CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING

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Wednesday, December 14, 2022

Start: 10:15 a.m. Recess: 1:20 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway Committee Room,

14th floor

B E F O R E: Alexa Avilés, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Diana Ayala Charles Barron

Carmen N. De La Rosa

Chi A. Ossé Lincoln Restler Pierina Ana Sanchez

Julie Won

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

Keith Grossman Senior Vice President Operations Support Services New York City Housing Authority

Javier Almodovar Senior Director Heating Management Services Department New York City Housing Authority

Brian Honan Senior Vice President Intergovernmental Affairs New York City Housing Authority

Joy Sinderbrand Senior Vice President Capital Programs New York City Housing Authority

Vlada Keniff Senior Vice President Sustainability New York City Housing Authority

Aixa Torres Resident Association President Alfred E. Smith Houses

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning and welcome to the New York City council hearing of the Committee on Public Housing. At this time, can everyone please silence your cell phones? If you wish to testify today, please come up to the sergeant's desk to fill out a testimony slip. Written testimony can be emailed to testimony@council.nyc.gov. Again, that is testimony@council.nyc.gov. Thank you for your cooperation. Chair, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Good morning, everyone.

This meeting is coming to order. Good morning and welcome to the hearing of the Committee on Public Housing. I am Councilmember Alexa Avilés, and I Chair the Committee on Public Housing. I'd like to thank you all for attending this oversight hearing to examine NYCHA's winter readiness. This topic is especially important and timely now that we have fully moved into cold weather, and with the coldest months of the season yet to come. We are joined we are soon... Is there anyone online? Oh, okay.

It is no secret that NYCHA has struggled to adequately provide heat and hot water to its residents. In fact, it has been such a struggle that heating is one of the reasons a federal monitor was

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time of outages.

appointed to oversee NYCHA. According to the most recent quarterly report issued by the monitor, NYCHA has seen some improvements since it began implementing its heating action plan. Yet we continue to hear horror stories of tenants suffering because their heat has been out for so long, and for stretches of time. For example, Woodside houses has had persistent heat issues since Hurricane Ida, and overall last heating season there was a sharp uptick in outages compared to the previous heating season.

There was also an increase in the duration in the

The monitor's report found that NYCHA failed to fully implement its summer preventative maintenance program in 2021, and that staff and NYCHA's heating department failed to follow the procedures for logging maintenance and inspection work. This likely led to the to worse heating conditions last summer, and who knows what the impact of this will be this season?

Today I'm interested to learn how prepared NYCHA is for the present heat season. I want to learn in detail what improvements NYCHA has made to its

Heating Management Services Department operations,

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how NYCHA is better monitoring the work of employees and contractors, and whether NYCHA has successfully completed its preventative maintenance program this summer, and more.

The law requires minimum indoor temperatures during heating season. This is required whether it's a private landlord or NYCHA. All New Yorkers, whether residents of public housing or other housing, have the right to safe and habitable housing, and that includes heat and hot water as required by law. If any other landlord is required to ensure their tenants receive adequate heat, there's absolutely no reason we shouldn't expect the same from NYCHA. And listening to the weather forecasts, we are certainly moving into a very cold winter over the coming week, and we must ensure that residents are safe and secure and that we are ready.

I would like to thank my staff Christina Botego,
Edward Cerna, James Neumeister, along with a public
housing committee staff, Audrey Sun, Jose Conde,
Ricky Chowla, and Connor Meili, for all the work that
they've put into this hearing.

And with that, we will turn it over to... to committee counsel.

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COUNSEL: I will now administer the oath to the administration. Please raise your right hand.

Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to Councilmember questions?

ALL: I do.

COUNSEL: Thank you, you may begin when ready.

MR. GROSSMAN: Morning, Chair Avilés members of the Committee on Public Housing and other distinguished members of the city council, NYCHA residents, community advocates, and member of the Public Good morning. I am Keith Grossman, NYCHA Senior Vice President for Operations Support Services. I am pleased to be joined by Javier Almodovar Senior Director of the Heating Management Services Department, and Brian Honan, Senior Vice President for Intergovernmental Affairs, and other members of the NYCHA team.

We share your belief that NYCHA residents should have adequate and consistent heat in their homes.

Thank you for this opportunity to discuss the advances we have made over the past several years to

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2 improve the delivery of heat and hot water services
3 to residents.

While there is more that must be done, the puck the progress can be summarized this way: Through targeted operational investments and improvements to process and management, we have brought down the number of heating outages by 37% this heating season, compared to the same period of time last year.

Additionally, we have reduced the time it takes to restore heat outages in that same time period by 13% from eight hours to seven hours.

Our progress is guided by our federal-monitorapproved action plan, which outlines the procedures
and protocols we follow to prevent and respond to
outages. The action plan also details how we
communicate with residents about outages and repairs,
provide warming centers in certain scenarios, and
investigate outages that cannot be restored within 12
hours. Along with this master action plan, we
created individual Heating Action Plans for every
NYCHA development, which outlined custom solutions
for each developments unique challenges. Our goal is
to restore heat within an average of 12 hours
overall, within 24 hours of 85% of heating outages,

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and always within 48 hours. So far, this heating season we have exceeded these targets resolving all heat outages within 24 hours and within an average of seven hours. Please note that an outage pertains to a total disruption of service on an entire apartment line hallway building section of a development or entire development. Outages may be planned for scheduled maintenance or unplanned due to unforeseen emergencies. In the event of a planned outage, NYCHA notifies residents in advance via robocalls and notices posted throughout the development.

I would now like to walk you through some of the specific work we have accomplished to better deliver heat services to residents.

To prepare for each heating season, our Heating
Management Services Department, HMSD, conducts annual
preventative maintenance to preserve and restore the
reliability of nearly 5000 pieces of heating
equipment. This involves cleaning, lubricating,
adjusting, repairing and replacing worn components,
and ensuring that equipment and mechanical areas are
unsatisfactory operating condition. In preparation
for the current heating season, HMSD and our vendors
performed annual preventative maintenance and made

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repairs where applicable to 99.9% of all heating equipment. Additionally, we engaged a vendor to help conduct preventative maintenance on some of the boilers citywide, enabling HMSD staff to focus on repairs to the heating distribution system. To clarify, boilers and/or hot water and units generate heat or hot water, and the distribution systems such as vacuums, tanks, pumps and pipes deliver heat to residents' homes.

Each year we develop a list of critical heat and hot water equipment and systems that need replacement or extensive repair, and we procure extra parts so that we are prepared when key items fail. For the past three years we have invested a total of \$49 million in operational funding in our heating infrastructure before the heating season has even begun. We maintain a reserve of staged and nonstaged mobile boilers that can be activated in the event of a large scale heating service disruption. There are currently 33 mobile boilers in total, of which 25 are connected to developments and eight can be deployed when needed. We also increased staffing coverage ahead of the winter season winter heating season by adding evening plumbing teams and

electrical teams available to be deployed in response to outages. Additionally, an overnight 12 to 8am

Plumbing team is added when temperatures are below 32

degrees.

5 degrees.

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For this heating season, we increased our headcount. We have hired additional field supervisors, and are in the process of hiring 70 permanent maintenance workers to support the reorganization of HMSD into a neighborhood-based model. As part of NYCHA's transformation efforts, the heating neighborhood model will reorganize our coverage of developments from the current 13 clusters into 25 neighborhoods. Smaller portfolios will enable each field heating superintendent and administrator to fully understand the needs of each heat and hot water system within their neighborhood. Neighborhoods we led will be led by a Field Heating Superintendent who will report to the Heating Neighborhood Administrator or HNA. The HNA will report to one of three Field Operations Deputies and ultimately to the head of HMSD.

We will establish a data analytics unit that will use key performance indicators to identify and track areas where we need to improve. A planning and

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skilled trades unit will address patterns of heat complaints and service disruptions before and during the heating season. HMSD special teams, composed of highly experienced heating staff, will address the more complex issues that arise and perform preventative maintenance and repairs. The chief benefit of this reorganization is that crucial decision making which occurs during an outage is moved closer to the root of the issue. Additionally, NYCHA's heating staff will gain a deeper understanding of a particular development's needs and challenges, work orders and resources will be better distributed, and there will be greater collaboration between residents, NYCHA staff and community organizations.

This new staffing model will also align additional managerial employees to the evening heat desk operations, streamlining decision making for issues that arise after traditional business hours and during weekends and holidays.

In sum, the heating neighborhood model will increase accountability, oversight and efficiency promoting more hands on management of our heating assets and for faster resolution of issues. This

accordingly.

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reorganization builds on the increased oversight

created by the heat desk, which is a 24/7 operation

established that monitors potential service

disruptions from various data and dispatches staff

Other ways we improved heat services for residents include implementing a 24/7 staffing model for repair teams, establishing or activating the situation room when necessary to expedite service

11 restoration, and enhancing our staff training.

Additionally, we have modernized heating controls at 48 developments, which involves the installation of a building management system and apartment temperature sensors. We are in the process of completing this work at an additional 12 developments. Apartments that were typically overheated are now at a more comfortable range of 72 to 74 degrees during the day and 69 to 71 degrees at night. With the heat coming on in cycles to prevent overheating and underheating and to reduce energy costs. We can also monitor building temperatures and heating systems and hot water systems in real time at these developments. We also enhanced our communication with residents and that involves

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ensuring that residents are notified of outages through building fliers and robocalls, enabling residents to automatically let us know if they are still experiencing a service disruption when they receive a service restoration robocall. We can then address any lingering issues. And posting information about outages on our website and social media. Residents can also get notifications about outages on their smartphones via our upgraded MyNYCHA app.

We added additional triage questions that residents are asked when they submit heat complaints via the Customer Contact Center, CCC, or MyNYCHA app. With this additional data, we can more effectively deploy the appropriate staff to complete repairs. We do request that all residents report issues they are experiencing through either the CCC or MyNYCHA app, so we can most effectively identify and respond to issues.

The challenge and their solutions: Our heating operation is vast, and our infrastructure and buildings are old. Despite the improvements to the way we work, aging infrastructure remains a significant obstacle. The average age of our boilers

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expected useful life of a boiler. Beyond boilers, it is often issues with heat distribution systems and heating components that cause outages. That is why our work of boiler overhauls and preventative inspections and maintenance is critical to the delivery of heating services to residents. We have identified funding to address some of the issues. Through 2026, we are replacing 346 boilers across 76 developments, thanks to \$3.4 billion in city state and federal funding. We will address an additional nearly 900 boilers at over 100 developments through the PACT program by 2026. Since 2019, we have replaced 82 boilers through capital projects, and addressed over 250 boilers through PACT.

And we're not just replacing in kind but are putting in place more effective systems. For instance, to improve hot water service, we are incorporating modern designs in our new heating plants, decoupling hot water equipment from heating equipment so that issues with one do not affect the other. Where possible, we are moving away from steam generating hot water systems by developing geothermal energy and electric heat pumps, and improving the

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building envelope through window replacements,
advancements that help reduce outages, enhance
systems performance, benefit the environment, and

keep residents safe and comfortable.

Through the Clean Heat For All Challenge, a collaboration between NYCHA, the New York Power Authority, and the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, an additional \$70 million investment will result in the development and production of 30,000 new heat pumps for NYCHA residents. This environmentally friendly, easily installable technology will provide reliable heating and cooling for thousands of residents. We invested more than \$300 million in energy performance contracts, replacing boilers, and modernizing heating systems at 70 developments. We are also taking advantage of direct-install programs, where local vendors repair and replace apartment radiator valves and traps at no cost to NYCHA. The work is funded by the local utilities. These efforts improve steam

But for the bulk of our portfolio, the aging infrastructure presents near daily challenges, and there is no funding to address it. Through

distribution and residents comfort.

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preservation programs like PACT and the trust,

however, we can generate the funding needed to

provide residents with fully upgraded heating systems

5 and improve quality of life.

In conclusion, one of our top priorities is to ensure that residents have adequate and consistent heat. NYCHA is committed to continuous improvement, to overcome the challenges that are inherent to managing aging buildings, which have been underfunded for decades and become a better landlord for our residents. That means looking back to see where we need to improve operationally as we do each heating season. It also means looking ahead to see where we can strategically invest our limited funding, and how we can raise the significant funds needed through innovative approaches like PACT and the trust.

While we may not yet be where we need to be, we are making progress. As the federal monitor, Bart Schwartz, stated in his recent reports, "NYCHA has made significant upgrades to its overall heating program, which among other things led to a much more effective offseason maintenance program this past summer." He also said, "These planned improvements represent a substantial commitment by NYCHA to

- 2 improve its heating services." NYCHA has quickly
- 3 begun work on many of these initiatives, including
- 4 | obtaining funding for much of the proposed staffing
- 5 | increases and revamping its entire heat staff
- 6 training process.

- 7 The council's partnership is vital to our
- 8 continued progress. We thank you for your support as
- 9 we work to improve the quality of life for NYCHA
- 10 residents. And we are happy to answer any questions
- 11 you may have. Thank you.
- 12 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Thank you so much for your
- 13 | testimony. And I'd like to recognize our being
- 14 | joined by Councilmember Barron. Thank you,
- 15 Councilmember.
- Okay, great. So I think we'll... we'll jump into
- 17 some questions.
- 18 So I certainly have some questions related to
- 19 | your... to the testimony that you just provided to
- 20 us. But I'm going to kind of go back to some basics
- 21 first.
- 22 Can you tell us: How does NYCHA identify issues
- 23 with their heat operations before a significant
- 24 | outage occurs?

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MR. GROSSMAN: So thank you for your question,
Chair, and thank you for the opportunity to provide
testimony. We Through Through constant
Through our Through our summer overhaul program,
we identify areas that potentially have need, by
identifying these critical items and infrastructure,
that need replacement. In doing so we're able to
kind of target where we need to have extra attention.
Additionally after every heating season we

Additionally, after every heating season, we compile a list of our 25 worst performing plants.

And in doing so, we put extra resources into those plants the following overhaul season. It's predictive, and it allows us to attempt to solve the problem before it happens.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So in terms of... in terms of all the... the mechanisms... all the mechanisms across the NYCHA portfolio are... are asset tagged, and we know the condition? The full inventory has been done on all of the mechanisms across NYCHA?

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah. So we're obviously aware of all of our heating equipment. I think one of the... what we're... what we're working on is, you know, tying those into the asset management system, but we

overall inspection process takes approximately three

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- to five days on newer equipment, and can take several
 weeks on our older equipment. And it's pretty
 much... The amount of time it takes is... is pretty
 much based on the amount of follow up work that's
 required. Naturally, our older equipment requires
 far more follow than our newer equipment, and
 therefore most of the time is spent with our older
 equipment.
 - CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So I would assume that a good proportion of the equipment is older?
- 12 MR. ALMODOVAR: That's correct.
 - CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So on average, it could take several weeks just for an inspection of the equipment?
 - MR. ALMODOVAR: Well, the inspection entails the repairs that are required with that. So when we perform the annual overhaul and inspection process, as Keith mentioned earlier, we... we lubricate, we clean we adjust, we repair and replace worn components to restore the equipment's reliability... um... preserve the equipment's reliability, rather.
 - And in terms of our boilers, that process requires us to take the equipment apart, open it up, clean it internally and externally.

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Our oldest pieces of equipment are hot-water generators, and primarily our... our boilers as well. And the followup repairs on our boilers can be anything from major boiler welding or extensive plumbing repairs as well.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it. And in terms of...

I'm sorry, I wanted to go back quickly to that 37%

reduction. Does that include both unplanned and
planned outages?

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Thank you. In terms of... I guess I was wondering -- obviously, we're... we're early in the heating season -- wondering if... if any patterns have started to emerge in terms of the existing or potential heat outages? And what... what might we anticipate for the remainder of this winter season? Obviously, you have your target list of the... I'd love to hear the developments... the top 25 developments with the poorest performance. But I'd like to hear more about what you're anticipating this winter season.

MR. GROSSMAN: Absolutely. And we can provide that to you after... afterwards as a follow up. So thank you for that. I think that's a great question.

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So some trends that we are seeing is... Using our...

our analytics, we are sending the right folks

earlier, and that leads to that lower restoration

number. So through the additional questions asked by

the CCC through our, you know, knowledge of the

heating systems were able to send the right staff

based on the repair needed. So that's... that's

But what we're seeing as far as what's causing the service disruption is primarily related to our distribution equipment. We talk a lot about boiler replacements and... and how that relates to improve service, but we are putting new boilers into original heat distribution equipment which includes piping, radiators, pumps. Pumps are replaced fairly regularly, but the piping is still most likely original to the building. So where we're seeing our significant outages, they are related to distribution.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Hmm. And in terms of in thinking about the ways all these heating issues arise, I just wanted to... to talk a little bit about Bronx River senior housing development, and the heating issues that they faced in the winter of 2021.

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It seems that the seniors living in that development didn't have heat for months, and as the winter went on remained unaddressed. Pipes burst, caused flooding in the development. I suspect, the distribution system clearly was in shambles. And I'm sure that for many of the seniors living there, it was probably one of the worst winters they had ever experienced. Can you walk us through a few things related to that instance? Can you tell us what the source of the heating failure was at Bronx River? How did it get to that point where pipes were bursting? Why did the development experience no heat for such an extended period of time? And I have several other questions.

MR. GROSSMAN: So I can I can give you the highlevel answer for that, Chair. Thank you.

So to start with, obviously, the deterioration is rooted in disinvestment over a number of years, and the dire need for that capital funding that we... we had both spoken about in our opening statements.

To Bronx River, specifically, it's an older type of system, it's called a hydronic loop. So essentially there is a heating source, right? It provides steam up through the building, and it's a

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another leak.

continuous loop. Every time there's a leak, you have to turn the whole system down, you have to repair the leak, and then you have to recharge the system. And often what we find in those older loop systems is that recharging the system needs another... leads to

Also, as I mentioned, this is original piping.

Constantly heating, expanding, and contracting,

heating and cooling, heating and cooling puts fatigue

on those pipes. And what... Again, what we find with

the hydronic loop systems across the city was that

the constant expansion and contraction can create

issues.

What we did this year was looked at the developments where there are hydronic loop systems and what we did: We ran a preseason test. We actually pressurized the lines to try to identify any leaks, so we could do a while it was warmer, we could make some repairs. We were fairly... We were fairly successful. We found a leak here, there. We made some repairs. And thus far, you know, we are still seeing some distribution issues. But we're at least a little bit more aware, right?, through that preseason test. So late September, right before the

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2 heating season, we pushed that information out as well.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: And how many of the systems are this... this loop system? Currently?

MR. ALMODOVAR: I don't... Well, we have 669 package style boilers. The exact number of loop systems... I don't want to misspeak, I don't have that exactly, but I relate to package boilers to the hydronic loop systems because the package boilers are the ones that support that type of system primarily. But we can... we can. [speaks off microphone to Mr. Honan and Mr. Grossman].

MR. GROSSMAN: So I will add to that. The buildings of that age, with that system that we did the pretest on. It was specifically in some of our... with some of our more vulnerable populations. I believe the number -- I will... I will correct after the fact -- was around 10 when we ran we ran those tests. We're going to pull that number for you now.

Additionally, you know, there's some you know, just to go back to Bronx River, there are some additional associated plumbing issues related to that building, right?, that were not only heating related.

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- There was you know, leaks in... in waste acts[?] and
- 3 sewage lines, leaks and domestic hot water lines.
- 4 And the... the plumbing issues overall, unrelated to
- 5 heat created, some significant downtime, right?,
- 6 because we had to shut down the heating system to get
- 7 | into a space where it was too hot, and make it safe
- 8 for our workers to work.
- 9 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Right I think... I think
 10 what it does is also beg the question on whether a
 11 development like the Bronx River, or like where it
- faired in the queue, and how... how NYCHA uses the
- 14 it was allowed to... to get to that point, given the

criteria of a vulnerable population, right? And why

- deterioration, given what we know. So how are we
- 16 using... How are we making those real time
- 17 | assessments? And curious around, like, what
- 18 | temporary relief did NYCHA offer to the tenants in
- 19 | that situation to resolve the problem? Were there
- 20 | temporary boilers that were put in? So, like, how
- 21 does it... How does it get that bad? Is what we're
- 22 | getting at.
- MR. HONAN: So I'll let Javier talk about the
- 24 | temporary relief, but... So I think at Bronx River,
- 25 | in addition, it wasn't that... I would say we went a

significant amount of time where we were able to 2 3 provide consistent heat, but it wasn't like there was 4 like weeks where there was no heat. In fact, I remember Christmas Eve specifically, where Javier and I were on the phone like all day, because it was 6 7 restored out, restored out, restored out. And the 8 reason for that is that if you look at the boiler system, it actually isn't running all that bad, or that uncharacteristic of a NYCHA development. But if 10 11 you look at the plumbing behind the walls, it is 12 unfortunately even worse than, you know... way worse 13 than even you know most of our developments. It is a complete stack failure. And we... and Javier's team 14 15 would go out, and they would break walls and replace 16 piping here. But unfortunately, the pipes are so 17 brittle, that once they touch the pipes on you know 18 floor number eight, they break in floor number five. 19 And that's why we are seeing this restoration and... 20 and also outage restoration outage during the course 21 of that day, on Christmas Eve, and it wasn't just 2.2 Christmas Eve but it's the day that, you know, stands 2.3 out to me. We must have had five or six outages... you know... restoration outage, restoration outage, 24 25 to the point where it was, you know, I was even

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2 afraid to report it out, because I didn't know how 3 long it would... would hold.

To the residents there, we have spent a tremendous amount of time with them, both, you know in public meetings, inside people's apartments. And we are now going to unfortunately have to vacate the building. And we're offering you know tenants relocation. The relocation first will be to Bronx River proper. But other folks have asked for relocation in other NYCHA developments, and other people have said, "You know what, I think I'm ready to start something new," and ask for vouchers. And we have accommodated folks on... on all levels with that.

It was incredibly difficult because these are seniors. And you know, we literally sat with meetings where people were, were crying because they were like, it is not only physically difficult, but it's also psychologically difficult to not know what you're going to expect. But Javier's team almost lived at Bronx River Addition, you know, last year.

And... But this is something that I fear is...

Bronx River Addition is not all that unique. It's

just the first one. And NYCHA's biggest problem in

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many ways is the things we aren't seeing. It's the things that are behind the walls. The plumbing that causes so many issues, not only with heat, but also with mold... with... with, you know, deterioration, you know, in terms of leaks. And with, you know, many other issues that we're seeing that are a result of aging plumbing, that is usually original to the building. And I don't know if... Javier, if you have anything to add.

MR. GROSSMAN: So I want to make a quick clarifying statement. So you asked about mobile boilers and how they can help. Mobile boilers are a great piece in the toolbox. But they're only the steam generation part of the puzzle, right?

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Right.

MR. GROSSMAN: They don't solve the distribution problem. If they did... we would probably have more of them, right? No. But... But they but they do provide a service, right? They do... They do what they're supposed to do, but we cannot do so without piping in place. I just wanted to clarify that.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: No. Thank you for the clarification. We've been... I'd like to acknowledge my colleagues, Councilmember De La Rosa has joined

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2 us, Councilmember Lincoln Restler, and on Zoom we 3 have Councilmember Sanchez and Councilmember Won.

So, in terms of, you know... I have talked to several of the remaining Bronx River tenants, and you know, NYCHA has certainly made an effort to meet the tenants where they are, and having the relocation support person on site made a huge difference for the residents there. And so, you know, I know this is very traumatizing for those residents. And, you know, I just keep them at the top of our minds, and hopefully we can continue to make, you know, relocation as painless as possible and as close to what they know as home as possible. So...

MR. GROSSMAN: Absolutely. And we have... As you know, there's eleven residents remaining, and we will have staff fully stationed there until they're fully... you know, out, comfortable in their... in their new home.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: And what's the timeframe around that? I mean, as we enter again, another potentially terrible winter season, what... what's the remedy for those residents to make sure that they are safe?

MR. HUNAN: SO I think a lot of it is we are
really going by an individual family approach in
these apartments. And really, you know, making sure
that people are ready to go. You know You know,
for some of these, some of these families, this has
been their home for even though it's a senior
development, they've lived there for 20 years, in
some cases. And so, for instance, we're we're
literally going inside people's apartments and
saying, like, "Where is it that you want to go? How
is it do you want us to PACT up your stuff?" You
know, I mean "Do you have support in this area?"
Because you know, seniors, you know, need to go
places where they're close to their their doctors,
they're close to their churches, they're close to
their friends and families, and they have a support
system.

And so working with families individually, it has definitely slowed the process down. But it's worth it because we're going to make sure that people are located in places where they're comfortable with. The fact that we're down to 11 families is really encouraging. And we believe that we will, you know,

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- by this heating season, you know, all eleven will be you know, moved.
- 4 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it. Well, we will...
 5 will stay... stay on top of it and tracking it
 6 closely.
 - I'm going to ask a few more questions, and then
 I'd be happy to open it to my colleagues who I know
 are, are very busy.
 - MR. HONAN: And also, Councilmember, too... we send Councilmember Faras a weekly report, and we can send this committee the same thing, on Bronx River Addition, on the number of families who have been moved this week, and the number of families still pending. So...
 - CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Yes, and they have a very active TA, so they're keeping me posted...
- 18 MR. HONAN: Yes. Norma keeps us busy...
- 19 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: ...on progress for sure.
- 20 Can you... We alluded this... to this a little
 21 earlier: What developments are on the worst
 22 performance heating lists in terms of their
- 23 equipment? And what are the plans to replace them?
- 24 And where are they in the process?

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MR. GROSSMAN: So I'm actually... I'm going to ask our colleague, Joy Sinderbrand, to talk about our... some of our worst performances, specifically the process to replace those boilers. And then we can... When she when she's answered that part of the question, we'll give you our worst performance from last year.

MS. SINDERBRAND: Thank you. I'm sorry, I couldn't be there today. I'm unfortunately sick.

But I really appreciate the opportunity to talk about the work that NYCHA is doing to improve its heating portfolio...

COUNSEL: Yes, thank you. I'm sorry. I don't mean to interrupt, but I do need to re-administer the oath before you give your response to the to the question. If you can bear with me.

Please raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth and your testimony before this committee? And to respond honestly, to Councilmember questions?

MS. SINDERBRAND: I do.

COUNSEL: Thank you so much, you can proceed.

MS. SINDERBRAND: So Keith, thank you for handing that over. I wanted to start off by saying, NYCHA is

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really committed to making as many investments as quickly as possible in the developments that that are in need of them.

As Keith and Javier have talked about, there really is a very long list of developments that have been underfunded, and underinvested for... for decades. And so the progress that we're making is really aligned with our goals in the HUD agreement. Since we signed that agreement in 2019, we have made 3... we've had over 360 boilers replaced between NYCHA and our PACT program. And then we have another 700 that are in the queue at 108 developments, both for NYCHA-managed properties and through the PACT program. So we're... we're really looking by 2026 to make sure we've addressed the... the worst of the heat and hot water systems.

I think what's critical is -- is back to the example that you gave Councilmember -- is that replacing the boiler doesn't necessarily solve all the problems. And we do need additional investment for these developments to make sure that the distribution systems at the development and the support systems for the heating portfolio can really serve the residents.

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I... When you say there are 700 in the queue, what does that mean, specifically? And what I'm really looking for us to understand: What is realistically and feasibly going to be addressed in this, you know, coming calendar year? I think... I think residents hear they're in the queue that is unending, and they experience... you know, they continue to experience kind of outages. So can you tell me specifically: What is going to be targeted and addressed in this coming heating season?

MS. SINDERBRAND: Well, some... Let's talk about the calendar year, because we... we tend not to necessarily do the most impactful part of heating replacement work during the heating season, because we want to make sure residents have... have consistent and reliable heat.

But I gave two categories of investments. So the NYCHA-managed portfolio is under a commitment through the HUD agreement to have 346 boilers replaced by the end of 2026. And, you know, we've been using this boiler replacement number, but I actually want to reinforce that we're actually moving away from one-to-one boiler replacement, from centralized boiler

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plants. We're moving towards some of the more sophisticated and energy-efficient equipment that that Keith described, and that we're glad to describe some more, so that residents have really the latest state of the art technology, both through their... their heating systems, if it's for a building or development, but... but sometimes it's going to be apartment-based, so really serving the individual apartment. And that's a really critical shift for NYCHA.

We're looking at that NYCHA portfolio and major capital work to get 121 boilers... 121 more boilers done in calendar year 2023. And that gets us on track... that has us on track to meet the HUD agreement goal of 346 boilers in 2026.

The other number I gave is the number that NYCHA is doing with its partners in the Permanent Affordability Commitment Together Program. And so there's another 100 developments that are getting, you know, 700 boilers. These developments tend to be smaller buildings that have individual boilers in their buildings. That's why there's so many boilers for... for that number of developments.

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But really, the goal is to hit as many developments as possible as quickly as possible, recognizing, as I think your... your implying that the market does have a constraint, and we have to phase this out so that it can be done realistically with... with the budget we have and with the market's capacity to actually construct these.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: And in terms of the boilers that are in the... those developments that are in the PACT program, those aren't necessarily improvements, who are capitalized by NYCHA. That is the private management company, right?

MS. SINDERBRAND: Well, I think what I want to sort of make sure we're recognizing is that residents are going to have improved heating system. And whether that's constructed through NYCHA's Asset and Capital Management Division, or whether that's done through a partnership with PACT, or whether it's done through a pilot program with NYSERDA or NYPA, we're getting these systems rolled out as quickly as we can. And so the goal is to have all of those parallel channels happening at the same time, so that we can get residents the improvements they need as quickly as possible.

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MR. HONAN: And I think the point Joy... Joy, you know, makes so well is that we're taking advantage of wherever we can get funding. So whether it is through state funding, through funding that came with the federal agreement, whether it is through weatherization funding that comes from the state, whether it is partnerships with NYSERDA, or partnerships with... with PACT. And yes, you know, the PACT deals are not necessarily investments that NYCHA made, but they're making a huge difference, you know, for the residence who benefit. Councilmember Restler, you know, joined us forever in his district at Independence Towers. There were mobile boilers there that were... Whenever the temperature, you know, dip below 32, we had a crisis. You know, I knew that we were sliding down poles when Rabbi Niederman, would, you know, get in touch with me and say we have an issue at independence. And it also burned really dirty. So it was almost like we had a locomotive running in front of this building. And we now have a cleaner system. It's providing consistent heat. And the residents don't say, "Well, did NYCHA make this investment? Or did you know a private entity make the investment?" What the residents care

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about is that they're comfortable in their apartment.

And, you know, that's the goal.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Yeah. No, without question. Clearly, that's not a point of contention, as ensuring that residents get what they need. I think what I'm... what I'm particularly wanting to desegregate here is the constant call for the need for capital. Right? And there are... When... developments are moved into the RAD PACT, right?, it shifts... it shifts the burden of that capital repair to the private management companies, right?, which effectively would allow NYCHA to shift its funding to a more concentrated group of developments, right? your pie... the pie that NYCHA is managing isn't necessarily decreasing. That doesn't mean the needs are not increasing, but your pie is not decreasing. And so I think, what I'm trying to drive as well: That is important. And we want every resident regardless of the financial status that provides capital repairs, to make sure they have safe and healthy homes and heated homes.

I want to get a better grip on what NYCHA is doing with the capital resources that it currently has, and how it is effectively targeting, right?,

certainly, the... the worst performers, we also know
that... that those developments that were moved into
RAD and PACT are also not the worst-performing
developments, right?, the ones that need the most
care, although certainly needed care, as you point

7 out, in Independence.

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So I think... That's what I... That's what I want clarity on this aggregating here. How much of the portfolio that is under duress, under NYCHA's direct hand, is getting addressed?

MR. HONAN: So, you know, especially with state and city funding, what... you know, what we look to, with the investments that were made, you know, in those portfolios, each of our boilers are marked... graded, with 5 being like the worst performer, way past its shelf life, you know, needs investment yesterday, and 1 being a, you know, a boiler plant that is operating, you know, you know... it's a pretty modern system and it is in good shape. So when we worked it out with the state and we worked out with the city on where they're going to invest the money, we give them our 5's and 4's:

Developments that already past their shelf life or approaching that. And that's what we want to make

- 2 | sure that investment was targeted to. And so we saw,
- 3 you know, many plants where, you know, they had, you
- 4 know, five boilers, and three of them already
- 5 offline. And we're... we're like, holding the whole
- 6 thing together with duct tape and glue. But those
- 7 are the places where we're going to see, you know,
- 8 investment.

- 9 So it wasn't just... You know, we wanted to make
- 10 sure that we had a... a metric of where the
- 11 | investment was going, it wasn't just going to the, to
- 12 | the loudest voices, it was going to where there was
- 13 the most need.
- 14 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Will you be providing the
- 15 | council with that list? And I'd love...
- 16 MR. HONAN: Sure.
- 17 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: ...I want... I really want
- 18 to understand specifically, of these 121 boilers that
- 19 we expect to come online in 2023. And I do
- 20 | understand that that is not the complete picture to
- 21 | ensure heating. So I will... I heard you, I heard
- 22 you. But in terms of those 121, you know, the 5...
- 23 | are these all 5's and 4's? And where are they
- 24 | specifically in, you know... in the entire portfolio?
- 25 I'd like to know, development-specific information.

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2 MR. HOFFMANN: Sure. I'm going to go back to Joy on that.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: You're on mute, Joy.

MS. SINDERBRAND: Thank you. I couldn't unmute myself. Sorry about that. Thank you for that question. I really appreciate the opportunity to talk about our capital planning process.

So as... as Brian mentioned, as NYCHA gets access to funding, we have a rubric that allows us to really highlight the developments that have the most need, and this takes into account outage information that we have from the Customer Care Center, it takes into account that the information that Javier and his staff can bring to us based on where they're investing the most of their time and their money to keep the systems going. We also have complaint information, and then we use That to prioritize developments.

One of the things that we're doing, mentioned being strategic, is we're aligning our prioritization goal development with our understanding of the PACT pipeline. So really trying to make sure that that we're addressing and development either in one

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pipeline or the other, and keeping those projects
moving.

At this point, though, there are certainly additional developments that... that need investment to the distribution systems and the support systems for the boilers. And we don't have the funding for all of those projects, and so we continue to prioritize using the data sources that we have available.

MR. HOFFMANN: If I may add, you know, Joy's team on the capital side, and the operational team --Javier and myself -- we meet regularly. We meet every two weeks. We discuss the ongoing projects, and we understand. So I just... An example of... of this is, if... if the capital team is working on a project, we may refer repairs back and forth between the two. Our worst... Our worst performer with outages last year was Wagner. It wasn't on the capital list necessarily, but knowing that there was going to be no capital funds available, we put op... we made operational investments through different vendors, and provided extra attention. And actually, this year, it's not even on our list of outages. So, by... by providing that extra attention

list this year.

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through... through both overhaul and the capital process, we find this... we kind of are trying to strike this balance, where we're putting in the additional work and focusing to make sure that there's you know, constant need. So our top performers last year was Wagner. It's not on the

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So with that, I'd like to turn it over to council... Actually, I acknowledge being joined by Councilmember Diana Ayala, and then... Thank you for being here, Deputy Speaker.

I'd like to turn it over to Councilmember Barron.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: Uh, thank you very much

Chair. I always appreciate your steadfast, being on
top of these issues. This is very critical to all
our residents in NYCHA.

You know, when I read the reports, and then I live the reality, there's some disconnect. So in the reports, its "improvement here" and "we're doing well here", "we just need a little more money for this and a little more money for that". One thing I do realize is that the federal government, state, and city government are not given enough money to deal

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with these obligations. And this place is loaded
with money.

So I'm very angry at the City Council that has a \$94.7 billion capital budget. And there's just a minimal amount given to NYCHA. The state has a \$60 billion capital budget, a minimal amount, Chuck Schumer and them talking about \$80 billion, or maybe went from \$40 billion to \$80 billion. And when we don't see that kind of money coming in, it's a problem.

On top of that, when money does come in management is a problem at NYCHA. How... I noticed you shake your head at that... oh because... no, you shook your head for not having the money, but I didn't see you shake your head for the management.

MR. GROSSMAN: We know ... we know sir.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: Did you see the heads stop shaking? I just noticed the heads stop shaking. But management is a problem. You know, I have several developments like Pink Houses, Boulevard, Linden Houses, Brookline, Breukelen, Cypress, Penn Wortman. When they shifted to PACT, they thought everything was going to be so much better. And so far, it hasn't been up to their expectations. We're having a

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meeting tonight at Linden houses. They did the outside facades to make it look different -- and I'm not sure that little cheap stuff is better than the bricks -- but they did some outside facade instead of painting the bricks and... which is much better than the fake stuff they put up there, and then some inside-the-house little things. But when it came to the boilers, when they first came in they had issues, as you remember, when they first came in. So even though you're saying PACT is providing this -- and then by the way for record, I was against that; I think that we should have resident management. money can be shifted from Section 9 to Section 8, then resident management and you can get them up to snuff and manage their own residence -- but PACT has been a problem. It's been a real challenge. going to face some of those things tonight.

So I just want to know: The thing that has been -- for the two decades, I've been dealing with NYCHA -- is the distribution system. That's the big problem. And I see... we mentioned boilers, but boilers are only as good as the distribution system. So if you put the boilers in, and the system isn't right, we have a major, major issue. So I just want

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2 to know if you can give me an update on the ones in 3 my development...

MR. GROSSMAN: Sure.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: ... and send our office where we have 5's, 4's, you know, 1's, you know, what's happening in my development, and are you all monitoring PACT more, or just assuming, you know, they are doing the right thing?

MR. HONAN: So... and thank you Councilmember.

I've always appreciated, even... even when you're,

you've been hard on us, it always is something

that... it's like, "He's right." You know, so it...

so we appreciate the... the constant, I would say

call to do better. And I think that's what we...

I think on the heating side, and I think it's on a lot of things in terms of NYCHA, that we have a two-prong problem, right? We do... You're 100% right. We have a funding problem that everybody knows about. We also have a management problem, as well. And we acknowledge that as well. The heating team, though, I have seen improvements in the way they're managed. And I really do with, you know... with love, for the committee to come to Long Island City, to see the way they are managed, you know, much

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different. They are using 21st century technology in order to be able to monitor, you know, temperatures inside buildings, you know, without having to send staff, you know, immediately out there. So when they can see it, you know, from Long Island City, it definitely helps. It's 24 hours now. remember a time when you know a resident call at one o'clock in the morning, they'd say, "Call back at eight." You know, that's unacceptable. If you're cold at one o'clock in the morning, it doesn't matter if you have cold then or if you are cold at one... you know, 1 pm, we need to respond. They are 24 hours, seven days a week. They also have more teams that are local. You know, if everybody was based out in Long Island City, and you're all the way out in Canarsie, that is... how long does that take to get out there and get teams out there? So we are doing things, I think, smarter. And on the management end, I think we are definitely handling things.

The two developments that you... you know, you mentioned: Pink houses is getting a new boiler system. But the thing that we see at Pink and at Breukelen: They're both huge developments. I mean, just... just... you know, so... so, when you have

- 2 those developments that are really large, the
- 3 distribution becomes even more of a problem. Because
- 4 when you have a central heating plant, and you need
- 5 to get, I mean, Breukelen, I think is like 17 acres.
- 6 You know, so getting, you know, the heat from one and
- 7 | the development to the other is a tremendous
- 8 challenge.

- 9 COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: What about Long Island
- 10 | Baptist?
- 11 MR. HONAN: Long Island Baptist... um... Mr.
- 12 | Warren complains about a lot of things at Long Island
- 13 | Baptist, but heating isn't something I hear as much.
- 14 But that is only one building, you know, so that...
- 15 COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: No it's not...
- MR. HONAN: well, it's like two or three, two or
- 17 | three buildings. Excuse me. It's a much smaller
- 18 ∥ development. So it is, you know, not as much of much
- 19 of an issue.
- 20 On the PACT and RAD, we're one year on PACT and
- 21 RAD in your district. We do monitor them closely. I
- 22 usually think on those projects that it is usually
- 23 the second year we can we really judge them, because
- 24 | they're still... it's still like an ongoing
- 25 construction.

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COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: Yeah. But the only problem with that is you're judging them on the second year. We're cold on the first year.

MR. HONAN: That is true.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: We're cold on the first day.

MR. HONAN: I'm not saying that...

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: So while you all do these kinds of evaluations... You know, when we look at the macro picture and evaluating things, it's a disconnect from the everyday reality that a resident has to live through. You know how many times I've called you with heating problems...

MR. HONAN: Yup, I understand.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: ...and all of that, and, you know, countless times. So while we see all of these studies and all of these reports, and "let's go to Long Island", whatever, every day, it's a real serious problem in NYCHA, and... and I'm just concerned. We're coming up on January and February. And I'm really concerned. Are we're going to do something different than what's been happening thus far? Particularly in the ones of my district, because I have huge developments.

2 MR. HONAN: Yes, you do.

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COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: And when you have huge developments, new boilers, you know, have to be connected to a decaying distribution system.

MR. HONAN: That's right.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: And that causes major problems. Something has to be done about that.

So, I don't imagine anytime in the MR. HONAN: near future, where we are going to be in a place where we're going to say, "Heating is not a challenge for NYCHA." It will be because of the aging infrastructure. I think where it is on us, and I think where we've made improvements is the way we manage it, is the way we staff it, is the way we look at it from a strategic angle. And I think we're doing that. Those are the areas we're doing better. But it will always be... It will be a challenge, for a number of reasons. Largely, because of, you know, aging, largely also because of, you know, some... some things, but I think, you know, you'll... you're going to see improvements this year compared to last year.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: Well, you know, that's very important because Malcolm X taught us that if

- 2 someone stabbed you in the back, and the knife is
- 3 nine inches in your back, and you take it out six
- 4 inches and say, "Hey, we've got some improvement
- 5 here," we're still fatally wounded.
- 6 MR. HONAN: That's correct.

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saying.

- COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: So we just want to make sure that you don't see your progress as... that we
- 9 should be dancing in the street about, because...
- MR. HONAN: I don't think that's what we're
- 12 COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: ...your progress, your
- 13 | improvement doesn't mean that those of us who... and
- 14 | I lived in a NYCHA development. I grew up in the
- 15 | Lillian Wald Houses, and right across the street from
- 16 Jacob Rees, where they had all those challenges. And
- 17 | I know what it is, you know, to deal with no heat in
- 18 | the wintertime. So...
- 19 MR. HONAN: Nor do... Statistics don't mean
- 20 anything to, you know, a senior at Corsi Houses who
- 21 | is really cold.
- 22 COUNCILMEMBER BARON: Exactly. Exactly.
- MR. HONAN: You know, so like... You know, so
- 24 | the statistics don't make them feel any warmer. But
- 25 you know... So our obligation is to make sure that

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everybody is, you know, with it, you know, in

apartments that you know, where the temperatures are

above the legal limit.

COUNCILMEMBER BARRON: Well stay on top of PACT.

They are talking a good talk, but the walk is

different.

MR. HONAN: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Thank you, Councilmember

Barron. I'd like to recognize that we have

Councilmember Ossé on Zoom, and I'd like to turn it

over to Councilmember Restler for his questions.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Thank you so much Chair Avilés. I really, as always, just appreciate the exceptional job you've been doing leading the Public Housing Committee. We... All... All of our the residents in the 7 NYCHA developments in the 33rd, we appreciate the work that you've been doing here.

I... I really want to follow up on what

Councilmember Barron was focusing on, which I think
is critically important. The highlighting of the
replacement of the boilers is really important. And
these are vital investments, and NYCHA deserves
credit for replacing boilers at meaningful scale
across our system. Because, you know, as you noted,

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Brian... And Brian, I do not understand how you have a personal relationship with every tenant leader in the city of New York, but it is quite... it's really quite impressive. But as you were noting, I've been going to Independence Towers when the heat's gone out since when I had brown hair, which is a long time ago. And you know, it is an extraordinary relief to the residents of those towers to finally have a functional heating system. Nothing brings me more joy than to go down to their new boiler plant, and to see the state of the art investment that they've... they've received, and they're benefiting from. have lots of concerns about the RAD program. But I am very pleased with the heating infrastructure that we have in that development, and my tenants value it enormously, and rightly so.

But what concerns me is when I go to the NYCHA developments in my district, like Gowanus Houses where, finally, we're seeing the boilers replaced, but the distribution system isn't being upgraded.

And the resources haven't been dedicated. So you're fixing the boilers. But if we haven't actually invested in the piping and the infrastructure to get the heat out to the buildings in the development,

we're still going to have issues.

- then what's it good for? Right? I mean, it's good
 for something but it's not good for enough. And
 - I continue in the... You know, I can send you all the text messages I get at Saturday morning at 2 am, where we don't have heat in Taylor/Wythe, or where we're having issues in Gowanus. I was out this last year... last year's winter more times than I'd like to... then I can count when we had heating outages at Gowanus. So... Not more times I can count but multiple times. I don't mean to say something inaccurately. So,I appreciate Chair Avilés's highlighting of 121 new boilers being invested in in 2023. Can you speak to the distribution systems for those developments and more comprehensive investments beyond just simply the boiler upgrades?
 - MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah, absolutely. Thank you, Councilmember. So to kind of clarify your point a little bit...
- 22 (background voices)
- COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Sorry. I just have to apologize. These two Councilmembers both grew up in

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2 Lillian Wald. Isn't that extraordinary? I didn't
3 know that.

MR. GROSSMAN: Really!

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: There you go. All right. So we got to do an event to celebrate a Lillian Wald soon. But I apologize. As you were saying.

MR. GROSSMAN: So... So... Thank you for that.

So we... To kind of compound your point and drive it home, right? So it's not just the piping within the buildings. As we get into these large development structures, we have underground steam leads, right?

As you walk around a NYCHA development, you've probably seen them before: The candy cane vent, which is relieving pressure from an underground steam main to avoid undermining. It's significant. It is costly. It is unfunded. And we're... We use these to make sure that the heating system continues to run and prevent any back feed into our boiler rooms.

The current tally on... on this... on replacement of these items is about \$37 million. And that's... that's for a number of them across the city.

To your second question, I'd actually like to bring in my colleague Vlada Keniff. I think she'll need to be sworn in, if that's okay, to talk about

- 2 | some of our... how we're looking forward with some
- 3 different systems, whether they be geothermal or some
- 4 of our heat pump systems that we're very excited
- 5 about.

- 6 COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Great. So am I.
- 7 COUNSEL: Please raise your right hand. Do you
- 8 affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing
- 9 but the truth and your testimony before this
- 10 | committee? And to respond honestly, to Councilmember
- 11 questions?
- 12 MS. CANIFF: I do.
- 13 COUNSEL: Thank you, you may begin.
- 14 MS. KENIFF: Hello, I'm Vlada Keniff. I'm the
- 15 | Senior Vice President for Sustainability at NYCHA.
- 16 And distribution has been a huge concern,
- 17 particularly for my team, as well as combustion-based
- 18 gas fired boilers. We want to get away from
- 19 combustion technologies that are original to the
- 20 | vintage of the buildings. And so, you know, as soon
- 21 as I came into my role, we started to look at
- 22 | alternatives. We've piloted some technologies, and
- 23 | realized very quickly that the clean key technologies
- 24 that are currently on the market are far more
- 25 expensive than boiler replacements. And so

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typically, the budgets that we get only really get us a boiler replacement. And so we quickly realized that if we're serious with Local Law 97 compliance, and really providing clean heat to our buildings and changing them, we would have to essentially change the market. And so we last year had released what's called the Clean Heat For All Challenge to HVAC manufacturers and asked them to create a unit that would actually compete with the cost of boilers, and would be easy to install in our buildings without having to upgrade electrical work. The electrical work is, as many of you know, extremely costly, especially post-COVID.

And so we are very proud to say that we had two very qualified respondents, Gradient is a startup out of California, and Midea America, who is an established a HVAC manufacturer, and they've created these really excellent units that are U-shaped.

They'll go over a windowsill. And they will provide both heating and cooling. Our first development where we are... have mobilized to do this work, to pilot up approximately 30 of these, of each one of these manufacturers is Woodside. And we are hoping to get through one heating season, make sure that it

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works with... for residents, it works for our operational staff, it works for our heating departments. And... and our intention is to purchase 30,000 of these. They are funded.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: They're funded?

MS. KENIFF: They are funded. And we will essentially be creating a market. We have understood that, you know, NYCHA's scale can create a market. And so we carefully crafted the specifications, carefully... carefully worked with the HVAC community to understand what's on the market, what can happen very, very quickly, and then develop a product that is UL listed and tested and is safe, and can provide, again, both heating and cooling and really allow us to get away from having to talk about distribution issues and boilers forever.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Well, that's very promising to hear, and I'm excited to learn more. We would... we are going through a comp-mod process Gowanus and Wycoff right now. We're doing... We're going to be doing work in the next couple of years to improve apartments, kitchens, and bathrooms. It certainly feels like it's the right opportunity for us to also be addressing the heating issues, whether

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it be through upgrades of the piping, or potentially installation of these new HVAC units that you've described.

I'm a huge advocate for heat pumps. I would love to see NYCHA be leading the way in sustainable energy, and think that 30,000 is a big number and is a very positive thing. So excited to hear how things go at Woodside this winter. Maybe Julie will let us come out for a site visit with her, and Councilmember Won, but, you know, this is critically important, and I'm happy to hear that there are some areas of... some positive new developments.

We're doing... There's a geothermal tower getting built on the Greenpoint waterfront with 800 Plus units that I'm really excited about. If you're ever interested in meeting with the development team there and how they're making geothermal work in New York City, in... you know, it's a new development, but in a new skyscraper, you know, we'd love to connect you... We want to be... You know, NYCHA should be leading the way here. Oftentimes, NYCHA residents are forgotten, left behind, get the worst environmental outcomes on like heating and gas

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policies. Let's... They should be at the front of
the line.

MS. KENIFF: Yeah. We also believe in that, very much so, which is why we you know, launched the clean heat for all challenge. We also do have two geothermal installations at Jackson, and... and Eastchester Gardens, for domestic hot water. So we're really, really excited about that. We are pursuing additional funding everywhere that we can. And with the onset of IRA, it is very, very important that we continue to do that.

I think also the Clean Heat For All Challenge will allow us to position ourselves to be able to pursue some of that funding that will become available. Again, there's not a ton of information that's available to have certainty around it. But I think that the fact that we are being proactive, puts us in a very good position.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Great. I would love, and I'll shut up. Chair Avilés, thank you for giving me a moment to speak over the time allotted. But I'd love for you to meet with our office in the comp-mod team to discuss how we can integrate some of this work in Gowanus and Wycoff in particular, because it

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- feels like a real opportunity while we have major capital projects happening there.
- 4 MS. KENIFF: Thank you, Councilman.
- COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Thank you.
 - MR. GROSSMAN: And Councilmember, actually, I would love to take a... bring our heating team out there to see how the... how they're operationalizing once it was installed. That's something that we're... that we're still kind of working through here. So let's see somebody who's successfully using it would be really helpful.
- 13 COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Yeah, we'd love them.
- 14 MR. GROSSMAN: Thank you.
 - CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Thank you, Councilmember
 Restler. I can't underscore enough everything that
 you just said: NYCHA residents... NYCHA should be at
 the front of the line. And... and I'd love to hear
 more around the pursuit of investment in in these
 technologies and the creation of the market, because
 certainly with the size and scope and investment that
 we are going to be asking for, I'd love to hear more
 specifically what the NYCHA plan... advocacy plan is
 to request funding, how much funding it's requesting

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from the federal government and the state government to materialize and expand this work. So thank you.

I'm going to turn it over to Councilmember Diana.

Ayala.

COUNCILMEMBER AYALA: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Good afternoon. Is it? It's afternoon yet? I don't know. Good morning. It's been a long day already.

But my question is regarding -- and I'm sorry if I missed this, but I was at another hearing across the street -- what the number of developments with portable boiler systems is and the number of staff positions assigned to provide oversight of those developments.

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah. So the we have 33 mobile boiler assets and 25 are connected to developments currently. I can give you the... I can get the specific... For those specific developments, I could get you those numbers. But we have currently 565 heating staff assigned. I'll get you the numbers for the for the mobiles... for the developments with mobiles.

COUNCILMEMBER AYALA: 565 heating staff?

MR. GROSSMAN: Correct. All right. Yeah. I mean, I will say that, you know, independent of

what's happening at Wagner, I didn't get as many
my office didn't get as many heating heat-related
calls last winter. I don't know if to attribute that
to warmer weather (chuckles), or just because the
systems were running some somewhat better. I hope
it's the latter. But I think that my biggest pet
peeve here is that the lack of of communication
between NYCHA and you know, the elected officials'
offices to just, you know, give us a heads up. I
You know, oftentimes I'm finding out about, you know,
the situations in the news. I'll turn on New York
One and you know, there's one or two of my
developments and I haven't received word from NYCHA
that this is happening.

And you know, most recently, Brian and I had a couple of conversations regarding Tuft Houses and emergency situation that was occurring, and I'm not sure that it's been, you know, remedied permanently yet, but we had three or four days of outages where the entire building was, you know, had no electricity, which meant that they had no elevators, which, you know, meant that there was security concerns. And so, you know, I think that that level

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of communication for me is key... is really important in order for me to be able to do what I have to do.

For instance, in this, in this case, with, with Taft, there was a serious concern on saf... around safety. The buildings were pitch black, it was, you know, nighttime, and there was no portable light that was put in place to ensure that, you know, people could come in and out of the building. I'm sure as people who are leaving work, and you know, and coming home, they were running into that situation, and it was pitch black. And that's... that's dangerous.

And it was just like, I don't... those steps. I you know, I... I have trouble kind of gauging where

NYCHA's... You know, what NYCHA's position is, like, right? What is the strategy here for these types of emergencies?

MR. HONAN: So quickly on Taft. I think we were learning about that at the same time. So I think that's why, you know, there was no advance notice. Taft was... Those buildings were running on a generator. There were two buildings at Taft that were running on a generator. They are now back on the grid. So we're good. We were good there. But it was a really bad Friday to Sunday where we were

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I'm... I'm happy with that.

2 having outages and on... on and off. 3 communication between... You know, we were late... 4 we were definitely late to the communication. 5 once we did get this going. You know, I had several conversations over the weekend with Beverly, the TA 6 president there. And then on Monday, you know, where 7 8 she was, you know, really appreciative to you and your staff. And she said... You know, she said to me, at the end, she said, "You know, it's the 10 11 Councilmembers office and you guys are the only ones 12 I'm talking to. There's some other people here that 13 who are just trying to create some trouble." But you 14 know... But she said that. But... But I think you 15 know, there are... We do try to send elected 16 officials notices when we know of an outage coming. 17 So it's a unpl... you know, it's... if it's a 18 planned outage, but there are some things that happen 19 in real time. And I will, you know, continue to, you 20 know, tell myself and my staff that, you know, we 21 need to do a better job in those cases. But, you 2.2 know, in that case, when it was pointed out to us, we 2.3 were... we were able to act pretty, you know, pretty quickly there and went back on the grid there. 24

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2	COUNCILMEMBER AYALA: Now, in regards to the
3	number of outages heating outages last year, am I
4	correct in I my observation? Were the number of
5	complaints lower last year than they had been in
6	previous years?

MR. GROSSMAN: So our... [bell rings] That gets me every time. I used to work for the DOE. You think I'd be used to the bell by now.

But yeah. So we are... So we are seeing less outages over... over this period last year. Less... less outages between this year... this year and the... over the same period last year. Did I say that right?

COUNCILMEMBER AYALA: Mm-hmm.

MR. GROSSMAN: We have less outages this year than last year? Okay. Thank you.

So we are seeing less. I think just to, you know, to re-clarify again, right?, the outages... the outages... that whole section of a development, a single building a stair hall, an apartment line or hall, you know, those average numbers are down.

Maybe we're... Maybe... Are you referring to complaints being higher this year?

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COUNCILMEMBER AYALA: Are they lower? Are they...? You know, I mean, where do they have...? I haven't...

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah, they're lower. Right.

I'm seeing in our office is that, yeah, we do get them sporadically. Most specifically from like the larger buildings and some of the senior buildings, but not at the rates that I have... that I've seen in the past. Like I mean, I... You guys know we've sat at meeting after meeting, just trying to come up with a strategy to prepare for the upcoming winter. And last year seemed to be pretty quiet. This year, you know, so far it hasn't been that bad.

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah, absolutely. And to answer your previous question, we will follow up with those... the staff assigned for mobile boilers will follow up with you afterwards. We're consolidating into those questions.

COUNCILMEMBER AYALA: So the answer to the question regarding the number complaints... (crosstalk)

MR. GROSSMAN: The number of staff assign...

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2 COUNCILMEMBER AYALA:no, the number of 3 complaints...

MR. GROSSMAN: Oh, I'm... I'm getting to that right now.

COUNCILMEMBER AYALA: ...so the citywide complaints are down?

MR. GROSSMAN: Correct. Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER AYALA: Okay.

MR. GROSSMAN: And I think that... that goes to a lot of what we're talking about, right? We... We have invested additional resources in overhaul. We have adjusted our overhaul... overhaul process. And it goes to something that we started doing this year with some of our sites that have known significant numbers of complaints. We have set up... Brian... Brian's team and... and my team, and Javier's team have been meeting regularly with the resident associations so that we can hear their complaints. And actually, they've led to some resolution, right? We understand that there is a... the G line is constantly having an issue as an example. And now we go in and really focus our efforts on the G line and fix the issue there.

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COUNCILMEMBER AYALA: Yeah. I've always found that interesting, how one side of the building is hot and the other side of the building is cold.

MR. GROSSMAN: Right, and each... We could get into the technical answer, of course, but essentially: Right boiler... you know, the steam comes out of the boiler... in a steam generator building, every system works a little differently, but the basic is that it comes out of the boiler, goes into the distribution system, and then goes up risers and those buildings. Each riser typically has a zone valve that opens and closes based on temperature, in BMS buildings and we can manually adjust those.

So for example, one side of the building the zone valve... all the zone valves might be working and then one stair... or one line has a zone valve that is malfunctioning. And we can go replace that zone valve.

COUNCILMEMBER AYALA: Now... I'm sorry, I just have one more question, Chair. The... In regards to the window replacements, because I know that in Corsi... at Corsi houses, for instance, Allie Eason, who's the president there, had like really drafty

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windows and her apartment was always freezing. And there seems to be some sort of contract to replace all of the windows in that development... well, at least some. And hers was one... her unit was one of those buil... those units that... were the windows were changed. And she said that it was like night and day. There was a significant, you know, change in temperature in her apartment. And so I wonder, is that part of the capital plan moving forward? Is there an ongoing contract to replace, you know, older, draftier windows?

MR. HONAN: Yeah. I mean, I think that is a huge issue portfolio-wide, and Vlada could talk about it more. But Corsi is a perfect example. Like, I almost get set my alarm to about usually like Saturday at about nine o'clock at night, where I would hear from folks at Corsi telling me that they're feeling cold. I would tell Javier and his team. They would send folks out there. And they'd say, "Well, it's about 72 degrees and folks apartments." It's true. Both things were true at the same time. People did feel cold, and it was 72 degrees in apartments. But because the windows are so bad, it was like, you know, if you were sitting

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anywhere close to the window, all you felt was that draft.

You know, so if we... Again it is: We could have the boilers going. We could even have the distribution system going. But if you have the windows, then all the heat going out the windows. It's... You know, it's like banging your head against the wall. So it's part of a strategy, and Vlada could talk about that more.

MS. KENIFF: Yes. Thank you, Councilmember, for that question. We have replaced some windows in a few developments through the Weatherization

Assistance Program, state funding, and it is a limited number of buildings, and it does make a huge difference. We recognize that. Windows are very, very expensive. It is a... It is a core part of our Clean Heat For All Strategy. Wherever we are pursuing the window heat pumps, we are also advocating for window replacement funding. We do think it's a critical part of sealing the building. So Woodside will get window replacements, and any other... other subsequent building where we are pursuing the window heat pump strategy will also get window replacements.

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COUNCILMEMBER AYALA: I appreciate that. And I just want to put out there that, like, I get that, you know, you're looking at it from a management perspective. But when we're working with older adults, and you put them all in one building, you should be mindful that older adults typically get colder faster and they get hotter faster because they don't have the same right layer of fat buildup that we do when we're younger. And so that makes them susceptible to... to weather changes. So where it might feel like it's 72... like the weather... the temperature that you're reading may say that is 72, it may feel colder to the older adult population. And I think that making a distinction is really important. Thank you so much.

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Thank you so much,

Councilmember. Unfortunately, Councilmember Julie,

Won could not ask her question directly. So this is
a question from her. She is on Zoom.

"In terms of the Queensbridge Houses, hot water and heat outages have been happening over the last three weeks. Why and how does NYCHA determine maintenance being contracted out?"

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"And Queensbridge heat and how water maintenance has been contracted to a third party vendor, GHS, instead of utilizing NYCHA's heating plant technicians. It seems that it has been taking even longer to fix."

"Also, what is the actual problem for Queensbridge heating plant? And is it on site or is there a heating plan or a third party?"

And lastly,

"What is the latest update for Woodside houses heating plant? We continue to get complaints for heat and hot water outages."

MR. GROSSMAN: Copy. Alright. So I'll start with Queensbridge.

16 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: I can read it again.

MR. GROSSMAN: No, no. That's okay. I got... I think I have the... the gist of it. We've... we've spoken about a number of times. So... part of the... the issue with the... the cause of the Queensbridge heat and hot water shutdowns: They're... They're actually planned, scheduled shutdowns typically during the day. We're working closely with our partners at DEP to try to minimize any inconvenience to residents on this, but they're actually doing a

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water main replacement on the street along Vernon
Boulevard. So what we've been... We've had kind of
a round of scheduled daily outages. I think what...
I think part of the concern that she mentioned with
George S. Hall is actually once the... once the water
is returned, we go through a process with them, and
we're coordinating with property management staff.

The outage creation: Let me... let me just talk about outage creation for a second. For a planned outage, right?, DEP or DEC requests that planned outage. Obviously, we grant them that planned outage. We need a water main. We understand. And the property management teams will create that outage and you'll see it on our website, right? There's a little bit of some back end work. But that's how you see it. When service is restored, typically the recharge into the building with that water stream, uh... they're actually physically shutting off water utility to the building, right? So, the recharge of the building with that water stream may move some pipes, adjust some valves.

And I think some of the issues that we had initially was the coordination on the... on the return of service. So DEP may have finished a little

communication issue.

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- bit late or a little bit early. And we may have lost communication with the property management staff. So I think what we... what we did kind of initially after that first really long outage was every day have communication with... between property management staff, George S. Hall, heating management staff, and we've actually seen improved... outages have been closed out... both actually closed out by returning service and closed out on the website more... more efficiently. That's something that we've been working on, and it was really a
 - That was Queensbridge. As far as Woodside...

 COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: I guess before you before
 you move on to Woodside: I think that... So you
 address kind of... maybe a process breakdown that
 happened. I think what my colleague is asking is:
 How... How and why does NYCHA choose contractors?
 And in particular, why was GHS chosen instead of
 using in-house NYCHA workers?
 - MR. GROSSMAN: For... Specifically for

 Queensridge, but actually in general, right?, we...

 understand... understanding that in general, we hired

 third party contractors a number of years ago, when

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our with our... with... when we were faced with some
low staffing numbers to supplement that and provide
the service.

As we mentioned in our testimony, our staffing numbers are... were increased this year. Wow that relates to third party sites, we're still evaluating. However, what I want to just kind of note in here is that at this time, we have 54 candidates identified for a maintenance worker position. We are waiting on some start dates and availability for them. We need to schedule some obviously onboarding training for them for the heating department. And we have 13... I'm sorry, 13 HPTs in the pipeline, if I'm reading this correctly.

So we're trying to increase that frontline staff and where we can deploy them appropriately as possible. We have the ability to remove a third party vendor once we have the appropriate headcount to cover that site, and we will do so.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So if I'm hearing you correctly, what you're saying is you use them because you had them on contract already, but with...

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace.$ GROSSMAN: We used them because we needed them.

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CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: There were there were no allocations to the Queensbridge site of NYCHA staff. They were all deployed elsewhere?

MR. GROSSMAN: That's... So yeah, that's actually... Yeah, right. It's a ways out there.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: And in terms of... I guess, in terms of that contract in particular, are you suggesting that as you begin to staff up, you can alter that contract? You can stop using contractors at any point in time?

MR. GROSSMAN: So, I think that's something that we're evaluating, and we're happy to keep the committee posted on that as... over time. But as we increase headcount, it's... it's potentially a measure that we are exploring, but we've made no decision on it yet.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Are there any NYCHA...

Currently, are there any NYCHA employees from the heating unit that deploys specifically to Woodside?

Or is it just the contractor? I mean, I'm sorry, to Queensbridge?

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah. So we... we obviously work with the vendor, right? So the third party contractor is responsible for the boiler room, and

- 2 the ancillary equipment like vacuum tanks and pumps.
- 3 Typically, what would happen is property management
- 4 staff and property management maintenance workers
- 5 | will handle anything in the apartment, right? It's
- 6 unfair of us to send a third party contractor to a
- 7 | resident's apartment, recognizing that we want them
- 8 to work with NYCHA staff directly.
- 9 On the on-off hours, should we need assistance in
- 10 | an apartment or outside of that boiler room or
- 11 ancillary equipment space, our heating roving teams
- 12 | will respond to those developments. We don't just
- 13 | leave them in a lurch. That's not how it works.
- 14 | Essentially, just to clarify my previous, you know,
- 15 | third-party vendors -- I think we were I think we
- 16 were saying the same thing -- but third party vendors
- 17 result in a more manageable workload for HBTs, and
- 18 | that's why we use them. That was all
- 19 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: I thought... Brian did you
- 20 want to jump in.
- 21 MR. HONAN: No. I just wanted to say... So, you
- 22 | may remember in 2017 we had a heating season that,
- 23 you know, made headlines that folks, you know,
- 24 really... it was a terribly cold winter, but at the
- 25 | same time, too, we were not prepared for it. At

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that... you know, after that season, we did make the decision to augment our staff, because we were terribly understaffed with... you know, with... you know, with the private partners. In addition, those many of those systems also have newer systems in place where, you know, they were better equipped to manage those boiler plants. But as we're staffing up, it is something that, you know, we have a few seasons behind us, and it's good to evaluate what's

working about it, what's not working about it.

And also too, you know, whatever we want to move forward with just making sure the rules are defined, because usually what happens is the Tenant

Association, or the management staff... you know, people say like, "Well, I know the way it used to work always, but I'm not..." you know, even though we talk, it takes a little while for things to sink in when you change things, and it is just making sure that we're all on the same page.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it. Thank you. Um, in terms of in terms of... Let's see, make sure. Oh, you mentioned the water main is being replaced, but did you touch on exactly what the actual problem for the Queensbridge heating plant is?

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- 2 MR. GROSSMAN: So I... So...
- 3 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Did I get it? Did I miss
- 4 it?

- 5 MR. GROSSMAN: Kind of. So what... We need water
- 6 to generates hot water, right? Without water...
- 7 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So it's... it's primarily
- 8 | that. It's...
- 9 MR. GROSSMAN: It's... Right. It's...
- 10 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it.
- 11 MR. GROSSMAN: Boiler... Steam... Steam
- 12 generating boilers require water for feedwater, and
- 13 | when there's no water it's... so it kind of... right?
- 14 | It's a compounding issue. Lack of water when needed
- 15 to make heat is, you know.
- 16 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it. So I guess what I
- 17 | wasn't capturing there was how much... in addition to
- 18 | the water main replacement, if there was actual
- 19 problems also with the plant that is... that are
- 20 | being addressed simultaneously?
- 21 MR. ALMODOVAR: No, we're not seeing problems
- 22 | with the plant outside of that.
- CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Okay, great. Thank you. In
- 24 terms of... I guess the update for Woodside Houses
- 25 | heating plant?

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MR. GROSSMAN: Absolutely. So I'll start with a recap, and thank you for... Thank you, Councilmember Won, wherever you are, thank you for asking this question.

So NYCHA completed prior... prior to Ida, NYCHA completed \$1.2 million in operational investments and upgrades to the boiler at Woodside Houses. They were damaged during that storm in September of 2021.

As you know, the development has been running on mobile boilers, they have had consistent inadequate heat this heating season. In fact, we added an additional mobile boiler at the end of last heating season working with Council to get that, you know, working with Council, through Council's request to put that in place to provide additional redundancy. There was one building outage that was planned (we were repairing a hot water generator) this year, and there was one single outage this year that... for heat and hot water.

So we understand the urgency of the work being done and we continue to invest resources and staff time to get the plant back online. Most recently, a smoke test was conducted on November 18, to ensure that the chimney is able to withstand the smoke that

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needs to be expelled from the building once the

boiler room was brought back online. The smoke test

was conducted by a vendor procured by heating

management services at a cost of about \$45,000.

6 Unfortunately, the test failed.

All of these tests that we have gone through and all of the work that we have done are really to ensure the safety and security of our residents. Obviously, a leaking chimney with boiler output is... is probably not something we want folks ingesting. And that's the reason for all of these tests, right? So we take that seriously. And before we can go back online, all of these things need to be in place. Currently, we're waiting for the materials to make the repair to the chimney liner. They were ordered. And we are waiting for them to come in so that we can make the repair and hopefully clear this final I can't give you a timeline because I don't... I... We don't know the... the amount of time we'll take to get the materials in.

But I do want to say this: We are providing adequate heat. We have some specific issues with residents in singular apartments. We respond to those issues as we would anywhere else. And we will

and gather their input.

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continue to respond when tickets are put in, and we will continue to work with residents and our resident leadership there. We have done a significant amount of engagement with both... both the Council, and our resident leaders, and our property management staff. And we've really worked as a team there to ensure that they understand every step of what's going on

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Great. Thank you for that. I hope, Councilmember Won, your questions have been answered. In terms of... Based on the data that we've collected from the NYCHA website, the median hours to resolve an unplanned heat outage increased from 7.35 hours and 2019-20 heating season, to 7.97 in the 20-21 heat season, and to 8.4 hours in a 21-22 heat season. What do you think is causing this increase?

MR. GROSSMAN: So, as I mentioned earlier, we're actually... we're actually coming back down into the seven hour mark. So we've made advances over the past several years to improve the delivery of heat and hot water services to residents. As you know, we're... you know, the legal requirement is returned heat within 24 hours.

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2 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Right.

MR. GROSSMAN: After the monitor... after the monitor agreement was put in place and the agreement was put in place, we agreed to do it in 12 hours, less than everybody else. And we're currently exceeding that by over four hours, in that target. And we aim to continue to improve on there.

Obviously, we would all like to sit here and say that there should be no heat outages. We know that's not possible. It's Murphy's Law, things will break, but what our goal is to keep well under that 12-hour mark and at and thus far, as I said, we're about 37% below that.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So again, we applaud 50 days into the heating season, and we have good... good grades. Nevertheless, the monitor's report did note that, I guess, that there wasn't a completion of the summer preventative maintenance program last year. Are these two things connected? And can you speak to that? And explain why did... why that did not happen?

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah. So I don't think that... I want to correct the record on that slightly.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Okay.

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MR. GROSSMAN: We did... We did complete our...

our annual overhaul last year. I think we ran into

some issues with it. But this year, we took note of

some areas where we were running behind. Right? So

we started... we start our distribution earlier. We

started... I'm sorry... We started our overhaul

earlier. And I'd actually like to give you a full

rundown because I think it paints a better picture on

what we've... what we've learned from and... and how

we've improved that process.

MR. ALMODOVAR: Okay. Hello. Thank you for that question. So, we did find that a lot of our problems were distribution in nature last year. And some of the things that we did differently this year, during the annual overhaul process, was, as Keith said, we did start earlier. We started with our hot water units in February. And we have two types of hot water systems. We have the instantaneous hot water heaters. And we have the hot water generators, which are large tanks. We start with the instantaneous units because it does allow us to take one side of the system down because these units have built in redundancies. And it allows us for... for... it

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summer months.

creating a service disruption. Then from... from
there, we moved into boilers in... in April. We look
at our larger developments with multiple boilers...
with five or more boilers, again, because they have
built in redundancies, and it allows us to take one
boiler down and perform the overhaul on that
equipment. And from there, we moved into our
distribution systems in May and continue through the

many outages related to distribution. So what we actually did different this year, we procured a vendor to perform some of the annual overhaul on the boilers at some of those sites where we saw an increase in... in outages related to distribution, so that our staff that would normally perform that portion of the overhaul can focus more on some of the repairs on the distribution side. And that... And that's... that's been helping.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So is the plan moving forward... Is the plan to bring that capacity in house? Or do you expect to continue to use contractors to supplement that capacity?

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2 MR. GROSSMAN: So I think... I think we...

This... This particular overhaul vendor, the plan is to continue using them and to adjust what they do, right, as... as this is a new process. And like, as you stated previously, we... we are 50 days into the heating season. And we want to see how that process runs, so do a full kind of after-action on that.

We do plan on continuing to use that overhaul But we are through... through those new... that new headcount that we mentioned, we are evaluating not just... Having... Having a lot of staff is great, but we're actually looking at that staff to see what kinds of staff we need, right? There are certain staff with skilled trade backgrounds and certain skilled trades that will be very helpful: Welding, boilermakers, steamfitters, plumbers. As you know, we've increased our plumbers and electricians in just the heating department, but looking to bring the right type of staff on is something that we're very serious about. So that way we can bring that in house, right? There are some things that we have to send to a welder. There are certain filings that have to go out to a vendor. But wherever possible, we're trying to create that

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contingency in house, so we always have that to fall back on.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Great. I guess I'll...

we'll... since we're talking about staff, we'll

move... we'll move to staff. Because it... yeah, by

no means suggesting that the quality... the quantity

of reserves the issue of... or... or addresses the

issue of quality or training, for that matter,

having... having qualified staff to do the job. So

current you mentioned the Heating... HMDSD has 565

(is it?) full-time employees. How many of those are

supervisors to oversee, kind of, the boiler systems
wide?

MR. GROSSMAN: So I'll... I'll take you through a little bit of how this new model works here, right? So we have the Director of Heating Management Services. And each... There is... We split the city into three graph geographical regions. There's a deputy director in charge of... It's a little... It's a little slightly different for geography purposes, but we split... just Manhattan and Staten Island is one Deputy Director. Brooklyn and South Queens is another deputy. And the Bronx and North Queens is a third deputy. Each deputy has two

- 2 administrators that split their areas, and then we
- 3 divided ourselves into 25 uh... neighborhoods. So
- 4 that's our management. If you if you follow me,
- 5 | there's a director, three deputies, six
- 6 administrators, and then 25 superintendents.
- 7 So by increasing that number of superintendents,
- 8 | we've increased our oversight on the boiler. In the
- 9 past, they were overseeing potentially 13
- 10 developments, or even 25, or, you know, 25-plus
- 11 heating staff, 30 or 40 HPTs. Now, we've brought
- 12 that number down. So their... their span of control
- is really 15 with a max of 23. Um...
- 14 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Which is still pretty high,
- 15 as far as I have learned.
- MR. GROSSMAN: Which is still pretty high. But
- 17 | it's not necessarily all on duty at once. That's
- 18 | covering multiple shifts. So the number of plants
- 19 and developments that they're overseeing is six
- 20 | instead of 13 or 14.
- 21 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Oh, okay.
- MR. GROSSMAN: It's a little better when you put
- 23 | it that way, yes. A little more reasonable for the
- 24 span of people.

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CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: And in terms of the distribution of its 25 neighborhoods across the five boroughs? Obviously, not all the developments are distributed evenly. So is... How did you... How does that distribution look like?

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah, right. So we... It's... It's a combination of geography, and... like I said, we really wanted to consider a span of control. the Bronx, for example, right?, there's a development with 40 boiler rooms, right? They have 40 different spaces, and it's huge. Maybe... Maybe what we did was give them one less development... give that super one less development, and, you know, allow them to have span of control over that larger space than the others. And it's... it's living and breathing. just implement... Actually, I'm very proud of... We got... This was approved and funded in August. And we actually just fully implemented the management structure of this new model Monday... like two days So we have this group in place. Developments have been broken out, and now we're working on refilling our frontline staff... ranks, to fully complete the model. We also added some management to the overnight heat desk. You know, this... We run

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24/7. And that additional oversight of the evening, we're actually kind of seeing that pay dividends already. I think Javier got one less phone call yesterday. But no, we got we got a significant number of less phone calls, and that person is actually handling... handling the after-hours operation, checking in on our roving teams. You know, we can't be here 24/7 and that person is actually providing oversight to the teams that we

don't have... we don't have eyes on at night.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So just to take it back...

really quickly back to the to the summer maintenance

program. So the... the monitor's report directly

contradicts your... your testimony here. And, you

mentioned obviously, that you have... that you've...

you've made some adjustments. However, the monitor's

report says that the work was actually not done, and

this is based on your own data... let's see... where

it said the equipment inspections were... was not

adequately prepared for the start of the heating

season.

MR. GROSSMAN: So that was... Chair if I'm not mistaken, that was referring to last year, correct?

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: For the 20... Yeah 2021.

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MR. GROSSMAN: Alright. 2020-21. 21-22. Sorry.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: It was the previous... was about the other season.

MR. GROSSMAN: Right. So I... and right and I... we acknowledge... so that... what I want to say is we did... I'm going to go back. I'm getting there. So we did complete 92.3% of... an overhaul on 92.3% of our assets last year. And that was at the start of heating season. We did eventually complete 100% of it. And even this year, we're at 99.9%. Because we have one boiler that required extensive Those numbers tell a story about how we repairs. started earlier, we we focused on our on our worst performers, and we made some improvements. But what they don't say is that we were able to provide heat at... This year, we're able to provide heat at every development. It looks like we were incomplete. We're 99.9%. That's great. It's still not 100. However, we have enough boilers operational to provide heat adequately at every development.

The 90... The issue last year was there were a couple of developments that were not ready. I don't have them off the top of my head. Javier can speak to them, or we can follow up with you. But that may

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not have been fully ready to go. We recognize that and we took that as an opportunity for improvement, which we... which we met that goal this year.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it. Got it.

Apologizing for confusing the years, but it's certainly heartening to hear that from that very stark finding, that there was corrective action made and... and the work continues to proceed. And we will see the full data of, you know, the... the material output of that, as... as time goes on. So thank you for that correction and apologies for... for my own confusion there.

In terms of... I guess back to the staffing. So with this new kind of... with this new structure that is in place, how many staff do the supervisors oversee?

MR. GROSSMAN: Anywhere from... The total is anywhere from 15 to 23. And that's dependent upon staffing levels in those developments. At any given time, it's... they're overseeing the group working on duty at six to seven developments, if that makes sense. The reason for that increased staffing levels if we have a night watch. So somebody may have a night watch and be responsible for an additional five

six, maybe seven at the most.

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people or something like that. And it's because they
have more folks working, but in the same number of
developments. We really tried to keep that number

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it. And in terms of...

How are the supervisors trained. Training across

NYCHA continues to be a real sticking point. How are

the supervisors trained for your units? And what is

what is the frequency of that training and contact

look like? (background voices)

MR. GROSSMAN: (to Mr. Almodovar) Okay, that's what I was going to say. (To Committee) So... So heating is a... is a very... is a very specific area, right?, and you have to have heating-specific training. So all of our supers have management experience potentially outside of the heating department, but also the knowledge associated with heating systems to have that role. So it's... it's something that, fortunately, we've... we've identified some folks who were able to come up with, but it is something that they do come into the part with. I will say that I... we always want to do more training. And this is an area that we would like to see increased training and as well, not just on the

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supervision side, on... on the on the kind of the troubleshooting side, and how... and working specifically with the heating components in their area. But I think that's also an on-the-job training, right? Because if they have that heating knowledge, and they go out into the field, work through their boiler rooms, begin to understand those boiler rooms. And they're... they are learning as well. So this... this new group of heating supers, we're very excited to have them. We're very excited about their previous experience. And our administrators and deputy directors are working with them to make sure that they fully understand their needs in their areas. It's... It also goes to the neighborhood model as well.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it. So what specific kind of training do you intend to employ?

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah, so as I said, it goes...

I'll give you an example, to answer this question if
I may, right? So we... As we recognize areas where
our staff is having issues, what we've started to do
working with the learning and development team and HR
is identify... create specific classes on a topic,
feed water treatment and analysis, for example.

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We're bringing staff in to go to that training. we're doing the same thing with different aspects: supervisory training, additional handheld trainings, approval trainings, right?, because this, this may be a new heating super -- they may be new back to the department as a super, they were probably an HPT... most likely an HPT or maintenance worker with us beforehand, and coming back -- so some of our vendors, ensuring they have those numbers. But I think those specific areas, as we start to evaluate this new team, will come up with trainings for these supervisors. And I don't want to say that we have a specific idea right now. That would just be unfair. But as we start to see areas where they're struggling and do that initial evaluation in this new model, we will come up with trainings that we make them attend. CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: That that is... that is certainly fair. I think, you know, what is important to us is that, obviously, that the staff get robust... robust training, right?, and timely training, given that there's so much kind of on the ground learning in the developments themselves. it seems like such a highly technical nature to this work, and probably with systems that are relatively

- 2 outdated and very particular, for safety purposes,
- 3 | first and foremost, it seems like a very important
- 4 aspect. So we'd like to hear more about how what the
- 5 | identification of what that looks like and what
- 6 NYCHA's plan is to engage in continuous and robust
- 7 | training for its staff.
- 8 MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah, absolutely. And I thank you
- 9 for bringing that up. And I'm going to take this as
- 10 an opportunity to talk about some of our HPT
- 11 training.

- We have done some, some really great work (and
- 13 | before I say this, I'm happy to share it with you, I
- 14 know you're going to ask, and I'm happy to share it
- 15 | with you)... We've done some really robust work on
- 16 updating our HPT curriculum, and... and the way we
- 17 | train them, not necessarily the material, right? You
- 18 | know, a valve is still a valve right? There still
- 19 | have to learn how to fix it, and we do understand
- 20 | that. But what we're doing is, we've adjusted the
- 21 | curriculum to make sure that there's areas -- as we
- 22 see out in the field, right? -- there are areas of
- 23 focus that we need to focus more upfront with our
- 24 staff. They should be... They're potentially coming
- 25 | in as a blank slate, or a very inexperienced slate, I

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should say. A very minimally used slate. So we...

we want to make sure that they're receiving the right

training. So we've done some robust work on that

5 | working with our L&D teams.

What we've also done is we've enhanced the way we communicate with... the way the... the instructional team communicates with our heating field staff. HPTs get evaluations. They are consistent. And they are communicated between the instructor. If they if the instructor sees somebody is struggling on a topic in class, when they're on their field training day, that's communicated to the field instructor and field supervisor to ensure that they are getting the proper help that they need. We've created... we've built an extra help days, and additional trainings on specific topics where folks are falling behind in the evaluation.

And most importantly, through that... through this kind of training... this community... this relationship with both of our both our field staff and our instructors, we have actually been able to make these improvements. But the other thing that we're doing is working with lattice team to identify these new technologies, right?, we're going to have

to train staff how to fix those long term. And as we
worked through the the pilot at Woodside Houses,
one of the pieces that we're working on is we asked
upfront, we want a unit that our heating staff can
play with, and they can take apart and understand how
it works. And the company was great to was
gracious enough to provide us with one, so we can
understand it. And these are some of the things that
we will continue to do as we get new technology,
because it's vital that not only do we know how to
fix the old stuff, but we have to learn how to fix
the new stuff so it doesn't become like the old
stuff.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it. Thank you. Thank you. That's very helpful and obviously very promising, and we want... want our... our teams to have all the... the tools and practices at their disposal so that they're effective.

Can you tell me how many how many employees NYCHA is seeking to hire for? Are there gaps for the HMSD that you're seeking to hire?

MR. GROSSMAN: So there's openings? Yes, there are vacancies.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: How many vacancies?

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MR. GROSSMAN: I'm going to get you the exact number. It's right in front me. I apologize. But roughly... You have it in front of Javier? I'm sorry, I just want to get you the correct number. Touchscreens are great, unless you have fat fingers, my apologies.

Okay, so we currently have... And they are just general vacancies, and these are the folks that haven't received a start date yet. We have 44 HPT vacancies. And we have 81 maintenance worker vacancies. We've identified 54 candidates for maintenance worker. And we have identified... We were able to pull 11 HPTS off of the most recent exam. As far as managerial vacancies, like I said, we just filled all but one of our super vacancies. That candidate is in the pipeline. Our administrator vacancies are in progress. And we're doing some very heavy recruiting with... with HR on this. And another team that we meet regularly with, right?, to ensure that we have a correct line of... a direct line of communication.

What I'll also say is I -- you made reference, and I kind of skipped over it before, but... because I was talking about the stuff I'm excited about --

- 2 | but I do want to say we had a backlog of HPTS due
- 3 to... a backlog HPTs who were untrained due to COVID.
- 4 That last group is scheduled to start in January, and
- 5 | they will be joined by 11, new HPTs, who are just
- 6 hired.

- CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: That's great.
- 8 MR. GROSSMAN: So we will... the backlog will
- 9 | just be the people who are new there. Actually this
- 10 group will still be on probation. I can get you the
- 11 | breakdown afterwards as well, but we have we have
- 12 | cleared our backlog of untrained HPTs starting in
- 13 | January. So we're looking to start 2023 with no
- 14 backlog.
- 15 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: That's exciting. I guess
- 16 when... when these vacancies are filled, in your
- 17 professional estimation, do you think this is
- 18 | sufficient to be able to address the scale and scope
- 19 of the issues?
- 20 MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah, I do believe it will. I
- 21 | think... We're very hopeful that it will. But I do
- 22 | believe also, and as I've stated a number of these
- 23 | items, constant evaluation is the key to this, right?
- 24 So if we see that... What we have realized is that we
- 25 | wanted a higher skill level in our heating department

on the front line, so we kind of adjusted the mix of
HPTs and maintenance workers. Maintenance workers
typically have a higher skill set out of the gate.
We've adjusted the mix. It's hovering around $50/50$,
as opposed to you know, heavily new train newly
trained staff, right? We have a large number of
staff that have under five years here. And then like
I said, it's the right staff. So we're still
evaluating how this increase in maintenance workers
is going to help us. That's in process right now.
This is This is new to us. This is new for us, I
should say. And it's the right kind of staff, right?
Do we need to we have a lot of maintenance workers
now. Do we need additional skilled trades? Do we
need do we have too many skilled trades? Do we
need more frontline staff? And I think as we move
into this new model, with increased supervision,
really looking at the root cause of our issues, we'll
be able to understand what that need is.
That was a very long winded way of saying I'm

rnat was a very long winded way of saying I'm very hopeful. And yes, I do believe and I'm very hopeful that this does solve those problems.

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CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it. In terms of the...

I guess I was wondering how you... I guess how your

department recruits from NYCHA residents.

MR. ALMODOVAR: Let me just start by saying that before I was a NYCHA employee, I was a resident as well. And one of the programs that I came through is the Housing Youth Training Program, which is one way that we're trying to respond sometime down the road. And so naturally, all applications, if you're a resident, we encourage in our postings that the residents apply. And the program that I came through, afforded me, a young man back then, a lot younger than I am now, of course, the opportunity to learn a new trade, and that's something that we want to re-establish in this... in this department.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: And is there... is there...

Can you can you say the name of the program? And are there some concrete steps that NYCHA is taking to reestablish such a program?

MR. ALMODOVAR: The program that I came through was the Housing Youth Training Program. (inaudible, speaking to Mr. Grossman)

MR. GROSSMAN: And the current... the current program that... the current program that we have

is a civil service exam.

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- is... is called the Caretaker Age Program. 2 3 essentially, we... heating funds, caretakers are 4 working in development for four days, and then do a fifth day of heating training. That took a pause during... during COVID. And we've actually just 6 7 restarted that program. It's a one year program. 8 And that way, it sets them up and prepares those folks who are... it's through the Reese Program, but it actually prepares those folks, not only for a 10 11 career in heating, but to get on the HPT list, which
 - CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: (inaudible) We're doing the same thing... playing with a microphone. Do you know how many people are currently involved in that program?

MR. GROSSMAN: I will get you the exact number.

I... I'll follow up with you on that. I want to say it is... it's around it's around the neighborhood of ten, but I'll get you the exact number.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Great, I think, you know, we can't... we can't underscore enough how important it is to expand those programs, given... given the scale of the need. And certainly, the residents. In terms of... One of the issues that we hear about from

- 2 residents, in terms of heat issues, is that NYCHA
- 3 staff often take room temperatures in the kitchen or
- 4 in the bathroom, where temperatures are generally
- 5 higher than the rest of the apartment. How is...
- 6 How is NYCHA management communicating with line staff
- 7 | that this is not a correct procedure?
- 8 MR. ALMODOVAR: (to Mr. Grossman) Can I get it?
- 9 Yep. (to Committee) That's... That's a great
- 10 question. And it's also a topic that I take very
- 11 seriously. So having been in the role of performing
- 12 | that work, I know the exact step-by-step process that
- 13 has to be taken.
- And so what I do at the start of every heating
- 15 season is I push out an instructional memo that
- 16 dictates that exact process. We issue it to staff,
- 17 | we ensure that they read it, understand it, ask
- 18 questions, and sign for it. And then from there, we
- 19 | look at work orders. And wherever... wherever we do
- 20 see that the process is not being followed, then we
- 21 | address that individual. If they're not taking the
- 22 | temperatures appropriately, if they're making up
- 23 | temperatures, not attaching the photo, we've seen a
- 24 couple a couple of things we've come across through

whenever a resident brings a concern... any resident

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brings that concern to... to us, we investigate it fully and completely. Another... Another piece of this is also, like I said, I think this where we're looking to see improvement is this... you know, this enhanced supervision that I mentioned through the neighborhood model, and to Javier's point, the first thing we really... we want our staff to succeed.

You know, progressive discipline is a tool in the toolbox. But as I, as I alluded to earlier, right? Feedwater analysis: We recognized it as an area for improvement. And instead of, you know, providing memos, we want to bring that staff in, we want to make sure that they have the right baseline. And then it becomes... it benefits... it's actually a personal... a personality issue. We can we can address that, or a lack of understanding, we can address that. But we, we do want our staff to succeed. So we try to start with a reeducation.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Yeah, sure. And a cultural practice, right?, and excellence that we want the agency to make sure it espouses in every unit of its performance. In terms of... If we could go back to funding, our favorite topic of all time.

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So within the past few fiscal years, the city has invested I guess, \$28 million in operating funds to replace heating equipment components. Given the, I guess, poor track record in... in spending city funds — and I think this is probably more particular to capital than operating — can you update us on... on how the spending is occurring?

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah, absolutely. I'll... I'll bring in... call in to the bullpen for Joy
Sinderbrand to join us. While she's back there.

MS. SINDERBRAND: Thank you for the question.

And I'm going to have to get back to you about that specific tranche of funding. But I would say in general, I think what's really critical is to talk about how much more effective NYCHA is getting at spending all dollars, including city dollars, and we're... we're participating on the Capital Process Reform Task Force with other city agencies to really try to improve our city dollar spending on the capital side. But in the meantime, one of the things that we are doing is partnering with each of our... each of our counterparts, whether it's the... the comptroller's office, or OMB, to make sure that we're proceeding as efficiently as we can. But I will

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circle back to... when I find out which of the \$28
million tranche was funded.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Sure, and Joy, if you could: In that learning, and in that process, are... have there been any specific changes that the agency has made to... to relieve some of these... these challenges or delays?

MS. SINDERBRAND: Yes, and I think there's been considerable changes, although I realize that some of them are probably not very visible to the person on the street or the person at the development. As the monitor mentioned in their recent report, we've improved the quality of our project schedules, our schedule management, and our reporting. And we're standardizing engagement both internally and externally. So what that means is, we're working with other parts of NYCHA in prioritization, the design, the construction, and the turnover processes of equipment to make sure that there's success in long-term maintenance. And conversely, we're increasing our engagement externally, with the new standard operating procedure, and we're staffing up a new team in capital to increase our ability to touch every development with... with capital improvements

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on a recurring basis so that we can keep people up to speed. And I really think that that's very important. You've talked a lot about resident

engagement. I know in Red Hook, we certainly had the resources to do that. We'd like to expand that type

of... that type of engagement to many more projects.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So in terms of... in terms of capital drawdown, is there a metric that you're using, to kind of... to assess progress? Because I know in prior... in prior years, that... that (and I might be using the wrong word, so forgive me), but drawing down on capital resources was very, very low. And I think the lowest among all city agencies. Is there a metric that you're using to assess, keep yourselves on track, push harder?

MS. SINDERBRAND: Sure, and I will certainly circle back with our progress. Across multiple funding streams, we have various goals. On the federal side, we have a timeline goal of how quickly we need to spend money. Certainly on the scope side, we've made commitments to HUD about what we are going to deliver. So we need to get those projects done. And then as you're saying on the city side and the state side, it can often take some time to get to

for boiler replacement in 2026.

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substantial obligation. And that often is because the design process for these projects is such a substantial part of the... of the work. And so during design, you don't spend as much money, but because of the complex context, because of the stakeholder engagement, that process might last for some time. And then... now as many of our projects are going into construction, you're going to start seeing those drawdowns happen much more quickly. And again, we are on track to meet our HUD commitments

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Is that is that unique to me? I feel like the federal level dollars y'all do really great with. It's the city and state dollars that linger no-man's land. Is that... Is that usual that you're generally on track to meet, you know, the HUD spending requirements? She got muted.

MS. SINDERBRAND: I apologize. I'm so used to automatically muting when I'm done talking.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: I do it all the time.

MS. SINDERBRAND: I will not touch the mute button anymore. So that... You're correct. There are different... different processes for spending money from... from the federal, from... mainly the

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HUD part, although there are other federal sources that that we pursue, especially with disaster recovery side than on the state and the city front.

On the state, we certainly have to come to an agreement on how we're going to spend money. That can take some time. And we work very closely with the state to make sure that that we are moving that process along as quickly as possible.

On the city front, I think you're very familiar with the challenges of expending city capital dollars. We are in the queue with all the other city agencies trying to get work done. And so our goal on the city front again: We're participating in that task force, but we also are working on what we can do internally to create as much efficiency as possible, so that the packages that we're giving to our counterparts at comptroller or OMB don't... don't need to be returned, they don't prompt questions.

And... And so that's something that that's a continuous improvement process that we've been... we've been working on over the last year.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it? Thank you. Okay.

It was exactly one of the questions I was going to

ask in terms of the procurement process, that we know

2 has so many delays. I was curious around how City
3 Council could be helpful in correcting some of those

4 procurement issues, and obviously working with this

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You did it again.

MS. SINDERBRAND: It's under my hands. Because it's automatic. So yes, I appreciate that. And you know, one of the... one of the new mechanisms that NYCHA has been able to take advantage of, the Design Build Legislation, is really an opportunity to see if we can speed up that procurement process, right? Instead of ... Instead of going out to the market for design and then going out again for construction, you can really... you go into market once, you have a single contract, and that contractor, you know, goes through an iterative process of design and construction. They're working very closely with the residents. And that's something that we've been using increasingly across the portfolio. And we have it at several heating projects. And so we're tracking what benefits are coming from that model. And... and tempting to use it in some other categories as well. It's certainly not for every category of construction, but... but it is really...

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it is really helpful to have a single point of responsibility where the designer and the contractor are working together from the beginning. And that's something that we hope will really speed up the... the construction process.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So recently, news reports mentioned that NYCHA informed the monitor, HUD, and the US attorney that it would be difficult to meet some of the HUD NYCHA deadlines due to the drop in rental revenue. Are these reports accurate? And if so, can you speak more about the reaction to that information?

MR. GROSSMAN: So I am going to pass it to Brian momentarily, but I did want to update the record.

I... We had spoken about this before. I just want to clarify this right. There are 10 residents in the Caretaker Age Program. Over the next two years, 100 residents are slated to be trained through the Clean Energy Academy in clean-energy related skills. And I don't recall if you ask this but I will give you the info anyway: Of our 187 HPTs, 53 are NYCHA residents. Of 235 of our maintenance workers, 27 are NYCHA residents. I'd just update that record. And Brian?

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2 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Thank you.

MR. HONAN: Thank you. Yes, Councilmember. So the funding that we're talking about here is expense funding that... not capital, you know what Joy is... You know, so we should be on still on track for those capital improvements. However, we do have a real concern on the expense side. We are, at the total reuse about \$450 million and rent makes up about 30% of our budget. Of that \$450 million, over \$150 million is funding that we believe would be ERAP eligible. And so these are, you know, tenants who fell behind during the pandemic, like many tenants throughout New York City, who did not live in public housing.

Unfortunately, the state legislation deprioritized federally-assisted tenants, and so they, like their neighbors, filled out applications, or they work with NYCHA to... and we applied on their behalf. And unfortunately, they've been, you know, waiting to hear but you know, I don't think they're going to hear back. The waiting is also a bit of a... is a big issue too, because, you know, while their ERAP applications are pending, they can't qualify for things like One Shot, right? So... So

- 2 they... So there are... There's other assistances
- 3 available to them that they can't take advantage of.
- 4 But this is a tremendous hole in our budget and it
- 5 is... it is something that we are working through
- 6 now. But it is something that, you know, unless we
- 7 | figure out a way, it will impact services as well.
- 8 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Thank you for that. Can
- 9 you... Can you, I guess, paint the picture of what
- 10 services we're talking about?
- MR. HONAN: So... So expense funding, you know,
- 12 covers, you know, of course, staff. It covers... It
- 13 covers, you know, repairs time. It covers ground
- 14 keeping. We don't... You know, we... we haven't
- 15 | fully fleshed out our budget, you know, right now, in
- 16 terms of, you know, where it's gone to see an impact,
- 17 | but you don't see a huge, you know, a hole in your
- 18 | budget like this, you know, \$450 million, without it,
- 19 you know, without it impacting something. I don't
- 20 | have a clear picture exactly where but it is... you
- 21 know, and the monitor is 100%, right?, that, you
- 22 know, you can't sustain this type of hit without
- 23 | feeling it. And we will come back to you and to and
- 24 | to this Committee, you know, too, to, you know, talk
- 25 about longer terms, and talk also give you a preview

with you as well.

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and then have longer conversations about a budget

moving forward. We're on the... We're on the

calendar year. And so, you know, so our budget will

be, you know, we'll work... we'll work that through

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Right. Particularly concerning under the context of the city is, you know, the... the Mayor announced an additional round of PEGS moving forward. So we're talking about additional cuts in a very desperate situation to NYCHA, and we're deeply, deeply concerned.

Can you tell us more specifically, what the plan is in terms of the specific requests that are being made to our... to our state and federal colleagues in terms of increases, and to the city for that matter?

MR. HONAN: Sure. So we have regular communication both with HUD, congressional staff, and with the governor's office and the state legislative staff. I remember a time when for more than 10 years, the state just ignored NYCHA and said it's not our... not our issue, not our problem. I will say since 2015, we have been in the budget, you know, every year with the exception of one. So that is an improvement. We will continue to work with the

- 2 | legislature and the governor's office for capital
- 3 funds, as well. We have also, you know, had
- 4 | conversations with them about, uh, you know, about
- 5 our budget and, you know, in about, you know, ERAP as
- 6 | well. And we'll continue to do that. In terms of...
- 7 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So what's the ask, Brian?
- 8 What... what's the ask from our state colleagues,
- 9 specifically for capital and specifically for
- 10 operational funding?
- MR. HONAN: We... We are not there yet. We
- 12 | haven't finalized the legislative agenda, but we...
- 13 when we do, I can come back to you with that. But I,
- 14 | you know, I just... I don't want to, I don't want to
- 15 give away the good part of the story until it's...
- 16 | it's there. But... But we will come back to you on
- 17 | that. In terms...
- 18 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: When?
- 19 MR. HONAN: The legislative session starts in
- 20 | January. So we can... You know, we'll... we'll come
- 21 | back to you in the beginning of the legislative
- 22 session.
- CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: In January, great. Yep. A
- 24 | couple of weeks here.

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MR. HONAN: Okay. In terms of federal, we do, you know, regularly talk to HUD about, you know, taking advantage of every opportunity that's out there, whether it's grants, whether it is, you know, different types of funding that are afforded to, you know, housing authorities, you know, in distress.

HUD has been, you know, really good about saying, you know, you need to make sure that you take advantage of every dollar that's out there. And, you know, and I believe that we are doing that, unlike, you know, in the past, you know, but, you know, and so we do talk with them regularly. And we also do talk to the to the delegation regularly. And we'll continue to do that too, as well.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So, I would love to hear specifically what assistance you're seeking for HUD. Not only... I'm sure... I know... I know, you engage in multiple programs. But to really have us understand what the asks are, I will tell you that it is, In my very short experience here has been generally nebulous, to understand both how hard NYCHA is advocating for... for specific programs, and the scale and scope of the actual money it pursues...

MR. HONAN: Sure. Sure.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: ...at each level of 2 3 government, and obviously I know it changes. But the 4 target is ever moving, and makes it very difficult to see how it holds its line. And what it truly needs, 5 rather than just like taking whatever it gets, which 6 7 is what you ultimately have to do. But... I don't think... Yeah, I don't think 8 MR. HONAN: 9 I would characterize as that. I mean, I think we have a robust program on all levels. I mean, I lived 10 in Albany last year, practically and you know... 11 CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: For the trust. 12 13 MR. HONAN: Yeah, not only for the trust. Though pre-budget as well, you know. Well, they could... 14 15 they weren't allowing people on pre-budget. So... But I did spend a lot of time on the... you know, 16 doing things virtually, you know, pre-budget, you 17 know, and we were successful to get the largest grant 18 19 in... we got \$350 million in, you know, last year's 20 state budget. 21 And before that, you know, with the federal partners, we were in constant communication on Build 2.2

Back Better. I went from... I feel like Build Back
Better was a bad relationship. I went from not
believing to truly believing and thinking that it's

on all three levels.

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not going to let me down. And then unfortunately, it did. But it was... You know, it is something on all levels of government. You know, this isn't something that we're... we're not... you know, we're not doing it like a community organization where we're out in front, we're holding rallies. It is a lot of stuff that is, you know, it is stuff that you don't see every day, but it is stuff that is definitely done. But we'll be happy to, you know, set up something with you where we talk about, you know, our strategy

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: I appreciate that. And I do recall our conversations over the level of funding you were advocating from the state, which I find shockingly low, given the scale and scope. So I think, we don't have to... we certainly don't have to debate that. I think my... my point in the question is that residents, the public, do not see how NYCHA is fighting for itself in these realms, because there's so much behind the, you know, behind the doors, negotiation going on, right? And I think it makes a difference. But this is not unique to NYCHA. That is certainly every agency. It blows my mind, how agencies are making do with inadequate

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2 resources, right?, and workers are doing quite

3 amazing stuff, but won't actually ever admit that it

4 is fully inadequate, and that they need a more robust

5 | level of funding to truly meet the needs.

MR. HONAN: No, I agree. And it's something I've talked to Jay Barber and the CCUP about. It wasn't always this way too. We used to go to Washington together, you know, with buses. We used to go to Albany together with buses. And, you know, we've talked about doing you know, definitely starting with Washington early next year, and get ... you know, advocating together. I mean, we are way more... we're much more effective when we work together. are... We agree way more than we don't, and... and it is... and also legislators respond, you know, when they hear their, you know, it is, you know, the constituents and the people are facing this every day are the ones, you know, making the ask. So, yes, a partnership will work better. And I think, you know, it's part of a plan for 23.

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ground and thank you for... for your work and
patience with the questions.

I just wanted to quickly segue to resident engagement. From the hearing last year, I understand that the Heating Action Plan outlines a communication protocol with residents regarding outages and repairs. Can you again a walk us through that protocol?

MR. GROSSMAN: Absolutely. So for... for a plan... for a planned outage, we give 48 hours notice... at least 48 hours notice, and then again the morning of notice to... to our residents an hour before the outage starts on the day off. We do that so that there's ample time to prepare for that hot water outage or heat outage. And also in the morning, if you're in the middle of using the hot water heat, it gives you time to finish up what you're doing. What we've also added is... is the ability when we close the outage with the robocall, you can still say that you have an issue as a resident, or through the app you can say that there is an issue. And you can... that will alert us that we need to do some additional follow up.

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As I stated earlier, we we've added some triage questions into the application when reporting an outage. And also within the within the CCC additional questions. Another improvement in the app that... I'm sorry that will guide us in our response. Another improvement in the app is they can... you can elect to receive push notifications through the MyNYCHA app for real time heating disruptions.

What I'll also say is we... we aside from the action plans, we just have made a better effort this heating season. We reached out to all the District Council Chairs prior... prior to the start of heating season... or on the first day of heating season, to educate them on some of the additional work that we did after last year's heating season. And we're engaging with... you know, we're... we're also tracking complaints as opposed to just outages.

We're looking at high complaint counts. In an area if it's concentrated, we're going to reach out to that type of association, that Resident Association and really work with them to find out what the problems are.

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CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it. In terms of unplanned outages, what's the expected timeframe that NYCHA will inform residents in?

MR. GROSSMAN: So there's a couple of ways that we can notify of unplanned outage. One is we can see a high ticket count, we will send out a robocall.

Once we once we receive high ticket account, we'll go investigate, and we'll... wait, I'm going to cough.

MR. ALMODOVAR: So with unplanned outages, the expectation is to get to the root of the problem immediately. In most cases, we know what failed, and when we create the unplanned outage, it captures the affected area. And immediately within the hour of that outage being created, a robocall goes out to the residents in the affected area informing them of the service disrupt... disruption, whether it's heat or hot water. And what we do is we move quickly to, as I said, initially, we identify what the root cause is, and then we start dispatching the appropriate staff. The idea behind all that is to immediately restore services, at least within the first six to eight hours is what we constantly aim for.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it. So... So within... within the hour of your becoming aware of an outage,

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you're deploying a robocall. Do you do use other 2 3 forms of communication for residents?

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah, so we... the building is automatically fired a Post-It. Buildings are actually fired a Post-It, and it's... where we meet the requirement of... within two hours. (background voices) Right. And the resident and, yeah, and the Tennis Association or Resident Association leadership is notified as well.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Great. I would love for other Councilmembers to be included, particularly when you're doing planned outages. I have never received a notice of a planned outage. But I get all the notices from the residents, both planned and unplanned. I think that would help also Councilmembers to be able to help you respond to residents that are concerned and experiencing outages.

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah. So we're happy to follow up with you on that.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Great. In terms of... you know, I think what we saw during Hurricane Sandy was interesting building networks, right?, throughout communities that helped to support... inform each

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other when things were happening. I was curious if in... in the thinking around, obviously resilience and communication networks with tenants, obviously, you have your TAs. But TAs are often very limited in both their reach and sometimes they too are seniors. Has NYCHA ever thought about building out some other kind of resident-to-resident communication system, like where there are building captains, or something that is much more dispersed, right, where the responsibility for sharing the information is more dispersed across residents? This happened during Hurricane Sandy in many of the NYCHA developments. In fact, that's how, you know, the neighbors supported each other. So it happens informally. was just curious if NYCHA ever considered using that model.

MR. HONAN: So Vlada's team actually is doing some of this. And Vlada maybe you could talk... talk about it and something that we could build on to as well.

MS. KENIFF: Yeah, great question. So particularly for BMS, because it's a system we've been rolling out in the last two years, although we do a lot of communication pre-construction, it's

vulnerable populations in the past.

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really not felt until the heat, you know, goes from

80-plus degrees to the comfortable 72 to 74. And so

we recognize that more communication needs to happen

in that particular space. We've partnered with Green

City Forest, the young people there, to go door to

door and do communication, particularly with the

Brian, and Javier and my team have established communication with the TA leadership. But I think Green City Forces, whom we turned to often for that kind of support. But it is something that, you know... Community-based information sharing is something that's hard to build centrally. You know, to the extent that we can continue to build that up, I think is really, really important.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Yeah, thank you.

MS. KENIFF: And I just wanted to come up and share some information cards that Javier's team shares about the building management system, and our Green City... Green City Force colleagues, so you can see them in Spanish and English.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Great. Thank you. Thank you so much.

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MR. GROSSMAN: I think that's... We appreciate that feedback. And I think that's something that we'll... we'll take back. There are some resident associations that do that already. And I think this is something we can definitely take back to them and work on it.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Yeah, very much like a, you know, local CERT teams, right?, where it happens informally, but the truth of the matter is that as much as we can support that approach, it'll impact everything, right? Everything from the water to the heat, to any emergency situation that occurs on a campus. They'll have a better awareness and a system for communicating, that we've seen to be very effective. So thank you. Thank you for sharing that.

I just want to quickly segue to some gas outage questions.

I understand that that time to restore gas outages was down in 2021 to 96 days from the previous year. What do this year's numbers look like?

MR. HONAN: I don't believe we have that. But Joy, maybe we could talk about some of the challenges of, you know, restoring gas. I just want to make

sure that everybody understands that the gas is

cooking gas. It's not related to heat. But so we

can definitely follow up with that, but you know, the

challenges... the challenges to restoring gas, though

6 definitely remain.

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MS. SINDERBRAND: Thank you. Thank you

Councilmember for that question. And I'm glad to
hear that you observed our improvement in
performance. I did not bring those... those numbers
with me today. But... But what you're seeing is
really the effect of that standardization we're
talking about, really having clear processes that
cross the agency's divisions and departments, because
the restoration of gas involves so many players, both
within the agency and an external agencies. And so
we're happy to share documentation about those...
those steps and getting you the numbers... what
our... what our current restoration time is.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Great. No. I recognize that obviously that this was not the focus of the hearing. It is a persistent, and very long... you know, significantly longer than heat outages, right?, where it's six months, nine months, a year, without cooking gas is just mind blowing, honestly. And we

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keep... we keep seeing more and more of these

persistent outages and not very good solutions for

residents. This is a huge economic impact for

residents, not only economic, but health. And so

it's just... it's a... it's a major issue that we

need to figure out how to address.

MR. HONAN: Yeah, and I... Just one last thing. I don't want to go on about it, but I think also too is just another real symptom of the major infrastructure issue that we have. Going back to what we were talking about with Bronx River, you know, in the beginning of the hearing, you know, gas outages usually are a plumbing issue. It's usually a... It is usually the gas risers or the piping associated with them are leaking, and they're... and ... and I also have been saying internally too, that we need... we should probably start to change our language on it, because I think when people hear "outage", they associate it with like a heating outage or no water outage, and they think it's something that, you know, we could send a staff there, they can, you know, do some repairs and get it back going in a few hours. It is much more like a big capital construction project. It usually

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involves, you know, asbestos abatement, it usually
involves, you know, replacing piping and getting
behind walls. And then a lot of coordination with
residents, with Department of Buildings, with the
utility companies, a lot of, you know, vendors many
times. So it is it is often, you know, comparable to

a capital improvement more than an outage.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Right? Yeah. No, and given that we are expecting... given the infrastructure challenges that we know, it would be fair to expect they're going to continue, and they may increase. And so the question then becomes, you know, how... how do we mitigate. And the current... the current program of hot plates?

MR. HONAN: Sure. I think all smart things go back to Vlada. And, and so one of the things that we've been looking to is... is how do we, you know, think in the future, like, is there a way to get us off gas and to electrify buildings? And it's something that Vlada has been looking into, too.

Because, you know, a world without, you know, relying on gas would be, you know, I think all of our dreams.

MS. KENIFF: So, I can speak to this a little oit. I think that this the same engineers that

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we're exploring.

helped to write the specifications for the heat pump, have been inspired and have developed a battery operated induction stove. We are very interested and we're following this closely. Of course, lithium ion batteries are a concern in apartments. So we're going to be very, very careful in you know, bringing this technology if we ever consider it. And, you know, we'll continue to look at other options. But, you know, the idea of: how do we completely eliminate the gas risers so that it doesn't become a huge construction project is a very important idea that

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Yeah... And also thank you for that. It's important for the future of our city. But also, you know, the program currently that exists in terms of restaurant allowance for meal purchases, has a... truly a lot to be desired. I think there needs to be some more creativity there for some communities that don't have a robust restaurant, and I'm talking specifically about Red Hook. We have four restaurants in the neighborhood. It's not an option, right? So essentially, residents are truly getting no relief in having to do spend significantly more income which they're often struggling with to

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address this. So I think we will we'll need to
return and figure out how can we be more creative and
solution-oriented to this persistent and clearly

5 expensive problem that that we're facing.

In terms of... Just, I wanted to quickly, one last piece on the capital funding. You mentioned a good number of boilers that had been replaced. I guess... I just... I wanted to make sure that we have on the record in terms of... it says that we have the capital plan to replace 297 boilers by the end of 2096. And Joy, you mentioned the 123 for this particular year. This was with state funding, as I understand it, is that correct, Joy? The 297 boilers by the end of 2026, that we talked about a little earlier.

MS. SINDERBRAND: 346 boilers in total, by the end of 2026 is NYCHA's commitment in the HUD agreement.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: In the HUD agreement, okay.

MS. SINDERBRAND: Yeah. I might have... I'm not sure if I used an increment instead of...

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: No, I may have... I may very well have. There's... we have so many different

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2 numbers... so many different numbers from different 3 pots.

Can I ask, what is... what is the criteria that NYCHA uses to determine a new heating system for a building?

MS. SINDERBRAND: Sure. It's a collaborative process. So I definitely need to add on, but... but when we have the resources to do heating plant replacements, we're taking into account developments with the most need for investment. And so we use the data sources available, resident complaints, outages, information from the heating department on sites that require the most funding and manpower to keep operational, and then certainly that... that on-the-ground inspection that... that has been done, you know, that some hands on the equipment to say what the condition of the equipment is.

That said, right now, we have no additional funding capacity for projects. So if it's not already in our pipeline, or it's not one of the few pilot projects that Vlada is being progressed, then then right now, we cannot add new developments to that list.

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CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So the so the money that is sitting unspent, that was has been allocated for capital projects is all designated to specific projects. There is no untagged?

MS. SINDERBRAND: Yes, our entire five-year capital plan is committed with the priorities of the HUD agreement, and then the pillars that we focus on as an agency. And really, with the exception of very minimal discretionary dollars, we don't have any wiggle room.

MR. HONAN: Councilmember, I want to say, from now until 2026, we have over \$2 billion planned for investment in our heating system. \$1.3 billion of that are federal funds. \$200 million from energy performance contracts. In state funds, it's \$353 million. In city funds, it's \$200 million, and then city funds tied to the agreement is \$171 million.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it. Thank you. So in terms of... if... if development has been under the RAD and PACT conversion, and they're in need of a boiler upgrade or repair, is that... is that amount captured under the capital plan?

MS. HONAN: That's not this. No, these are these are just for traditional... you know...

developments?

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CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Okay, so that would...

that... that's all... and with... who... who tracks
actually the capital needs for the RAD-PACT

MR. HONAN: Under our real estate team, there is a team that tracks you know, the construction they're doing, you know, how they're doing it, you know, making sure that they're... they're also working through compliance issues. And you know, so there is a team that, you know, that looks at them and monitors their performance.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Got it. Thank you for that.

I think... I think this might be it. Excuse me for one quick second, I just want to... I guess checking in really quickly on Sotomayor Houses in the Bronx:

We understand that there was a boiler replacement paid for with state funding and experienced a failure after flooding. Can you talk about what, if anything NYCHA is doing to address the issues from a more holistic perspective to avoid, obviously, building and flooding type of situations?

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah. So I think this goes back to something that we've discussed a number of times, right? I think it's better coordination and

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communication amongst, you know, just even our
different business units within NYCHA.

You know, we... we work with... like, going into this neighborhood model for heating is very important. That increased oversight, and that increased cooperation between the local teams allows for a faster response. So to use the Sotomayor, for example, right?, there was a capital... a capital project in a heating room that was affected by the responsibility of property management, and then that team. What we... What we learned, and what we take away from that is better enhanced coordination.

So the three teams actually meet bi-weekly together to discuss issues and elevate issues. And then, you know, we have our, our one-offs with... with ANC, and our one-offs with property management as well.

MR. HONAN: And Joy can speak to this probably better than almost anyone, you know, because the projects that she is... you know, oversaw with, you know, Sandy, you know, and you'll see... you'll see it The Rockaways. You'll see it in Red Hook. They didn't just build back where it was, right? They now are above ground, you know, in most cases, too, and

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2 so, you know, we are... they're going to be much more resilient.

Other projects like that I could just think of off the top of my head is like, in Marcy houses, they're going to get a... they're not... we're not just going to go back to the basement there, we're going to, you know, come up and have a... on... you know, a new building that will, you know, serve as the heating plant. It'll be much more resilient. Ιt will be much less likely to be flooded, you know, things like that, too. Because when they build these systems, you know, it... we didn't face the same climate crisis that we have right now. And the idea of the... you know, there would be... one day, there would be six feet of water and heating plant just seemed unimaginable. But you know, now, you know, we've learned stuff from, you know, we need to, you The thing about ocean Bay, you know, which we were able to do with federal funding, you know, with FEMA dollars, is we were, you know, we have heating... heating systems on the roofs of those... those buildings, so... and it's also unique to the one building, and it's not the entire development.

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2 So if we have an outage there it is one building, 3 it's not the entire complex.

So there are ways that we can do this that are much smarter, much more resilient, and will... you know, it's, you know, it's better use of the public dollars.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: So is that a... is that a criteria that is embedded, kind of in all the design project assessments when you're replacing? Like, is that a whole...?

MR. GROSSMAN: Yeah, so... I'm going to pass to
Joy for to... just clarify one item. At Sotomayor
specifically, it was a it was a tank room that
flooded. It caused a number of problems in in going
back into the boiler room, but the boiler itself
didn't flood. Again, that's just a waste stack or a
waste line. I hate to come full circle to complain
about this again. But this goes to antiquated
disinvestment in our plumbing systems over a number
of years. And that's... We see a lot of this. It's
unfortunate and... but, you know, we've,
unfortunately had to get very good at working with
our partners, and our... in our different business
units to respond effectively to these leads from

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above. Whether it comes from a heating line or a

domestic water line, or even worse as a waste line,

but to answer your question on... on the other

5 resiliency question, I'll defer to joy.

MS. SINDERBRAND: I appreciate the opportunity to talk about NYCHA's climate adaptation plan. Because last fall, when... when NYCHA released the plan, we knew... we... we knew that it was it was new to... to the agency as a whole. The Sandy recovery projects invested about \$2.7 billion to date and had raised up critical equipment at 200 buildings. incremental cost isn't typically funded when... when critical infrastructure is funded. As Keith has said earlier, with funding for a boiler. And so... so what we're trying to do now is really make sure that the design teams and the design build teams have access to all the information we've gathered on the risks that NYCHA developments are facing, whether that storm surge, extreme heat, extreme rain, groundwater, extreme wind, and really building that into the design process. In some cases, that will be an incremental cost that's variable. In other cases, it will be a cost will require us to pursue additional funding, possibly through the disaster

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recovery funding sources, and we're certainly looking to CDBG-GDR money to fund those increments to raise boiler rooms above grade.

And finally, I just wanted to mention that this is just the start. So you know, Vlada's roof... is piloting a lot of really great... really great systems and the Cleaning Heat For All System is, again, just by virtue of design, moving that critical equipment from a centralized plant, from a basement up into the unit. So it's really not at... at that same risk of flooding. And if something happens, that one unit can be replaced without impacting other apartments. So we are definitely building the same, as we work with MOCEJ on the Local Law 41 Climate Design Resiliency Guidelines.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Thank you so much joy. I know there is an enormous amount of work being done. And yeah, it's... I think the entire city has to include the costs of climate change and everything that it does from how it operates... how its staffing gets deployed, quite frankly, right?, and how... and how they, they interact with this new reality, to, you know, very technical capital projects.

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NYCHA. But I think my... our worst case scenario, in terms of the deployment of public dollars is "business as usual" and then having to correct it after the fact, which we have seen a lot of, which is an utter waste of public dollars, and frustrating for everyone involved, quite frankly. So I'm glad to hear of that, you know, integration. And obviously, NYCHA has really felt it firsthand, right? So I appreciate that.

I guess. With that, we can turn it over to public comment. I want to thank you all for your testimony, your time and your work. And there are millions of other questions I didn't ask that I will ask off the record. But I appreciate certainly the... the work and the strides that have been made and the continued commitment to do better by residents every single day.

The night is young on our winter season. So we'll be back to reconvene around how both the preventative measures and the improvements that everyone is working hard on materialize at the end. So thank you for that.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HOUSING

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MR. GROSSMAN: And thank you for the opportunity.

We really do appreciate it. We always appreciate

your continued support and especially appreciate

your... your recognition of the hard work of our

staff. I know that means a lot for them, as it does

for me. So... So thank you and I'm sure we'll be

speaking offline soon.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: We'd like to call on Aixa Torres.

MS. TORRES: Hi, good afternoon.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

MS. TORRES: I'm on Zoom. I'm on the Zoom.

14 SERGEANT AT ARMS: We hear you.

MS. TORRES: Okay, good afternoon.

16 SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

MS. TORRES: So the heating system. of the people that I saw from NYCHA, the only one that I know, because I have him on speed dial and I have real emergency is Javier Almodovar, and he... I... he's the only one I really deal with when it comes to heating.

However, my issue and my comment about this whole... We are one of those developments of the state funded they are getting new boilers. I have

fix up their mess-up.

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been told that the contractor that is going to do my development is Richards Plumbing. And I am furious. I really... you know and the response was... oh, they... they were the lowest bidder. Um I don't understand why they were picked. They're horrible. They've already been in Smith. We... We had them do something that was simple, and it ended up taking months. And then another vendor had to be hired to

So, to the tune of \$31 million, somebody explain to me, and I would like to know why this decision was made, that procurement has done something like this. And I know that I've spoken to other TA presidents who have... who were now in this thrust of getting new boilers, will it really make a difference in our apartments, right? Will the apartments be normal in terms of heat and cooling? Or are we just going to have the same thing that we have now, where one side of the building is Antarctic, and the other one is in... is in Africa from heat, right? So I... I really don't understand why, you know... or no one has yet to answer me what... like for Smith, why we have a we have a plumber, who... like we did for the Sandy... who did a horrible job. Then they had to

- 2 | come in and spend some more money in our development.
- 3 And... And as everyone knows, there is no... there is
- 4 no love lost between Ms Cinda[sp] Brian[sp] and I,
- 5 because of her disrespect. And she has yet to answer
- 6 | any of my questions.

- 7 And so, you know, this is my testimony. The
- 8 heating issue has to be really... people have to be
- 9 really part of the process. And we really have not
- 10 been part of the process. Yes, I have... I have the
- 11 plans for the boiler. I have... I have commented.
- 12 I've had experts look at it, and all of that. But
- 13 when it came to the selection of the plumber company,
- 14 knowing that they're horrible, and that I've
- 15 | complained about them a lot. Please explain to me
- 16 | why they have been... they've... they've actually...
- 17 | for doing a lousy job, they... they you know... What
- 18 | is it? You do a lousy job and so you get... you get
- 19 more contracts, and make more money in NYCHA?
- 20 And so I... I have a problem. I have a problem
- 21 with my boiler... the boiler system that's going up,
- 22 | that yes, we've approved? I'm not going to say we
- 23 | haven't, because NYCHA is going say, "Oh, but you..."
- 24 No. But I don't approve of the vendor... of the
- 25 | contractor, because he's been horrible. And, yes,

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2 they've sent somebody. I assure you, that's not... I
3 don't want to hear any of that.

I have a resident who has died on my board from 911 cancer, because the people from the resiliency did not listen to us about taking precautions with the dust and everything else. I have a board... another board member who's... who had to have surgery for cancer because... for the same reason.

And if I sound angry, I am. You know, there...

there's no getting around my grief and my anger about
how NYCHA has handled contractors. And they're being
awarded for doing lousy jobs. And I yield the floor
and I thank you for giving me the opportunity to make
this comment. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON AVILÉS: Thank you so much, Miss

Torres. We will need to continue that inquiry around specific contractors. That is for sure. You... We will follow up with you.

Next. Oh there's no... Well, on that note, I think this is the only public testimony we had for today, which is highly unusual, but here we are.

More to come. I want to thank everyone. Thank you Aixa, for being here, for the work you do with the residents every single day. Thank you to the staff.

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2	Obviously this is an ongoing story. We are at the
3	beginning of our heating season and we will see
4	how how this all performs. But I wish everyone a
5	healthy, safe holiday, and more work to come. I
6	appreciate you all. 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 12/21/2022