CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING

Jointly with

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

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September 23, 2022 Start: 2:09 p.m. Recess: 5:54 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway-Committee Room 16 Fl.

Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: Alexa Avilés

Chairperson

Gale A. Brewer Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Diana Ayala Charles Barron

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Rafael Salamanca, Jr.

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Shekar Krishnan Nantasha N. Williams Marjorie Velázquez Kalman Yeger

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

Daphne Williams
Jacob Riis House President

Yesenia Vargas Jacob Riis House tenant

Assembly Member Epstein

Lisa Bova-Hiatt NYCHA Interim Chief Executive Officer

Eva Trimble NYCHA Chief Operating Officer

Daniel Greene Senior Vice President for Healthy Homes at NYCHA

Vincent Sapienza Deputy Chief Operating Officer

Corinne Schiff
Deputy Commissioner of Environmental Health at
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Joy Sinderbrand NYCHA Senior Vice President for Capital Programs

Karen Blondell

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

Aixa Torres Chairperson of Manhattan South District Council of Presidents

Sanford Rubenstein Riis Houses Representative

Kevin McCall
Crisis Action Center

Albert Negron Resident Association President Vladeck Houses

Robert Sanderman Queens Legal Services

Rebecca Perkins Riis Resident

Laura Lugo Community Board Three

Bridget Tuck [sp?] Riis Resident

Elizabeth Reyes WE ACT

Crystal Glover Washington Houses Financial Secretary

Ramona Miner

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Council Member Alexa Avilés and I Chair the Committee

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on Public Housing. I would like to thank my colleague, Council Member Brewer, Chair of the Oversight and Investigations Committee for holding this important hearing with me today. I'd also like to acknowledge my City Council colleagues who have joined today, Council Member Rivera, Council Member Barron, Council Member Ossé, Council Member Marte, Council Member Velázquez, Council Member Ayala, and Council Member Joseph. These committees have called forth the Administration today because we expect a full and honest accounting of the arsenic debacle at Riis Houses. The residents at Riis have been living in fear and frustration, and for large part of this entire ordeal they were kept in the dark. deserve the truth. They deserve answers. It started with complaints about cloudy water all the way back to August 3rd, and some say earlier. NYCHA didn't order testing until over a week later on August 12th. On August 16th, NYCHA declared the water safe to drink. On Monday, August 29th, the first results of arsenic were reported to NYCHA. Around 10:00 p.m. on Friday, September 2nd, the Mayor abruptly began distributing water at Riis, and a little after 11:00 p.m. publicly revealed that residents shouldn't use

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the tap water to drink or cook because it had come up positive for unsafe levels of arsenic. There are reports that the Administration knew about the arsenic two weeks before finally making this announcement, two weeks. Why was NYCHA sitting on this information? Why weren't residents warned as soon as NYCHA knew? A few days later after more testing showed that there were not unsafe levels of arsenic, but these tests were conducted on samples taken from different buildings at the Riis Complex, and on September 8th, in another absurd turn of events, the Mayor announced that additional testing came up negative for arsenic, but did detect legionella, the bacteria that causes Legionnaire's Disease. The Administration has been casting doubts on those results ever since. September 9th, the Administration claimed that there had never been arsenic in the water, that the testing vendor had introduced the arsenic into the water samples, and the next day Mayor Adams stated in a press release that the water was safe to drink and placed blame solely on the vendor. This timeline of events doesn't even begin to describe the fear and frustration the over 2,600 residents living in Riis have had to deal

with. It is any wonder why they are mistrustful of
NYCHA, the Administration. In his press release the
Mayor called the vendor's error unacceptable, and I
say the Administration's entire handling of this
situation has been unacceptable. Today, the City
Council expects to expects clear answers, and we
expect NYCHA to have the basic decency to stay put to
hear out the residents who have come to speak about
their experience. For the record, not having the
former CEO, but still current Chair of NYCHA, Mr.
Greg Russ testifying here today is a huge disservice
not only to the institution, but to the residents,
the residents whom we all serve. Let us not be
confused. Chair Russ's change in status is not
accountability for this or any of the major
challenges under his tenure. We are well aware that
this change in position within NYCHA follows the
recommendations of the monitor to separate the rolls
of CEO and Chair, and it was very much in the making.
Nevertheless, electing to not have him participate
was a very poor decision and further validates
residents' suspicion of the Agency and this continued
skirting of accountability. NYCHA, indeed, seems to
be its own worst enemy. Before handing it over to

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it to Chair Brewer.

Chair Brewer for her remarks, I would like to thank
my staff, Christina Botego [sp?], Edward Cerna [sp?],
as well as the Public Housing Committee Staff, Senior
Counsel Audrey Son [sp?], and Policy Analyst Jose
Gonde [sp?], Vicki Choula [sp?] for all the work that
they've put into this hearing. And now I will pass

Thank you very much, CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Chair Avilés, and I want to also thank Council Member Rivera who's district we are talking about. I am Gale Brewer, and I chair the City Council's Committee on Oversight and Investigations. And as you just heard, we are holding today's hearing to find out why there has been a month of chaos, fear, and confusion at Riis Houses. We know why the tenants are upset. want to understand how in the world there was an apparent false positive test for arsenic in August. Delays, errors, miscommunication has left public housing residents at Riis, and I want to say elsewhere, because the residents everywhere are wondering about the water that they have in their building, and so they lack trust with NYCHA and our city because our city is charged with maintaining homes at NYCHA and alerting them to potential health

2 dangers in a timely fashion. NYCHA's had many 3 challenges over the years, I think I know 40 years of 4 them. Lead paint was one of them. And this affair, this arsenic situation inspires little faith in the 5 Housing Authority. Does it have its act together 6 7 when it come to environmental safety, which is perhaps most important, your health? I understand 8 completely why the residents of Riis Houses are upset and outraged. They should be. They deserve a full 10 11 accounting. They're also due for an opportunity to 12 express their fears and anger they felt weeks when 13 they worried that they might be poisoned by arsenic. 14 It's the most frightening feeling. NYCHA, the 15 Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and the 16 17 Mayor's Office must explain why Riis residents only 18 learned of the initial tests showing arsenic in Riis 19 Houses' water two weeks after the City first learned 20 of the results. That's perhaps the most important 21 issue. Why was the faulty test conducted in the 2.2 first place, and why did weeks go by before residents 2.3 finally got an accurate water quality test? have to say, as you heard earlier, residents still 24 don't trust it. This episode raises questions about 25

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2 a number of city departments and functions, obviously 3 NYCHA, DEP. Why is it so hard to accurately monitor environmental conditions and communicate with 4 residents? Communication is really easy. agencies need to explain why they hired this outside 6 7 water testing vendor in the first place. Did they have any past that was challenging? And how is it 8 that the City can ensure it only engages competent contractors, and making sure this contractor and this 10 11 subcontractor are not part of the City's payroll in the future. Beyond this immediate incident, we need 12 to know how residents of sometimes dilapidated NYCHA 13 developments can be confident that the infrastructure 14 15 they rely on for safe drinking water and other 16 functions will not sicken them. I've been through 17 Legionnaire's in Harlem as Borough President. I know 18 what the challenges are. I hope agency representatives testify today can shed light on how 19 20 this water testing crisis developed and making sure--21 what are the steps -- that it never happens again. And I know that the witnesses speaking on behalf of Riis 2.2 2.3 Houses can voice their concerns, and they need answers to their questions. Just like my colleague, 24

I certainly want to thank the Oversight and

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Investigation Committee staff headed up by Erin Mendelson [sp?], Senior Counsel C.J. Murray who's right here, and Policy Analyst Alex Yoblon [sp?] for their hard work, and my staff in particular. And now I will turn it over to Council Member Rivera, and then after that, Public Advocate Williams. Council Member Rivera?

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: Good afternoon.

Thank you so much. I'm Council Member Carlina Rivera. I have the honor of representing the residents of Jacob Riis Houses in the New York City Council. I want to thank Chairs Alexa Avilés and Gale Brewer, and our Speaker Adrienne Adams for calling this emergency hearing to investigate NYCHA's response to concerns over water safety in Jacob Riis Houses and for giving me this opportunity to speak. NYCHA's history of managing the environment of its residents is tainted, tainted with delays, poor quality output, and in many cases fraud, all of which have caused issues. The City Council has confronted lead in paint, mold on the ceilings, or asbestos in the walls, and today we discuss the latest management crisis, the basic necessity of safe drinking water. Unfortunately, this history predates many of us in

2 this chambers and has been endemic in developments 3 across the five boroughs. Too often the burden of raising the alarm to fix a problem a NYCHA is carried 4 by residents and community leaders. I want to especially thank them for tirelessly demanding more 6 7 for their families and I am proud to stand with you 8 today. The experiences of our neighbors and the legacy described of a system whose challenges are rooted in racism and classism we would hope would 10 11 push you all, public servants, to understand the urgency that comes with rebuilding trust. 12 13 happened at Riis Houses illustrates a lack of 14 attention to detail and quite frankly the 15 mismanagement of the basic needs of residents, water quality being one of them. The confusion around this 16 17 particular situation also underscores the 18 inefficiency created by the siloing between agencies 19 and is a failure of interagency coordination. 20 Furthermore, with the entire city shocked when it was announced that Jacob Riis Houses had elevated levels 21 2.2 of arsenic in its water, we were all stunned by the 2.3 subsequent retraction of the original test results and the worries this situation created. 24 residents of Riss' crisis followed weeks of raising 25

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concerns over cloudy water at the development and being told repeatedly by NYCHA that the water was safe to drink. The week of confusion that followed asked a lot from these residents who had to balance their anxieties over their own health with a need to provide safe meals and potable water for their families. For those of us who were there at the one public meeting held by NYCHA on Avenue D at PS34, outrage doesn't even begin to cover the warranted emotions by the residents. At this hearing we will be asking for a full accounting from NYCHA. For almost a month at this point, we have deserved details and answers to all of our questions and full transparency from the agency and all agencies involved. We expect that today. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Public Advocate?

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you so much. As was mentioned, my name is Jumaane Williams, Public Advocate for the City of New York. I want to thank Chair Avilés and Chair Brewer and members of both committees for holding a hearing and allowing me to provide a statement. About three weeks ago, my office and I released a report called "How the Other Half Lives in Public Housing" named after a book

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Jacob Riis called "How the Other Half Lives" that was written over 100 years ago, which spotlights the inexcusable and dangerous conditions at NYCHA developments that we witnessed during our five borough tour earlier this year. We did it inside of Riis, Jacob Riis Houses. Not even 12 hours later we learned that NYCHA discovered arsenic in the tap water at Jacob Riis Houses. Even though they knew we were going to be there, we were one of the folks that were never told of what was going on. According to the city article, the test results that show arsenic in the tap water was completely a week before any of the residents were notified. After being notified many of the residents informed reporters that they do not drink from the tap water because it was either brown or smells. To this day, residents still complain about the water, and let it be known that many of these complaints were happening well before August. However, they have not been given a reasonable explanation as to why that is. This could be a result of aging pipes and we all need to know what the state of NYCHA's pipes is through the five boroughs. It is important to note that DEP conducted tests of its water to its delivery points at Jacob

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2 Riis and it came back negative for any contaminants. 3 This is clearly another example of how NYCHA continues to fail their residents by creating an 4 unsafe environment. In our report, we highlight the years of water damage that has ruined many apartments 6 and the constant heat and hot water outages during the winter months. New issues like the safety of the 8 water supply keep cropping up while recurring issues remain unabated and it appears that NYCHA is not 10 11 doing much to resolve these problems. I don't know what is more disconcerting that NYCHA CEO has 12 13 recently stepped down during the midst of this 14 turmoil, or that he is still serving in the capacity 15 of Chair making a pretty good salary and is not here. 16 A Chair who resides five states away with the 17 distance of over 1,000 miles I do think is 18 disrespectful that he's not here, disrespectful to 19 the Council, disrespectful to all NYCHA and Jacob 20 Riis, in specific, and it's inexplicable that he's 21 not here to answer questions. NYCHA has had three 2.2 Chairs during my tenure in office, spanning 12 years, 2.3 which does not help to stabilize a mismanaged agency greater in size than many cities. However, I feel 24 strongly that NYCHA will not be able to rectify its

2 management problems without boots on the ground.
3 NYCHA's employees including the Chair must-- NYCHA's

4 employees must be made up of more New York City,

5 particularly NYCHA residents. With no clear

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6 direction of what NYCHA will do next, how will they

7 ensure that this does not happen again. NYCHA's

8 chronic mismanagement led to the appointment and

9 oversight of a federal monitor. Our report was clear

10 that more funding was actually need for NYCHA, but we

11 were also clear that the mismanagement was not

12 | necessarily attached to funding, and that

13 mismanagement was solely in the auspices of NYCHA.

14 | The Federal Monitor was not notified by NYCHA

15 management of the initial arsenic test samples.

16 NYCHA has to have a process in place to expeditiously

17 | notify residents, the Mayor and the Federal Monitor

18 and other electeds of emergency conditions

20 \parallel a false positive result. In closing, I'd like to know

21 why a contractor who was not certified with the City

22 to do this type of testing was hired to do the

23 | testing. That's what we've heard, and I think that's

24 | a question that needs to be answered. In addition to

 $25 \parallel$ that, why did it take so long to complete the water

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testing, and why was the first test not rushed like the later ones? Why would you wait so long to get the test completed? There was a seven day period between when the testing company had allowed the City to release the results compared to when residents at Jacob Riis found out. It is extremely inconsiderate that NYCHA residents were the last ones to hear about this, even though they are the ones directly impacted. I do have to say, NYCHA was encouraged to have meetings all throughout that process, and they refused. We need to know what is the process for informing individuals in emergency situations, and whether NYCHA followed its procedures. If there's no process in place, then one has to be created and implemented immediately. Lastly, knowledge and information is power. NYCHA cannot render its residents powerless to determine what are the necessary steps to take for their health and the health of their family. Residents can make informed decisions but they first need to be informed. have to say as well that I know this is a systemic Having been through three different people in charge, it is clear just removing one person is not going to fix the system. It is a deeply entrenched

2 systemic problems that are happening at NYCHA. Thank
3 you so much.

We're going to hear from tenant leaders. So, if you could come up, the President of Riis, Daphne
Williams, Madam President, and then [inaudible]
Vargas [sic], and on the Zoom we will hear from
Assembly Member Epstein. And while they're coming
up, I want to thank for joining us, Council Member De
La Rosa, Mealy, Williams, and Farías. And if the
Assembly Member is there, why don't you join us on
the Zoom, Harvey Epstein. Assembly Member, are you
there? Go ahead, Ms. Williams, President, Madam
President, go ahead.

DAPHNE WILLIAMS: Good afternoon everyone. I'm Daphne Williams, President of Jacob Riis Houses.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: You may testify. Go ahead.

DAPHNE WILLIAMS: Yes. About our water situation at NYCHA, to say that fear was-- that we were in fear, we were more than in fear, because to know that--

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UNIDENTIFIED: Hi, this is just Assembly Member Epstein's staff. We're just logging in and to see what's going on at the hearing.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, wait a little while because the President is speaking.

DAPHNE WILLIAMS: Okay, to say that fear

is a factor is more than fear. To be called out of your homes at eight o'clock at night to tell you that there's a possibility that there is-- the water is-has arsenic in it, it scares you, okay? And then to tell you that you can't drink the water, you can't cook with the water, and some people didn't even want to bathe with the water because they were scared. And I believe that to do something-- for us to go through something like that is unacceptable. And I'm very angry with how NYCHA-- how NYCHA came and showed that they didn't-- it seemed like they didn't really care about the residents of Jacob Riis Houses. Because one minute they tell us it's not arsenic, and then they have other vendors that -- as you said that gave the results back to us and said there was arsenic. So, that gave confusion, and confusion is something that someone don't want to go through because you don't know whether to go to the right or

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to the left and who's lying and who's not. said that there is no arsenic in the water, how are we to know, because lead could be in the water, and we drinking that water. And then our elderly, sick, and shut-in, they didn't even have the ability to-someone to come out and tell them or speak with them. So we had to go and talk with them and let them know, okay, we trying to rectify this thing and we're trying to let you know that we're going to be alright. But who's to say that we're going to be alright when NYCHA's not telling us that we are, because they're not and we're not alright. We're not comfortable with the founders [sic] of this and we won't be comfortable for a long time because this is unacceptable. And not only the water, but even last Wednesday the structure of our building, the pillars was corroded and they was going to say that they may need to evacuate the building, but which they didn't have to, but the tenants shouldn't even have to go through that. So Jacob Riis is going through a lot these times. Even the outage of the gas outage. People been out of gas outages for six months. They can't cook. They can't-- they have to use hot You go home, you go to work, and when you

2 come home from work you got to think-- because you 3 want to function through your days at work, but you can't because you got to go home wondering how you 4 5 going to manage, how you going to cook, what are you 6 going to do, and when you do two hot plates, one goes 7 out. Then your outage goes out. Then the lights goes out. So that's a lot to go through. So, Jacob Riis 8 is going through a lot. Not only the gas outage, but also the soil. There's a lot of construction going 10 11 on at Jacob Riis, and the turning of the soils, we 12 don't know what the air quality is at because we're 13 breathing it. We have so much dirt piles over there that's going into our windows. We can't sit on the 14 15 benches because [inaudible] and the children can't play. You know, you got to be careful that the kids 16 17 don't touch the dirt, because kids play and they 18 touch, okay? The ledging [sic] at home, they can't 19 touch because there's so much out in the homes, in 20 the Jacob Riis Houses in the apartments that is 21 unlivable, and it's unsafe, and the quality of life is going down. And I fault NYCHA for that, and hold 2.2 2.3 them accountability for that and all that we're going through, because as I say, not only Jacob Riis but 24 25 housing development all around the boroughs are going 2 through a lot. And I thank you so much for having
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CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you very much.

We're going to hear from Assembly Member Epstein, and
I also want to thank Council Member Restler for being
here. Assembly Member, it's all yours, and then
we'll ask you questions if you don't mind. If you
could just wait, Madam President.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

 $\mbox{UNIDENTIFIED: Hi, is the staff member of} \\ \mbox{Harvey Epstein, so I'm just taking notes.}$

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Ms. Vargas, are you hear to join? Yeah, come on up. Thank you. While we're waiting for the Assembly Member. I hate Zoom. Go Kimono [sp?]. Go ahead and then identify yourself. Thank you.

YESENIA VARGAS: Hi, good afternoon. My name is Yesenia Vargas, and I'm a tenant of Riis for 15 years. I'm sorry for the inconvenience and having to move the meeting over here because of the space, but honestly we do not feel comfortable at this point in time to testify here, and we would like the meeting to be done in our neighborhood, and that is what we are recommending at this point. We

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collectively have decided that that is what we want, because this has been a huge inconvenience to us as residents of Riis, and we are just pretty much done this point. We are angry and we just want to be It's just been too much, and right now considered. my anxiety is just really-- I don't even know what to say. Like, this is my day off and I'm here because I care. I work for GOLES [sic] but I'm also a tenant, like I said, and I've been suffering and I've been sick, and you know, enough is enough. You know, to have to come here today and see what I saw, and have to wait outside, and have to wait outside again, it's just too much. It's really too much and I'm tired. I'm tired, and we demand answers and we demand to be treated fairly, and we have rights. We deserve answers. So we're all angry and upset, and need to be treated just fairly. Everyone wants to just go home and be at peace. Like, this week like I was saying earlier, I went home to no light, to no electricity. It's unfair. It's the arsenic, no electricity, you know, repairs, it's just so many things. So that is what I'm testifying today. I'm saying that we don't feel comfortable, and we want to have this meeting in our neighborhood where we feel

how we deal with that, but I just want to say that I

community. I think having hearings during the day is

agree with you. I think we need to do more in the

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good for the folks that work in government and not

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good for the people we serve who should be able-who-- to whom these meetings should be accessible and
should be later. So I just wanted to say that for the
record. I thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: so, the Assembly

Member is not able to testify. I don't know if there are any questions other for these two amazing individuals.

YESENIA VARGAS: Thank you so much for saying that. It means a lot. So, I just want to say thank you. And I don't know government either, but you know, whatever you guys can do, we, you know, obviously look into it, because we would appreciate for you guys to take the time and come to the community. I mean, I think that after all we've gone through that would mean so much. You know, what we saw today obviously wasn't what we wanted to see, you know, coming here and coming into a space that was so small and waiting outside, that was really unacceptable. But thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: The Assembly Member is speaking. Assembly Member Epstein?

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

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ASSEMBLY MEMBER EPSTEIN: Thank you

Council Member Brewer and I appreciate everyone taking the time. I know I don't want to repeat what's been said, but this is -- this crisis that we've had with Riis Houses isn't just started with the water issue related to the arsenic. This is a crisis that we have been in say-- in our public housing developments, and what NYCHA has and has not done and how they have and have not communicated to tenants, and how they treat the tenants, the City Council, our State Legislative leaders as a partner instead of-in the work that we're doing. We all want to improve public housing and we believe in the importance of public housing in our city, in our state, and our country, and we really need to know what happened here, but we also need to know what we're going to do about public housing going forward. How do we ensure transparency and accountability for this? And I want to just applaud the City Council for having these hearings and getting to the bottom of what happened. I still don't understand, you know, honestly if a pump had been broken for weeks and weeks and weeks what that impact has on the residents. does that mean that the water isn't being pumped up to the

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water tank, and if that water isn't being pumped into the tank, does that mean the sludge on the bottom of the tank is what's getting into people's waters. don't answers to simple questions like that. think this oversight hearing and requiring NYCHA to provide over documents is a critical important step. I'm going to be working with my state and legislative colleagues to be sure we understand what's happening and hopefully that we'll be able to work with what the amazing work that Council's doing here under the leader ship-- you know, Council Member Rivera has been a-- is a leader in our community and my Council Member along with Council Member Brewer and Council Member Avilés who has really been instrumental in ensuring that we hold NYCHA accountable so the over 400,000 New Yorkers and the 4,000 that just leave in Riis Houses know what happened and to avoid the things from happening again, and know whether their water is safe, their ground is safe, the communities are safe, the buildings aren't going to crumble. really, we have a plan to ensure that we protect all the residents in public housing. That is our obligation to each other. That is our responsibility to our communities, and I think the City and the

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State needs to be better, but most importantly, NYCHA needs to do better to be accountable and responsive to the residents, not to hide information, not to ignore the issues when residents raise it, to have a really robust process to ensure things like this never happen again. And when things are happening, that they communicate clearly and thoroughly to residents that live there, because what they did was stoke fear, fear that wasn't necessary. So, again, I appreciate taking a few minutes of your time, and I appreciate all your leadership. I look forward to our collaboration going forward to ensure that we protect our public housing for decades to come.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you, and now we'd like to hear from the Administration, if you'd like to come up, NYCHA, DEP, Department of Health.

Thank you very much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you very much.

I will now administer the oath to the members of the Administration who are present to testify and answer questions, Lisa Bova-Hiatt, Eva Trimble, Daniel Greene, Vincent Sapienza, and Corinne Schiff. Please raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth

before these committees and to respond honestly to

Council Member questions? Thank you. You may begin

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: Alexa Avilés, Gale Brewer, and James Gennaro, members of the Committees on Public Housing, Oversight and Investigations, and Environmental Protection, other distinguished members of the City Council, NYCHA residents, elected officials, and members of the public, good afternoon. I am Lisa Bova-Hiatt, NYCHA's Interim Chief Executive Officer. pleased to be joined by Eva Tribmle, NYCHA's Chief Operating Officer, Daniel Greene, Senior Vice President for Healthy Homes, and other members of NYCHA's team. Our partners Vincent Sapienza, Chief Operating Officer of the New York City Department of Environmental Protection, and Corinne Schiff, Deputy Commissioner of Environmental Health at the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, are also with us today. I was recently appointed Interim CEO of NYCHA, as part of our Transformation and Implementation Plan efforts to separate the roles of CEO and Chair of the Board of Directors and strengthen our organization. I have dedicated my

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entire career to public service, and I come to this role after serving as NYCHA's General Counsel for more than two years. We understand the recent events at Riis Houses have been very upsetting and upsetting to residents, and I want to begin by telling them publicly that we are 100 percent committed to restoring their confidence in the drinking water, a vital necessity. We are also committed to providing a transparent and honest accounting of NYCHA's and its contractor's actions during this incident. As an organization, we have taken significant steps forward over the past three and a half years, and part of that progress involves admitting when mistakes were made and providing a plan for correcting them. is what we would like to do today, in addition to answering your questions about this occurrence. Before addressing Riis, I think it's important to describe some of the work that NYCHA has been doing over the past three and a half years. Since 2019, NYCHA has been working to fundamentally transform its building business model as well as its compliance, operations, and management infrastructure, in tandem with the critical work to improve residents' quality of life through various preservation and capital

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2 programs that bring comprehensive renovations to 3 their home. The foundation of this work, which we 4 are carrying out in partnership with the Federal Monitor, is our Transformation Plan and the HUD Agreement. They guide our efforts to improve 6 7 customer service and responsiveness to conditions at 8 our developments, ensure that large projects are completed in a timely manner, promote accountability, manage our properties better, and use our limited 10 11 funding more effectively, all while addressing critical areas that most impact residents. For 12 13 instance, we instituted a Neighborhood Model to create smaller property management portfolios and 14 15 localize decision-making. We are rolling out the 16 Work Order Reform initiative to streamline repairs. 17 We moved our janitorial scheduling to best address 18 the unique maintenance needs of each site. 19 launched an online capital projects tracker to 20 enhance transparency. We are reorganizing and 21 strengthening our leadership structure. To date, we have generated more than \$3.4 billion in capital 2.2 2.3 funding for top-to-bottom building renovations for nearly 15,500 households through the PACT program. 24

Our Comprehensive Modernization program will bring

total renovations to additional sites. Through the
newly established, historic NYC Public Housing
Preservation Trust, we have the opportunity to fully
repair and upgrade 25,000 apartments. To improve
residents' quality of life, we are spending hundreds
of millions of dollars on HUD Agreement pillar areas,
an average of \$75 million a month on capital projects
alone. More than a billion dollars of construction
work is currently underway across NYCHA developments
to replace elevators, boilers, roofs, facades, and
more. Our efforts have reduced the time it takes to
resolve elevator and heat outages and we're
expediting lead-based paint abatement in homes where
children under six live or regularly visit. We are
improving our procurement practices and we
established an Environmental Health & Safety
Department, a Quality Assurance Unit, and a
Compliance Department. A key focus of the Compliance
Department is to investigate actions taken by NYCHA
staff that do not comply with rules, regulations, or
internal procedures and to then integrate a set of
procedural recommendations and changes into NYCHA's
daily work at the properties. We are making
communication with residents and other stakeholders a

	COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 54
2	priority. In 2021 alone, we published over 460
3	articles on our websites, drafted dozens of resident-
4	wide emails and letters, released 45 videos,
5	translated over 2,700 documents, fulfilled over 400
6	interpretation requests, posted over 3,600 items on
7	social media, and regularly distributed robocalls to
8	nearly 320,000 phone numbers. That same year, our
9	Customer Contact Center handled nearly two million
LO	calls. Every time there is a relevant service
L1	outage, we post flyers at developments and
L2	disseminate robocalls to residents. Our monthly rent
L3	inserts provide information by mail to 105,000
L4	households and to over 58,000 households online. Our
L5	direct mailings reach more than 162,000 households.
L6	Oftentimes, we conduct direct outreach to residents
L7	on important topics through door-knocking. We also
L8	engage and communicate with residents extensively
L9	through our Resident Services, Partnerships, and
20	Initiatives department, which ensures that residents'
21	voices are heard through a variety of programs,
22	services, and initiatives, including our work around
2.3	resident elections.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Excuse me. I'm so sorry to do this. Can you-- can you get to the

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2 timeframe? Your testimony is 11 pages long. Can you
3 get straight to the timeline of events?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT:

Absolutely.

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CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Thank you.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the water testing at Riis Houses. First, we would like to apologize to the residents of Riis Houses for the stress caused by the investigation into the drinking water at their development. Residents' health and safety is our top priority. Throughout the process, NYCHA endeavored to ensure residents' wellbeing while we assessed the situation, as quickly and transparently as possible and with regular communication to residents that included in-person meetings, robocalls, flyers, and emails in the covered languages of English, Spanish, Traditional Chinese, Simplified Chinese, and Russian. At each—

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: [interposing] I'm sorry, ma'am. I was asking if you could start at the timeline of events. The first bullet, page four, from May 1st, if we could just get to the timeline with specific events, please.

2 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT:

Absolutely. I would like to take this opportunity to
clarify some of the public reports related to the
timeline of events surrounding when NYCHA first
learned about a possible exceedance of arsenic levels
in the drinking water at Riis Houses and what NYCHA
did about it. Please note that this reflects the
facts that we have at the currently at the moment,
and that this is an ongoing investigation. From May
1 st through September 3 rd , 2022, NYCHA received 93
complaints about cloudy water from Riis Houses
residents. The bulk of these complaints started the
week of July $3^{\rm rd}$ and subsided by August $27^{\rm th}$, and most
of them came from buildings serviced by the water
systems flowing from Building 11. In those months,
we undertook a number of strategies to address these
issues, including cleaning and having our vendor re-
test the water tank, eventually repairing one of the
house pumps serving the Building 11 roof tank, and
asking DEP to test the water mains. In addition, in
responding to such complaints, a maintenance worker
will respond, will go to the apartment, remove a
faucet's aerator, cleaning it of any debris, and run
the water. If this doesn't resolve the matter, a

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2 plumber will examine the building's equipment, the 3 house pumps, to determine the source of the issue. If necessary, a roof tank cleaning or re-cleaning is 4 conducted. On August 13th, LiquiTech, a vendor previously retained by NYCHA, collected samples at 6 7 the point of entry to Building 11 at Riis Houses in response to concerns raised by residents and elected 8 officials about water quality at the development. This was not required by any law or regulation. This 10 11 was something NYCHA decided to do voluntarily to gather information for our residents about water 12 quality. We worked with LiquiTech to develop a plan 13 14 to sample for a wide range of analytes, including 15 arsenic, and to conduct bacteriological testing. 16 LiquiTech took additional samples in other locations at Riis Houses on August 16th and August 17th. 17 18 LiquiTech then sent the samples from the Building 11 19 point of entry to the Environmental Monitoring and Technologies, Inc. laboratory, EMT, for broad-20 spectrum testing. EMT is not a New York State 21 Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program 2.2 2.3 certified lab. I understand that EMT does have certifications and credentials from Illinois NELAP; 24

DOD ELAP and others. LiquiTech sent other samples to

2 Special Pathogens Laboratory, which conducted the 3 bacterial testing. SPL is an ELAP-certified laboratory. On August 25th, NYCHA followed up with 4 LiquiTech for the test results, suggesting that 5 partial results could be sent ahead of full results. 6 7 LiquiTech had informed NYCHA that they hoped to begin providing results within two weeks. As you can see 8 on our website, other tests by DEP were ongoing at a hydrant adjacent to the property during this time and 10 results had been received by NYCHA. On Friday, 11 August 26th, EMT finalized its report, which is why 12 the report is dated August 26th. However, NYCHA did 13 14 not receive the report from LiquiTech until the 15 morning of Monday, August 29, after NYCHA had again 16 followed up via email with LiquiTech that morning. 17 The analysis, by EMT, reported an estimated value of 18 arsenic at 12.2 parts per billion, which is above the 19 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's standard, established in 2001, of 10 PPB. However, the report 20 also showed that the laboratory had a reporting limit 21 of 12.5 PPB, which means the smallest concentration 2.2 2.3 the laboratory would need to find to report with precision was 12.5 PPB. To put a finer point on it, 24 this reporting limit was slightly above the actual 25

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reported result and the lab could not confirm the result with full confidence. As you can see online, this value of 12.2 parts per billion was also defined by EMT as a qualified "J" or estimated value. Because this was an estimated value and there were uncertainties regarding the accuracy of the result, NYCHA's staff made the prudent decision based on this report to try to get a confirmed result with additional tests. NYCHA staff instructed LiquiTech to collect additional samples at Riis Houses the following morning, on August 30th. NYCHA staff also reported this plan to NYCHA's executive leadership on the afternoon of August 29th. On August 30th, LiquiTech collected two samples at the point of entry for Building 11, one sample at the point of entry at Building 8, two apartment samples in Building 11, and one apartment in Building 8. EMT received these samples on August 31st. On September 1st, in the afternoon, LiquiTech informed NYCHA that five of the six samples were above the contaminant limit for arsenic, and LiquiTech produced a report from EMT showing levels of arsenic among these samples between 13.6 and 14.1 parts per billion. Within a few hours, NYCHA leadership notified DEP as well as DOHMH.

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2 immediately coordinated with NYCHA to take samples 3 for arsenic the next morning at the point of entry. On September 2nd, DEP sampled water at the hydrant it 4 previously tested twice for other parameters in mid-August, and DEP also took samples from the Building 6 7 11 point of entry, testing for arsenic in addition to 8 other standard parameters. Also on September 2, DOHMH advised NYCHA that, out of an abundance of caution, it should issue a drinking water advisory 10 and tell residents to not drink or cook with the 11 water. DOHMH also advised that NYCHA should flush 12 13 the buildings before retesting the water. NYCHA 14 convened its executive leadership team to discuss 15 next steps and an action plan for immediately 16 implementing DOHMH's recommendations. City Hall was 17 notified of the results, and NYCHA and City Hall 18 began notifying elected officials and community 19 partners. NYCHA notified residents via flyers, 20 emails, and robocalls and the public about the elevated levels. The robocall to residents was in 21 all the covered languages; the email and flyer were 2.2 distributed in English while the translations were 2.3 being completed. We notified Riis Houses' Resident 24

Association President, as well as other members of

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the Riis Resident Association and the Chair of the Citywide Council of Presidents, before the robocalls went out. A script was provided to CCC call takers with information for residents. NYCHA also began distributing potable water. Water was distributed 24 hours a day, every day from September 2nd through September 11th. In total, 46,000 gallons of water were distributed, thanks to the assistance of New York City Emergency Management, New York State, the New York State Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Services, the NYC Department of Citywide Administrative Services, and community partners. addition, DEP set up two water stations that provided access to water 24 hours a day. Approximately 1,200 households picked up water each day from the distribution site, while NYCHA delivered water to approximately 150 households each day.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Forgive me, I just have to do one more interruption. I have to acknowledge the residents from Goles [sp?] are not able to stay at this hearing, and as you have heard have requested us to bring the hearing to the community. And I want to say thank you for being here. Thank you for your patience, and I commit to

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you that I will look into making sure that we get to the community and do this hearing in the community.

So, thank you. Yeah, you may resume.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT:

LiquiTech later also shared with NYCHA the preliminary results from LiquiTech's bacterial testing conducted in mid-August. NYCHA shared this information with DEP, DOHMH, and City Hall. LiquiTech advised that the results were preliminary and should not be relied upon to determine whether water quality standards were exceeded. DEP reviewed the results and informed NYCHA that the species preliminarily identified are common to the NYC water system and that bacterial growth can be common in certain taps, especially if they have not been disinfected, and as a result of flushing. DOHMH also reviewed and stated that prior cleaning or removal of the aerators, flushing the tap, and disinfection are recommended to get representative results, which LiquiTech confirmed had not happened. Some of the samples also showed the presence of Legionella bacteria, and so NYCHA immediately consulted with DOHMH to determine next steps with respect to this finding. According to DOHMH, Riis Houses did not

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meet the criteria to initiate remediation protocols for Legionella, which follows CDC guidance. NYCHA also then had LiRo collect 22 additional samples to analyze for the standard bacteria tests for drinking water, including total coliform and E. coli, and 35 additional samples that included total coliform, E. coli, and heterotrophic plate count, which apparently is a method used to measure the variety of bacteria that are common in water. The results did not indicate that any area of concern within the Riis campus and also met EPA standard-- safety standards for drinking water. This timeline from August 2nd-excuse me, from August 29th to September 2nd demonstrates that NYCHA informed its expert agency partners and the public promptly upon receiving confirmed reports that there were elevated levels of arsenic at Riis, reports that turned out to be false positives. NYCHA acted quickly to try to confirm a result that was based on an estimated value below the laboratory's reporting limit by collecting additional samples. In addition, as soon as a confirmed result was received by NYCHA on September 1st, the Authority informed experts at DEP and DOHMH. NYCHA then began to work with our agency partners to implement next

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steps that would help protect the health and safety of residents at Riis Houses. From that point forward, NYCHA worked to implement a plan that would help ensure the water was safe to drink before the advisory could be lifted. This included following DOHMH's guidance regarding flushing the water systems, procuring a new vendor to take samples from approximately 140 locations throughout Riis Houses, coordinating access so that DEP could take their own samples, and working to provide potable water on a regular basis while communicating with residents. Of course, as we all know now, EMT would subsequently retract all of their results on September 9th, 2022. In addition to ongoing water testing to demonstrate its safety, we've committed to holding additional periodic meetings with Riis Houses residents, in collaboration with the Riis Resident Association, and we're issuing a reimbursement to Riis residents. This had been discussed at a post-action plan meeting that we held recently with Resident Association members and elected officials. I'd like to give a special acknowledgement to our Resident Services, Partnerships, and Initiatives staff, as well as our Operations and Emergency Management and Services

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teams, for delivering water to about 150 seniors and homebound residents daily, knocking on every door at Riis Houses to flush the water system and provide information, and providing other assistance when needed. In collaboration with the Resident Association, we worked with our non-profit partners to provide meals to residents. For instance, ICNA Relief provided initially over 500, then about 4,000 meals each day as well as fresh fruit. Vision Urbana provided pantry items. Also, our Office of Public/Private Partnerships worked with a non-profit organization, Good Neighbor Collective, to provide backpacks and school supplies to Riis residents. Operations staff were on-site around the clock to assist with water distribution and other matters, and Emergency Management and Services staff were on-site on a nearly 24/7 basis. We assigned a strong contingent of staff on the ground so that we could visit every single apartment at least three times over the course of 11 days, addressing repairs or services requested by the residents. In addition, staff were available at the tent we set up to follow up on concerns or issues raised by residents and answer questions. NYCHA leadership was also on the

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ground every day, from about 7:30 a.m. to as late as midnight, connecting with Resident Association members throughout the day in person or by phone to keep them abreast of every new development in real time. We also communicated regularly with elected officials via in-person meetings, Zoom and phone calls, and texts. NYC Emergency Management, DOHMH, DEP, and the NYPD were also on-site daily for several days, the latter two agencies on a 24/7 basis for a portion of the time period. Spanish, Mandarin, and Cantonese interpreters were also on-site to assist during the flush of the water system on September 3rd and during a public meeting held with residents on September 9th. In addition, Spanish and Mandarin interpreters were on-site daily to assist from September 8th through 11th. Throughout the investigation, we sent an initial email to residents, disseminated nine robocalls, and posted six different flyers, all in the covered languages of English, Spanish, Traditional Chinese, Simplified Chinese, and Russian. We also updated the script for CCC call takers periodically. Resident outreach as part of our Sandy recovery work has been particularly robust at Riis Houses. Residents have access to a dedicated

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2 construction liaison, email and phone hotline, and 3 interpreters. They receive bi-weekly construction 4 progress emails, and can participate in community meetings. There are also weekly check-ins with 5 resident leaders, depending on their availability. 6 7 Since the Sandy recovery work started, there have 8 been nearly 250 meetings, 42,000 phone calls including robocalls, and 12,000 flyers posted about the construction work. I don't want to leave the 10 11 Council with the impression that I think NYCHA did 12 everything right. We did not. Since NYCHA signed 13 our Agreement with HUD in January 2019, we have not 14 been shy about calling out our mistakes and being 15 transparent about what needs to change. To that end, 16 we are committed to evaluating each step NYCHA took, 17 or did not take, at Riis Houses related to water 18 quality. This evaluation is critical to ensure we 19 improve our performance as a property manager. Our 20 Compliance Department and Environmental Health & 21 Safety Department are actively working with the Federal Monitor, the NYC Department of 2.2 2.3 Investigation's Inspector General for NYCHA, and others to evaluate what went wrong at Riis Houses and 24

what we need to do to improve. Although the

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2 investigation is ongoing, we have already identified 3 four key matters we need to improve here at NYCHA. 4 First, we need to do a better job sourcing and managing vendors. Clearly, the performance of the 5 vendor chosen to do and collect the first round of 6 7 samples, and the laboratory chosen by that vendor, 8 did not perform up to the standard we expect. But we also know that it is the responsibility of NYCHA staff to properly manage any vendor, including by 10 11 establishing a clear scope of work and by insisting 12 that all the samples be sent to a laboratory certified for the evaluation and analysis we are 13 14 seeking. Second, we need to do a better job 15 communicating with our residents. We should be informing resident leadership every step of the way 16 17 when we are dealing with something as essential as 18 drinking water. Third, we need to do a better job 19 assessing the performance and function of critical 20 mechanical systems. In this case, early indications suggest that the failure of one of the two house 21 2.2 pumps in Building 11 that pumps water up to one of 2.3 the Riis Houses roof tanks may have been the root cause of the cloudy water complaints. Complaints 24

were generally concentrated in a specific timeframe

2 where we believe the system was not functioning 3 fully, and virtually all of the complaints came from 4 the buildings that are serviced by the Building 11 roof tank. It is true that many of NYCHA's mechanical systems are old, beyond their useful life, 6 7 and difficult to maintain. However, it is also true that NYCHA must do better when it comes to 8 identifying mechanical system failures, and then NYCHA must act quickly to remedy the problem. 10 11 this case, we already know that efforts to solve the problem took too long. And finally, NYCHA needs to 12 13 set up a standard protocol for what we do when there are complaints of cloudy water. This means we must 14 15 define what constitutes an emergency situation, and 16 work to set up clear benchmarks for when our agency 17 partners and the public must be notified about a 18 situation at a NYCHA development, among other items. 19 This work is critical, and we look forward to hearing 20 the Council's recommendations on how NYCHA can 21 continue improve. We know this was a very disturbing and upsetting experience for our residents, and we 2.2 2.3 are truly sorry that this happened. We are glad that the water is safe. The lab issued a full retraction 24 25 and acknowledged its error, and that we were able to

get to the truth of the matter quickly. Everything

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3 we do, and every decision that we make, is driven by

4 our concern for our residents' health and safety.

5 | Thank you for your partnership, and we strive to

6 foster safe and healthy communities for NYCHA

7 residents while transforming our organization. We

8 | will continue to keep you updated, and we are happy

9 to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you. We want to thank Council Member Krishnan for being here. And then Council Member Avilés, and then Council Member Rivera, and then we'll take questions from others.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Thank you. Thank you so much. I will start with the first order of Council recommendations is that in a hearing like this, we should get straight to the cheddar, and get rid of pages of what NYCHA has accomplished through the transformation plan, but really focus on the task at hand. So, in-- I'm going to start big picture, then we're going to dive into very specifics.

Obviously, at the end of your testimony mentions all the places where there are faulted. We're going to revisit those, of course. But in terms of-- in 2021,

New Yorkers went to the polls and voted in support of

of these residents have medical mobility conditions?

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find that out for you right now.

water, they are in a vulnerable state?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE:

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CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Do you agree that when residents do not have running water or drinkable

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Yes, of course.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Do you agree that the residents do not have-- do you agree that if residents do not have running or drinkable water that they are being deprived of their right to clean water, air, and a healthful environment?

> CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So, in terms of--I'd like to just go through -- you've run through the facts in your testimony, but I'd like to go through a little bit of what's supposed to have happened. And I think you started to touch upon that. So before we get into this question, we want to establish for the record, what's supposed to have happened when there's a potential water contamination and if there is a spike in water complaints at a NYCHA development. So what is the standard policy and procedure NYCHA follows when a spike in water complaints occur? Ιs

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is no standard policy and procedure? 24

there a threshold that triggers additional actions, and can you submit that policy in writing to our committees?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE:

you, Council Member, and again I want to reiterate how-- the unfortunate situation that the residents have been through, and that we're happy that the water is now safe and that the lab retracted the results. So, NYCHA does not yet have a threshold of the number of complaints that would trigger water testing. In its portfolio of over 270 developments, they vary considerably across the number of units and the size and configuration. However, we are open to recommendations on how we might use complaints and related data effectively. As mentioned, as part of this ongoing effort, there is an ongoing investigation, and we are looking forward to working with that investigation to see if there are policy and procedural recommendations that we can consider for setting up a threshold. However, when there--

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: [interposing] Excuse

me. Excuse me, Ms. Trimble. So are you saying there

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE:

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threshold for water complaints. However, when there are cloudy water complaints, we start by having a maintenance worker go to the apartment and check the faucets, see what's going on in the apartment, see if an aerator needs to be cleaned, or the water needs to be flushed out. If that doesn't work, we will recommend a plumber to come and investigate the pipes, and if that doesn't work, we will also look at the building systems such as things like the house If it continues, we would also, as we did in pumps. this case, recommend another roof tank cleaning and retesting of the water.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Okay. multiple tests showed there is potential for contamination, at what point, again, is the decision made to notify the tenants not to drink the water? Who makes the final decision, and what agencies submit input to inform that decision?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: have never had this situation as we faced recently. We received -- Ms. Bova-Hiatt mentioned, we received the initial preliminary estimated results on Monday, August 29th. When we received those results, you can

2 imagine, arsenic -- it was unprecedented to see, as 3 there has never been a detectable amount of arsenic in New York City's water before. Upon getting those 4 results and seeing them as an estimate, we decided to retest for arsenic. It was because our staff decided 6 7 to order a broad spectrum of testing that we got 8 those results in the first place, and that was because we were concerned about the welfare of our residents, given the number of cloudy water 10 11 complaints we were getting. When we got the first 12 results, it was based on just one sample. This is 13 like a doctor getting a -- diagnosing a patient upon a 14 first and initial test. Usually, they will go back 15 and order additional tests before they determine a 16 course of intensive treatment. That is the decision 17 process that we were looking at on Monday, August 29th. To that end, we ordered the vendor to go back 18 and collect additional samples on August 30th. 19 September 1st, that Thursday, we got the results back 20 21 from those additional samples, and once again they were showing detectable amounts of arsenic. It was 2.2 2.3 at that point that we called in our agency partners, DEP and DOHMH, who had the expertise in both water 24 quality and health issues to help guide us in this 25

process of what to do with those results and how to

interpret them.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So, we'll get back to those very particular steps, and we'll want to inquire specifically who and how this operation moved forward. But can you walk us through your process of alerting tenants of a building-wide emergency?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Sure.

In this case, once we had a final determination from DOHMH, we needed to come up with a plan of action that included DOHMH advising that we should be flushing all of the apartments. So we had to collect the information we needed to communicate with the residents about what was happening. We drafted the robocalls and the flier, as Ms. Bova-Hiatt explained, and at about 7:30 p.m. on Friday, we were on-site distributing water. The buildings were all being fliered [sic] with fliers in English while we awaited translation, and the initial robocalls went out at about 9:00 p.m.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: 9:00 p.m. what day?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Friday,

September 2nd. We also reached out directly to the

Resident Association President, the Resident

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Association Board, and the Citywide Council of

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Presidents. CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: I'm going to--

there's so many discrepancies with the timeframe. It's very hard to keep track of. Is there any quidance provided to tenants relevant to the emergency that they were confronting, in this case, health guidance sent to residents indicating what symptoms to watch out for that could result from exposure to arsenic?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: work with Department of Health to have a Department of Health table at the site a few days later, and distribute information about possible health effects and to answer questions that residents may have.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: But there was no other communication provided to the residents in terms of what they were potentially facing?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Not on Friday, September 2nd.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Was any information provided at any point in time beyond the table that was available, any written information, robocalls?

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I would CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE:

like to refer to our partners at DOHMH to explain their efforts to communicate with residents during that week.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHIFF: Good afternoon. I'm Corinne Schiff. I'm the Deputy Commissioner for Environmental Health at the Health Department. So, as you've heard, we had staff onsite at a table taking questions, being able to talk to residents one-on-one. Your question is about before we were on-site at Riis Houses, and what I think is important to recognize first, of course, is that the results that the lab first issued have now been retracted and all of the other tests, the tests that DEP did and the test that NYCHA's second environmental consultant conducted, all of those showed that there was no arsenic to be concerned about, no arsenic in the water at Riis Houses. Assuming that the levels had been correct, the ones that had been initially reported, you wouldn't see health effects. The health effects that you would see immediately when you have exposure to arsenic would be at levels thousands of times higher than what was initially reported.

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earrier.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: That is very

difficult to hear. Why then would the agency order a stop-drink and don't use if it has no health impacts?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SCHIFF: So, it has

no immediate health impacts. What NYCHA saw, the results that were then retracted was levels above the EPA standard? And so the most protective thing for NYCHA to do was to treat that as real and to take the steps that you would take if that was a real situation, which we were assuming at the time that it was, and you would flush the system to remove arsenic and then test again to make sure that that flushing was successful. So, the threshold level set by EPA is for exposure. We don't want that kind of exposure. And do this was the step that was the most protective to take. As it turned out, we learned later, that those results were incorrect.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: I'm going to pass it over to Council Member Rivera, and--

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE:

[interposing] Excuse me, Council Member. If you may, I just wanted to answer the question that you asked earlier. There are 300-- 289 mobility-impaired

289 mobility impaired. Thank you.

2 residents at Riis, and 319 families with children.

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COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: Thank you for

being here. And I want to thank the Chairs again for

6 their leadership on this issue and for calling this

hearing on something that is specific to a location,

but it is clearly part of larger systemic issues.

During a September 6th briefing hosted by City Hall,

we were told that the laboratory that did the testing

was not licensed to do testing for metals, and in

your testimony you said that the lab was not ELAP

certified. How long has this contracted company been

doing testing for NYCHA? How was this vendor

selected? And why would NYCHA select a vendor that

was not certified in all regards by New York State?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Thank

you, Council Member for those questions. I'm happy

to answer them for you today. In 2019, NYCHA sought

bids to manage our legionella work. This vendor was

the lowest responsive and responsible bidder at the

time. So this vendor has been contract with us since

about 2019. On the night of Friday, August 12th, when

we had excessive cloudy water complaints and decided

to take the additional step to do additional testing.

selected the vendor that selected the lab.

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CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: We did

select the vendor, and they--

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: [interposing] So, you realize when you trace it back, it comes back to you.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE:

Understood. We-- out of caution and understanding the concerns that this vendor raised, we went back to everything they have performed for us since 2019. We reviewed all the test results and all the labs that they had previously used. They have never previously used EMT before, which we were happy to find. They have used two other laboratories, both of which are New York State ELAP certified.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: Will you ever use EMT again?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: We did not previously choose EMT, and we will not allow EMT to be used again.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: So what is the process NYCHA follows for the selection in hiring for laboratories or any other external service as a provider, and can you confirm -- the laboratories that exist in New York State are some of-- in order to

you just give us your name and title?

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DEPUTY CHIEF OFFICER SAPIENZA: Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: Yeah.

DEPUTY CHIEF OFFICER SAPIENZA: I'm

Vincent Sapienza, the Chief Operating Officer at the

New York City Department of Environmental Protection.

But again, just in summary, the state's program to

certify and accredidate [sic] laboratories in the

state is very rigorous.

anywhere, please. I just want to know what-- so are you the Department or is it NYCHA or is it the Mayor's Office in charge of hiring providers for the type of testing that would transpire over these couple weeks? If so, what is the name of the person who is in charge of that department?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: So, again, this vendor was procured in 2019, and when we got the second round of results that were, you know, of course doubtful to us, considering the fact that arsenic has never been present in the water. We decided to continue to do a full—another round of full testing with a different vendor. That was a vendor that—an environmental consultant firm LiRo

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that we have on contract with us also, and we called on LiRo to conduct the next round of testing.

is up. Can I have two more questions? Oh, okay, great. So, I noticed, as was mentioned by Chair Avilés, that Greg Russ is not here. He is now the chairman, not the CEO. So I appreciate your apology. It would have been nice to hear it from him. What was the active role of then CEO Greg Russ during this situation?

time that this happened, Greg Russ was the Chair and the CEO. He was included in all emails and discussions regarding this matter. He was on-site at Riis Houses on the Saturday and Sunday of the event that Labor Day weekend, and he was also present at the public meeting that was held the following weekend at the request of, or sponsored by, the Tenant Association.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: You know, I saw him both those times, and I was thankful for his physical presence, and in a conversation we had on site on the campus of Jacob Riis, he said that commitments were going to be made to the residents.

Sure.

And so I'd like to hear from you all on the record, what commitments have you made the residents and families of Jacob Riis? Some examples, compensation, medical testing, water filtration, ongoing testing, regular meetings? Can you outline a list, please?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT:

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE:

Why don't we start-- since, our Chief Operating
Officer was at the first meeting and subsequent
meetings, I will turn the floor over to her.

So, we-- as Ms. Bova-Hiatt said, we've had multiple meetings with the Resident Association. We have committed to provide a 200 dollar reimbursement to every household at Riis Houses. In addition, we've agreed to do smaller group meetings with the residents. So, you know, probably a few buildings at a time in order to be able to sit with the residents in a small space and really answer their questions and have a discussion with the residents about what happened and explain the test results. NYCHA has also committed to doing additional testing of the water over the next few months, and I'd like to hand it to Senior Vice President Dan Greene who oversees that testing process.

Thank you,

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE: and thank you Council for allowing me to speak here today. So, I was at Riis just yesterday meeting with

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Ms. Williams. We'll be doing another round of

testing this weekend for the same constituents again. 6

7 The purpose of this testing is to build confidence.

As we have discussed here, no arsenic was discovered and the original results were retracted, but we need

to build confidence back with the Riis residents in 10

11 their water quality, because it's vital for their

day-to-day lives, for their health-- and for their 12

13 health. So we'll be doing 52 locations this weekends,

14 and then we've committed to twice monthly testing

15 frequency of a similar amount of locations. We'll

also be meeting pretty much at a weekly basis or more 16

17 if needed to walk through the results. Yesterday we

had our environmental contractor meet with Ms. 18

19 Williams so she could meet them. We put up fliers at

20 the buildings today actually to let people know that

21 we're going to be there, and I'll be there tomorrow

2.2 to oversee the testing with one of my team members.

2.3 So we'll be doing that with LiRo and then everything

will go to an ELAP accredited lab in New York State. 24

It's in Long Island. It's a-- just a drive away.

monthly starting this weekend. So, we will be going

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out tomorrow. We're going to do 52 locations. So
let me explain what's going to be included

4 specifically. Per my discussion with Ms. Williams,

5 we agree the focus should be on the high-rise

6 | buildings. Those high-rise buildings are connected

7 to the roof tanks. The low-rise buildings are not.

8 There was really never any concern at all with the

9 | low-rise buildings, but we applied the advisory and

10 did testing there just out of an abundance of

11 | caution. But we're going to follow this testing on

12 the high-rise buildings. We'll do 48 samples in

13 apartments. We'll select them strategically so

14 they're at-- so they're on different floors, and then

we will also sample the roof tanks, and we will also

16 sample where the points of entry, where the water

17 enters buildings 11 and building 8. The result

18 should be received next week, and as they get

19 received we will post them on our website and make

20 sure that everyone is aware where they're posted

21 prominently so that folks can review those. If there

22 are any issues or any exceedances we will immediately

23 notify pretty much everyone at this point to make

sure that everyone is aware of what we've seen.

Don't expect that, but we're prepared with that, and

2 we'll keep our partners at DEP and Department of 3 Health in the loop as well. And then we provided 4 actually a written plan to Ms. Williams, and I can send it to this-- Council Members, if you'd like, if 5 you'd like to. It is a draft plan and it's iterative. 6 7 So if things need to be added or updated, we can do 8 that. But we do want to get going. Ms. Williams, specifically wanted us to come out this weekend, so we have enough ready to get going. And then from 10 11 there we'll come out in early October. We haven't 12 selected the weekend yet. We'll probably always do 13 it on a weekend. We had less access when we did the testing on the weekdays. So we want to do them on 14 15 Saturday's, really, try to get everything done on a 16 Saturday. So we haven't selected the next Saturday, 17 but if anyone has any suggestions, we're open to it, 18 but we'd [inaudible] two more samples in October, two 19 more in November, and then two more events in 20 December. I think at that point we will pause and 21 see what is shown by those tests and if the community 2.2 is comfortable, but obviously if we needed to go 2.3 further here-- this was obviously a very public and very upsetting and hugely disturbing event. So if we 24 need to go further, we can, but you know, we're going 25

2	to focus on that four month period right now and
3	really have some intensive conversations about water
4	quality on the property as well. I've also asked to
5	be looped in on any cloudy water complaints and we
6	will monitor the Riis Houses' work orders to see if
7	any cloudy water complaints come in, and if they do,
8	we will schedule visits to those apartments with
9	equipment to look at the color and contrast of the
10	water. I've seen a lot of samples come out of Riis.
11	I was there for five days during this course to
12	oversee the sampling work. Everything that we saw
13	that came out from our 200 or so samples that we
14	collected was clear. I just wanted so it was
15	clear. We want to document that for the you know,
16	for everyone to see. So we'll make sure we take
17	photographs of the water as it comes out, but if we
18	do receive any cloudy water complaints, we will
19	investigate it. We will bring equipment to look at
20	the if it's cloudy, if it measures. There's
21	actually a machine you can use that can read the
22	turbidity in the water, they call it. Then we'll
23	investigate it with our Operations Department to see
24	if there is a valid cloudy water complaint. So we

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want to do that over the next few months as well as part of this effort.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: Yep. How did you determine the 140 locations throughout Riis Houses that you decided to test and sample for bacteria and arsenic?

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE: So, good Thank you for that question. question. So, the Sunday that we began, we wanted to do a robust sampling and we wanted to cover the entire property. So, our initial focus on Sunday was on buildings 11 and buildings 8. So the first priority of areas that we wanted to sample were the apartments that had tested positive for arsenic previously. The point of entry in building 8, DEP at that point had already resampled the point of entry of building 11 and it had come back as a non-detect. Then we also wanted to do the roof tanks which had never been tested. those were our first priority sites. consistent with DOHMH protocols and my own knowledge as an Environmental Attorney, we wanted to go upstream and downstream from where the positive [sic] is, meaning if it was on the sixth floor, you would want to go to the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth floor

because you sent documented complaints, it responds

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than two buildings.

to the Chairs letter, and in those complaints, I mean, was it that you noticed the trends and that's how you determined the locations? Were certain buildings calling more than others? Which ones were they? When the Mayor went to Riis Houses with the Commissioner of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, they went into a building to drink water directly from the tap to show that the water was safe to consume. From what I understand in reporting, they went into 118 Avenue D. And I know that I'm getting into addresses, but this is very important to the families but also for consistency, and just outright honesty. So if you have them going into 118, but you're testing 466 and maybe 465, and I certainly have complaints from 90, 11, 41, 134. At the very least, I'm just wondering how you determine those 140 locations and whether they were in more

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE: Yeah,

absolutely. No, I'm sorry. I was telling a very

long story. So I will try to-- I was trying to be

detailed, but I'll-- so, we-- so, first we focused on

8 and 11, but then that Sunday which is Sunday,

September 4th, we wanted to test every high-rise

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building. So we did five sample locations in each high-rise building varying basically by floor. wanted to alternate floors and do sampling at the five high-rises-- at the high-rise buildings. all high-rise buildings receive five samples that day. The next day on Monday, September 5th, we came back and sampled the low-rise buildings for arsenic, because we wanted to make sure that the-- we had samples from every single building, representative samples from every single building. That was the goal of where the 140 samples were located. We had no methodology to select the different apartments in the other high-rise buildings, because there had been no previous test there. We did know that the highrise buildings had inter-connected plumbing with the buildings 8 and 11, but the best thing that we could do is go from top to bottom and pick a selection of apartments there. We always use occupied apartments where residents were actually living. So, I think if you-- you know, probably people saw us that day and we went there. For the bacteriological sampling, we attempted to go into the apartments where the firm had identified positive bacteriological results, but we were not always successful getting access in those

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apartments. So therefore, we would move to the adjacent apartment or the apartment below it. But we-- when we come back to the apartment-- Riis Houses tomorrow, we'll make more attempts at those. I'd like to make sure that we try to get back to those apartments. So, we'll make more attempts at those apartment with our subsequent testing, which is great that we're doing it because we get to do more work, and you know, this-- we want to make sure this is done thoroughly. So, that's basically the methodology for how we selected the locations for that sampling that came back non-detect or well below the limit.

my last question. I want to thank the Chairs for being so gracious with the time. You mentioned that you're going to test now two times a month for the next four months minimum is the commitment. Doesn't the Department of Environmental Protection test all New York City water on a monthly basis anyway? And so will this be an addition to that monthly testing?

DEPUTY CHIEF OFFICER SAPIENZA: That's correct. DEP does sampling essentially every day throughout the City, so this would be in addition.

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SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE: By NYCHA,

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: And this is going

Environmental firm with what I would think is very

by LiRo which is a New York State Engineering and

good reputation. They $^\prime$ re a local New York firm, and

then every sample would be analyzed by an ELAP-

certified lab, likely Long Island Analytical which is

in Long Island, and that's who we're going to use.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: Okay.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE: I would also just note, we are going to bring representatives from that lab to meet the community. that's been a request, so we're going to schedule smaller meetings with the technical folks to really walk through how the sampling is done and what it means so that they have the information that they can use. I apologize.

just want to make sure that you're also going toyou said you have your vendor retest the water tank,
and I know that there was a mention in the City
article that maintenance failure could be the reason
now, so I'm sure you'll discuss a little bit about
that, and Chair Brewer has questions for you as well.

So I want to thank you for your answers, if you could elaborate on that, and I want to thank the Chairs

4 again for their leadership.

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SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE: We will sample the water tanks at every visit. So they'll be sampled twice per month.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Council Member Barron then Council Member Marte.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: All I can say is this is a damn shame that we sitting here talking about water and the lives of people at risk, and also, to Mayor Adams, he should fire Greg Russ. He should not be the Chair of NYCHA. Gross mismanagement, incompetency, and the insensitivity of not coming to this hearing, and at least explaining himself, and you shouldn't have accepted that from him, and we should have subpoenaed him and made him come to this hearing. But I think he should be fired, and I think that the testing should happen in all NYCHA developments. NYCHA has 335 developments, 177,000+ units, 525,000 residents, and we had a press conference in my district with Pink [sic] Houses, with Boulevard Houses, with Linden [sp?] Houses, with Cypress Houses, with Brookline [sp?], Pen-Worthman

1 79 COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 2 [sp?], and all of them said their water was 3 discolored. And you're not supposed to smell water. It's supposed to be odorless. So this is a citywide 4 situation, and nobody believes you. I haven't found 5 anybody that I spoke to believes you that they made a 6 7 mistake. And when you tested it, oh, it wasn't that, 8 it was something else. It was the vendor. Nobody believe that. You lost credibility throughout this city. So I just feel that NYCHA residents are 10 11 disrespected because they're predominantly black and 12 brown low-income people and folk just don't care enough about NYCHA. And just to listen to this 13 14 hearing, to listen to what you're saying and how 15 you're justifying all of this is a damn shame. And I 16 think that this body should monitor you closer. 17 should subpoena people when they need to come 18 forward. NYCHA should test every development because 19 the same thing happened when y'all lied about lead 20 paint in the past. It was a lie that lead paint was 21 tested properly in our developments, and I was on that case as well. So I don't have a whole lot to 2.2 2.3 say. My colleagues did a great job. I think the residents, the residents should be the managers of 24

the places where they live. We need to get into

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2 residential management, and NYCHA stop privatizing 3 and start sanitizing the water.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Council Member Marte and then the Public Advocate.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARTE: Thank you for being here. I want to thank the Chairs for the phenomenal questions and dealing with all the constraints that we had today with moving the meeting here, and I'd also like to thank Council Member Rivera for her questions. This is really frustrating. We have a Chair of an agency that's not willing to be here. And so my first question, off the bat, is where is he? And is he in New York City, or did he take the early flight back to Minnesota? One other question I have is that there's a lot of mistrust as Council Member Barron said. What are you doing to regain the trust from other NYCHA developments on the lower east side? developments from Smith Houses to LaGuardia to Ruckers [sic] asking, "Is my water contaminated? NYCHA inspecting it? Can I see the records? Can I see the data?" What are you guys doing to respond to those questions, and how are you informing Council Members that represent those people and have to

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2 answer to those people to work with us so we could 3 get the right answers to their hands? So, please answer those questions.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: Thank you very much for that question. I can-- I think you had a couple of questions, though I'll start and then I'll pass it over to my colleagues. So your first question, Mr. Russ is not in New York, but I cannot tell you where he is. All I can say is that he's not here today. With respect to the testing that has been done, I will defer to my colleague, Dan Greene, who can get into that, and I would also -- with respect to the water just generally, I would love to have the Commissioner -- CEO, excuse me, COO Vincent Sapienza talk about the water safety just generally in New York City. All of the testing that we did do is on our website, as my colleague Dan Greene said. Any additional testing that we will do at Riis Houses will also be on our website, but DEP, I defer to them with respect to just generally the drinking water in the City of New York.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARTE: I'll just add one more question underneath that. As we all know, Jacob Riis Houses was one of the development that were

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projects?

affected by Sandy. There's a lot of renovation work doing there for resiliency. There's other NYCHA development that have those same type of repairs and massive infrastructure changes. Do you think that had something to do with the contaminated water, and are you specifically working much closer on these sites that have these massive FEMA-funded resiliency

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE: There was no contamination for arsenic in the water, and the scientific results, if you review them, show that. In the retraction from the laboratory which was unprecedented and probably they had to put it on their letterhead-- it's usually embarrassing for that laboratory-- retracted all prior results. But we will continue to test, to your question of rebuilding back trust. I will be there tomorrow. We will be testing tomorrow. We will be testing, as I said, twice a month and sharing that information with residents and explaining it. In terms of Sandy sites, so they're-- the answer to your question, there was no contamination, so there was no impact for the construction. I have worked. I was-- prior to my current role, I was a compliance director.

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have worked with residents at Smith Houses, at Red Hook Houses to help oversee some of the Sandy work and then some of the environmental components of it to ensure that there is air monitoring and soil management protocols that ensure that the work is done appropriately. When you're doing construction in New York City, you have to be careful of sensitive receptors, such as residential buildings and this work is, as you know, right up against a residential building, so we want to make sure it's done safely. But we know that we have a lot trust building to build back here, a lot of credibility to build back here, and that's what we hope to really do over the next four months, but we got a hard road ahead of us.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: And to the extent that you have specific questions about your developments or the developments that are within your district, I'm happy to coordinate with your staff to come to your developments, hear what the issues are and work together.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARTE: Thank you. And I second the call Council Member Barron had. We should fire Greg Russ. He gots to go. Thank you.

1	COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 84				
2	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Public Advocate and				
3	then Council Member Sanchez. I'm sorry we didn't				
4	mention you earlier, Council Member Sanchez, but the				
5	Public Advocate and then Council Member Sanchez.				
6	PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you,				
7	Madam Chair and both Chairs, for this hearing.				
8	One, I acknowledge that people were on the ground the				
9	whole time, so I do appreciate that. But I want to				
10	make sure I heard clearly, because it did sound like				
11	there was at least admission that this whole incident				
12	was poorly managed. Is that accurate?				
13	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: well, I				
14	think there were some missteps, absolutely, and right				
15	now we are an investigation is being undertaken by				
16	our Compliance Department in conjunction with the				
17	Federal Monitor				
18	PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: [interposing]				
19	I'm sorry. I got to do it quickly, because of my				
20	time, but				
21	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT:				
22	[interposing] Oh, I'm so sorry.				
23	PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: No, it's okay.				

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: Yeah.

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PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: But you-missteps, I'm going to phrase it as poorly managed. I just wanted to be clear--

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: Okay.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: that those poorly managed decisions were not related to funding. Those missteps you spoke of, were they related to funding?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: No, they were not.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Okay, so they were just issues of mismanagement. Also, who made the decision for Greg Russ not to be here?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: Mr. Russ made the decision not to be here.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: That's disgusting. I just have to say it is disgusting that he is not here, and it is a disrespect to this whole situation. I mean, I add to the list that he needs to go, but I am clear having been through three folks who head NYCHA, that just having one person rotate is not the only solution that is needed. So, I did want to ask-- it seemed like it took roughly 12 to 16 days for the first test results to come. Later on, we

for the results.

So you--

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you're the one that made the decision to rush it later?

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS:

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: once we got the first, we asked for the results to be expedited.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: I would suggest that if there's questions about water and you're testing for something, that we should probably rush it because then we might not have had those weeks of people waiting thinking that they had arsenic in the water, particularly later on. I also wanted to know-- we had a tough time making, getting NYCHA to have meetings with the tenants throughout this whole process. Finally, the tenants had their own meeting we actually came to. Whose decision was it that NYCHA would not come to any meetings throughout that whole process?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: don't think NYCHA made the decision to not come to any meetings. I think--

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: [interposing] Sorry, NYCHA absolutely made the decision not to hold any meetings, and they weren't coming to any meetings

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Okay.

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tell you that going forward as we've previously discussed, we've already had at least three meetings, one on-site at Riis, one at 90 Church Street, and actually I'm sorry, and another one on-site at Riis Houses with the Resident Association. And we have committed to smaller meetings with the residents to sit and listen to their questions and answer the

questions as well as go through all of the test

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: But I can

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you. And just so I'm clear about the uncertified lab, just so I'm clear, you're saying that the chosen vendor you had authority over was LogiTech and they chose a vendor?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: Yes. LiquiTech is the vendor that we have a contract with and it requires them to follow all federal, state, and local rules, and they chose the vendor that was not certified.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: I think is LogiTech is from the "40 Year-old Virgin," so I apologize. But thank you for the time period. just wanted to say that oen of the problems is, even

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if this had never happened, there'd still be a lot of tenants dealing with a lot of issues in terms of water, heat, and hot water, electricity, and that's

6 this aside, we had problems and trust and issues.

what -- that's what one of the major problems is.

This made it that much more worse, and that's a big

and I want to make that clear. Thank you very much.

problem that is not necessarily just a funding issue,

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you, Council Member Sanchez, and then Council Member Farías.

much, Chairs. Good afternoon. So, first I just want to express my apologies to the tenants who had to live this insecurity of not knowing whether they drank water that was poisoned, whether they gave water to their child that may have been compromised. That, that is just something that, you know, you neve wnt to live through as a parent. So thank you for all of your clarifications so far. My question is to the vein of Council Member Marte. For, tenants in NYCHA at-large, what do we say to them? How often is there water being tested? What conditions does NYCHA consider emergency conditions? If you hear this kind of complaint at NYCHA, DOHMH, DEP is going to take

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immediate actions, how do those other tenants— how can we assure them and have them feel secure? Because this timeline of August 4th, the initial complaints, to august 13th, the initial test, to September 2nd it becoming public just seems like a very long time. So how often is NYCHA checking, and what are the conditions or emergency responses?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: you, Council Member Sanchez for that question. NYCHA conducts annual testing and cleaning of all of our roof tanks for standard bacterial contamination. of those results are submitted to DOHMH, and DOHMH posts them on their website. So, in addition to the annual roof tank cleaning, as I've mentioned before, if residents have complaints about water in their apartment, we send a maintenance worker to investigate, and then possibly a plumber. At this point, we don't have a threshold for complaints that trigger additional testing. However, that's a protocol and a process that we're looking to strengthen as we go through this, and there is an ongoing investigation. We are looking for recommendations and suggestions on how to set that threshold appropriately across our portfolio. The

COUNCIL MEMBER FARÍAS: Thank you so

much, Chairs. Good afternoon. Thank you to all the

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2 residents who showed up today. Really a lot of my 3 questions have been answered, but I wanted to express this. I'm a Bronx member who doesn't sit on any of 4 these committees, and decided to come today because though I didn't-- this didn't impact my district, we 6 7 had-- in my community we had cases of Legionnaire's Disease throughout on of our NYCHA campuses. And the 8 testing, everything similar to this other than not having a positive case, I ended up having a positive 10 11 case and findings. But the testing takes too long. There's no protocol. NYCHA fails continuously to 12 13 show up for the residents with the right equipment or 14 the right necessary items. I was surprised, 15 unfortunately, here to hear you folks say that you 16 had language access and you were, you know, ready to 17 respond whatever the timeline was even though-- but 18 because it was such an alarming case. You know, for my Legionnaire's Disease case in on my NYCHA campus 19 20 at Clason Point Houses, the response was we're waiting to test May 5th. We didn't find out it was 21 positive until about June 30th which is a full two 2.2 2.3 months, and we had people that were not given water, were told to shower out of a bucket, because they 24 couldn't use their showerhead, or not to shower at 25

2	all. There was no bilingual information. I mean			
3	really for me what it comes down to is I mean,			
4	there's a lot of embarrassment around timelines and			
5	response and making language access available. My			
6	office had to step in for NYCHA to make sure we sent			
7	out a notification letter in English and Spanish. I			
8	found through quick Google and some plumbing calls			
9	that we can do a hose attachment in our showerheads			
10	to make sure steam doesn't come out which is how you			
11	actually catch Legionella, and I asked NYCHA to			
12	purchase that equipment, and then I went door to door			
13	with the superintendents to make sure that people			
14	were opening, because the people they sent weren't			
15	speaking the language for people to understand how			
16	urgent the need was to change their showerhead so we			
17	wouldn't have more positive cases. so even hearing			
18	this horrifying experience for these residents, and I			
19	guess in the end thankfully saying there wasn't			
20	actually anything to be worried about even though the			
21	fear and the anxiety, and as was stated prior, the			
22	continued disappointment and lack of trust and apathy			
23	toward government working for people and that's what			
24	we're supposed to be here for, has now been			
25	exacerbated by another example. I'm really			

interested to know how we are working at NYCHA to
ensure that there are streamline processes and there
are rules and there are accountability measures put
in place in a hierarchal way other than us depending
on like, well, this might not be something, so let's
just wait two weeks to get the result back. What are
we doing right now to ensure that the agency itself
is equipping itself not only with translation
services and the proper equipment, but also the
streamline hierarchal processes and procedures to
ensure that this doesn't continue? And I know you're
going to answer. And I say this because when I found
out what a quick hose equipment that was \$4.95 on
Amazon and I'm sure we got for cheaper because it was
bought by wholesale. That was something that was
like, "Oh, yeah, we totally could buy this," and we
should already be doing this, but it's not actual
protocol to happen for us, and we get cases of
Legionnaire's Disease, hundreds of cases year
throughout our NYCHAs.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Thank
you so much, Council Member, for that feedback,
particularly about language access. I was not aware
of those issues, so I will be raising that with my

point I just want to make is that I am-- it's

Т	COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 97			
2	shocking yet also not shocking that we're in this			
3	position with NYCHA. I before this job, I've been a			
4	tenant lawyer for many years representing NYCHA			
5	tenant associations in litigation against you all for			
6	repairs, even for this, basic, for years mold, lead			
7	paint, rats, roaches. I mean, the fact that now			
8	we're talking about arsenic in water is so disturbing			
9	and anyone to think about their children, their			
10	parents being exposed or potentially exposed, however			
11	you want to classify it, to arsenic is just utterly			
12	shocking to me that we're even in this position. And			
13	so I just have two questions. One is I saw in the			
14	testimony a couple points, that the water as I			
15	understand it, the water was tested two times by this			
16	lab company, and both times their they detected			
17	arsenic, and whatever the explanation as to it was			
18	in the range of the confidence interval or it wasn't.			
19	The point is there were two positive tests that came			
20	back, and then they retracted later and claimed there			
21	was false positive. So I'd just like to understand			
22	exactly how that worked. Two positive not just			
23	one, but two positive tests and then a retraction			

later. What happened in that time period in between?

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SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE: So, when we saw the lab results came in, when I first looked at them on September 1st, there were oddities with the way that it was reported the reporting limit they were using was higher than the federal standard which did make any sense from an environmental practitioner's perspective. When I sent the result to DEP, they immediately raised similar issues and also the fact that this laboratory was not certified in New York State. We then raised questions with the vendor LiquiTech, which they then transmitted to the laboratory about where the back-up documentation was related to the samples, why they were reporting them in such an odd fashion. That triggered them to conduct an internal audit, the laboratory conducted an internal audit of their samples, and they basically screwed up the process. They basically did not run the samples appropriately. They didn't do the dilution appropriately, and there was contamination of the samples, and they retracted them, which I thought was also shocking. shows that this lab-- we should not be using out of state laboratories to analyze drinking water. They

did not -- simply did not run this test at all

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2 appropriately, full stop. So, that is what happened, 3 I think we were all surprised that they retracted it 4 so quickly, but we had concerns form day one about the quality of these results. And they basically born out to be true. But the actions that we took 6 7 were because, as you said, we had the two confirmed results. We didn't want to hash out with the 8 laboratory and let the residents continue to drink the water, and we fought a technical battle with this 10 11 laboratory. Instead, what we wanted to do us issue 12 the advisory and then take additional samples, extensive samples. Over 140, the original, were only 13 14 at five locations. We sampled 140 locations including 15 the drinking water tanks, the points of entry, every 16 apartment in every single building, the community 17 centers, and at the same time raise questions about 18 the laboratory. So, that is why we-- you know, 19 that's why we acted in the way that we did in 20 response to that. But we were suspicious of the lab 21 results to begin with. Also, huge context point, there's never been arsenic in New York City water. 2.2 2.3 So this was a really remarkable, unique, bizarre finding, and they-- just want to note, they had 24

sampled the point of entry, which is DEP water coming

into the system so that was even more of an anomaly that shocked DEP because they don't find arsenic ever in their water. So I now that's a long answer to your question but they basically screwed up the They documented how they screwed up the process. They put I ton their own letterhead and process. have it sign by their executives. They've retracted the results. And now, what we need to do to build back the confidence that they've destroyed by improperly running the samples is continue to sample, to continue to sample, to continue to show the community who I understand does not trust us. need to now show with science and meetings and being able to show them that this, there is no arsenic in

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: I mean, it's just-- and thank you for that, for that answer, too, but it is the lack of quality of control that has to get to the point with NYCHA that their false positive test for arsenic, before NYCHA realizes working with a vendor whose standards are so low that they generate thee positives is really disturbing. And it just shows the way in which NYCHA, I think, is really

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the water.

1	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 101			
2	failing its tenants on multiple levels. If the			
3	Chairs allow, I have on more question if that's okay.			
4	SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE: could I			
5	ask			
6	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: [interposing]			
7	[inaudible] clarification, if I may. Mr. Greene, I			
8	just want to be sure I'm hearing you correctly. Did			
9	you were you the person that reviewed the 8/29			
10	results and identified deficiencies in the reporting?			
11	SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE: No, I did			
12	not. Well, I reviewed those results ultimately, but			
13	I did not become involved until September 1 st .			
14	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Who reviewed those			
15	initial results of 8/29?			
16	CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: The			
17	original results from 8/29 were provided to NYCHA's			
18	Technical Services Department that oversees the water			
19	unit right now.			
20	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: And how many			
21	individuals were involved in that specific review?			
22	CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: About			
23	two.			

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CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: And what's the next step? Who-- when that Department found those results, where did they go next?

Shared those results with NYCHA executives, and suggested as the lab suggests to re-run the tests as it was, again, just one sample, and it was a preliminary estimated value, and so the idea was that we go back the next day and conduct additional samples and additional testing to see whether, in fact, this is a false positive or not.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Are those individuals qualified to review these tests? Could they not have identified a deficiency in what the result was?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: One of those individuals is an Industrial Hygienist and used to reviewing water quality tests.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Mr. Greene noted that when he saw the results, it was clear that there deficiencies in the testing process.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Do you

want to--

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SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE:

[interposing] There were oddities in the way that they were reporting the values. I thought one of the-- the most notable one was the standard is 10 parts per billion, yet their reporting limit was 12.5 parts per billion. So, from an environmental perspective, you typically don't set your reporting limit above the contaminant level, because that would mean if the sample came in like at 11, it would be a non-detect. So it didn't make sense in the way that they were reporting the information, which is oen of the things that I had-- that was scratching my head when I first saw them. And we shared them with DEP and DOHMH who also had similar concerns, also given -- again, because they had taken a sample. The original one at building 11 was at the point of entry. So that would be a D-- that would be DEP water. And again, DEP had never received an arsenic result before. One point I do want to make about quality assurance. I 100 percent agree with you. I oversee the lead paint Department. We have a staff of over 30-- 30 staff members that review technical reports for lead-based paint inspections of which we've conducted over 130,000 lead-based paint inspections over the past

three and a half years. So, without that quality

control, the data-- there's often mistakes made in a

testing process. These companies that do the testing

are not infallible. They make mistakes. They miss

certain steps. They don't collect it appropriately,

and that's why Quality Assurance, when you get

environmental testing, is a critical step. It annoys

sure that you're dealing with good data.

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CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Mr. Greene, if you would have received those original test results, would you have went back to the same company to redo those results, or would you have chosen an alternative approach?

everybody because it delays the results, but it is an

important step from a technical perspective to make

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE: I would have used an ELAP-certified laboratory, because there's local laboratories that we work with in New York City region that can analyze samples faster. You don't have to deal with mailing the samples. There's better quality control. If you watch us collect the samples, which we're happy to show anybody how we collect the samples tomorrow. We put them on ice. We have to transport them immediately to a

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2 laboratory, especially when you do bacteriological

3 sampling. The whole time is incredibly important.

So we wanted to make sure that we have good quality samples.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So you would have went to a different vendor as opposed to the same one In short, yes?

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE: In re-like, I don't know what I would have done, because I
have-- but back-- but I would have used probably a
different laboratory, yes.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Thank you. Council Member Krishnan, apologies.

worry. Thank you, Chair. I also just want to register too that on a very human level I am deeply disturbed like my colleague that Gregory Russ is not here today to testify, and it shows an utter disrespect for tenants of NYCHA, for their health and their wellbeing, and what they've been through that he couldn't appear to testify today. But my question— and following up on all of this, and the Public Advocate's point as well, is moving forward from here, what is the time delay in getting the

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results for the test for next-- the testing happening this weekend, when-- what is the turnaround for the results on those tests from this weekend?

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE:

should have them in by like the middle of next week. Typically, it takes about 18 to 24 hours to run the metal sample, and the bacteriological sample actually takes a full 48 hours, because they actually have to plant the sample to allow them to count the bacteria as part of that criteria, so-- there-- so there's different timing depending on like the samples, but I expect that we'll hopefully have them back by like Tuesday. We'll review the results, and then I would like to have them posted mid-week. So that is the goal. We will prioritize the samples, definitely in the course of the emergency that we had. We had a lab open on Labor Day weekend, which was, you know, kind of unprecedented. They had to bring in their staff, too. They weren't going to be open on-- to my knowledge, I don't think they were, on the Labor Day weekend. I could be wrong about that. But they basically had to bring-- they had to do that very-as an emergency. But we'll definitely have the results next week, and then we'll post them on the

website. We'll speak about them with the TA. And that's the kind of cadence that we're going to hopefully get into here going forward.

COUNCIL MEMBER KRISHNAN: I would just urge that NYCHA use all speed, that if it's 48 hours and 48 hours, those tests happen. Because every day that goes by where tenants don't know the water they're drinking, waiting on test results to come in, especially after all that's happened, is not acceptable. So, however quickly NYCHA can do this, it needs to do it. Thank you.

Still talking or trying to figure out protocol and also history and why things were done when they were. So I want to thank—because you did respond to the questions that we asked and you wrote us a very detailed letter, and I appreciate it, and there were between May 2022 and the September 3rd, there were 93 complaints according to your Maximo [sic] system, which I guess I call the CCC system, and that doesn't occur—you know, some residents do call 311. They get tired of dealing with CCC and they call 311. So, what we have here is the 93. So, it looks like in terms of weekly listings, May 29th to June 4th there

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was one complaint, and then it was four, June 12th to June 18^{th} , and then 10 June 3^{rd} to June 9^{th} . Four-- I mean, and then July 3rd to July 9th, I'm sorry. July 10th to the 16th there were four. July 17th to the 23^{rd} there were 10. July 24^{th} to July 30^{th} there were six, and then July 31 to August 6th there were 21, and then it goes on increasingly in August as you have indicated. So I guess my question is, I don't-again, protocol, we don't know what it is. Is it one? Is it four? It seems like 10, July 3rd to July 9th might have been a situation where somebody might have said, "What's going on here?" So, did that-did anybody pick up on that? Because I think it had something to do with this pump failing, which you know more about than I do. Nobody noticed it, and I quess it drained, and then maybe tenants were drinking whatever. I call them dregs [sic]. I don't know what to call them. Maybe that's what clouded the water. But it seems to me-- I know we started talking in August, but it seems to me in July, even earlier, there were issues. How does-- is this based on this lack of protocol?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Thank you, Council Member. The complaints did increase

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throughout July. The water tanks were originally cleaned in June as part of the annual roof tank cleaning process, and the water was tested at the beginning of July and June to be potable. However, the cloudy water complaints continued. We do now think that that house pump was in roof tank 11, roof tank in building 11, was the source of the cloudy water complaints. They're in-- you know, as we've kind of talked about a little bit already so far, there are 19 buildings at Riis Houses. Seven of those are supplied directly by DEP water mains. However, there are two roof tanks, one at building 11 and one at building 8.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Correct.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Upon further review, it seems that most of the complaints that you're seeing there in your letter are in buildings associated with the roof tanks from building 11. There are two pumps in the roof that serve the roof tank. Typically, these pumps are not intended to operate simultaneously. They operate interchangeably, but the idea is that they provide continuous feed of water, and in case one fails, the other can take over. However, when one fails, and

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there is a high demand, it can cause problems with the other one, and problems are the-- you know, the aeration and pressure in the water. So, our staff discovered that the pump wasn't functioning properly on July 28th. On July 28th, when that was discovered, they removed a part of the pump and sent it out to a vendor to be repaired right away. It was then returned to service on August 15th, and so that-- and after August 15th, you'll see the water complaints start to decrease again, and that is why we believe the water-- the house pump was the cause of the cloudy water condition.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay. And were residents apprised of all of this? Were they brought up to date that these were the issues?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: No, typically, residents are not informed about house-building maintenance systems like that, like a house pump.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Even when their water is cloudy and they don't know why?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: In this case, we could have better explained the situation of the cloudy water, but again, it was not identified

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay. I mean, it seems to me again, back to your protocols, not good communication, not good-- I'd like to know why my water was cloudy even before arsenic was not really there, but no communication. And then I think there are-- just because we're trying to think future, there are water tanks across, you know, portfolio. I know certainly I have them on the west side. I certainly know they're in Harlem. I've been through them with Legionnaire's Disease also. How do you-where are the inspection reports kept for all of these water tanks? You just described that, you know, the tenants didn't know because there's no protocol, but hopefully there will be in the future. Where are the inspection reports kept on these water tanks? Annual, you said, water tank review--

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: [interposing] 209 roof tanks across 141 developments.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: 209 you said?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: 209

across 141 developments. They're all cleaned and

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DOHMH and posted on the DOHMH website.

NYCHA, or what are you telling me?

tested annually, and those results are supplied to

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CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, so if I went to the website at DOH I would find them, but not at

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: That's correct. They-- I can double check, but they may also be maintained in the property management office.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, because I don't know that anybody would know to go to DOH. again, protocols. That would be another -- in my opinion, given the heightened sensitivity of water, that it would be part of an annual discussion with the residents in the different development to know that it was cleaned, it was safe, it wasn't safe, blah, blah, blah. Something different, right? Okay, because that's really challenging, I have to tell The other thing I want to ask is -- I know nothing about water pumps, but I do have a lot of friend who used to work for NYCHA as Brian knows, and they call me with everything. So, the other question I have is regarding -- it's the -- there's another pump that is used. It's in addition to the one that I just described, and it is the -- I think this is more of a

DEP. It's a roof tank. It's the backflow prevention device. And so is that checked every year? Where is that information, and how would that have impacted, if at all, this situation.

DEPUTY CHIEF OFFICER SAPIENZA: Yeah,

Chair Brewer, thank you for the question. The

backflow preventer is not actually a pump, but it's

just a device that prevents water from a building

system from backing up into the City's water mains.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay.

DEPUTY CHIEF OFFICER SAPIENZA: And so there's a program for maintenance--

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: [interposing] And would that have had any impact on this situation [inaudible] was again revealed and transparent?

DEPUTY CHIEF OFFICER SAPIENZA: Very likely not, and again, as you heard from NYCHA Chair Brewer, the pumping system it's often-- and DEP has experienced this over the years in other buildings where pumps used for bringing water from street level up to roof tanks, when they do have problems they can entrain air and the air bubbles get in the water and cause cloudiness.

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CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, and those are checked twice a year or once a year? What's-- how often are they supposed to be checked, these particular back flow devices?

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DEPUTY CHIEF OFFICER SAPIENZA: I'll get back to you on those.

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CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay.

DEPUTY CHIEF OFFICER SAPIENZA: But we

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have a permitting and inspection.

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CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I think that

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according to Local Law 58 of 2019, they're supposed

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to be checked on a regular basis.

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DEPUTY CHIEF OFFICER SAPIENZA: It's

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annual. I think it's annually, yeah, but we'll--

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CHAIRPERSON BREWER: [interposing] Okay,

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but again, people need this kind of information to

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know what is or not possible. The other question I

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have is the-- hold up one second. The 200 dollars,

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which I know will be worked out with the residents,

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does that seem like it's enough funding for what they

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have experienced? Has this ever been done before?

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How do you work out whatever the money will be?

to go back to the moment of the discovery of the

this Operations -- various individuals in this

we were not aware of the lab at that point. That

So, if you really want it done quick, it can be done,

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

but typically, if you don't tell the lab there's a rush, they may take that amount of time.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Can NYCHA confirm whether they asked for results to be rushed from the lab if clearly this was on the heels of multiple complaints, ongoing complaints? They were compelled to ask LiquiTech to test for arsenic.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: We had followed up multiple times over the next few weeks requesting results, including on August 25th when we were, you know, getting somewhat impatient for the results ourselves. We asked for partial results if they had that even available. So we had been following up, but no, we did not request explicitly for them to be expedited.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So, no explicit request for rushed results, but following up in the interim and following up specifically with LiquiTech?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: And is-- I couldn't discern it from the contract, but is LiquiTech's contract at all cover testing of arsenic?

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It is

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Okay.

not specific to arsenic. It just covers water

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE:

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Would there be reason to need a specific arsenic testing entity or

agreement?

sampling.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Again, we weren't seeking arsenic specifically. We ordered a broad spectrum of testing to be performed in order to understand what was causing the cloudy water.

This was on August 12th, and at that time, I was not informed about the water pump.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Okay, because one of the challenges that certainly we're having is that this-- we understand that LiquiTech was brought in actually to do these ionization systems and some water testing, bacterial water testing, not arsenic. So, it's very difficult to understand how you would have an entity to conduct this kind of testing and why they were asked in the first place to do it. So, why did you decide to test for arsenic?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Again, it wasn't arsenic specifically.

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CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: It was a broad spectrum, and that includes a wide range of analytes and parameters.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it. So, in terms of-- walk me through September 2nd. So, once the 8/29 results were found it went to the technical. The Operations team said fine, hire, re-hire this entity to do a second round of results. A second round of results came in 24 hours, a day later. Again, confirming four out of the five test of finding-- who received that result?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: so, those results again were sent to Operations, and when we got the second results for arsenic, which again was an unprecedented result to see given that we knew that arsenic is not detectable in New York City water. At that point, we brought in Dan Greene, and understanding that we would need help from DOHMH and DEP to understand and analyze what we had in front of us, we asked Dan Greene for help, as he has some of that background and the contacts at DEP and DOHMH, and he coordinated those conversations. So I will ask him to speak to what happened next.

1	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 122
2	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: And when exactly was
3	the Mayor informed of the test results?
4	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: City Hall
5	was informed on Friday, and
6	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: [interposing] At
7	what time?
8	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: Friday
9	afternoon, and we've been advised that the Mayor was
10	told shortly thereafter.
11	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Friday afternoon at
12	what time?
13	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: I don't
14	have the specific time, but I can
15	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: [interposing] Was he
16	informed by email
17	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT:
18	[interposing] Oh, around two o'clock.
19	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: by telephone?
20	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: Email?
21	Telephone?
22	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: We
23	emailed the Chief Housing Officer, and she alerted
24	we were told that she alerted the Mayor shortly
25	thereafter.

informed Friday afternoon, but showed up at 10

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o'clock at night to distribute water. What

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So, the Mayor was

transpired in the in-between time? What was he informed of?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: None of us were involved in the conversation directly with the Mayor, so we can't speak to exactly what information he was provided.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Who provided that information? Who was in communication with the Mayor?

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: I'm not sure who exactly spoke to the Mayor. As I said, we delivered the information to the Chief Housing Officer.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Okay, we would like to see the chain of communications, if that can be provided and I'm sure the DOI and the Monitor will be looking into that. Of course, this begs the question, if the Mayor knew in the afternoon and showed up at 10, and then I think the public notice went out at 11:00 p.m. Friday night.

Our

robocalls to residents went out approximately nine o'clock. We were on-site as of 7:30 fliering [sic] the building and talking to residents at that time.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE:

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: That is very much in contradiction to resident reporting, I will say.

Yeah, go ahead.

understand, you're saying that protocol for the future will be determined or benchmarks for the future will be determined. What's your timing for that? God forbid this happens somewhere else and there's no protocol. So what are you thinking about in terms of— I know you asked for our input, that's fine. I am no building manager. But what is your timing for a protocol and how are we going to know that there is a protocol when there is one?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Is this in regards to cloudy water complaints and additional testing? So, we are waiting for the results of the investigation in order to make any final protocol changes.

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CHAIRPERSON BREWER: and when do you think the final results from the Monitor, I guess,

and the IT, when will they be available?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: I can't speak to their timing.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, but it does seems to me that in addition to their input, you should be doing your own notion of what a protocol and benchmark look like.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE:

Absolutely. We are starting to have those conversations and putting together internal recommendations. We just don't want to put anything in place until we have their recommendations so we can take them into account as well into the final policy.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: So, is it just water that doesn't have a protocol? Does lead have a protocol? Does pests have a protocol? Does--etcetera.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT GREENE: Yes, lead definitely has a protocol. We wrote it as a very lengthy protocol that we developed over the course of

learned about this incident on the news. Can you

2 tell me who specifically was informed of this
3 situation on September 2nd?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Sure.

On September 2nd, DOHMH, DEP, and NYCHA were concluding discussions about what these results meant and what operational changes we need to make, including the water restrictions. Once that decision was made to implement the water restrictions, DOHMH also had guidance for us as far as the flushing of all the apartments across Riis that occurred on Saturday in order to clean out the water before we conducted a new round of testing. So after we made those decisions and had information to share with residents, we created a communications plan that again included the fliers and the robocalls. We reached out to the Resident Association President and the Resident Association Board as well as the President of the Citywide Council of Presidents. started reaching out to all elected officials, and then again, we were on-site with water around 7:30. We implemented our emergency protocols to have water distribution 24/7 at the site until the water restriction was lifted.

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CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Okay, I would like for the record a more specific itemized detailing of exactly the chain of communication from the moment of 8/29, or actually-- yeah, from the first results that were received, where that communication led and at what times and who exactly. Because what we're seeing is, obviously it's a big agency and this is a big issues, multiple gaps with no clarity around who is responsible for making what decisions. residents want accountability. They want to understand who is making the decisions. Groups and New York is not making a decision. People are making decisions throughout this process. So, you know, bear with me. That's-- the timeframe is very murky, the afternoon, the night, a group. You know, I think the residents deserve a full accounting, an actual chronology of who was communicated with when. The Mayor went on record saying he wasn't informed until after he did the appearance to distribute water Friday night, and yet here we are understanding that he was actually informed Friday afternoon. So I just

need you all to understand why we are hopping on who

was informed when and who made the decisions.

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completely understand your questions and the need for that information. There is an ongoing investigation also seeking all of those questions, so I will defer to the investigation to provide that information.

That full report will provided when it's completed.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE:

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: I just want to switch right quickly to Legionella, and it was mentioned by my colleagues, you know, the finding, this entire situation, right, begs to question all the testing, all the residents across NYCHA who experience brown water quite frequently among other things. So all NYCHA residents are wondering is this going to poison me or my children. Is this poisoning my parents? So it really does beg to question who holds the contracts. From— are there— are the water testing contracts hold by multiple vendors, or is it just LiquiTech? Who's responsible for testing the water?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: So, the annual roof tank cleaning and testing is a different vendor. It's called American Tank and Pipe, or Pipe and Tank-- American Pipe and Tank. They are the annual roof tank cleaning vendor and testing. They

available in places that are accessible to residents,

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2	but not only making them available, because no one
3	would know to go to DOHMH. But they would also
4	probably not understand the scientificalese [sic]
5	that these results come in. So it's important that
6	these documents are both accessible in language and
7	accessible to residents, and additionally, while we
8	have data, right? NYCHA has an abundance of data on
9	its website, and that has come with years of
10	improvement, but the data is actually not usable to
11	the common person. Particularly with contracts, you
12	have a list that you can download. You can actually
13	do any analysis on all this data if you wanted to.
14	So, I would recommend that NYCHA and this I will
15	be gracious and say this is not a problem for NYCHA
16	alone. This is certainly a government problem, but
17	given the history and the constant demands for
18	transparency, and this building back of trust, you
19	need data that is downloadable, that people can do
20	analysis with to make sure, and to be a second view
21	on this data. So I would encourage whatever systems
22	you're trying to do to try to make this as user-
23	friendly, and I know there's a technical term for it,

because I'm not data geek I don't exactly know what

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2 it is, but it is not usable in its current form and 3 it's very difficult to find.

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CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I'm just thinking it would even be great at every tenant meeting of Resident Associations coming up to give them whatever is in the management office and paper— and boxes are on the shelf, or whatever is to the residents, whatever the last annual report was, if there is a water tank. That would be something that would show across the— all of NYCHA, that you're serious about transparency and sharing. I have a feeling that nobody's looked at these, nobody even knows that these reports exist. That would be a— you know, with an eye toward we're changing our protocols and benchmarks. Thank you. And if you could let us know if you'll do that, that would be helpful.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Yeah, I guess in terms of— in terms of the contracting process, when will we expect to hear a determination on what exactly is going to happen with the LiquiTech contract?

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: We are working right now to review our options on an emergency cont-- on a new emergency procurement to

with them-- is that-- that's the annual contract?

That's

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the total contract value since 2019.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it, okay. I

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE:

thought it was an annual. I was like, big contract. Yeah, so I think some -- there has to be some approval process that has happens with subcontractors because it is a consistent problem throughout. Contractors are hiring other people who doing shady stuff. Residents are fed up. They have nowhere to complain to. People are sent back to the contractors to complain, and it's a consistent circle on and on. So, I think we'd like to close that loop once and for all and ensure that subcontractors have to be approved and they should be monitored. How many times has NYCHA actually assessed contracts? Like, how many-- let's say LiquiTech. How many times throughout its tenure has NYCHA done an evaluation on LiquiTech services?

: I can't speak to the actual reviews

performed on LiquiTech. I do know that our

procurement Department, as you heard from our Chief

Procurement Officer earlier this week, has started a

more formal process of regular vendor reviews, but I

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can't speak to the vendor review history on LiquiTech, but I can get back to you on that.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Yes, because I think that's another aspect of this process that we really need to dig into because vendor reviews, I will say, seems relatively ad-hock. There doesn't seem to be a clear protocol of reporting of triggering of vendor reviews. I've heard residents complain and complain about vendors, and yet they continue to get contracts. So there is some problem with vendors and how they are monitored and how they continue to get contracts through NYCHA in particular that we have to solve for. I still have more questions, but I understand we have— oh, Council Member Williams would like to—

wasn't going to ask a question because my colleague and Chairs have been doing such a good job. But I just had a quick question about federal funds that were given to the Riis Houses after Superstorm Sandy. So the resiliency upgrade is still underway, I believe. And so I wanted to know how much of the funds were used to upgrade the plumbing.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER HIATT: We have our Senior Vice President Joy Sinderbrand who can speak to that.

your response you do need to be sworn in, so I'll just administer the oath. Please raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth before these committees and to respond honestly to Council Member questions? Okay, you may proceed.

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT SINDERBRAND: Thank

you. Thank you, Council Member. I'm Joy
Sinderbrand, Senior Vice President for Capital
Programs, and previously I was the Vice President for
the Recovery and Resiliency Department at NYCHA. We
administered federal funding to repair and also add
mitigation to the 35 developments most severely
impacted by Superstorm Sandy. At Riis Houses, Riis
One and Two were actually broken into two different
projects, but the scope of work very similar. The
focus of the disaster recovery funding was repairing
damage that was caused by Superstorm Sandy as well as
mitigating impacts from future storms and storm surge
and power outages. So, the type of work you would

15th. I guess the question is--

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clarify the pump she's talking about is different than the roof tank pump that we-

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE:

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Yeah. I think-- I think I'm still talking about the plumbing pumps.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: So, for the roof tank pump--

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: The roof tank pump and then-- yeah.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: I will find out the useful life of a piece of equipment like that. I don't have that information handy, but I'm happy to find it for you.

COUNCIL MEMBER WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay. We want to thank this panel, but we hope you stay. We do have people who want to testify, so we're going to call them right now. We thank you. This is an ongoing discussion. It is not over. And we thank you, but please do not leave.

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER TRIMBLE: Thank

And I understand that some of the witnesses who

registered to testify did have to leave because of

who filled out a witness slip in the instance that

time, but I am still going to call the names of those

you are still preset, and we will also be calling the

COMMITTEE COUNSEL:

Thank you very much.

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witnesses who are-- who have joined us via Zoom. When I call your name, if you're here in person, please come up to the witness panel, and if you are joining via Zoom you will receive a prompt to unmute. Please accept the prompt and begin your testimony. And in the interest of time, we are limiting individuals to three minutes each. At this time we will call up Javita Santiago [sp?], Danette Chavez [sp?], Albert Negron, and Karen Blondell [sp?]. Are any of those individuals present? Okay, I'll call

them again in a moment. Ms. Blondell, are you here

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

KAREN BLONDELL: Hello? Can you guys

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: We can hear you.

Yes, I am.

KAREN BLONDELL:

KAREN BLONDELL: Hi.

Thank you, Council

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Member Alexa Avilés and Council Member Brewer for allowing me to testify today. I do have some engineering background, so I just want to bring up the fact that we really had a really hot summer with many days over 90 degrees. And as I'm hearing this testimony, I'm also hearing that, you know, if there was a pump that was needed to bring water past the sixth floor in a taller building that the use of that pump increases during hot weather, and so let's take that into consideration as we pound on the NYCHA team about what happened at Riis Houses. I also heard immediately about the assumption of arsenic in the Riis Houses, and my first-- my first inclination was that sounds bizarre. So, even though I'm not an expert, I immediately thought that, you know, we

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You're muted. Just hold a moment.

KAREN BLONDELL: Excuse me.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You were muted.

You're good now.

should--

KAREN BLONDELL: Oh, okay. That there is a transformational plan at NYCHA, and it's going to

1	COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 141
2	take more than just NYCHA. Like Council Member
3	Brewer said, it's going to take the Resident
4	Associations learning this stuff and becoming part of
5	the team that helps educate residents about pumping
6	and turbidity which is discoloration in water. I
7	you know what I'm saying? There are a lot of things
8	to fear, but one thing we shouldn't fear is
9	knowledge, and so when I hear people attacking Greg
10	Russ, it sounds very personal, and it sounds like we
11	mixing the fact that, you know, he has a vision with
12	the Preservation Trust with what happened at Riis,
13	and those aren't the same things to me, and you need
14	to allow tenants like me to hear all things including
15	the options that will be set forth for tenants to fix
16	their buildings. This really speaks to years and
17	years and years of having bad pipes, not just in Riis
18	Houses, but across the campuses across the City, and
19	we going to have to make a choice, and our choice
20	can't be just to kick everybody out who comes with a
21	new idea. We have to be let out of this bill [sic]
22	pen by our politicians, too. And so I'm making that
23	statement because I want to make sure that the

SERGEANT AT ARMS: [interposing] Time

expired.

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KAREN BLONDELL: that the residents are able to understand the difference between RAD, the Preservation Trust, and waiting for a Build it Back Comprehensive Modernization, and I thank you for your time.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. And just as a reminder to those who are present in-person, if you haven't filled out a witness and are interested in testifying, please fill one out and hand it to the Sergeant. We will now hear from Aixa Torres followed by Sanford Rubenstein and Kevin McCall.

UNIDENTIFIED: [inaudible]

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

everyone. As the Chairperson Manhattan South District Council of Presidents, I want to first thank the resident leadership of Riis for standing up and defending their residents, which we all took an oath when we become officers, as elected officers. We might not get paid, but we are elected officers of our developments, and in that respect, I speak on behalf of the 45 districts that we need to talk about the fact that part of the issue is the contractors that come into our developments, don't follow the

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2 contract. There is no follow-up, and ultimately 3 these are the kind of issues that happen. Arsenic is 4 very high levels on all our water sites that we have because of Sandy, because of 9/11 for whatever 5 reasons, but these contractors do not follow, do not 6 7 follow the guidelines that need to be followed, 8 covering the dirt. What happened in Riis in my opinion, and no I'm not an expert, but I know enough after dealing with this for eight years in Alfred E. 10 11 Smith, that none of the dirt was covered in the 12 buildings with a water tank. So it is and can 13 happen, and so I ask that the Council begin to look 14 at how these contracts are being done, how we, the 15 resident leaders and the residents can grade the 16 contractors for what they do. there are several, 17 several developments -- and when I say several across 18 the board, so this definitely would probably affect 19 every councilman that has public housing that are 20 complaining about the value of water and what the 21 water is and what is going on. And so I have a clear 2.2 picture of-- that we need to have every development 2.3 tested, especially those that are dealing with Sandy construction because the contractors are not doing 24

what they're supposed to to protect the environment,

and because of that these are the results. Nobody cares that we're human. Nobody cares that we have children. Nobody cares that we have elderly people who have underlying conditions and even if the water is negative, the stress of having to deal with what residents in Riis had to deal with is unconscionable, and everybody should be accountable for this. You made a mistake, everybody makes a mistake.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time expired.

everyone in Riis and in public housing has been affected by this. I thank you. I thank the two chairs and I thank all the Council people who were present from the Lower East Side to say we're present and we stand beside the residents in public housing. Good evening.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Mr. Rubenstein?

SANFORD RUBENSTEIN: Thank you. I represent 172 residents of Riis Housing, and what they want me to tell you is, simply put, fear remains rampant among the residents, fear of having gotten sick, if in fact the water was tainted, fear of really getting sick, and testing is needed on-site for people who are afraid of getting sick or having

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gotten sick to get tested if they want on-site, blood testing, urine testing to make sure that they didn't get sick. Now, today, for the first time, I heard about a 200 dollar payment being made to each of the residents if I heard correctly. I'd like to get assurances from the New York City Housing Authority that that's going to prevent them from any legal remedies they have with regard to any action for damages, for getting sick or fear of getting sick. This is 200 dollars being paid to them outright without requiring them to give up their rights, and I'd appreciate it if any member of the Council might address that issue with them when they come back, and I thank you for the opportunity on behalf of 171 tenants to speak with you.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you very much. Go ahead, sir.

KEVIN MCCALL: Good afternoon, Reverend

Kevin McCall, founder of the Crisis Action Center.

First, I want to thank the City Council and all the

Council Members for doing an extremely wonderful job

for holding NYCHA accountable for their actions. As

I sit here and listen, I heard about this issue on

the news and I heard about it because of different

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residents was calling. But when I heard-- the first thing when I heard about it, it was very disheartening, because I thought I was in Mississippi. I thought I was in Flint. happened to look and it said it was right here in New York City, and it's appalling that NYCHA would sit here and one, the CEO doesn't come, doesn't-- said that there's trust issues, but you don't even-- when you have trust issues with someone, you gain it back by doing something. When I have trust issues with someone, I gain it back by doing something. You still have relationships with the same company that did damage. That says a lot. Someone needs to be held accountable, not only just losing their job, because anybody can lose a job and get another one, but there needs to be a criminal probe-- needs to happen, because someone needs to be arrested for what has transpired. Somebody lying here, and only way that happens is when somebody is held accountable. NYCHA has failed the tenants. How in the world that you can you look for arsenic in the water, but you can go to a tenants' apartment, and you can see other repairs that need to happen, and you look beyond Do you really care about the black and the

brown people that live in NYCHA? Do you really care
that someone has to go up a flight of stairs because
the elevator is constantly broke? Do you really care
that when you go up in someone's apartment, that the
apartment that you go inside to test for the water
that you yourself have to take the stairs, because
the elevator is broke? Do you really care, NYCHA? I
don't think so. Until NYCHA's held responsible and
someone goes to jail, that's sending a message.
That's what rates [sic] to trust and that will
[inaudible] to someone being held responsible for
their actions. It's been so many changes at NYCHA.
Everybody passes the buck to this one, that one. They
don't know what's happening. Until someone goes to
jail, that's when they're held responsible. Thank
you very much.
CHAIDDEDCOM DDEWED. Thank was both warm

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you both very much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. We will now Albert Negron, Robert Sanderman, Kelly Trooper [sp?], and Bridget Tuck [sp?].

ALBERT NEGRON: Good afternoon. I want to thank everyone for having us here today at the Council and everyone aboard. My name is Ms. Albert

2 I'm the Resident Association President at 3 Vladeck Houses. This is very concerning to all Lower East Side residents. I have a tenant in my Vladeck 4 Houses who tested for arsenic over 57 percent in her urine. She's going to give me some more information 6 7 that I can reach out to, but I think that in Housing Authority with the contractors that they allow are 8 contracted to get millions of dollars for whatever job they're going to do. They should not be able to 10 11 subcontract to anyone else. The contractor has fulfillment for the whole contract. They sublease 12 these contracts to other contractors and they're not 13 14 doing a good job. You see what happened with the 15 situation we have right here today. Also, I think that the water testing be not twice a week, it should 16 17 be once a week for the Riis Houses. Also, for the fact that there's no trust in that situation what 18 19 they're going through, and also the fact that hey, 20 bring the laboratory to the projects, because y'all taking the water to the labs and the labs are not 21 working. You know, they need to be accountable like 2.2 2.3 the gentleman said. Dealing with people's lives, not five lives, thousands of people's lives that live in 24 the project. You know, I have family members in the 25

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Riis Houses, like neighborhood friends from Vladeck to Riis to Wall to Baruch to every project in the Lower East Side. I think this is a very serious situation, and I hope this thing could get resolved really soon. Thanks for having me.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you very much.

ROBERT SANDERMAN: Hello? Yes. Thank you so much for having me here. Thank you for holding this meeting. My name is Robert Sanderman. I'm a Staff Attorney at Queens Legal Services. I've been practicing there for eight years. tenant's rights attorney and I also do community economic development. So we-- we're the largest legal service provider around the country. represent tenants and residents in a myriad of issues, foreclosure, education, particularly I do eviction defense work, and I represent NYCHA tenants in administrative proceedings, housing proceedings, Federal Court, and State Supreme Court. Unfortunately, my experience as an attorney working with NYCHA is not different from what we're dealing with today. Particularly, I'm working with a group in a building in Queens where they were without hot water since October 2021. They plead with NYCHA.

2 They sent complaints. All that went ignored, and it 3 wasn't until we filed litigation in court that the 4 ball started to get moving, but to my surprise it was at a glacial pace. Those tenants have to suffer the indignity and inhumanity of not having hot water, not 6 7 having answers, and it's just being replicated over and over and over, and it's-- the benefit of having 8 hearings and having the information shed like this in the public, that really helps get things done, but 10 11 those tenants and most tenants citywide suffered at 12 neglect and disrespect where I personally witnessed 13 misrepresentations of this is going to get fixed next week, and then the tenants kept hearing it over and 14 15 over and over, and so they got disillusioned where it was really hard for me to keep people engaged in the 16 case. And again, that's not unique. There's a 17 18 separate building where, as you already know from a lot of constituents, a lot of people did not get the 19 20 repairs that they need done at all, properly or on 21 time. there's been plenty of situations where NYCHA 2.2 to address it and actually made it worse, and then 2.3 again delays in getting those repairs, and then that's-- relates back to what's happening now where 24 people just have the additional stress, the confusion 25

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Τ	COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 15
2	that was ascribed all day. What was really
3	disheartening to me was having a tenant from Jacob
4	Riis call me and her only plea was that she just
5	wanted answers. She wasn't saying, like, file
6	litigation, I need money. She said, "I just want
7	answers." And this was weeks after alleged testing
8	happened, and then it was just very disheartening.
9	So she asked me to come here on behalf of her and
10	other residents today to speak to what was discussed
11	earlier that is well-documented, that a lot of NYCHA
12	residents who are predominantly people of color
13	suffer from environmental racism, lack of access to
14	quality healthcare. These folks will come out of
15	pocket to stay elsewhere. The fear that they have
16	about the water has not been addressed. They need
17	clear, specific answers because of the long-standing
18	distrust that they have with NYCHA and also like

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you. I would say that your clients are fortunate.

elected officials. Thank you so much.

ROBERT SANDERMAN: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. I believe we called Kelly Cooper and Bridget Tuck, but if you are no longer in-- oh. In addition we will hear from

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2 Laura Lugo and Rebecca Perkins [sp?], if you'll-- oh,
3 oh.

REBECCA PERKINS: Hello. My name is Rebecca Perkins. I live at Jacob Riis. I've been living there for eight years. I have three small children ranging in age 15, 13, and eight. I'm sorry, but I'm not sorry. I don't trust NYCHA whatsoever. It's hard for me to believe them when they said that there's no arsenic in the water, and then they telling me, you know, don't trust it, then trust it, then don't trust it, then trust it. I don't know what to believe because as of yesterday I got a call back from the kids' doctor and said that my two oldest children tested positive for arsenic. So they not telling me-- they said that it's like an organic arsenic, but I'm not too sure, but I'm still scared because I don't know what to expect later on down the line. I don't. I have a bad relationship with NYCHA, besides the water incident. My housing repair, horrible. I have to reach out to City Council Members just to get repairs done, not the essential of having a bathroom sink. I went six months without having a proper working bathroom. kids are still scared. I'm scared. And once again,

2	we have no clear answers, and we just supposed to
3	believe NYCHA because they say that it's clear and
4	it's okay and it's safe. But you're saying this, but
5	at the same time you're also saying that you're going
6	back to test the water. What are you testing if
7	there's nothing in the water? How can we believe
8	y'all? This is not right. I live in housing. I
9	don't know if y'all live in housing. And I'm I
10	don't have the luxury of actually leaving housing and
11	not have to deal with this. So until you sit in my
12	shoes and in the residents shoes and see what we go
13	through, it's scary. And then y'all giving us cases
14	of water, and then like 200 dollars, what is that
15	going to do? I still buy bottles of water. I don't
16	trust it. I don't think I'll ever trust it. So I'm
17	just I'm sick and I'm disgusted because I feel like
18	we deserve better than what y'all giving us, period.
19	A peace of mind is really hard to come by, and I
20	don't have one.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: We have a question.

REBECCA PERKINS: I don't.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: We have a question for you, if it's okay. We have a question for you.

REBECCA PERKINS: Okay.

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CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Ms. Perkins, can you tell us when you discovered this information? How did you discover what was happening? And then when you were receiving water, what did you receive and what allotments?

REBECCA TAYLOR: Well, I found out the night-of, not by NYCHA. I happened to go downstairs around 8:30 at night to go to the store, and I seen a big commotion, and I walked over and I said what's going on. They said, "Well, there's arsenic in the water." I said, "Arsenic, what is that?" Don't drink it. Don't cook with it, but you can shower with it and clean with it. I'm like okay, but what is arsenic? Google it. That's what the gentleman told me.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Was the gentleman a NYCHA staff person? Was it an elected official? Could you discern who they were?

REBECCA PERKINS: He had on a NYCHA chain, and he just—— I forgot his name, but he basically told me to Google it, and then he said get some water. He said get a case of water. I said, "Well, what is 12 bottles of water going to do? I need—— you know, I have a large family upstairs. I

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 133
need more water." And he's like, "Well, there's not
enough to give everybody." I said, "Well, you got
people here with four cases of water. Can I like,
can I get another one?" He's like, "No, you can't.
Just come down tomorrow and get it," and then he just
dismissed me. And then I told everybody on my
building. I started once I found out that the water
was unsafe to drink and cook with, I ran upstairs to
my building and started knocking on everybody's door
on my floor. I live on the $13^{\rm th}$ floor. And I was
like, "I don't know if y'all know or not, but the
water's contaminated. You can't drink it. It's
arsenic in it." And they like, "What's arsenic?"
I'm like, "I don't know. Google it. I just heard it
was dangerous." That's what he told me.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Do you recall when you first saw signage in the buildings that said what was happening?

REBECCA PERKINS: 11:00 p.m. that night.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: And in terms of receiving water after that initial moment, what was the distribution like? What were you allocated as a resident?

1	COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 156
2	REBECCA PERKINS: They said two case per
3	household.
4	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So, two
5	REBECCA PERKINS: [interposing] First it
6	was one case, and then I think two days later they
7	upgrade to two cases.
8	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: And so two cases per
9	day per household.
10	REBECCA PERKINS: Yeah, per household.
11	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Were you bathing
12	with the water?
13	REBECCA PERKINS: I was at first. At
14	first, I'm not going to lie, I was scared to take a
15	bath in the water. I was like I ain't touching it.
16	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Sure.
17	REBECCA PERKINS: So I did like a bird
18	bath, you know? But I'm grown, I can't do that, but
19	my kids, they're younger. So I'm like you guys can
20	bathe with the water. I'm still going to
21	[inaudible].
22	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: I understand.

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know, your kids feel like they going to die because

REBECCA PERKINS: Yeah, it's scary. You

when you read arsenic, it's very scary and
traumatizing.

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CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: I hear you. Did you request the testing to be done from NYCHA? Did anyone tell you about arsenic testing?

REBECCA PERKINS: nobody told me about it, but I would say we found out Friday. Saturday they came to my apartment and they tested the water one time, and then they didn't go to everybody's apartment and do testing.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Right.

REBECCA PERKINS: They just went to my apartment. And they said they did it daily. No, they only did it one time.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Council Member Rivera had a question.

council Member Rivera: I just want to say that you are right in saying how much water you need for your family. Just for context, I think it's estimated that the average person goes through 100 gallons per day. And besides the two DEP water stations that were set up, which we had to advocate for to remain in place, giving out— as per the testimony— 46,000 gallons of water in a week. Even

2 if you divide that by every household is only 27 gallons. So just to do some math, we don't think

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4 there was enough outreach, engagement, or even

5 supplies provided to the families, but I understand

6 this was an unprecedented situation. So, Ms.

7 Perkins, I just want to ask you, were you ever

8 visited in your home to have your water tested?

9 Were you ever reached out to any-- like,

specifically? Did you get that robocall, anything?

REBECCA PERKINS: No. No. No, I would say that Saturday housing workers did come and said run the water for three hours; don't cut it off, and I did that. And they didn't come and do like a sample. They didn't do any of that.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: That was when you saw somebody come up to you and give you any sort of quidance.

REBECCA PERKINS: Yeah, and then I went to the management office, nobody knows anything neither, and you have to realize this happened on Friday. So from Friday night to Saturday, Sunday, we are all going crazy. Who can we talk to? Then they said they gave up meetings. Nobody came and talked to us and give us a meeting. Nobody sat down with us

have every right to feel that way. so I just wanted to thank you for being here and ask-- as someone who-- I would say you are someone who truly cares about this community, who is an engaged person, who has a good relationship with your neighbors, I'm sorry that you had to go through this. So I just want to thank you for waiting this long and adding your voice to this experience. Thank you.

REBECCA PERKINS: Thank you for having me.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you. And your kids, how did they get tested, and what's the follow-up, and is anybody helping you with them?

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1	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 160							
2	REBECCA PERKINS: Well, I got called							
3	yesterday like I said. I found a week they tested.							
4	We went September the 7^{th} and the test results came							
5	back yesterday that they tested positive. They do							
6	have arsenic. Through the we did a urine sample,							
7	so it did, but not the little one didn't come up.							
8	They just told me that it's not a high level of							
9	arsenic, so they're okay, but it is in their system.							
LO	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: And it wasn't there							
11	before, because you've had							
L2	REBECCA PERKINS: [interposing] No.							
L3	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: with check-ups over							
L 4	the years.							
L5	REBECCA PERKINS: Yes, and my kids are							
L 6	very up-to-date.							
L7	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Were you offered							
L8	have you heard in conversation water filter? And did							
L 9	you receive an actual piece of information that							
20	talked about the implications of arsenic or health							
21	guidelines that could help you answer the questions							
22	of what we were looking at?							

23 REBECCA PERKINS: No.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you. Go

3 ahead.

LAURA LUGO: Good afternoon. Good evening. My name is Laura Lugo. I am a resident of Riis Houses. I also sit on Community Board Three, having come from District Four and sitting on the CEC up there through you, Gale Brewer. I wasn't going to speak, but as I was taking notes, I realized that I was making a list for my son's double-digits birthday party, and he crossed out every family member that works for housing that he does not want invited to his party, including his father who has been a caretaker J [sic] for the past 21 years. We were at the 34 meeting on September 9th, and I had to leave because my son said that his family members are killing him. Unfortunately, one of the members spoke in the community and said that NYCHA is murderers. And I've had to put him back on an IEP so he can go back to counseling so that way he understands that his Papa does not want to kill him. His father works for the organization; does not want to kill him. am a huge advocate speaking positively for housing, because it's not always just housing. As residents we are held accountable. I am that person that if

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2 there's a diaper out the window, I'm going to see 3 where that diaper came from, and I'm going to put it in front of your door, because it's not the 4 caretaker's job to clean that. But all I'm asking is because we no longer trust you is that that trust is 6 7 built back again. And by doing that is by putting in 8 simplified English, a language I had to learn when I 9 came to this country, very simple what is it that you're doing, in our lobbies, not in boring white 10 11 paper. Put it somewhere nice and huge and telling me 12 what is it exactly that you're doing so that my son 13 can enjoy his double-digits birthday that he's been 14 looking forward to. You know, he's been looking 15 forward to being 10. As he puts it, "Mom, I've been 16 here for 10 years, and now they're trying to take me out." And I'm like, nobody's taking you out. We've 17 18 had to thankfully, you know-- we have wonderful--19 it's a beautiful community. I moved to Lower East 20 Side for that reason, for the community, and 21 thankfully others on Avenue A have taken us in, because he will refuse to take a shower. And any 2.2 2.3 parents to a pre-pubescent boy knows that they need to shower. So I'm just asking for full transparency, 24

accountability. As someone who -- and once again, I

1 COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 2 will tell you and you can see it on every YouTube 3 video for Community Board, I speak for housing because it is in my family. I chose to live in 4 housing because I do have a 16-year-old at NYU and tuition is expensive. So I'm asking you to please 6 7 help in living in this development with just-- just talk to us. Don't wait for this. I didn't want to 8 have to leave work early. My husband had to leave Smith Houses to run to go get my son. I am a cancer 10 11 survivor. I don't want to be worried about what I'm 12 putting into my body after I already just survived 13 gastric cancer. It took a lot to get to here today, and I would just appreciate if more of you with the 14 15 blue lanyards came to our community and spoke to us, 16 and once again, in simple English. That's all that 17 we want. We want accountability and transparency, 18 and that's all that we're asking, the same way that 19 you're asking for us to be decent residents. And I 20 will fight for [inaudible] residents as long as 21 you're fighting on your behalf. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: We have questions. Go ahead.

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CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: I want to say happy birthday to him, and it breaks my heart, right, that

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he thinks that this is happening, that he is under attack, because he like many other public housing young people should feel loved and cared for in the bosom of public housing and the residents. So it truly breaks my heart and talks to the depth of the harm and pain that these situations continue to espouse. So, as a City Council Member it is deeply heartbreaking and I am so sorry that he has to feel like that for even one second of his superb 10-year life, but thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you both, and thank you for your service on the Community Board Three.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We'll now call Maria Forbes, Rosemary Vargas, Martha Liccano [sp?], and Maribel [sp?]. Ms. Forbes?

BRIDGET TUCK: Good afternoon, board. My name is Bridget Tuck [sp?]. I live at Jacob Riis

Houses. I have lived in public housing for 59 years,

long-time residence there. I've had in the past many

different issues with NYCHA with fixing my apartment.

Some of NYCHA's people who are here have seen it.

It's very inhumane. They even said that I should not

have been in the apartment because the ceiling has a

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hole in it in the bathroom and mold and asbestos on the floor, in the kitchen, loose tiles. Over and over I have made complaints to many city officials and letters. Now, with this water issues, I have an ostomy bag and a catheter, a suprapubic catheter. I have been in and out of the hospital, and I can prove it, for three months straight every single day in the ER for bacteria, bacteria, bacteria. They don't know what's going on, but I did bring in the water, and they said the water's cloudy. Listen, you know have been diagnosed with opportunist [sic] infections, I've been diagnosed with HIV over 40 years. I've one of the long-time survivors, okay? And I also do advocacy and HIV and AIDS for Alliance and other organizations, Gay Men Health Crisis, and different-just advocating for people. Now, I have to advocate for myself with this water issue. Now, we in the past know about NYCHA's stuff, but I didn't appreciate the day that I found out about it was the next day, okay? I asked-- now, they had the Tenant Association along with a few NYCHA employees. was not all out there. Okay? They just had grounds people out there, and when I asked about can I please have two cases of water, it was stated from various

	COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 166
2	people, from the tenant organization at Jacob Riis,
3	not two cases, only one case. That was the day the
4	night before I didn't know anything about the water.
5	I found out about it in the morning when I went
6	outside. So, as the tenant that I am, I went around
7	and knocked on people's doors and spoke to them and
8	let them know, listen, don't drink the water. Don't
9	cook with it. Don't do anything with it. Don't fix
10	your babies' bottles with it either, okay? Now, the
11	questions that I have for everybody in here, because
12	it seems to me that the Board, NYCHA, other areas of
13	government, you all failed all of us at Jacob Riis
14	Houses, period. Okay? So that's where I'm at with
15	that. Then the next thing is, I've asked numerous
16	times about the levels, the vendors, the
17	measurements, how do you go about measuring? What do
18	you do? I don't have my glass on, but I just wrote
19	these questions down. Okay. One of the questions
20	I have several questions. One of the questions I'm
21	trying to be cynical about this because I'm really
22	pissed off.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Can you wrap up?

BRIDGET TUCK: Yeah.

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2 CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Because we're out of

BRIDGET TUCK: Okay. One of the

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time.

questions is— you, as the board have already known that de Blasio in 2016 had two Jacob Riis Houses for similar areas with this water. Here we are back again with the same thing, okay? So, you guys are involved. They are involved. We're suffering, okay, because now it's collateral damage is what you all and NYCHA and everybody else is saying. What's done

vendor. We use a cheaper this, that, or the other to measure. We had problems before with these people,

is done. You saying, oh, no, we use a cheaper

but now we're going to change and get another vendor.

16 No. The problem is how are you doing the

measurements. You're not going to us tenants to sit

18 down with us. We only have had one meeting.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: We know, and thank you. We--

BRIDGET TUCK: [interposing] And the other thing is— and the other thing is when you're looking at the measurements, how are you actually looking at what levels as far as— what you're looking at what it's supposed to be, and what

guys, listen, come to my house. I live next to a

have spent over 2,000 dollars in water.

CHAIRPERSON	BREWER

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Thank you very much.

3 I appreciate. Thank you for testifying.

BRIDGET TUCK: How am I gonna get my money back along with the medication that I have to pay for. It wasn't under Medicaid and Medicare either.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you very much.

[applause]

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thanks very much. will now return to Maria Forbes, if you're present on Zoom. In addition we will hear from Elizabeth Reyes, Genae Spencer [sp?], Crystal Glover [sp?], and Joel Kupferman [sp?].

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Go ahead. Yep, thank you. Go ahead. The Sergeant at Arms will get your copy. Thank you very much.

ELIZABETH REYES: Good afternoon Chair Alexa Avilés and the Committee on Public housing. I'm Elizabeth Reyes, a Cecil Corbin-Mark Fellow at WE ACT for Environmental Justice. In my role, I work around topics of toxic chemicals and lead. I'm also involved in our community organizing work and with our various working groups, including our Healthy

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Homes Working Group and our NYCHA Working Group. The NYCHA Working Group consists of members living in New York City Housing Authority developments to discuss and organizing around the various environmental health hazards that currently exist in their homes and communities. So NYCHA faces a myriad of problems, most of which are tied to the fact that it has been chronically underfunded for years. As a result, the New Yorkers who rent apartment in NYCHA development often have to endure environmental challenges such as mold, lead, and pests along with other substandard services in terms of repairs and other basic issues. After keeping residents in the dark for two weeks about potentially high levels of arsenic in the drinking water at Jacob Riis Houses in the East Village, New York City officials released an announcement last week that there was never any arsenic in Jacob Riis Houses to begin with. In spite of this announcement, there's an enormous gap in the City's' response to this potential water contamination event. Not a single individual was tested for arsenic exposure. This begs the question why did city officials not begin testing residents immediately after initial water samples showed levels

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2 of arsenic. The city is responsible for individuals 3 who may have been exposed to unsafe levels of arsenic 4 because of negligent responses to this potential contamination. In addition to immediate testing for arsenic in the water, residents must also be tested 6 7 to assess their potential exposure to arsenic. window of opportunity for testing may have closed for 8 the residents living in Jacob Riis Houses. these testing procedures must be implemented moving 10 11 forward to safeguard the health of NYCHA residents. NYCHA should focus on strengthening infrastructure 12 13 that prevents environmental hazards from occurring in the first place. Investments in more resilient 14 15 infrastructure and procedures are vital to protecting There should be more 16 people's health and well-being. 17 emphasis on funding preventative actions and measures 18 that protect the NYCHA community. Future responses 19 to addressing and remediating environmental health 20 hazards should be met with better planning and 21 consideration. For example, the work order reform program in Queens and Staten Island showing 2.2 scheduling times and allows residents to address all 2.3 of their infrastructure and maintenance complaints at 24

the same time. This should be afforded to all

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residents of NYCHA. Thank you for this opportunity to testify, and WE ACT will be submitting a full written testimony as well.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you and say hello to Peggy for me-- Shepherd [sp?]. Crystal, go ahead.

CRYSTAL GLOVER: Good afternoon.

name's Crystal Glover. That's with a C. I am a financial secretary at Washington Houses as of January 1st, 2022. This particular channel, this government channel, City Council channel on Spectrum it's 74. I don't know what it is on Verizon, but I can guarantee you that if you can get two or three people from Jacob Riis Houses that are watching that channel, you're lucky, and that's a lot of the problem. The tenants, I remember a tenant in my development, she says, "Oh, Crystal, I saw you on the City Council channel." People don't even watch the channel, that's number one. Number two, I'm here today not to toot my horn, but I'm here in full solidarity with Jacob Riis Houses. Power to the people. Since people brought race up and stuff, black power, okay? And what we're going to have to do is, we have these council of presidents and

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district councils and tenant associations and all of these people, and they only meet with the presidents. And a lot of those presidents don't even meet with their tenants. So if there's any information that we should be getting, because everybody wants to partner with tenant association presidents. Everybody-when I was-- I'm a former TA President for Washington Houses, and how we started having elections where-in my development because I would go to meetings, and I requested in 2010. When was the last election we had? They says, "oh, you're due elections." And that's what got the ball started. And incidentally, infill-- once we had the elections and I was voted in 2011, infill came along with Bloomberg, and we got 4,000 dollars of our TPA funds, which is tenant participation activity funds, 4,000 dollars of that. We got a lawyer with the Urban Justice Center, and we were able to have the infill cancelled at Washington Houses. That was under my watch. Now, what do I want to say? Any of you TA of NYCHA residents at Jacob Riis Houses, the Tenant Association is the conduit between management and tenant. Incidentally, at Washington Houses we don't even have a manager, so no one's managing our development. We have construction

Kupferman.

1	COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 177
2	SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time starts now.
3	JOEL KUPFERMAN: [inaudible] Hello?
4	SERGEANT AT ARMS: We can hear you.
5	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Joel, you're on, you
6	got to get on. Joel?
7	JOEL KUPFERMAN: Yes, can you hear me?
8	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Joel, yep. Joel?
9	JOEL KUPFERMAN: Do you hear me?
10	CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Yeah.
11	JOEL KUPFERMAN: I'm sorry. Do you hear
12	me?
13	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Joel, you're on the
14	video for the City Council.
15	JOEL KUPFERMAN: Yes, do you hear me now?
16	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: We can hear you.
17	JOEL KUPFERMAN: Hello? I'm sorry, can
18	you hear me?
19	CHAIRPERSON BREWER: We can hear you.
20	Joel, we can hear you.
21	JOEL KUPFERMAN: Okay. I'm sorry
22	[inaudible] I used to be the one to say that I've
23	been around the block. I've worked [inaudible] since
24	9/11. I've worked [inaudible] I work in the
25	[inaudible]

Riis, I was there. My heart goes out to them.

basis or the reason behind the delay is a total

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contradiction of what it means to take caution. Because an abundance of caution would have compelled swift notification, not delays to seek further testing. It is this kind of judgement that is being made every day concerning the lives of tenants who are totally and utterly dependent upon NYCHA to do the right thing concerning them. So, how many opportunities will be permitted before correcting action is taken? How many people will sit here and hear the history of NYCHA repeated over and over by its tenants who are continually at their mercy for the basics such as heat and hot water. And when the very basic element is alleged to be poison, yet information is withheld for any reason, why should it be taken for granted that the intended demise of these tenants is what's being planned while promises are made to preserve and keep their housing. Because if water, a very basis element which is everywhere can be allowed to be consumed while Legionella exists -- no retraction given on those test results --

then they are perfectly capable of allowing something

far more deadly. And the justification given by the

months were given without stating that you in fact

Mayor is that no positive test results in the last 12

	COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 181
2	tested in the last 12 months, yet ignoring the
3	current tests which say positive because "people
4	can't catch Legionnaire's Disease by drinking water."
5	It's true, they can't, but the most common route for
6	transmission is by inhalation of aerosolized air.
7	You can catch it in the air. It is breathed into the
8	lungs through vents when bacteria is aerosolized.
9	The lack of information that is factual on these
10	positive test results for Legionella is either
11	deception on the part of the Mayor or ignorance
12	regarding scientific data being reported. I'd like
13	to think the Mayor who shows up to drink the water
14	would also drink from a cup of his own
15	misinformation, because if the science hasn't
16	informed him, maybe a personal experience will. To
17	see NYCHA once again void its obligation to its
18	tenants while the Mayor pleads ignorance, yet swift
19	action, once notified and have the Federal Monitor
20	demand all communications and data as if poised to
21	spank [sic] them and bring them into compliance while
22	they allow these development to deteriorate all
23	around us is a hocus pocus show.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you. If you could wrap up.

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1 182 COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 2 RAMONA MINER: [inaudible] tenants are 3 made to believe protection exists where none in fact 4 is. 5 CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you. RAMONA MINER: I don't know if you can 6 7 wrap your head around what this means as a tenant living in NYCHA, but try arsenic in the water, no 8 retraction statement given until inquired concerning those results by independent media. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you very much. 12 RAMONA MINER: Because it wasn't until 13 then that the tenants were notified. 14 CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Alright. We have 15 to wrap up. 16 RAMONA MINER: So what is the message--17 CHAIRPERSON BREWER: [interposing] Thank 18 you. 19 RAMONA MINER: I'm done, but I want to 20 say what is the message to NYCHA tenants if not sip 21 and die. Thank you. 2.2 CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you. Thank

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Yes. That concludes our public testimony. First I'd like to thank our

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you very much.

public housing residents, and in particular TA

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residents is compounding impacts of the harms they've endured from decades of disinvestment and

endured over the decades. What you've heard from

mismanagement. They brought the issue-- they brought

President Ms. Daphne Williams, and all that they have

this issue to life with their personal experiences,

and they should never have had to go through this in

the first place. Thank you to Chair Brewer, Council

Member Rivera, and all of our colleagues who have

been present in advocating for their constituents. I

also want to thank the representatives here today

from NYCHA, DEP, DOHMH, and DOI who were present to

answer questions and know-- thank you to NYCHA who

stayed throughout the duration of this hearing to

hear public testimony.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I want to also thank everyone for joining us. I'll thank the residents, NYCHA for remaining, as well as the other agencies, the amazing Council Members Avilés and Rivera, but also please—protocols, please communication, please transparency. It would be amazing if from now on, on every single one of those three, no matter which

So

development we're working with, it's a new day.

3 thank you very much.

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Thank you. [gavel]

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Yes, and I'd just like to say it is not lost on me that the failures of our agencies have had real impacts on our families who live in public housing. While this hearing may not repair the full and immediate harm created by the situation or the agony of many of the harms perpetuated throughout the years, my hope is that we are moving in the right direction to acknowledge and repair the harm. Among the solutions and policy and process changes that NYCHA committed to today, it is important to get on record that NYCHA should also be providing water filter for residents, medical on-site testing for residents, obviously compensation with no strings attached, mental health supports. You have heard the anxiety, the stress, and the constant questioning. This comes at a real impact for our residents -- and accessible, readable information, big fonts, easy language. Thank you so much to everyone for your work today. We must do better by our residents. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you very much.

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



Date October 2, 2022