTILLO JUNIOR: ...of course all

that she, she can provide but I think today... on

December she was threatened with another transfer

because I guess that's the way you, you resolve

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issues is when you have a concern you're... and she sent an email on Friday, December 7<sup>th</sup>, thank you for asking that question... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

JOSE CASTILLO JUNIOR: ...which asked the people, hey, I want a DHS conference now because I don't want to be threatened again with another transfer, in response they ignored that and they set an internal conference and so I guess she's going to deal with that and she's going to hope that she can move out, right now she's working to try to get a voucher, she's been trying to do that for a long time...

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: How... if you don't mind me asking, how long has she been...

JOSE CASTILLO JUNIOR: Since 2014 I believe... 2014, 2015 so it's been a while.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Then she should... I mean she's supposed to be getting a voucher after 90 days.

JOSE CASTILLO JUNIOR: Well she was... at one point she was working and fortunately there were so many turnovers with the housing specialist and with the facility I think if I'm not mistaken this

# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE 1 2 was a BEDCO run facility now its run by another facility... [cross-talk] 3 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Uh-huh... [cross-talk] 4 5 JOSE CASTILLO JUNIOR: ...company so there 6 was a lot of turnover and, and every time someone new 7 comes in its like no one knows what to do, no one ... they all... they're getting up to speed... [cross-talk] 8 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: So, she's been in 9 shelter for three of four years? 10 11 JOSE CASTILLO JUNIOR: Yes... 12 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Four years? 13 JOSE CASTILLO JUNIOR: Yes. 14 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: With no... with no 15 voucher? 16 JOSE CASTILLO JUNIOR: With no voucher, 17 well at one point she was working, right now... she was 18 told that she may qualify for a PHEPS so they're trying to see if that is a possibility, a PHEPS 19 20 voucher which is one where... based on her circumstances she may qualify for it, hopefully she 21 2.2 does and we'll see what happens with that. 23 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: So, please convey to 24 her that she's inspired legislation that's been put

forward today, we appreciate you testifying on her

behalf and she is bringing her story to light on
behalf of many others who this has happened to who's
stories, you know has not come to public attention
but she's doing this on behalf of a lot of other
people and you have my commitment that I'm I'll
happy to work with, with you or her on ensuring that
her I mean to me it's inexcusable that she does not
have a, a voucher yet or a, a path forward into
permanent housing after three or four years four
years and that's the responsibility of the city, of
DHS, HRA and the social services agencies to make
sure that she's on that path and so to me it's, its
very frustrating to hear this and please convey our
regards to her.

JOSE CASTILLO JUNIOR: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you.

GISSELLE ROUTHIER: Hi, my name is

Gisselle Routhier, I'm the Policy Director at the

Coalition for the Homeless. We've submitted joint

testimony with Legal Aid, but I'll get it started. I

do want to top this off by mentioning that we hit a

new record for the number of people sleeping in

shelters as of October. Particular disturbing among

single adults we've now surpassed 17,000 single

adults sleeping in shelters each night as of August
and it shows no sign of abating at this point and
over the past three months the number of homeless
single adults has reached a new record high 21 times.
So, within this context we appreciate this hearing
looking at a comprehensive examination into shelter
conditions and upkeep. As the court appointed
independent monitors of the single adult shelter
system and the city appointed independent monitors of
the family shelter system, we gather a steady stream
of information about shelter conditions through in
person visits, joint inspections and resident
complaints. The most common issues we encounter fall
into a few broad categories and I'm going to talk
about a few of them now. The first one is large scale
capital needs. So, I want to thank you for, for
brining that up with the Commissioner. Many capital
needs that we've seen have been in the pipeline for
years and years and are still not completed. Not all
of the specifics are clear in the line and break down
in that OMB capital commitment plan but we're aware
of a few capital needs that are, are extremely urgent
and that we see in our the daily work that we do. A
lot of these we're are with respect to lease leaks.

roof particularly with roofs and plumbing, HVAC,
HVAC issues particularly with cooling and ventilation
in the summer and heating in the winter as well as
elevator breakdowns and we think those deserve
immediate attention. We also so we urge the city to
speed up progress on addressing those outstanding
physical plan issues. The other main issue is
reaching maintenance so, particularly with respect to
weekends and evenings just general cleaning and
maintenance of facilities is a huge thing that sparks
complaints to us. I'll particularly note that
bathroom cleanliness is an ongoing issue, every time
we go out either in the evenings or on the weekends
it's something that we almost always encounter and I
think that speaks to the need for additional staff
and, and regular cleaning particularly at sites that
help house a large number of people who are using a
lot of bathrooms and need that regular cleaning but I
also wanted to, to talk a little bit about the well-
founded concerns about just the general lack of
dignity that many people experience and feel when
they're living in the shelter system. We know that
shelters are not homes but some of the daily
conditions and practices serve to make the experience

of homelessness even more traumatic and dehumanizing
for individuals and families so as some such
practices as many of you may have heard of before
include requiring individuals to request toilet paper
every time they need to use the restroom, being
provided with low quality food, not enough food,
being denied second portions of food, and not being
provided with adequate laundry services, these are
just some examples of just daily conditions that
could be improved with respect to the dignity of, of
individuals living in shelters. And lastly, I just
want to emphasize more than anything that we cannot
continue to accept record homelessness in an ever-
expanding shelter system as an ongoing reality. We've
worked together with partner organizations many of
whom are here today and council members including
those on this committee, faith leaders and other New
Yorkers to push for the Mayor to build more housing
for homeless New Yorkers and we will continue to do
that, and we want to thank Council Member Levin and
Council Member Salamanca for being such strong
supporters of that.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you.

BETH HOFMEISTER: As Gisselle stated I'm
Beth Hofmeister, I'm from the Legal Aid Society and
we submitted joint testimony be with the Coalition
for the Homeless and I'm here to talk a little bit
more specifically about each of the bills. We thank
you all you both and everyone else who was here
earlier for your leadership in these issues in
general and other related legislation that you both
have put forward since you've been Council Members.
In regard to Intro 915 regarding the quarterly
reports, I think we've spoken about this offline, but
we are concerned about some of the unintended
consequences of the bills and we want to continue to
work with you on finessing the language to make sure
that we get it just right. As you know those are
primarily around how the information about where the
shelters are reported specifically the details around
the community boards and districts where they're
located. As an as a person an objective person I
completely understand why Council Members would want
to have that information and I don't think, you know
the people who are in this room are very thoughtful
and understand why that would be necessary and
helpful for the nurnoses of supporting the

communities. I think the unintended consequences of
that or when its public information who else has
access to that information and what their motivations
are for dealing with that. I think the stigmatizing
of homeless populations some of which was even
alluded to here at times when in the way that
people were talking about, you know what its like for
our clients and our community members to go through
this experience is a very real thing and I think
there can be some unintended risks that happen when
certain people can get a hold of that information and
want to use it for the purposes of targeting certain
communities, we've seen that happen in various
communities unfortunately over the past couple of
years and I think that it because sometimes
unintentionally we found it unintentionally prevent
the opening of new shelters. I think there are ways
that we can all work together to get over these
barriers but I, I want to make sure that we just
touch on them as, as the impossible issues. Similarly
in Intro 1110 just the… regarding the reporting
requirements because H DV shelters and locations
where individuals with HIV/AIDS are living are you
know those very strong confidentiality concerns even

as someone who advocates on behalf of people in
domestic violence shelter I don't know where those
shelters are, its very important that they stay
extremely confidential and any risk that we have of
opening up the locations of, of those facilities is
could really put those clients and those people at
risk so we just want to make sure that those are
being taken into consideration within the larger
context of those bills. Regarding transfers,
obviously and I wish he hadn't left because we would
be happy to work with him on the issues that Miss
Castillo is facing but 1232, 1233 and 884, those
related to shelter transfers. We really can
underscore that as with anything related to the
extremely tight capacity that's when shelters are
very tight the breakdown in all systems begins to
happen and that is also seen with transfers. So, its
continues to be important to focus on affordable
housing and focus on getting people into things like,
you know permanent housing, supportive housing which
just to reiterate is different than shelter. Again,
to make sure that people can there can be a little
bit of room to negotiate when people actually need to
transfer because they're requesting it or when as

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administration? Okay.

Commissioner Banks was talking about, they literally don't have room for a certain population, they have to shut down a whole shelter to transfer it over, those things wouldn't have to happen as much. Thank you again for the opportunity to testify.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you Beth. Just very quickly, is somebody from the administration here?

BETH HOFMEISTER: I didn't think so.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Anyone from the

BETH HOFMEISTER: If we have his contact information, we're happy to follow up.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay...

BETH HOFMEISTER: The man who testified.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you.

CATHERINE TRAPANI: Okay. Good afternoon

Council Member Levin, Council Member Salamanca. My

name is Catherine Trapani, I am the Executive

Director of Homeless Services United. I'm going to,

you know briefly go through, I've submitted more

detailed written testimony but I think that the scope

of today's hearing is really focusing on the

wellbeing of folks that are living in shelter and

there are two things that, that we can do to make
sure that, that things improve and that we're, we're
staying the course with the promised reform and that
is actually delivering the promised funds to improve
conditions in shelter. Commissioner Banks spoke
extensively about the capital commitment and other
dollars for services and so on. So, lets make sure
that that money actually gets out the door and in the
hands of providers to implement so that's the first
thing that you could do to make a tremendous
difference in, in the way people experience shelter
services. And then the other thing that you can do is
to do everything that you can to put up enough new
both shelter and permanent housing to ease the
capacity crisis, you know we've talked a little bit
about transfers, we've talked a lot about conditions.
I think that you wouldn't need to transfer people
quite so much if the first placement was the best
placement and the only way to do that is to make sure
that there's sufficient shelter capacity citywide so
to make sure that when someone is presenting at
intake with their kids that they're really is a
vacancy in the in the area where their children are
alroady onrolled in school for example. Other kinds

of transfers that I know people experience as
retaliatory related to conditions in the shelter. If
the provider in that shelter doesn't have the
resources to cure the condition that makes the client
want the transfer the only way to actually help that
person is to move them and that no one is happy when
that happens, right and so I, I think we really need
to focus on, on the dollars and cents that can make
all of the reforms that Commissioner Banks spoke
about real and operational on the ground. The last
report HSU got was that there were over 400 contract
amendments still pending somewhere in the
registration process that was holding up necessary
funding to restore services and, and repairs. So, so
that is hugely important. I'm going to speak
specifically with respect to easing the capacity
crisis and, and siting new shelters. I echo the
concerns that Beth just shared about the unintended
consequences of Intro 915, I completely get that the
intent is actually quite the opposite, it's to spur
development in, in districts that don't have
sufficient shelter capacity but I think that, you
know when information is deployed and put in the
wrong hands sometimes the opposite can happen so we'd

love to work with you on how to finesse that. With
respect to the bills on transfers I think that the
information and the transparency to clients would go
a long way to improving their experience but again,
you know if you really want to get at the issue let's
make it so that transfers aren't necessary as often
in the first place and then also work of course with
the city and state on evolving regulations to make
sure that any Local Law that we do put into place
actually strengthens the regulation rather than
perhaps conflicts. And if I may just really quickly
say thank you for Intro 1110 that would invest
additional services and housing specialists in
shelters, we certainly need as Council Member Levin
you noted earlier in this hearing conditions aren't
just about bricks and mortar but are really about
services so the intent of 1110 I think is really
great but I, I share the reporting concerns that,
that Beth pointed out about shelter locations. And
finally, with respect to the customer service
training on Intro 883 we absolutely support new
training. I actually just last Friday did a training
on customer service in shelter, I would love to be
able to do more of that. For us it's a it's a

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resource issue and we're happy to share our curriculum with the council and brainstorm ways to make sure that more enhanced training can be deployed system wide. So, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you.

LAURA MASCUCH: Good afternoon Chair Levin and Council Member Salamanca. My name is Laura Mascuch and I'm the Executive Director of the Supportive Housing Network of New York and on behalf of the Network I appreciate this opportunity to talk about Intro 915. As you know we're a membership organization representing over 200 non-profits throughout the state that own and operate supportive housing. Supportive housing is permanent affordable housing that is... with embedded social services to help address and reintegrate individuals and families and youth back into the community who have special interest social issues such as mental health, substance abuse, HIV/AIDS and really rely on the supportive housing to leave chronic homelessness. So, we're very grateful for the city's NYC 15/15 commitment to create 15,000 new units and are very thrilled with the Council's budget addition this past year to move up that production from 500 to 700 units

to accelerate the plan. As you know Intro 915
specifically requires DSS to report on the number of
congregate and scattered sites, supportive units in
each council district and community district and
while we appreciate and understand the importance of
the transparency, we believe that reporting
supportive housing in this context will in effect
hinder development. This, this Intro 915 can be used
to buttress the notion that supportive housing is a
negative asset in communities and 30 years of
experience and developing and running supportive
housing speaks to the contrary as do numerous
studies. Not only does supportive housing accomplish
the social good of ending homelessness amongst the
most vulnerable of New Yorkers who are otherwise
cycling the streets, shelters, psychiatric
institutions, and hospital beds; supportive housing
residences also create deeply affordable housing for
the community as most residents set aside 40 percent
of the units and supportive housing development also
creates jobs with both construction and for the
individuals who work in those buildings. Based on the
Networks extensive experience assisting our members
with supportive housing development we are afraid

that 915 would impede that development. The reporting
requirement will result in communities and council
districts shutting their doors to additional
residences, stakeholders that have supportive housing
in their districts will look at numbers out of
context and declare a moratorium on new supportive
housing. In our 30-year history this has occurred as
certain community boards have refused to hear
proposals on residences and slowed or stopped
development in those areas and opposition to
supportive housing often stems from stigma,
misinformation and fear however once a supportive
housing residence opens the communities fears almost
always disappear as the residents blend into the
fabric of the neighborhood. And I would just like to
encourage, we gave you a one pager to maybe take a
more positive approach in that LA is taking with
everyone in LA where each Council Member has pledged
to take a chunk of that goal and to work to ensure
that units are developed in their district and this
is through really education, forums, identifying
sites within the community and working with faith
based organizations and we really want to see in this
legislation if it is to move forward what is the real

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incentive for communities to take supportive housing as the answer to chronic homelessness. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you so much to this entire panel. Laura to your last point I see Brenda Rosen is here from Breaking Ground and we... really excited to be doing a large scale breaking ground project at 90 Sands Street in my district which will be about 300 units of supportive and 200 units of permanently affordable, the former Jehovah witness dormitory building... [cross-talk]

LAURA MASCUCH: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: ...and we did a tour of the building a couple of... a couple of months ago and looked out over basically looked... like looked out towards City Hall and you couldn't... there's... I don't think there's any better views in, in New York City than from, from the top of this building and I'm excited that it will be for supportive housing and... [cross-talk]

LAURA MASCUCH: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: ...we got to work with the community to make sure that it... that its welcomed and that their concerns are addressed but we at the Council supported it with capital dollars so I want

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to thank the Speaker, Speaker Corey Johnson for doing that and, and we're excited about it and, and so, you know hope that, that every district is, is fortunate enough to have such an investment in, in long term permanent affordable and supportive housing... [crosstalk]

LAURA MASCUCH: Right... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you, I'm going to turn it over to my colleague Rafael Salamanca.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you

Chair Levin. First I want to thank you all for

testifying, I, I really respect the work that you all

do and as, as you know in the last couple of months

I've been focusing on how to figure out how to get

individuals who are ready for independent living how

to get them into permanent housing and that's,

that's, that's important to me but also as a... as a...

as a former community board two member I understand

that there are certain communities such as the one

that I represent that are doing more than their fair

share when we're talking about homelessness and

homeless shelters in their districts and there are

more affluent communities with their representatives

who may come here and speak about how we're going to

reduce the number of homeless families or homeless
individuals but are not doing their part in their
communities and I feel that this report, this
reporting mechanism will highlight that and you know
will, will take that argument from them. something
that I want to point out, Intro 915 and, and 1110
there is no intent at all to include addresses in
when reporting and I and especially domestic
violence, I, I understand the sensitivity of that, I
know I have a few domestic violence shelters in my
in my district and I don't know where they're at, you
know but they do come meet with me to, to, to seek
support which we do when we allocate the funding. So,
that's just something that I do want to point out.
And then finally, normally when a non-for profit is
going to come in and build in a in a in a community
they normally seek the support of a of the local
community board and the local member, they actually
ask for a lot of support, they make a presentation at
that local community board and if we're and when
they are talking about supportive housing such as I
know that Breaking Ground is here and I don't know if
they're going to speak, you know when, when I first
got elected the maybe two years ago I approved one

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of the biggest projects in my district, where over

180 units were for, for, for supportive housing which

Breaking Ground will be the landlord and Community

Life will be the provider... [cross-talk]

LAURA MASCUCH: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: ...I mean this project went through intense scrutiny, it went to the community board, it had many hearings here, we had a big ground breaking, everyone in the community knows that there's going to be supportive housing in that building, it was advertised and, and I, I, I do not see the stigma there, actually I think it's a benefit for the community not to mention that that project 100 percent of it will be affordable, mixed income and so therefore I just feel and, and we can continue to have conversations, I feel that communities should know what's in their districts. We can have conversations about addresses, I think that maybe that's a different conversation, there's a sensitivity with... to that and there's a stigma to that but I can understand that but every non for profit that wants to build in a community goes to the local community board and they seek a letter of support. The only circumstances are when we're

talking about domestic violence so I think the community board knows where it's at and its only appropriate if communities know how many of these programs they have in their communities when we're, we're having conversations about fair share. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much to this panel and I look forward to working with you, I know the ... obviously we have covered a range of issues today so all of them deserve their... you know their own time and so we look forward to working with you throughout the, the rest of... maybe not for the rest of this year because we're almost at the holiday break but, but obviously in the... in the next year on, on all these issues because we can and we should be doing better than, than we are today so thank you. Thanks. Next up Jennifer March... Jennifer March from Citizens Community for Children; Randi Levine, Advocates for Children; Sasha Alexander, Silvia Rivera, Law Project; India Rodriguez, Silvia Rivera Law Project and Brenda Rosen from Breaking Ground. Whoever wants to begin.

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SASHA ALEXANDER: Hi you all, good

afternoon, members of the General Welfare Committee. Thank you for holding this hearing. My name is Sasha Alexander, I've been before you many times to testify on behalf of the Sylvia Rivera Law Project [clears throat] excuse me... and specifically our communities of trans and gender non-conforming folks who are low and no income in New York City particularly trans and gender non-conforming people of color so we've had a shelter organizing team that's formed as a result of the alarming safety issues many of which some of the introductions you created I actually addressed so we were very excited to see that. We also know though that TGNC people are, are disproportionately treated with discrimination and harassment and violence in the shelter system and so our... on our own we've been creating our own know your rights materials and releasing those to the community and what we've found is that... you know as community based organizations we shouldn't even have to be the ones releasing this information to the community that... this can... this information should be posted and made available so again we appreciate a lot of the introductions that you all have made and so in terms of 883 we're... we

were excited to see that trading would occur and, and
the amount of which however we felt that twice enough
was not enough and India will expand upon that. We
also felt that in terms of 884, providing a monthly
report to the Speaker on transfers was great however
we didn't know if there was also the ability to do
the same with grievances or if that's already
happening and if we report this issue to City Council
on those. We feel like grievances and transfers are
really related and a lot of times there's issues that
our members have filed grievances for that haven't
been addressed and as people already testified,
they're retaliated against as a result. I know folks
raised issues with 915 in terms of listings, I think
we do feel like that information has not been
accessible enough to the community members who need
it and actually we were wondering if that was going
to happen if something could be in print as a lot of
our community members don't have access to a
computer, there's not computers on sites in the
shelter system and that would guarantee more people
would be able to see it. In terms of 110 or I'm
sorry, 1110, we felt like this was one of the most
helpful tools in terms of requiring reporting on

housing specialists and goals and time tables but we
weren't sure, will the Commissioner really have the
capacity to assess all of these and provide adequate
support because the burden is really falling on our
community members to do the research, to do the
advocacy and to do their own monitoring or on our
organizations. In terms of 1232, a lot of our members
were disappointed to know that this didn't already
exist and you know in terms of posting signage we
feel like it's critical in all languages for our
folks and we do want to point out that many of our
members have disabilities including vision and that
accommodations should be made to make sure the
information that is being shared visually is shared
verbally with folks who might need that. We also
appreciated the specificity of what will be posted
and wanted to share that we were shocked that
information on grievance forms would not be included,
they're supposed to be available in every shelter,
there's been a major issue with grievance forms not
being available in the shelter and finally just to,
to speak about 1233, we felt this was also critical
in terms of a lot of people in our community having
transfers used against them and or being transferred

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because of the safety issues we face and feeling that as other folks have said there's some very kind of cruel and unusual treatment in that transfer process in terms of how the... what the person knows about where they're going, there's supports to actually get to the site and so again I just want to thank you all for your time today and if you want to speak more with our shelter organizing team or about how this is impacting trans and gender non-conforming communities we really want to speak with you so thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you Sasha.

Sorry, before the next... I just want to be clear, is there... is there anybody here representing the administration or communicating back to the administration? Anybody at all? Okay, yeah, okay, thank you. Go ahead.

INDIA RODRIGUEZ: Good afternoon members of the City Council, my name is India Rodriguez. My gender pronoun is she, her, ayah and I'm an active member of the Sylvia Rivera Law Project and one of the leaders in the shelter organizing team, the prison advisory committee. I'm a transgender HIV activist currently residing in East New York. As per Intro 883 I feel two trainings per year would not be

sufficient to address the complex needs of folks
within the shelter setting that either have long
standing mental health or histories of trauma
particularly when inefficiencies arise coping or
navigating within a shelter setting. I feel that
qualified licensed staff need to be in place to work
closely with clients as well as staff in the shelter
setting to thoroughly implement a trauma informed
approach and maintain professionalism and
proficiency. As per Intro 1110, I'm in support of
this I'm in support of this particularly because I
am a member of I am a member and a client of Housing
Works and as a person that struggles with HIV and
stuff, I presently live in a scatter site apartment.
Part of my lease agreement was that there was a case
management component to my lease agreement and part
of that component was to assist me in navigating and
accessing and you know giving me resources and the
help that I needed and the support that I needed to
be able to eventually transition out of transitional
housing into permanent housing unfortunately that has
been nonexistent at all, at all. The only time she
comes around the, the housing developer comes
around is when there's an audit and her, her folders

need to look a particular kind of way which is sad
and very frustrating, you know I go to school, I have
a partner that has developmental delays, I'm his
guardian, I'm the only one sole provider for my for
my partner and it just like magnifies my situation,
you know I've been here already two years, I'm at the
end of my lease agreement and the only response I'm
getting from these staff members is that listen
you're at the end of your lease agreement
unfortunately you have to move out and you need to go
to HRA and tell them that you need an emergency
placement in our SRO. Part of the reason why I'm HIV
positive, many, many years ago before they
implemented all these changes where now you could go
into a housing based on gender identity was because
that, that was nonexistent, I was thrust into a
shelter on Wards Island subsequently I was raped and
that's why I'm HIV positive now. So, going into a
shelter setting is a big trigger for me, you know
it's very traumatic for me, you know so I've been
doing all the footwork, I've been doing as much as
possible but you know the looming threat of the
possibility of being homeless is there, you know and
implementing this would be wery beloful because it

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actually gives... there's oversight and holds people accountable in these positions to do their job basically. So, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much.

Thank you for the RANDI LEVINE: opportunity to speak with you. My name is Randi Levine and I'm Policy Director of Advocates for Children of New York. Advocates for Children focuses on providing students with a high-quality education with a particular focus on students from low income backgrounds. We're proud to house the New York State Technical and Education Assistance Center for Homeless Students which works on several thousands of cases each year regarding the educational needs of students in temporary housing in New York. I agree with my colleagues who earlier talked about the importance of maintaining school stability and whenever possible placing families in shelter in the same community as their children's school. Given the number of families, however, who are being placed in a different borough from the school of their youngest children it's also important to have a transparent process for transferring to a shelter closer to school. While there is currently a process for DHS to

approve shelter transfers for reasons related to
children's education, the availability of such
transfers and the process to request one is not well
publicized. As a result, families and even shelter
staff often do not know about the availability of
transfers for school related reasons or how to
request such a transfer. We have seen the positive
impact of school-based shelter transfers. For
example, we requested a shelter transfer for a family
whose children attended a school in Brooklyn but had
been placed in a shelter in the Bronx, the bus picked
up the children at 5:10 in the morning and did not
drop them off until 6:30 in the evening. The long
commute was taking a toll on the children. After we
reached out to DHS, DHS granted a transfer to a
shelter in Brooklyn vastly reducing the children's
commute and making it possible for them to stay in
their original school. We have another case example
in our testimony as well in our written testimony.
However, these families did not know that they could
ask for a shelter transfer until they were connected
with Advocates for Children. While DHS may not be
able to transfer every child, who would benefit from
being closer to school, its important for families to

know that shelter transfers for school related
reasons are possible and to know the process. We
appreciate that Intro 1232 would require shelters to
post signs with information for families about
shelter transfers. We recommend that the Council
amend this bill to include the process for requesting
transfers for school related reasons on these signs.
And our written testimony has included recommended
language to add to Intro 1232 for this purpose. Our
testimony also makes a number of additional
recommendations to help students and children living
in shelters. To go through a few of them; the city
should increase the number of bridging the gap social
workers from 69 to 100 and baseline the funding. The
city should launch an education support center at
PATH and ensure that Department of Education staff
meet with every family applying to shelter to discuss
their educational options, where their children are
going to go to school and how to get there. The city
should amend its child care plan to make all children
living in shelter eligible for subsidized child care
so that no child living in shelter is left out of
early learn programs. And our written testimony
contains several additional recommendations for

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ensuring that children and students living in shelters can access the child care and educational supports they need to be successful and to stop this cycle of poverty and homelessness. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much.

JENNIFER MARCH: My name is Jennifer March, I'm the Executive Director of Citizens' Committee for Children and in the interest of time because many of my colleagues have really... my testimony would echo many of the things that Randi and previous colleagues have said. I'm going to focus exclusively on, on two specific things. In terms of Intro 884 and 915 I would preface my remarks by saying that Citizens' Committee for Children over 25 years has built the largest municipal database on children and families in the country so we do believe in the power of data and we're looking forward to working with you to ensure the data is collected in a way that helps us not only understand the needs of who are risk of homelessness and homeless but what is happening in the system overall. I'm relieved that Council Member Salamanca has said that identifying information on location wouldn't be included in the bill. I think that that will help and I would urge

the Council to focus as well on other in addition
other data collection efforts on demographics and
program information that would help us assess how the
city is making progress both at preventing families
from coming into the shelter system, addressing their
needs while in shelter and ensuring that they're not
only in purpose built shelters but achieve safe,
stable, permanent housing. I've listed a couple of
ideas in the testimony but there are two in
particular that I'll raise right now. First is that
DHS has the capacity to produce for us a demographic
profile of who homeless families are to identify age,
race, gender of the adult household head, his or her
education level and work status as well as the number
and age range of children in, in the household. This
type of information would actually help us understand
whether or not the shelter system has the capacity to
support children and families while in shelter and
also more importantly once they move to permanent
housing ensure that we're connecting that family to
essential community supports. As well we would
encourage exploration of collecting information on
the percent of young children in shelter that are
enrolled in early education, after school and summer

programs, there's a wide network of supports
available for children and families in this city and
unfortunately often times our homeless families are
not aided sufficiently to connect to the things that
exist that reduce social isolation and promote
wellbeing. And then lastly, I would say we have to
also focus on the urgent need to improve the
conditions in hotels. I know that we don't want
hotels to be a permanent option but there might be in
fact time limited, cost effective things that we
could do to ensure that families in hotels have
access have laundry, nutritious food, recreational
facilities and transportation. Again, to reduce their
social isolation and really acknowledge that these
are human beings living in rooms they must move from
every 30 days and its really just incredibly
problematic. And then last but not least, I look
forward to working with the City Council and our
colleagues to make sure that Council plays an
essential role to help New Yorkers embrace who in
fact is homeless, these are young mothers with young
children and they desperately want to regain
stability and benefit from a safe home and to be part
of a community and on that note in addition to

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supporting Council Member Salamanca's bill to increase set asides as well as Hevesi bill to establish a permanent rent, rent subsidy. I would encourage us to all work together to make sure that we could have resources at the state or local level to embed a community-based service coordinator in communities in multi service organizations that currently serve families and children to make sure while in shelter and once permanent housing is achieved that we're connecting families to the things that support wellbeing. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much for that testimony, I look forward to working with you as well moving forward with this.

Chairman Levin and Council Member Salamanca, nice to see you both. My name is Brenda Rosen, I'm President and CEO of Breaking Ground, New York City's largest developer and operator of supportive housing for low income and chronically homeless New Yorkers. I also serve as the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Supportive Housing Network of New York and as a board member of Homeless Services United so we're grateful for the opportunity to testify before the Committee

on General Welfare regarding Intro 915. Breaking
Ground currently operates over 20 buildings, more
than 4,000 units of permanent and transitional
housing in Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx and Queens
and has a development pipeline of more than 1,000
housing units over the next five years. We also
manage the street outreach program, Street to Home in
Brooklyn, Queens and Midtown Manhattan, which
connects the most entrenched long-term homeless
individuals with housing and other critical services.
Breaking Ground operates programs and housing,
housing in the council districts of almost every
member of this Committee. Your commitment, your
partnership makes our work and our crucial and
crucially our success possible. Together over the
last 28 years, with your support, we have helped over
14,000 people escape homelessness including veterans,
seniors, artists, youth aging out of foster care,
those living with addiction and chronic illness and
many more. The city the city is facing a serious
homelessness and affordable housing crisis. To reach
our shared goals of bringing people off the streets
and into housing, we need to strengthen every part of
the continuum of services, services, including street

outreach, emergency shelters, transitional housing
and permanent supportive and affordable housing. The
ability to deliver this continuum of services from
street to home, relies heavily on community support.
To get there we have had to overcome countless
misconceptions and loads of opposition over the
years. However, through strong collaboration with key
community stakeholders, such as East Brooklyn
Congregations and South Bronx Churches, along with
you and your colleagues across the city, we have been
able to increase community engagement and education
and overcome community fears. Communities that once
feared us, now see us as strong assets. But, still
there's a lot of work to do. Most people still don't
understand the need for or the extraordinary benefits
of supportive housing. The proposed Intro 915 bill
has the potential to set us backwards. This bill
treats supportive housing as different and distinct
from other types of permanent affordable housing,
which only, only serve to further stigmatize it as
undesirable and perpetuate the fears we've all worked
so hard to change. Two goals of the 15/15 plan, to
create 15,000 new units of supportive housing, were
to streamline development and improve community

engagement for new housing. This bill does not
address those aims, instead creates a new reporting
requirement that would seem to label supportive
housing as a negative for communities across New York
City. This will inevitably slow or halt the
production of new supportive housing units along with
much needed affordable housing in community boards
and council districts across the city. Rather, our
focus should be on educating the community on the
benefits of supporting housing. Supportive housing is
a proven positive, ending chronically homeless
chronic homelessness, adding affordable housing to
the community, improving property values, reducing
crime and creating jobs. Breaking Ground and our
partners in the supportive housing sector often
include community assets, such as storefronts that
are home to new retail or community-based
organizations, meeting spaces that can be used by
community members and local precincts, community
gardens and public plazas that increase green space
and community focused programming that engages with
the neighborhoods in around our residences.
Requiring reporting of unit counts without other
context, will lead some community boards and council

districts to call for delays or even a freeze in the
siting of shelters and supportive housing. It's
happened before, and we fear it will happen again and
that cannot come at a worse time. Last year the
Council requested that we accelerated that the
funding be accelerated to produce new supportive
units, from 500 to 700 per year. We applaud that
goal. To achieve it, it will need new partnerships
between communities and supportive housing developers
and we have seen such partnerships succeed time and
time again. This bill, however, will make our work
with communities more difficult. So, we urge the
Council to encourage more collaboration between
communities and supportive housing developers so that
project siting and construction can happen faster.
Doing so will build momentum to help move people out
of shelters and off the streets to permanent homes,
paired with onsite services that they need to remain
stable in housing. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you. Council Member Salamanca.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you Mr. Chair. Again, I want to thank you all for coming and testifying. I want to congratulate you guys on, you

know really telling your story. Just to tell you a
little bit about the work that I'm doing in my
Council District when it comes to LGBT working in
partnership with Council Member Ritchie Torres, we
allocated half a million dollars to destination for
tomorrow to provide a safe space for the LGBT
community and not too long ago, about a year ago I
approved the project of 1490 Southern Boulevard which
is the SARA program, 30 percent of those units SARA
is for senior housing, 30 percent of those units are
for homeless seniors which there will be a not for
profit there and the other 70 percent would be for
seniors making 60 percent of the AMI or below but
what's interesting about that, that project is that
we have a community set aside and with the LGBT
network will be moving in there in my district. So,
there's just two, two projects that we worked on
recently really to, to ensure that we have a safe
space for the LGBT community. And then, you know just
to go back to my comments, the bill 915 and 1110 does
not require that addresses of, of where supportive
housing or these homeless shelters are, it that,
that reporting, that mechanism, that, that
information was not required there and then in going

back to Breaking Ground, you know we do great work together, I've seen the work you've done in my community, we met not too long ago and I go back to that project Las Anthral where it's over... a little under 1,000 units and you went to multiple layers to get community support, the community knows that that project is there and you've gotten full support from that community. The whole basis of this bill is just to inform the community of what's in their community and allow us who are oversaturated with shelters to, to go to our colleagues and say you need to do your part other than sit here and talk about we're going to decrease homelessness, well you can do your part by opening up your doors in your communities. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you Council

Member Salamanca. I want to thank this panel for all
the good work that you do, and I look forward to
continuing to work with all of you so that we can do
a better job. Thanks. The next panel Talia Gruber,
Towaki Komatsu, Raysa Rodriguez, Nicole McVinua and
Barry Campbell.

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, whoever wants to begin.

NICOLE MCVINUA: Good afternoon Chair Levin and Council Member Salamanca. My name is Nicole McVinua and I am the Policy Analyst at Urban Pathways. On behalf of the organization thank you for the opportunity to testify on Intro 915 today. Urban Pathways is a nonprofit that provides services to chronically homeless individuals through a unique combination of street outreach, safe havens, extended stay residences, permanent supportive housing and employment programs. Our programs engage homeless adults to come inside, and to succeed and thrive as they move forward. We want to expand our capacity to serve the... to serve the most vulnerable New Yorkers and in order to do so we need to open additional program sites. The most difficult aspect of this process is siting locations and gaining approval from the local community. We recognize that Intro 915 has good intentions of encouraging siting in districts where supportive housing is lacking. However, we share the fears of HSU, Breaking Ground, the Network and others that its intended effect will actually be ... that the opposite will occur of its actual intended

effect. Those who view the numbers out of context are
likely to use them as a bolstering reason to resist
supportive housing and homeless services in their
community. this could lead to a chilling effect on
siting, making it impossible to find locations to
build critically needed supportive housing and safe
havens. The council has shown unwavering support of
supportive housing through the NYC 15/15 commitment,
we thank you for the support and we do not want to
see an inability to site hinder the Council's
accelerated timeline of 700 units a year. Further,
reporting out on the number of these different types
of housing sites together could increase
misunderstandings about these different models. For
instance, with the city's commitment to close cluster
sites, we want to see these numbers going down while
simultaneously we want to see the number of
supportive housing units going up. Reporting these
numbers out together could easily cause confusion
around what constitutes a good or a bad number or
what models we want to see increasing or decreasing
in districts and this could again lead to increased
resistance of supportive housing is accidentally
equated with cluster sites. As an alternative to

reporting numbers of supportive housing already in
each district, we would like to draw the committee's
attention to the successful pledge campaign in the
city of Los Angeles, another major city with a
growing homelessness crisis as Laura alluded to
earlier. LA has committed to building 10,000 units of
supportive housing and in order to meet this goal,
each of the city's Council Members has committed to
building a proportion of units in their district as
has created a spirit of everyone working together
towards a common goal and taking part in meeting the
city's needs. We believe this is an effective example
of how districts can come together to encourage more
supportive housing throughout the city rather than
pointing fingers. In closing, Urban Pathways opposes
Intro 915 for its negative potential impact on
siting. Thank you for the opportunity to testify
today.

TALIA GRUBER: Oh, we got it, great. Good afternoon and thank you to the Committee on General Welfare for holding this hearing. My name is Talia Gruber, I'm the Economic Empowerment Specialist at

the New York City Anti-Violence Project. I work on
financial stability with LGBTQ survivors of violence
many of whom have interacted with the DHS system and
I'm here to comment on several of the bills under
discussion to reflect some of the concerns shared by
my clients. Intro 883 as was discussed is a well-
intentioned bill that needs to be expanded to make it
effective. It is crucial that DHS be comprehensive in
outlining what these customer service trainings must
address and who will be providing them. Many of our
transgender and gender non-conforming clients have
been harassed, mis-gendered and outed as transgender
by security guards and staff in shelter. We have seen
several incidents this year where our clients,
particularly those who are transgender, women of
color, are denied entry by staff into shelters that
match their gender identity and when the react in
justified enmity, staff members have called the
police to have them removed from the premises. What
happened to Jasmine Healey was not an isolated
incident, it happens to our communities constantly.
Culturally competent trainings for staff members
needs to take into account the specific needs of
ICRTO communities especially of TCNC meanle of

color. DHS needs to include trainings on de-
escalation that specifically highlight conflict
resolution strategies that do not include calling the
police. When our clients have the police called on
them for matters that could easily be addressed
interpersonally, or when our clients have no choice
but to leave shelter because of negative interactions
with staff members that go unaddressed, our clients
are denied the basic human right to shelter. This
issue extends far beyond customer service training
and requires DHS to implement clear methods of
evaluation and accountability measures for shelter
staff. In regard to Intro 884 and 1232, problems as
many folks have stated here with transfers in
shelters extends far beyond issues with reporting and
appeals. At AVP, we continue to see clients who
require high levels of advocacy from us in order to
have their emergency transfer request taken seriously
and in a timely manner. We have had numerous clients
this year who were being harassed in shelter because
of their gender identity and were subsequently denied
valid and time sensitive emergency transfers putting
them at further risk of harm. Further, many of our
clients who are survivors of intimate partner

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violence often reside in homeless shelter when there's no space in DV shelter. As a result, their abusive partners are more easily able to locate them and when there is no knowledge, which there is not about how to get timely safety transfers or when DHS staff do not address these transfers swiftly, these clients are often forced to leave shelter or face increased risk of harm. It is crucial that safety transfers are evaluated in a more culturally competent and timely manner and that information about how to successfully request a transfer be more clearly available to shelter residents. Thank you for the work that you've done to implement necessary changes to the homeless shelter system.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you.

TOWAKI KOMATSU: Hi, I'm Towaki Komatsu,
I've testified to you previously. To begin my
testimony, I'll play an audio recording for you.
Earlier today there was Steven Banks of HRA
testifying to you yet again falsely, under oath. I
sent you an email while sitting in the chair to point
out to you what specifically he testified falsely
about. So, let's have everyone in this room hear what
Steven Banks had to say to me on December 14<sup>th</sup> in

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Brooklyn of last year. [audio recording playing] So, that's one audio recording I want to play for your benefit... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Sorry, if you could just summarize what that... I don't... I didn't hear it...

TOWAKI KOMATSU: So, the Mayor had a public Town Hall meeting on December 20... sorry, December 14<sup>th</sup> last year, I confronted Mr. Banks lawfully about the fact that I was assaulted in an Urban Pathways building because Urban Pathways subjected me to an illegal bait and switch with regards to a lease agreement, a binding lease agreement that I signed on February 16th in HRA's office at 33 Beaver Street. They forged my signature in a totally fraudulent lease agreement, they didn't allow me to reside in the specific apartment I signed that lease agreement for. I thereafter was assaulted, I got more than 15 punches to my left temple that I told you about previously in other meetings, I got a concussion from that, that concussion it prevented me from interviewing effectively for a job that would have paid me 450 bucks a day. I now have a federal lawsuit against the city as well as the New York State Supreme Court lawsuit. So, I've testified in

your meetings, I talked to Mr. Deutsch, Chaim Deutsch
about the fact that repairs aren't being made, people
in the building where I reside for military veterans
don't have a valid lease agreement. So, if Mr. Banks
said today that he doesn't people in buildings where
there's a risk, if I got 15 punches to my left temple
how exactly did, he testify truthfully. Also Nicole
Bramstedt she testified to you on April 24 <sup>th</sup> about
how Urban Pathways doubled doubles up people in
apartments and that causes roommate conflict, she's
now a member of the New York City Council so if she
admitted to you in a public hearing that she's
putting people in situations where they're subject to
potential harm why was she hired by the, the City
Council. So, here's my last recording for you. Sorry,
just give me one sec [audio recording playing] That
was an audio recording that I recorded from of
someone who works in the building where I reside, he
works for Urban Pathways, that recording was recorded
on December $12^{\text{th}}$ . So, if I'm sitting in this chair on
December 17 <sup>th</sup> , I told Mr. Deutsch that previously
during an earlier public hearing. I also testified to
Ritchie Torres who's a total fraudster, I testified
to him to his face in March, he told me that he

would have HPD make repairs, I told, told I'm sorry
I talked to Mr. Banks yet again on August 22 <sup>nd</sup> , he
told me that based on the complaints that I the
people have been making, repairs have been made.
There's black mold in, in, in an apartment on the
first floor of the building so one of the things
about NYCHA they talked about how there's lead in
buildings, there's black mold. So, if I'm reporting
violations on behalf of other tenants' things are
getting fixed and like I pointed out to you
previously tax payers are paying for this building,
where the hell is the oversight?

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Missed... the purpose of this hearing is to... I mean certainly around shelter conditions is, is a... is, is something so we... certainly we can follow up on, on... [cross-talk]

TOWAKI KOMATSU: And just to let... [cross-

TOWAKI KOMATSU: And just to let... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: ...those, those... [cross-talk]

TOWAKI KOMATSU: ...you know with regards to my testimony today, it really wasn't for you, it's for Federal Judge Lorna Schofield that I have this

federal lawsuit filed with who's going to... who is assigned to that case... [cross-talk]

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CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Sure... [cross-talk]

TOWAKI KOMATSU: ...so since this public hearing is recorded on video, this video recording is

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay.

going to be submitted to federal court.

TOWAKI KOMATSU: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Okay, thank you.

RAYSA RODRIGUEZ: Good afternoon, thank you Chair Levin, how are you? My name is Raysa Rodriguez, I'm Vice President of Policy and Planning at WIN. WIN is the largest provider of family shelter and supportive housing in New York City. Each year we serve about 2,700 families in New York City and what I find most telling and I'd like to share and start with is that about 60 percent of our clients are actually children. I won't share with you the numbers, I know you know the numbers inside out but we've been doing a lot of work from a policy standpoint figuring out what we like to push, right and work with our partners and we've been looking at what families and children need based on our data, right and when it comes to what families and children

need while they're in shelter, we have a good sense
of what they need. We, we need adequate tier two
capacity that is rich in services and trauma informed
care and beyond that in order to really ensure
housing stability we need an adequate supply of
affordable housing, right. And so, with partners
we've been looking at ways to strategically reduce
the number of barriers and roadblocks to those two
things which we know are incredibly in short supply
and so we're here to share and echo a lot of the
concerns that our partners have shared today about
Intro 915, 915 because while it is good intentioned,
we believe it does have a potential for increased
confusion, right. We share Salamanca's concerns and
values around fair share, we believe every community
in New York City has a responsibility for all of our
kids not just homeless kids, right, but we do think
that the reporting structure in this bill can lead to
increased confusion. I can tell you that in my role
part of what I do is kind of go out to communities
where we're opening up shelters and begin to build
bridges with community members, right and I can't
tell you the amount of confusion that there is around
who the homeless who homeless families are. right.

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What... how do we begin to demystify what it means to be homeless and begin to reduce a lot of the fears that exist at a community level and I think that the reporting bill or the bill as it stands can lead to only more confusion. So, we welcome the opportunity to really think of more effective ways to increase transparency and to really have a more effective reporting structure. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you so much. I want to thank this panel very much for your testimony and for calling to light very important issues and we'll continue to work with, with all of you in the coming year, we still have a lot of work to do so thank you. Next panel Peter Malvan, Wendy O'Shields, Jim Dill, Michelle DeMott and Jelaine Altino.

JELAINE ALTINO: Good afternoon.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Good afternoon.

JELAINE ALTINO: My name is Jelaine

Altino, I am representing the New York City Coalition
of Domestic Violence Residential Providers. It is a
pleasure to be here today to offer comments on Intro
1110. We are grateful to Council Member Salamanca and
the supporting Council Members of this bill for
proposing a creative and strategic plan to begin to

address the housing crisis that exists in New York
City. We recommend we commend the acknowledgement of
such a service gap for the homeless population as
described in the bill and would also like to
highlight the unique circumstances unique to our
system when discussing homelessness and domestic
violence. For years affordable permanent housing has
plagued clients residing in shelter, we understand
that this is a priority for many families in shelter
but for many others healing from their trauma
involves more than just securing permanent housing.
For a victim of domestic violence, the dedicated DV
shelters are places where survivors seek safety,
comfort and healing. Our shelters provide supportive
services utilizing client centered and trauma
informed approaches. The staffing at our agencies
undergo extensive training to ensure that the
services delivered to the families are of the highest
quality, aligned with the values embedded in said
practices. Currently many shelters do have dedicated
housing specialists on site, if having a housing
specialist in all temporary shelters were the
intended mechanism to carry out the goal of this bill
then we would ask that the bill provide an

opportunity for HRA to fund housing specialists that
would be employed by the agency in all DV shelters as
opposed to having housing specialists designated by
HRA operate within shelters. This would allow such
staff to work within the mission of the agency while
still addressing the service gap which has been
raised by this bill. The Coalition feels that this
consistency of service delivery by staff employed by
the individual agencies would ensure that housing
specialists are trained to the agency standards and
also and would also streamline the coordination of
care. We additionally ask for further clarification
on the requirement for training in quote, "proper
case management techniques" close quote. The
Coalition believes that any training needs to be
grounded in a thorough understanding of DV and
trauma. Though having a housing specialist at all of
the temporary shelters is an important piece to
combat the issues related to the housing crisis, the
regard to DV victims, the concern that may not all
lie in whether there is a housing specialist at a
shelter but rather the barriers that exist for our
clients in securing affordable permanent housing.
These barriers include but are not limited to finding

housing in a safe borough designated by HRA, through
information gathered from the client's initial
assessment; the real estate market in New York City;
the less than adequate voucher amounts available for
families to sustain housing; the unethical,
discriminatory landlord practices associated with the
stigma of being a D a victim of domestic violence;
and the cumbersome process a victim must endure and
comply with, while conducting their search and
piecing their lives together. These are just a few of
the barriers that limit our clients search and makes
for a longer process to secure an affordable
apartment. We also ask the Committee to consider the
largest reason for a lack of move outs into permanent
housing, which is the lack of affordable, affordable
housing as said earlier. Through this bill, the city
has a real opportunity to introduce a well thought
out approach to combatting the intersections of
homelessness and DV. We look forward to working with
the City during this hearing and hope by doing so, we
can promote the solidarity necessary to bring these
concerns to light and improve efficacy. We thank you
for your consideration and the opportunity to testify
today

2 CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you.

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WENDY O'SHIELDS: My name is Wendy O'Shields and I'm Safety Net Activist, Founder Member and a Housing Advocate. I'd like to call your attention to some pressing matters concerning the Department of Homeless Services. The City of New York Department of Homeless Services emergency shelters are funded by the United States HUD McKinney Vento dollars and are thereby contractually bound to enforce HUD McKinney Vento definitions policies and procedures at. HUD McKinney Vento homeless assistance act rapid rehousing to... rapid rehousing is done ... designed for US shelters to house homeless single adults, couples, adult families and families with minor children with the Housing First model. The HUD housing first model has independent, permanent housing and supportive housing components, each shelter residents should be assessed for the type of housing they are eligible. Homeless residents that do not require services should not be illegally relegated to supportive housing with no need present. New York City DHS, the funding you receive from HUD McKinney Vento for emergency shelters are not to be used for transitional housing, cease referring to

your DHS shelters that you receive this funding as
tradition as traditional housing transitional
excuse me, transitional shelters, they are emergency
shelters. NYC enforced the New York State Callahan
Consent to create et al. with extreme oversight to
the shelter standards. A sleeping room, in a single
occupancy in single occupancy sleeping rooms, a
minimum of 80 square feet per resident shall be
provided. Number two, in sleeping rooms for two or
more residents, a minimum of 60 square feet per
resident shall be provided. Number three, a minimum
of three feet which is included in the per resident
minimum shall be maintained between beds for aisles.
Number four, partitioned sleeping areas from the
areas shall be ceiling high and smoke tight. NYC
enforce the use of the Department of Homeless
Services involuntary transfer which has rights and
protections for the DHS shelter residents in lieu of
the DHS administrative transfer which has none.
Eliminate the HUD McKinney Vento reset, DHS
administrative transfer which occurs approximately
every 24 months for each DHS single adult resident.
Once the resident is transferred their McKinney Vento
24-month clock begins again. The Department of

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Homeless Services agency... an agency's culture of violence denial degradation of human right... of human beings is the DHS structure. This city agency thrives on abusing those they have... that they have in their care, the most vulnerable group of homeless residents are single adult women. Many, many immediate reforms are needed at the Department of Homeless Services to restore dignity of residents and to begin independent or supportive housing realities. Thank you.

MICHELLE DEMOTT: Good afternoon Chair

Levin. My name is Michelle DeMott and I am the Chief
of Staff to Mitchell Netburn at Samaritan Daytop

Village. On behalf of our organization, I appreciate
the opportunity to testify before you on Intro 915.

Samaritan Daytop Village is a comprehensive health
and human services agency with over 50 programs
across ten counties including New York City. We offer
a rich array of programs including treatment for
substance use disorder and behavioral health,
transitional and supportive permanent housing and
innovative services for veterans, homeless
individuals, women, children, youth, seniors and
families. Samaritan Daytop Village is one of the over

represented, represented by the supportive housing
network of New York. as you heard in the earlier
testimony, there are thousands of vulnerable New
Yorkers who rely on supportive housing. Additionally,
there are tens of thousands more in our New York City
shelters unable to find affordable housing, with
extensive lengths of stay in those shelters, awaiting
the availability of additional units of supportive
permanent housing. There is an affordable housing
crisis in New York City and we are appreciative of
the city's commitment to create 15,000 new units of
supportive housing over the next 15 years in New York
City, $15/15$ . We are even more appreciative of the
Council's recognition of the need and its request to
accelerate the production of supportive housing
units. As you are aware, Intro 915 requires that the
Department of Social Services submit to every Council
Member and community board and post on its website,
quarterly reports on the number of shelters and
supportive housing units. But the Council have or may
not be aware of is its unintended consequences of the
bill. While we understand the need for transparency
in government and the importance of tracking data, we
believe that for practical purposes it will in fact

2	hinder the development of the very units the Council
3	has requested to accelerate. The bill could be
4	construed to support the premise that supportive
5	housing is a negative something to be reported on and
6	contained. What we have seen at Samaritan Daytop
7	Village when siting our shelter locations has been
8	community opposition, fear and creates stigma and
9	NIMBY over and over again based on misinformation. We
10	have faced protests in community residents who have
11	angrily stated that violence and drug use has gone up
12	in their communities as a result of the homeless.
13	Residents have stated they feared for their elders
14	and their children with the placements of shelters in
15	their communities. The reporting required will likely
16	result in these communities and council districts
17	shutting their doors to additional residences
18	hindering the development of the additionally needed
19	housing. Having operated supportive housing units,
20	Samaritan Daytop Village has seen firsthand that it
21	is in fact a positive asset to communities.
22	Supportive housing accomplishes ending homelessness
23	for many of the individuals we serve in shelter.
24	Additionally, it has proven to increase property
25	values, create jobs both during construction and

permanently once the building is built, and it
creates affordable housing. The Council has indicated
its full support for the quick development of
supportive housing in order to address New York
City's affordable housing crisis. The Council should
avoid any measure that would hinder said development.
Community opposition in finding sites has
traditionally been the most difficult part of the
development process. Why make it unintentionally
worse? As a member of the Supportive Housing Network
of New York, we support their proposal to the Council
to follow an alternative approach based on an effort
put forth in Los Angeles, another city combating a
similar homelessness crisis. Formerly homeless
individuals and families have faced diversity and
stigma at every door, supportive housing provides
affordable housing for formally homeless people with
special needs. Why would we want to continue to
reinforce the stigma? Supportive housing is not only
effective for ending chronic homelessness, but it
helps to maintain long term housing stability by
providing ongoing supportive services. I would
respectfully ask, on behalf of Samaritan Daytop
Village, that this Committee oppose Intro 915. Allow

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us to continue to be on the forefront... on the front lines in partnership with you and your communities serving the most vulnerable New Yorkers. Thank you for this opportunity to provide this testimony.

JIM DILL: I thank the Chair and the Committee for the opportunity to be heard this afternoon. I'm Jim Dill, Executive Director of Housing and Services, Inc. We have three supportive housing projects in Manhattan and a 100 unit scattered site program in Upper Manhattan and in the Bronx. We've been operating supportive housing since 1988. We have two major concerns about possible unintended consequences of Intro 915. First, it puts supportive housing, the solution to homelessness on the same report as the perceived problem, shelters and cluster sites. People are going to look at the report, their going to see the shelters and the cluster sites and think we're part of the problem too and not part of the solution. Second, the potential stigmatizing of our tenants, this one really worries us. The proposed bill may effectively recast our resident's tenancy into just some kind of continuation of their former homelessness. Some of our special need's tenants have been with us for more

than 20 years but the proposed bill keeps their
housing on the report. I have to ask, when does it
end? Our tenants are always going to be forever
defined by the rock bottom period in their lives.
Forty percent of our tenants don't even need to be
homeless by just residing our projects are they going
to be thrown into the perceived problem too? Here's
who they are by project, in Manhattan CB six, up to
80 disabled vets with military service ranging from
Vietnam to Iraq. In CB nine up to 36 predominately
African American or Hispanic retired senior citizens.
In CB seven up to 22 predominately retired seniors
who have resided in their neighborhood for 20 over
23 years. These folks deserve to be honored and to be
cared for and should not be set up to be feared and
stigmatized. Overall, there's a lot for us to be
optimistic about, New York streamlining of how
supportive housing can be produced has opened many
new opportunities. IRS income averaging now allows
households with incomes up to 80 percent of AMI to be
eligible for a 60/40 project. We can now envision
projects that speak to community specific community
housing needs such as seniors or young families and
all kinds of intergenerational housing combinations.

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We want to do 60/40, so for every six supportive housing units that get delayed so do four affordable units. Times are exciting, but the barriers are still high. We think the unintended consequences of the proposed bill to create another barrier at the time when New Yorkers urgently need fewer barriers to housing. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you very much to this panel and thank you for all the great work that you're all doing, thank you. Next panel Trish Marsik, Services for the Underserved; Olga Rodriguez-Vidal, Safe Horizon; and last was unsigned, I don't know if...

[off mic dialogue]

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Oh, oh, oh okay. Okay and that will be the last panel. It's just you.

TRISH MARSIK: It's okay, I've done this before. Good afternoon Chair Levin. Thank you for hearing my testimony today on this very important issue. My name is Trish Marsik and I am the Chief Operating Officer for Services for the Underserved commonly referred to as SUS. SUS is a 40 year old human services organization that annually provides over 200 million dollars in services to 37,000 of our

city's most vulnerable citizens, this includes
individuals in recovery for mental illness,
individuals with developmental disabilities,
veterans, women and children who have experienced
domestic violence, people who have lost their homes
and individuals and families who have been
disadvantaged by poverty. On any given night in 2018,
SUS provided housing and shelter to more than 4,500
of these New Yorkers. Last year, over 600 individuals
moved from our shelters, treatment residences and
transitional housing into permanent homes of their
own. And 92 percent of SUS's permanent housing
residents maintained stable housing. SUS has a
successful track record of serving the residents of
41 of our city's 59 community boards. And with three
other partners, we recently were awarded the
opportunity to develop 2,400 units of supportive and
affordable housing in central Brooklyn. The bill
being proposed, requiring that the Department of
Social Services submit to every Council Member and
community board and post on its website quarterly
reports on the number of shelters, supportive housing
and cluster sites will have serious and perhaps
unintended consequences for providers such as SUS as

well as for the communities we seek to serve and for
whom these services may be much needed. While it may
highlight which communities may be shouldering a
disproportionate number of such facilities, it will
not prompt those communities with less representation
of these facilities to take on any greater
responsibility. As my colleagues have highlighted,
the bill may have unintended may unintentionally
present supportive housing in a negative light rather
than as a positive response to a need, a vehicle for
ending chronic homelessness; a means by which
affordable housing is brought to communities; and a
source for creating much needed jobs. Requiring that
supportive housing be reported to communities,
singles out this housing type as being in need of
scrutiny and oversight unlike other forms of
permanent affordable housing. This serves only to
perpetuate the myth and stigma surrounding supportive
housing that leads to unfounded fear and a lack of
embrace by communities. And we are grateful for this
Council's support in opening these facilities in
those places where we have them. we note that last
year, the Council requested acceleration of
production of new supportive housing from 500 to 700

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units per year, in acknowledgement that the need is that pressing. With this proposed bill, community boards and council districts may declare a systemic moratorium rather than the individualized support we consistently get on supportive housing until they can be assured that all communities will carry their share of this responsibility. However, no provision has been made in this bill to help encourage supportive housing in neighborhoods that may not have much of it. SUS looks forward to working with the Council to build more, much needed supportive housing across New York City. We are happy to discuss ways to encourage more of it in all neighborhoods. Thank you again for this opportunity.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: Thank you so very much, I appreciate your testimony. I want to thank you for all the good work that you guys do at SUS and keep it up and look forward to working with you in the new year.

TRISH MARSIK: Good to see you.

CHAIRPERSON LEVIN: See you as well. I want to thank all of the panelists, I want to thank the… Commissioner Banks and his staff as well as my colleagues, all staff members of the General Welfare

# COMMITTEE ON GENERAL WELFARE Committee and my staff as well and, and Sergeants at Arms for, for being here and now at 5:07 this hearing is adjourned. Happy holidays everybody. [gavel]

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



Date

January 14, 2019