CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES

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MONDAY, APRIL 24, 2023

Start: 1:14 P. M. Recess: 4:04 P. M.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway - Committee Room, 14th

Floor

B E F O R E: Hon. Althea Stevens, Chair

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Alexa Avilés Chi A. Ossé

Kristin Richardson Jordan

Kevin C. Riley

OTHER COUNCIL MEMBERS ATTENDING:

Farah Louis

COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Zaqanah Stephens

Youth Advocate and Member of New York City Youth Action Board

Doobneek

Youth Advocate and Member of New York City Youth Action Board

Josh Bravo

Youth Advocate and Member of New York City Youth Action Board

Onyx Walker

Co-Chair Coordinator of the Youth Action Board

Susan Haskell,

Deputy Commissioner at New York City Department of Youth and The Department Community Development

Tracey Thorne,

Director of Strategic Planning and Data Analysis at Runaway and Homeless Youth Services of New York City

Samantha Dawkins

Director of Program Management at Runaway and Homeless Youth Services of New York City

Lauren Galloway,

Advocacy Coordinator at

The Coalition for Homeless Youth

Jamie Powlovich,

Executive Director at

The Coalition for Homeless Youth

Gina Michu,

Advocacy Fellow at The Coalition for Homeless Youth; former Youth Action Board Member of NYC

COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Nadia Swanson, Director of Technical Assistance and Advocacy at The Ali Forney Center

Jimmy Meagher Policy Director at Safe Horizon

Jonah Dill-D'Ascoli Financial Empowerment Coach at Safe Horizon

Jayne Bigelsen,
President of Advocacy at Covenant House of New
York

Nickesha Francis, Policy and Advocacy Manager at Good Shepherd Services

Stacy Stewart Licensed Social Worker; Managing Director of Housing and Runaway and Homeless Youth Services at The Door

1 COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES 2 SERGEANT BIONDO: Thank you, this is for recording 3 purposes, microphone test. Today's date is April 24, 4 2023 for The Committee on Youth Services, 14th Floor, 5 Committee Room, being recorded by John Biondo. 6 Good afternoon, and welcome to today's hybrid 7 Committee Hearing for Youth Services. 8 If anyone would like to testify, please submit 9 testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov, once again, 10 that is testimony@council.nyc.gov. 11 We ask everyone to please place all electronic 12 devices to vibrate or silent mode at this time. 13 Chair, we are ready to begin. 14 CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: 15 [GAVELING IN] [GAVEL SOUND] 16 Good afternoon, I am Council Member Althea 17 Stevens, Chair of New York City Council's Committee 18 on Youth Services. 19 Thank you for joining us today at this hearing on 20 Addressing the Needs of Runaway and Homeless Youth. 21 In addition to today's oversight topic, we will be hearing three bills: 2.2 23 Introduction 976, sponsored by me, will would

require the Department of Homeless Services (DHS) and

the Department of Youth and Community Development

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(DYCD) to report quarterly on the number of LGBTQ homeless persons who inquire about or seek DHS and DYCD services.

Introduction 977, sponsored by me, would require drop-in centers to participate in the streamlined intake process for youths aging or timing out of shelters operated or funded by the Department of Youth and Community Development, and who intend to transfer to adult shelters.

Introduction 54, sponsored by, Council Member

Farah Lous, would require the Department of Youth and

Community Development (DYCD) to include financial

literacy training as part of all youth employment

programs and programs for runaway and homeless youth.

DYCD's Runaway and Homeless Youth shelter system has greatly expanded over the past decade. DYCD currently operates 753 shelter beds for young people ages 16 to 20, a 500-bed increase from 2014. In 2019, DYCD extended their services to older youth by bringing 60 beds online for 21 to 24-year-olds.

Despite the expansion of the RHY system over the past decade, providers contend that there is still a growing demand for age-appropriate shelters in NYC.

According to Preliminary Fiscal 2023 Mayor's

Management Report, DYCD's RHY drop-in centers served a total of 1,445 youth in the first four months of this Fiscal Year in 2023, an increase of 48 percent from the same period in Fiscal Year 2022.

Despite the increase in drop-in center usage,

DYCD has issued a directive ordering drop-in centers

to remove resting places for young people. Providers

have deep concerns that without a place to rest,

young people are forced to either turn to the streets

or the adult homeless system where they do not feel

safe. This is an impossible choice.

I am eager to hear today why the DYCD plan to continue to enforce this policy or if they plan to identify an alternative solution.

The Committee is concerned that the surge in drop-in centers usage is driven by youths' inability to access CityFHEPS vouchers, the rise in accompanied young migrants, and an inadequate number of beds for homeless young adults.

In the Council's Fiscal 2024 Budget Response, the body included a request to baseline \$6.3 million for 40 additional homeless young adults, and , 16 housing specialists, and 16 peer navigator positions to aid

youth in their transition into permanent housing and self-sufficiency.

The Council emphasis that DYCD must increase its capacity so that the youth in need are not turned away. The limited RHY system is overburdened by these compounding crises. I believe by expanding the capacity for homeless young adults is one solution to help alleviate the strain the system.

An addition to today's oversight topic, I look forward to hearing the Administration's feedback on my legislation. I am very proud of the bill we are hearing today.

Lastly, I want to stress that caring for our most vulnerable youth is a priority for me and this committee. We are here today to ensure that the comprehensive streamlining services for RHY is also a priority for this administration.

I would like to thank the staff for their hard work in preparing for this hearing, Christina

Yellamaty, Committee Counsel, and Elizabeth Arzt,

Policy Analyst, as well as my Chief of Staff Kate,

and the entire A team back at the district office in

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I believe that now we are going to hear an opening statement from Council Member Louis.

COUNCIL MEMBER LOUIS: Thank you, Chair.

Good afternoon, thank you Chair Stevens for the opportunity to speak about my bill Introduction 54, A Local Law that would provide financial literacy education in in schools and youth employment programs and other relevant programs funded by The Department of Youth and Community Development, also known as the DYCD.

We all know that financial literacy is a crucial life tool that helps individuals make informed decisions and plan for their future. Unfortunately, today we have not provided young people in our communities with access to financial education. young people in Black and Brown communities do not have access to financial literacy training through their families and external means. This particularly affects Black and Brown communities who have been excluded from these opportunities for generations.

For far too long, financial literacy education has been a privilege that only certain groups of people have been afforded. As a result, we see a stark inequality in our society, where historically

has been called.

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For virtual panelists, once your name is called, a member of our staff will unmute you, and the Sergeant At Arms will set the timer and give you the go ahead to begin. Please wait for the sergeant to announce that you may begin before delivering your testimony.

We are going to start with a panel of youth, followed by the Administration.

I am now going to call Onyx Walker, Doobneek, Zaqanah Stephens, and Josh Bravo up to the table to testify.

ZAQANAH STEPHENS: Hello, my name is Zaqanah Stephens; I am a youth advocate and part of the New York City Youth Action Board.

Thank you, Chair Althea Stevens, and The

Committee on Youth Services for holding this hearing

and allowing me to testify.

I am in favor of the amendment of Introduction 54 to include financial literacy training as part of Youth Employment Services and Runaway and Homeless Youth.

As someone who has experienced homelessness at the age of 17, I did not have adult guidance to teach me about taxes. At 18 years old, I worked as an

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2 independent contractor before knowing what that 3 phrase meant or even filing my first tax form.

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Now at 24, I am finally stable and equipped with more financial knowledge. The mistakes I have made in my teens, while ignorant to monetary and fiscal fundamentals while navigating housing insecurity, have caused irreparable damage to my finances.

I am the outcome of inadequate financial knowledge in the youth shelter system. With all the effort and perseverance it takes to survive and overcome homelessness, it is incredibly discouraging once you have found a way to stand on your own two feet only to realize that you have been knocked several steps back. We owe it to our youth to give them the resources and knowledge they need to make well informed financial decisions.

I would also like to speak about the importance of Housing Navigators and the DYCD drop-in centers.

The current Housing Specialists at drop-in centers are temporarily funded through Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) funding, and it is set to expire in June.

For most youth facing homelessness, this would be their first attempt at entering the housing market.

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And New York City's housing market is infamous for being incredibly difficult to navigate. Just as we should create support and recourses for financial literacy, we should create support and resources for youth to have a higher chance of success at securing housing. [TIMER CHIMES]

Available data shows that there has been a 350 percent increase in youth exiting homelessness into their own apartments. And since the implementation of Housing Specialists in this capacity, the data has shown that this is a necessity in our drop-in centers, and it is imperative that they are sustained. Thank you.

DOOBNEEK: Hi, everyone, My name is Doobneek, and I use they/them gender pronouns.

I am testifying on behalf of the Youth Action

Board out of my lived expertise of a non-citizen who

first immigrated to The United States due to

persecution for being an LGBTQIA+ individual and my

inability to return due to disagreement with Russia's

government [INAUDIBLE] support for Ukraine.

My displacement and the artificial barriers forced on to underprivileged persons immigrating to The United States by the government, made me homeless

2	a common situation that displaced people face,
3	which adds to the houselessness crisis. The delays
4	in the US [INAUDIBLE] laws preventing undocumented
5	non-citizens and persons at the beginning of their
6	asylum journey from receiving benefits, housing, and
7	employment create unbearable conditions for people
8	living in limbo, unable to advance and exit
9	houselessness. They are living under the constant
10	threat of removal from The United States. The
11	government cannot; however, deport all of them, but
12	rather it gives them a choice to either live in a
13	country deprived of recourses and rights or leave and
14	never come back. The government wishes to keep
15	poverty abroad, but if you are lucky enough to come
16	here as a non-citizen, border follows you throughout
17	your life here, preventing you from accessing basic
18	necessities.

Even though immigration is a federal issue, I
wish to raise awareness for all New York City
agencies and nonprofits about people who look like
us, who live around us, and face invisible barriers
because they are not born here. [TIMER CHIMES] I
would like to include education for staff on
immigration barriers in all of the services they

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provide including financial literacy services that were launched by Department of Youth & Community Development (DYCD).

JOSH BRAVO: I'm Josh, I am testifying on behalf of the New York City Youth Action Board. I just got my apartment after nine months of waiting, being in The Ali Forney Center, the drop-in center. Without that bed at the drop-in, I would not have gotten to where I am. I would probably have ended up dead in the streets.

We need more beds for people 21 and older so that youth would not have to sleep at the drop-in centers. We need to do better to be better instead of enforcing these cruel policies which make innocent youth suffer at the hands of the most broken system.

ONYX WALKER: Hello.

Good afternoon, my name is Onyx Walker; I'm 25

years old, and I am Co-Chair Coordinator of the New

York City Youth Action Board. I want to thank Council

Member Farah Louis and Chair Althea Stephens for

sponsoring this work, as well as the Committee for

Youth Services.

I am for the amendment of Introduction 54. For a long time, the folks alongside me have been powerful

2 advocates in combatting the cycle of homelessness in

3 this city and state. From our allies of the

4 Coalition of Homeless Youth, to my colleagues at New

5 York City Youth Action Board, the tenacity and shared

6 fight remain the same.

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I represent young people who are and have been homeless, as I have been homeless before.

I represent service providers who want to aid and empower young people to lift themselves out of their circumstance, as I work with those providers.

I represent a voice of young people who, despite their struggle, continue to hold systems and decision makers accountable by taking up space in those conversations, for I am one of the people.

I exist at this intersection of those who need aid and those who provide. Intersectionality is important for us to acknowledge as we continue to talk about financial literacy and challenge our thinking about what it means to be homeless and how to lift yourself out of that struggle.

Make no mistake, homelessness is an intersectional issue. It combines the issues of gentrification, health -- both mental and physical, financial literacy, general education, and many more

systematic struggles. If we fail to provide adequate
learning and recourses to unstably housed
individuals, we in turn enable a cycle of chronic

5 homelessness.

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I ask everyone listening, where do you think young people who have had a history of unstable housing learn to budget or do taxes? How do they acquire the knowledge needed to build credit, which is a necessity for acquiring new housing? Is there a reason to believe that they or we couldn't use a minor lesson in financial literacy? In the city where the cost of living is the highest on earth, why wouldn't financial literacy recourses be a priority?

If you believe yourself to be an advocate, this is a clear direction to aiding folks who are unstably housed. In supporting this bill, we can work towards lowering the number of young people who are currently or chronically homeless.

The New York City Youth Advocacy Board continues to inform decision makers at every angle, on approaches [TIMER CHIMES] that can actually help and consider the affected youth population.

We look forward to what will come of this. So, thank you for your time.

3 Well, th

Well, thank you, guys, for all being here, I really appreciate it -- one, for sharing your stories, and being so open and honest, because sharing can also sometimes be traumatizing. So, I just want to acknowledge that and say thank you.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Well, I would like to say...

You know, I think that it is instrumental that we are teaching financial literacy not only in ,you know, with homeless and runaway youth, but with everyone. Right? Because even thinking about our education system, there is a total lack of that. We are not... Young people are not taught how to save, they are not taught how to do taxes. I took Algebra I, I haven't used Algebra I since I left high school. So, I would love to figure out when I'm going to use that. So, and we just thinking about how we actually teach young people skills that they are actually going to use and need in order to be successful adults.

So, I 100 percent agree with you guys. Not only should it be taught in those programs, these skills should be taught in all youth programming -- in schools, in afterschool programs, and all of that,

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that should be part of the education system and just real life skills. So, I really appreciate that.

I had a question for Doobneek, and I just wanted to just kind of ask the question around, like, I know you said that we should be doing more around teaching staff, around how to interact with ,you know, the young people who are coming here and seeking asylum and things like that.

Could you talk about how that would look like and ideally how that would work?

DOOBNEEK: I think there should be... So, in my lived expertise, I mean I have never been [INAUDIBLE] I am fortunate enough, but I have been in this limbo like a lot of people seeking asylum. They start from not being able to work. They are not able to receive benefits up until they get a firm decision on their case. If they don't get it, they will never be able to get any aid. But at least they will be able to work after one... half a year after they apply for asylum. So, I have been in this situation that undocumented people experience throughout their life, and they have no hope of changing that. At least DACA recipients can receive work permits. But, in a situation where you cannot apply for any financial

aid like Medicaid, school aid, SNAP assistance, and
you also cannot work, and you cannot get housing, I
have been in a situation where I didn't know the
laws, and my caseworkers, with brilliant educations,
they were not aware that I was not eligible for
services that they were trying to enroll me in. So,
they gave me false hope, and went with me through
this long process only to find out that I am
ineligible. So, there should be robust education for
all providers, that is one to tell the youth that
you cannot, unfortunately, receive those benefits,
but there are some alternatives specifically for
financial education. People who have no social
security number, they can still build credit with
their tax I.D., so there should be education about
that.
In all advocacy, I hear there is never any
interest, never inclusion, it is color blind,
[INAUDIBLE] have advocacy saying like we are
providing housing for all, but actually don't. And

people just, like... I understand the majority of

people are citizens, they don't deal with it, and,

uh, so people don't know about it, they don't want to

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learn about it, and it is just... And they just don't provide adequate services and advocacy.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yeah, no, I really appreciate that. And that is a lot of information.

And ,you know, especially with the increase of asylum seekers who are coming into New York City, I think it is one of those things that we do have to talk about, uhm, and really start making sure we are providing the correct services. And, so, thank you for that. That's really appreciated, because that is one of the things that I think that has been lacking in the system. And it is often, said, like, "Oh, we don't have a lot of asylum seekers seeking, uhm, or popping up in our centers," but that is clearly not true.

DOOBNEEK: But also not only asylum seekers, we also have to care about those who are already here. Right?

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yes, Mm-hmm.

DOOBNEEK: And they are not eligible for asylum. Right? After one year you are in this county, your claim will most likely be denied.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yes.

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DOOBNEEK: Unless you have extra circumstances. So, there should very much be an increase in that, like, just basic knowledge of immigration laws for all staff.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yes. I appreciate that, thank you. Or have a designated person at all of the centers who specializes in that.

Josh, just really quickly, I know you mentioned the drop-in centers and that it saved your life.

Could you talk a little bit about what that really looked like? Because, as we all know, there has been a mandate that folks cannot rest there at the drop-in centers anymore. Uhm, and I think that that is a crucial and mean policy that we are implementing.

So, could you talk a little bit about your experience that you had at the drop-in centers and how that actually helps you prepare to get your own place?

JOSH BRAVO: The difference between a DHS shelter and Ali Forney, was that they had more opportunities. It was either that or be in a very unsafe environment. I think without that crucial benefactor and my kind of journey throughout suffering through homelessness, I would not have been here. And the

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reason why I am here testifying and being a major part of Youth Advocate is because I endured so much trauma from my time being homeless that I had to just speak on the behalf of others, so that they don't have to suffer in the same ways that I have.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: And, so, did you want to tell me your experience... And any of you can also answer, uhm, from the experience of even spending any time in the drop-in centers, could you talk a little bit about, like, what the difference is between the drop-in centers and like, going to the shelter and that process?

JOSH BRAVO: A DHS shelter is built more on, like, systemic structures. It is very institutionalized. The drop-in center is not. It feels safe. It feels like a lot more of what a shelter should be rather than what the system built has for us.

DOOBNEEK: Right now, I work for the... I want to share about nonprofits, but my job is just to collect data on social services, and, yes, it feels like those drop-in centers are empty now. It is like they are useless. It's [INAUDIBLE]... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Why do you think it's useless?

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DOOBNEEK: Because of people who really... Well, there are a lot of people in actual homelessness situations. They are hanging out there still, but people who actually need housing ,you know, there is no need for them it feels like... to come there.

But, yeah, you asked about DHS, I was referring somebody there, I had never been into a DHS shelter, but I have been to one of the providers, and the first question they asked my friend is, "Are you on parole?", or something. Like, they asked about their criminal record first thing. And, so, because they deny people like that I believe.

JOSH BRAVO: So, with experience with Ali Forney and DHS, the housing at DHS takes a lot longer than what Ali Forney has done. Because, I had an individualized appointments and more of more focused intensity on my housing. So, without... I did not get my housing done at any of the shelters I was at. I got my housing specifically done at Ali Forney, and it was the possibly the quickest it took. And it is a more productive, innovative way to get you off the streets into supportive housing, into Tills, into apartments -- all types of that. I just think that the drop-in center for even sleeping and in emergency

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events, is definitely something that is needed.

Because, without me going in there during my worse

moments, I would have been dead.

ZAQANAH STEPHENS: I would say that drop-in centers are tailored for the age ranges that they We have groups; we have certain resources. But, let's also not be fooled, the most important part about drop-in centers is that they provide a place for you to sleep and rest your head. If vou are a youth trying... Especially if you are man trying to get into a DHS shelter, one, it is hard, there are waiting lists, and if you do get into it, it is a more tough environment. It is not curated for growth or thriving. It is really just more of a survival kind of space. Drop-in centers that have sleeping arrangements allow you to still be able to go to work, still be able to get meals, still be able to have your schedule... allow you to have a schedule that will be sustainable while you are working and trying to figure out your housing situation.

I have been in both DHS and drop-in centers, and the DHS shelter was by far the most traumatic experience I had.

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ONYX WALKER: So, I was street homeless. didn't stay in any of those shelters. But, the work that I do is alongside service providers who do host young people at drop-in centers. And I think, I mean, forgive me for being blunt, I think in the work that we do where we are supposed to be providing service and assisting those who are unstably housed, removing your utility is backwards. Right? I think if we are going to continue to do the work of harm reduction, we need to not remove utility and maybe adjust the way that we use the utility.

I know for myself when I was homeless that I avoided shelters, because of what I had heard about them. And knowing what I know about drop-in centers, that would have been undoubtedly beneficial for me in my specific situation -- literally street homeless, but still had to work. I don't imagine that I would have found the time to be able to sit through intake in a shelter process, especially because I had heard that they were unsafe. And like Zaganah just mentioned, I am a cis male, things are different in those shelter systems. And, so, I think, uhm, just as we continue to talk about, like, what that utility looks like, sleeping is a basic human necessity, and

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it is extremely jarring when you need a full night's sleep and you are woken up after two or three hours. You will not be able to function for the rest of the day. I have gone through it before, and if that

happens in a drop-in center, it is not much different than sleeping on the streets. So...

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: I believe, uh, my colleagues have questions. Chi Ossé?

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you, Chair Stevens.

And thank you to the four of you for testifying this afternoon. I am wildly impressed, and I appreciate you taking the time out of your days to share, again, some traumatic experiences that you may or may not have had.

Zaqanah, I have a question for you, and I know you said you were 24, I am just a year older than you, and I am in awe at some of your leadership here today.

You know, I want to hear from your experience, what helped you get to the place where you are today, whether it was from a city agency, whether it was from a drop-in center, and how could we work on expanding those things that helped you to get out of homelessness and find housing?

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ZAQANAH STEPHENS: Yes, definitely. So, I have

3 been in almost all... I have been in a lot of

4 different forms of youth shelters. So, I do... I

5 can attest to, like, a lot of the different forms. I

6 | would say that when I was younger, I was mainly in

7 Tills. Tills do serve a purpose, and I do believe

that they should have Tills for older youth as

9 well... (CROSS-TALK)

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: Can you explain what

11 Tills...

12 ZAQANAH STEPHENS: Transitional living...

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: Okay.

14 ZAQANAH STEPHENS: Transitional Independent

15 Living. Those are places where you could stay for up

16 to two years, and they were helpful for me during a

17 | time when at my age I probably wasn't going to be

able to get housing. When I did leave, I went to DHS

19 shelter and I had a CityFHEPS voucher; I did not

20 receive any help from the shelter that I was living

21 in, and I wasn't able to get housing, because it was

22 so difficult to find housing through the CityFHEPS

voucher, which is why I am supportive of the Housing

24 | Specialists.

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After I left, I was in a rapid re-housing housing, which I found myself, and was able to tell my case manager to, like, refer me. That was... It was interesting... It was probably the most successful program that I have been in when it came to securing housing. It did have its hiccups, but I do believe that rapid re-housing housing is the future for securing housing for youth. At the end, I was able to secure housing, and this entire time span took seven years of me... (CROSS-TALK)

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: Wow...

ZAQANAH STEPHENS: Yeah... going through the shelter system for me to secure housing now. As I secured housing, I am realizing the financial decisions that I made back when I was homeless were not good decisions.

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you for sharing that.

And, Josh, I know you spoke about Ali Forney being a supportive provider, even more supportive than DHS, and I would love to hear from the four of you whether you had Ali Forney help or some other providers, what are some of those other providers that were better than ,you know, a city agency that

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is supposed to be assisting you with the situations

lot of conflict was happening.

that you were in?

JOSH BRAVO: I can only speak on the behalf of Ali Forney, because the majority of the shelters that I did go to were DHS and were not helpful. They were very much institutionalized structures. There were a lot more issues with harm reduction. There were a lot of people who were not mentally well and were placed in environments where it was very uncontrolled and a

So, I really can't speak on the behalf of any other shelter, but I can say that Ali Forney is going in the right direction to where we need to be with the homelessness crisis.

ZAQANAH STEPHENS: I also stayed at Ali Forney and my Rapid Re-Housing was Jericho Project.

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: And to my knowledge, and maybe correct if I am wrong, I know that Ali Forney is focused mainly on LGBTQ+ unsheltered folks, do you know if they also cater to those who do not identify as LGBTQ+?

ZAQANAH STEPHENS: To my knowledge, I don't think so... (CROSS-TALK)

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: All right, thank you so much 3 for sharing.

JOSH BRAVO: With my experiences with DHS shelters, there are a lot of issues with homophobia and internalized homophobia in those environments. There is a just a very... Like, a lot of personalities collied. And there are a range of people who are not as opened-minded and as mindful with the things that they say. It is from staff who work in DHS shelters. For example, Marsha's House, I have not met a person who identified as LGBTQ+ or a transgender individual in that house. And there was a lot of internalized homophobia at that building. And I don't have many great things to say about it... (CROSS-TALK)

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: You said from the staff, too?

JOSH BRAVO: Yes, from Marsha's House and project Renewal. I have not... I have had my own traumatic experiences in Project Renewal that I really just want to keep to myself for them. But, it is definitely... There definitely needs to be an improvement with staff misusing their power, and things of that sort. And, a lot of training, and a

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lot of training on harm reduction being accepting of people who are nonbinary and transgender -- myself being nonbinary, there definitely needs to be someone being held accountable for how the system is being played out in these types of shelters. It is unfair and it is cruel.

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: Can I ask one more question, Chair?

And if ,you know, a situation arose at one of these shelters, uh, based off of discrimination of your gender identity or sexual orientation, was there someone on site that you were able to speak to about this? If you did speak to them about this, were there any solutions that were provided?

JOSH BRAVO: No, I was alone. Just alone. And only alone. I had to figure it out for myself.

ZAQANAH STEPHENS: And in my experience, even the higher-ups usually don't do their due diligence or are on ,you know, or really trying to help you. They are usually trying to just retain staff, because the retention rate is so difficult.

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you so much for sharing those testimonies. I know it is not easy at all, especially as an LGBTQ+ identified person, as a

young person, I hear you, and I know that we will work hard to try to fix this situation, so that no one else like you, or that you know, has to deal with this in the future. Thank you

ZAQANAH STEPHENS: Thank you, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Council Member Avilés?

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Hi there, first, I want to thank you all for sharing your experiences, and fighting, and making sure that we do better as a city by all young people... all people. We should be doing better and making sure we provide dignity for all.

Onyx, I was wondering if you could talk a little bit more about -- you noted the intersectional issue. In what ways could we also be doing better? We have heard some of your other... folks up here mentioned a couple of different things like more beds, and obviously, competent staff who know the services, at a real place where people can actually put forward grievances. It sounds like there is no process for that, and that you are left to your own devices, and it potentially leaves you open to retaliation from the staff and possibly others.

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So, could you give us some other additional concrete recommendations?

ONYX WALKER: So, the work that I have done for the past, I want to say seven or eight years, has been youth organizing. And I think that is where the lens of intersectionality comes from. Because, what I was working towards before was ending the school to prison pipeline. But, homelessness is a part of that. And, so I think, uh, trauma informed work is a big piece of that. And, so, it includes considering who you are speaking to, uh, and where they are coming from, and what their perspective might be. Consider that they may not know enough, or that they already have known what it is that you are trying to tell them, but you should meet them where they are at. And, so, that means asking more questions first, I think. There are some other things as well, for example, like gentrification being part of this issue as well. And I don't think we necessarily need to give a crash course to every individual on what gentrification means, but what that implicates for individuals who are looking for housing -- the average rent in New York City as of last year was about \$1,600 per month. And, on a minimum wage

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salary, if you are lucky enough to get a salary, it would be a struggle to maintain that to say the least. And, so, I think a lot of young people have entered into rapid re-housing programs, so Zaganah and I can attest to this, we had entered in to rapid re-housing programs looking for housing, but not knowing how to sustain the housing. Right? So, that is why I talk about the financial literacy piece, because a lot of young people will say, okay, here is a way for me to get an apartment, and they will get the apartment, and they will be, like, okay, well, thank god, I am not homeless anymore, but now they have this rent that that they have to pay and sustain, and they don't know how to do that. And, then, in the event that they lose the housing, they don't know how to regain housing on their own. now they have passed the age threshold. So, now they are no longer young enough to qualify for the same rapid re-housing program, they are 25, 26, and they can't get access to the same resources. And, so, I think that's a part of that.

You mentioned education and the public school systems, and that is a part of that same intersectionality. I have been thinking about it for

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years, no one taught us how to do our taxes. to go and seek that knowledge elsewhere. And if you don't know where to look, you won't find it. still learning how to do my taxes. You know? So, I think, uh, and just imagine someone who is the middle of their crisis, and is trying to figure out how to just get housing first. Where are they going to find the time to learn how to do their taxes, budget, build credit, et cetera, et cetera. Right? example, Doobneek alluded to some things that some folks who are undocumented might not know. still build credit without a social security number. Right? And, so, again, you don't know what you don't know. And I think assuming that it is a one-tiered thing is a mistake that I think a lot of people make. Because, again, homelessness is a combination of many different things. So, I hope that answers your question.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Thank you so much.

We have an enormous amount of work to do. Thank you, all for your testimony.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Council Member Louis?

COUNCIL MEMBER LOUIS: Thank you, Chair.

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2 I want to echo my colleagues, I want to thank you 3 all for being here and for sharing your experiences with us. You all are change makers, and this is how we change the situations that young people like you

have been through in the city of New York. 6

I have one quick question. DYCD states that they provide financial literacy training at drop-in I want to ask you all, have you been able to receive services when it comes to financial literacy, a financial coach, or anyone to show you or help you navigate any financial related matters that you have had?

ZAQANAH STEPHENS: No.

JOSH BRAVO: No.

ONYX WALKER: Yeah, I mean, like I said, I was street homeless, but I can also say that even in some of the programs that I work with, it doesn't seem to me that financial literacy is being pushed forward. It could happen, like once in a blue moon. Right? But, to my knowledge, it doesn't happen often enough if it is happening at all.

ZAQANAH STEPHENS: You know what? They might have a budget group or something like that.

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nothing but the truth, before this committee, and to respond honestly to council member questions?

[ADMINISTRATION AFFIRMS]

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you, you may begin when ready.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Good afternoon,
Chair Stevens and members of the Youth Services
Committee. I am Susan Haskell, Deputy Commissioner
for Youth Services At The Department Of Youth And
Community Development. I am joined by my colleagues
from Runaway and Homeless Youth Services, Tracey
Thorne, Director of Strategic Partnerships and Data
Analysis at Runaway, and Samantha Dawkins, Director
of Program Management. Our pronouns are she/her.

On behalf of Commissioner Howard, thank you for this opportunity to update the Council about how we address the needs of runaway and homeless youth.

I want to take a moment to recognize the leadership of our former Youth Services Chair, Lew Fidler, on behalf of Runaway and Homeless Youth.

DYCD is grateful to have worked with the city Council over the years, as well as providers and advocates, to build a comprehensive continuum of an ecosystem of Runaway and Homeless Youth Services.

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To name a few of our major accomplishments, in recent years we have more than tripled the number of residential beds, increased the age for residential services to 24, lengthened the maximize stay, and opened new drop-in centers. There are currently eight DYCD funded centers, with at least one 24/7 center operating in all five boroughs. Young people can now access high quality mental health services in drop-in centers and in residences.

Our system is unparalleled and demonstrates the City as a national leader in fighting youth homelessness and ensuring better outcomes for young people. In recognition of that, in 2021 HUD awarded New York City a \$15 million grant as part of the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program.

DYCD is the lead agency for implementing the New York City coordinated community plan, called Opportunity Starts with a Home. Many city agencies came together to develop and implement this plan, in partnership with youth lived expertise with homelessness, service providers, and other community stakeholders. This funding supports a wide range of new housing and service interventions to prevent and end youth homelessness.

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To support the goals of this plan, the City has funded Financial Literacy Coaches and Peer Navigators in drop- in centers. These areas were prioritized by members of the Youth Action Board and The Planning Committee during the planning process.

The annual New York City Youth Count ran from Wednesday, January 25 through Friday, January 27 as part of the citywide effort to determine New Yorkers' housing situation on the night of Tuesday, January 24. During that time, RHY partner, staff, and volunteers asked young people between the ages of 14 and 24 to complete an anonymous survey on the real housing experiences of youth and young adults. The New York City Youth Count was conducted at various times and places, including participating youth serving programs, RHY drop-in centers, mobile, outreach, virtual survey rooms, and other locations. Additionally, all elected officials and community board members were invited to participate and special training was available. We are hosting a feedback session this Thursday, and we thank the Committee and The Youth Action Board for their continued partnership to make continuous improvements to ensure every runaway or homeless youth is counted.

With support from the federal government and a pilot program for CityFHEPS, since the fall of 2021, 307 young people from runaway and homeless youth programs were able to move into their own apartment with housing vouchers, with an additional 110 waiting to sign leases. DYCD utilized the federal emergency housing vouchers and CityFHEPS, supported by teams of Housing Navigators and Peer Navigators working out of drop-in centers, directly with youth, to help them through the process of identifying and securing a permanent home.

I would like now to touch upon the three pieces of legislation being consider today:

Introduction 54 will require DYCD to include financial literacy training as part of all youth employment programs and services for RHY. Currently, all DYCD funded youth workforce development programs, including the Summer Youth, Employment Program, have financial literacy as part of their program curriculum. I would be pleased to facilitate a more detailed review of those services with my colleague, Deputy Commissioner, Valerie Mulligan, and her team.

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Pursuant to Local Law 86, twice per year, DYCD reports the data we collect on gender identity,

In terms of financial literacy for young people and RHY, as my testimony touched upon, we offer a Financial Coach in each of our eight drop-in centers. Using a tailored financial counseling model to meet the unique needs of youth ages 14 through 24, trained Financial Coaches to meet with young people on one on one, host clinics, and join drop in center activities to incorporate and build financial literacy and life skills to meet the needs and goals of young youth participants. The goal of the program is to financially empower vulnerable youth, and the program model is being developed in conjunction with The Department of Consumer and Worker Protection. We look forward to continuing discussions on this bill.

Introduction 976 would require The Department of Homeless Youth Services and DYCD to report quarterly on the number of LGBTQ+ persons with who inquire about our seek DHS and DYCD services, as well as the number of beds, receipt for such persons, and the rates and reasons, when given, that such beds are refused.

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sexual orientation, and other characteristics for youth in RHY residential programs.

DYCD could expand this data reporting to include youth who receive services in DYCD funded drop-in centers in the information we provide our Local Law 86 RHY Democratic Reform Reports. Please reach out to our partners at DHS about the impact of Introduction 976 on their work.

Finally, Introduction 977 would require drop in centers to participate in the streamlined intake process for RHY youth to transition into adult shelters.

This bill would expand Local Law 81, which last year saw 61 young people referred through this process. Similarly, we suggest discussing Introduction 977 with DHS as another agency impacted by the bill.

Thank you once again for this opportunity to discuss how we are addressing the needs of runaway and homeless youth and these three bills.

We look forward to continuing to collaborate with you, advocates, providers, and youth in the time ahead to continue to improve services for youth.

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We are pleased to answer any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you.

So, I am just going to jump right into questions.

Throughout the city, homeless youth continuum of care, there are 60 beds dedicated to youth ages 21 to 24 -- also referred to as homeless young adults.

Providers have long maintained that this limited supply is insufficient to address the growing needs.

In its FY24 Budget Response, The City Council has called to bring 40 additional beds online for youth 21 to 24. Does DYCD believe that those additional beds are needed to provide shelter to homeless young adults?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I think the ,you know, for decades runaway and homeless youth residential programs were just for ages under 21.

And when the state law changed to allow for 21 to 24, DYCD was very excited. And we made good use of the funding, advocating by City Council and Unity Project, and some other advocates and stakeholders to bring 60 beds online. And we would be excited about bringing on additional beds if funding became available.

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: In Fiscal Year 2023, what is the utilization rate of crisis services programs for homeless young adults?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: From July to March, this fiscal year so far, the utilization for HYA crisis is 94 percent.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: In Fiscal Year 2023, how many homeless young adults have been turned away at a crisis service program because there were no available beds?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Many young people present at a crisis programs, but often a drop-in center is the entry point for young people to get connected to services -- including to housing. And all young people who present at a DYCD funded program will get a referral to housing -- ideally in a DYCD funded residence.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: But, do you have numbers in those crisis services of how many were turned away?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Is that not tracked?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I don't have

information on how many youth in that age group were

there was not an available bed?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Similar to my previous answer, young people would present typically at an RHY drop-in center, maybe at a crisis services program, and get a referral. All young people who present for shelter will have a referral to shelter.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: After the DYCD cut ties with a provider, there were 45 beds online for homeless young adults. With the 15 remaining beds scheduled to come back online this month, how has DYCD been able to bring the 15 remaining beds back online?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Well, I mean, I will say start, continuity of services are our number one priority. When we understood that the City was no longer going to be able to contract with that provider, a new partnership with New York State, we worked with Rising Ground, one of our providers; a site was secured for HYA. We have been working with through the rigorous safety requirements for licensing of an RHY TILL program. That process is virtually complete. And I think I will turn colleague, Sam, to see to see an update on the timeline for those 15 beds?

DIRECTOR SAMANTHA DAWKINS: Hi, yes, we are looking towards the end of this week or early next week to have those 15 beds certified and back online.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, I just want to say, I am a little concerned, because the number of beds are already so low, then having 15 taken offline to me is just really unacceptable.

And, so what is the contingency plan if this happens again, so that we are not losing bed capacity. And what is the plan moving forward?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I mean, I think it was an ,you know, this was an unforeseen circumstance where this provider was no longer able to be contracted. And they operated five, I believe, five residential programs with DYCD funding. Four of those programs ,you know, were under a year. It takes a long time to meet New York State certification requirements. Four of those programs are online and operating, and the last one is close.

Obviously continuity, again, it has been a sense of urgency for us with weekly meetings about how that is going to stay on top of it.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Absolutely, I hear you.

But, what I'm saying is, how do we prevent this from

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2 happening again? Because we already have only 60

3 beds, and you have already testified that a lot of

4 | these services were [INAUDIBLE] at 94 percent

5 capacity... 99 percent capacity. So, losing 15

6 beds, to me, is crucial. So, how do we make sure

7 | that moving forward -- is there a contingency plan if

something like this happens again, so that we are not

9 | losing capacity?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I mean, one of the things that we try to do is stay in close touch with our partners about available residential real estate that might be appropriate for congregate care that is going to meet the very specific and home-like requirements for New York State certification.

So, we do try to be aware of potential spaces in New York City that could be connected with. But, until there is a funded contract provider seeking a lease, that is more something we try to keep awareness of, so that we are ready if something like this should happen again.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yes, I really would love for us to really have a contingency plan, because as we can see, especially with the City and contracting, nonprofits are in trouble, because we don't pay them.

COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES

And, so, we just need to make sure that we have
planned And, so, yes, continuity of services is
absolutely everyone's top priority, but then we also
need to have contingency plans, because, we know that
situation that we are in.

So, I really hope that we start developing some type of plan so that these things can't happen.

Because, once again, I already believe that 60 beds is unacceptable and super low. And we should be having more beds available to this group of young people. But, to then have 15 beds offline, for any amount of time, to me is just unacceptable.

So, I will move on to the next question.

How many young people who aged out of DYCD shelters on their 21st birthday were then forced to enter an adult shelter?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I wouldn't have that information today. I don't have that information today.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, you guys can get that back to us?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Yes, can you say that question again? Aged, uh, turned 21...

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: On their 21st birthday were forced to enter an adult shelter?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: To DHS? Okay.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I mean, one

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yes.

indicator of that data would be the streamlined process that we spoke about briefly in testimony that is part of one the bills that you are speaking of. We do track on a bi-annual basis the number of young people who seek a facilitated connection to an adult shelter -- acknowledging that the DYCD providers already have a good amount of information about young people and can help invite , you know, providing that context for DHS , can kind of streamline their referral into DHS. So, we do have information on that.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Okay, great.

Uh, and, for me, my hope would be that we would have more young people aging out, moving into permanent housing and not just shifting them from shelter to shelter. And, so, that should really be the goal, and we should definitely make sure that that is a top priority.

COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES And I have question, a followup question for one of the ones that I asked earlier. Will any of the sheltering, RHY, beds be going offline since they are closing? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Similar to the experience we have with the other provider, this is really unexpected. We are truly disheartened about sheltering... (CROSS-TALK) CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: We owe then so much money.

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It's not unexpected.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: And we have three residential programs with them and two drop-in centers. We are on schedule for the two drop-in centers and two of the residences for a May 1st transition and a July 1st transition for the other residential program.

So, our goal is to have a smooth transition, no disruptions to services, and I think we are on track.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Okay, thank you.

DYCD is not permitting a young person to stay in a shelter from 16 to 20 years old once they turn 21 -- even if there is still time left on their stay. Why doesn't DYCD permit older youth to remain in those programs past 21?

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2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I think when...

When New York State law was changed , you know, there had been years of advocating for additional beds for 16 to 20 year olds. And, as I mentioned in the testimony, we tripled the number of beds. And young people aged 16 to 21 are vulnerable, because we already... they are even more vulnerable than 21 to 24 year olds. So, our goal is to maintain that robust resource that we have developed. And, for the most part, if you're under 21, we can find a bed for I think our providers in the drop-in centers would acknowledge, like, we've got that... You know, we have 50 residential programs in total, and we have beds available. So, we try to maintain that resource as it was designed and as is licensed by New York State. Uh, we could make some changes to that, but our goal is really to preserve those resources for young people ages 16 to 20.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yeah, no, I hear that, but I think also, too, we just have to be cognizant of not traumatizing people, like, oh, it's your birthday, now get out. It's, like, wait, what? Like, their birthday present is, now go. And thinking about, what does that look like, right? And, so, if you're 21,

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you turned 21, like, there should be some wiggle room in there. So, yes, you are still maintaining, but me being 21 and a day, shouldn't determine me being kicked out. I mean, these young people are already traumatized enough and feel rejected enough. And, so, our job is to make sure that we are trying to really support them through this process. And I think, a birthday present of, like, get out, is crazy to me. Because that is basically what we are doing.

So, I will move on, and I have some questions around the drop-in center.

A total of 1,445 youth and young adults were served through an RHY drop-in center for the first four months of Fiscal Year 2023, an increase of 48 percent from the same period in Fiscal Year 2022.

This exceeds the annual for Fiscal Year 2023. Does the agency believe that the limited number of beds in the homeless young adult system is driving the increased young people to stay in overnight drop-in centers?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I think to some degree, we are seeing like what you described as a surge, because during Fiscal Year 2021, there was definitely a reduction in people accessing services

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and moving about the City during COVID. So, I think to some degree, we are seeing kind of a return to a more typical flow into drop-in centers that we had I don't... Yeah, I don't know if that is before. just more people coming out to access to service, which we find really encouraging.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, you, uh, DYCD doesn't see this as because there is a lack of services, uh, a lack of beds for this group, that that is not helping to increase the utilization of the drop-in centers?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I mean, I think we... Our goal is to... Drop-in centers provide a fundamental service. In many ways, like, what is going on at the drop-in centers, we've launched financial literacy services; we've got Housing and Peer Navigators. To your point, long term stable housing is the ultimate goal. We have also have mental health hub services there. You can get education and employment support. So, we want to drive young people to the drop-in centers. developed an internal marketing campaign. working with some external partners to get marketing. We see it positive if young people are going to the

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drop-in centers to access service. I don't see that as negative. We would like to see that number to continue to increase. We want to make sure that any young person who needs it knows about the service and comes to the drop-in centers.

And we have been adding services there. So, I wouldn't... It is not surprising to me that more young people are coming. I'd like to see that continue.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yeah, but, I think those services should be there anyway. And, so, you know, you know how I get, I get very uncomfortable when we start to pat ourselves on our backs for doing our jobs. So, that is our job. Right? We should be increasing services. Those things should have been available already. But, I don't want us to, like, not acknowledge that. It is a low number of 60 beds. And we have a lot of young people coming in to get those services, but it is also because they don't have other places to go. So, I think that there is also a balance there as well.

I will go onto my next question. On January 13th, DYCD a directive to drop-in centers that said, "Effective immediately, providers are required to

discontinue the practice of allowing youth and young adults to sleep overnight." The agency has said that this ensures that centers that are not compliant with the state law are not operating as unlicensed shelters. However, unlike DYCD funded shelters, which are regulated by the state Office of Children and Family Services, drop-in centers do not fall under the state oversight.

Could you please explain what prompted DYCD to give this directive?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I think the... Two major reasons, the first reason is the 24-hour dropin centers were always meant as a place where young people could go, 24 hours a day, to come get some of the services that we described. One of the most important services is getting a referral to shelter and housing. They can also get a shower, food, and clothing. In addition, there are a lot of young people who don't need shelter tonight. There are also young people who may be couch surfing, who are on route to get maybe a supportive housing placement. There are a lot of young people who don't need shelter tonight, who we still want to come to the drop-in centers and get these fundamental services.

That

That's the drop-in center model that was cited.

is the contract. That is what is put in the RFP.

That is what DYCD is funding.

So, the number one, is that we wanted to reiterate for providers, like, this is not a place for planned overnight sleeping, where the lights go off and services stop. This is really a place for young people to access services.

But, the second thing is the safety concern. I think the practices had evolved at drop-in centers to really raise a flag of concern. They are not a place for 20 young people to be sleeping on a cot on a floor overnight. We have a service for that. DYCD values sleep, rest, home-like environments where young people can be safe -- connected with peers, caring adults. That is the crises services model. That is the transitional independent living program model. Young people need a safe place to sleep. We absolutely agree. We have grown and grown that service, and we want to encourage young people who need a safe place to sleep to access it. But, for safety reasons... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: What are those safety reasons?

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to live in the reality, because in reality we know

that is not always happening, especially with the 60

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2	beds. And if they had places to put them, they would
3	give them a referral. None of the providers want to
4	have to have them sleep there, but that is the
5	situation that we are in. And I have had this
6	conversation multiple times, where I have said,
7	clearly there is a glitch in the system that instead
8	of fixing what the real issue is, which is young
9	people don't have a place to go, they are sleeping in
10	these centers. And so you're saying because of
11	safety concerns, they can't stay there. So, what are
12	the other options? Because if they can't get a
13	referral at two in the morning, what is the option?
14	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Well, in that
15	special In that circumstance that you just
16	described, that is what we want The vision is for
17	the drop-in centers to be open 24/7. At two o'clock
18	in the morning, you come in [INAUDIBLE] (CROSS-
19	TALK)
20	CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, what am I doing If I
21	can't rest, what am I doing?
22	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Resting in a drop-in
23	center is fine. We have been talking about planned

overnight [INAUDIBLE]... (CROSS-TALK)

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: And, so what does that look like?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: If a young person comes to the drop-in center at two o'clock in the morning, they should be greeted, have their immediate needs addressed: Do you need something to eat? Are you comfortable in your clothing? Do you need a restroom? Here is a comfortable place to sit down [INAUDIBLE]... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: "Yes, I am exhausted, I would like to sleep." "I'm tired." Why is that not an option?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: if a young people in that scenario is waiting for a referral -- let's say a person who is 19 years old, DYCD had a funded bed available to them, they should sit down and rest.

Absolutely. DYCD has never said to provide...

(CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, you want them to sit in a chair and rest? I need... I'm asking these question, because this is a really pressing issue.

And, so, like, in reality, on paper it might look one way, but in reality, we know that is not the case.

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And, so, what you are saying is at two o'clock in the morning, a young person shows up at a center, they are greeted, they're given food, they are given clothes, and then they are given a chair to sit in until nine o'clock in the morning when they can be referred out?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: A young person who doesn't have a safe place to sleep deserves a referral to a safe place to sleep... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Absolutely. It is two o'clock in the morning. What are they doing between 2:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m.?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I mean, I think we might be on the same page to some degree that they value of the 24-hour drop-in centers is that at two o'clock in the morning, or three o'clock, or one o'clock, a young person can find a safe place where there will be caring adults coming and finding out what their needs are, and if they need to be referred out in the morning, "Come in. Make yourself comfortable. We are going to talk to you about some of what your urgent needs are, and your options for a safe to stay. And will figure that out in the morning. Please come in and rest."

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Everyone knows that I am a person who, if I do not believe something makes sense, I will not do it. And I do not believe what we are putting in a policy makes sense. It just does not make sense. And I am uncomfortable, and I am angry, and it really pisses me off that a young person, who is probably tired and feels unwanted, and feels unloved, is then being told, well, you can wait until nine o'clock in the morning for a referral, so you can be referred out, and hopefully get a bed. Because the other piece is the hope. We have 60 beds, and we know that we have 15 offline for the last couple of weeks, and so we are at 45 beds. so, there is a glitch in the matrix here. And I... And it is really... And I am so passionate about it, because it is breaking my heart. Because this is unacceptable. It is an unacceptable policy.

So, what communication has DYCD had with Office of Children and Family Services about overnight stays in drop-in centers?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: OCFS is DYCD's oversight for Runaway and Homeless Youth Services, and we stay in touch with OCFS on any major policy decision. We had communication with them before we

issued our directive. We have spoken with them about it afterwards. We stay in pretty close contact with OCFS. They are our oversights.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yeah, but, I am also hearing that they are willing to really look at those polices, and bring something that actually makes sense. So, what does that communication really look like around this specific drop-in policy?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I think OCFS expressed that they would be open to conversations about different models. And we are also open to conversations about different models. [INAUDIBLE]... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, if we are open to it, when are we going to start the conversation? Because I think this is an urgent matter, and it deserves immediate attention. And it has been going on for a couple of months now.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Yeah, I actually think of OCFS is preparing to host some conversations about their runaway and homeless youth regulations in the upcoming weeks.

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Could you please get back to me with a date? Because, like, I said, I believe this is a very urgent matter.

At the March Budget Hearing, DYCD testified that they would not be issuing a new 24-hour drop-in policy, but providers reported that DYCD told them that they would be getting a new policy this month. Will you be issuing a new policy to address the call from providers to reverse this policy?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: DYCD stands by the guidance that we issued. It was consistent with our contracts. It is consistent with the RFP. It was the planned service of 24-hour drop-in centers, and we are standing by that.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, we are standing by having young people not having a place to rest? just want to say that's a... That's , you know, that's crazy to me. I am not standing by that, I am going to tell you that right now. I do not believe in this policy. I think it is detrimental to our children. And I think we are retraumatizing them. So, I do not stand behind this policy. And I will support providers who also do not stand behind this policy.

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Providers have said that DYCD had been reluctant to meet with them to discuss drop-in centers. Can the agency commit to work with providers to address their ongoing concerns? When it the next time you are planning to meet with them to discuss this policy?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: DYCD will meet with providers any time. We will pick up the phone and meet with providers, like, any time they want to have a meeting. Anyone of us -- you can contact any one of us individual, group, we are available to providers. We have had no less than a dozen, probably, meetings about the drop-in center polices and the guidance. And that doesn't even include [INAUDIBLE]... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: That is not what providers are saying.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I don't know how that is being counted. But, I am telling you that we have had... We have a monthly RHY provider meeting every month. We have had individual conversations with providers. We have gone out on site visits. We have conversations. We have met with advocates. We value the feedback that we got from the Youth Action

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Board. We met with Doobneek. I think Onyx was there again, and they had helpful perspectives. We have been meeting about this very regularly since it happened, and we are prepared to meet at any time.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: I just want to say, I think that there is a disconnect, because maybe they don't feel supported or something. But, what I am hearing from providers is that they had one meeting, and they have not had another meeting regarding this policy specifically.

And, I will say this, you guys are always available, right? We all know that. They can call you at any time and pick up the phone. However, with the policy or directive that was given to them, I do believe that one, we should be giving them more support around what that looks like, meeting with them regularly, specifically about this.

So, yes, you probably are having your regular meeting and those things; however, it is instrumental that you are giving them more direction around this. And they don't feel supported, because they have said specifically that they have not met around this policy except for once. And that is unacceptable

shelters funded by DYCD for eligible for CityFHEPS

1 2 rental assistant vouchers. Yet the Law Department 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 and the voucher work. 12 13 14 15 16

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has issued an advisement contradicting this interpretation. Was it DYCD's understanding that when Local Law 170 went in to effect, that it would give youth access to City vouchers without going into DHS shelters? If so, could you clarify the Law Department's misunderstanding of the law? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: We won't be speaking on the behalf of The Law Department, but I will defer to my colleague Tracy who facilitates the CityFHEPS DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: Hi, good afternoon, everyone. I just want to start out by saying how grateful we were to have access to CityFHEPS for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Services portfolio. And we... Including the Emergency Housing vouchers and the CityFHEPS. We have really worked hard to make sure as many young people are housed as possible. Susan mentioned in her testimony that we have 300 youth who moved in and a 100 more who are linked. So, we are proud of the work that we are doing. We are proud of the

Housing Navigators who are doing the work. It is our understanding that outside the current pilot, that

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time in DYCD funded RHY programs to count toward the length of stay eligibility for CityFHEPS if they are

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: At the March Budget Hearing, DYCD said that they were advocating for RHY to gain access to CityFHEPS vouchers outside of the current pilot program. Is there any update on those efforts?

communication with Office of Management and Budget

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, there... There are not any updates? It has just been communication? DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: Communication.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Because, I just want to say that in the testimony, I know it said that -- that Susan Haskell gave us today -- that since 2021, that only 307 young people were given these vouchers. And that, to me, is a bit low. And, so, we definitely want to see how we can work together to really make sure that young people have access to these. Because, it goes back to something I said earlier, where we really should not be having young people

leave the DYCD shelters to go into another shelter

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system. We need to be thinking about how we are getting them into permanent housing. So, I really want to make sure that that is, like, the priority, over, like, let's get into another shelter.

So, I am going to pause here for a minute, so I can leave space for my colleagues to ask questions.

Council Member Ossé?

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you so much, Chair Stevens.

The first question I wanted to ask is can you walk me through the logic behind some of that policy in terms of why young people are not able to sleep or... or... if they are unable to sleep overnight at some of these drop-in centers?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I appreciate that question, because I really want to the opportunity to say, like, fundamentally, those spaces are not designed for overnight sleeping — for congregate sleeping. And these are funded as 24-hour drop—in centers to be used for services. It is a very different expectation that we have for the, as I mentioned, 50 residential programs that we have — around fire exits and means of egress, and just the way programs are set up is very different around,

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like, community services versus congregate planned overnight sleeping. And, so, that is what... That is what drove the decision, and that is what drives standing by it. We want young people to be safe, and I cannot assure that those spaces are suitable for something that looks like an overnight shelter.

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: Mm-hmm

But, I do hear Chair Stevens on the point that if the intention is to provide safety for these young people, I'm not sure if the streets are more safe for them.

So, I guess my followup question would be, when you do refer some of these young people to other shelters or places for them to sleep, what does that process look like? Is there transportation that is provided to these young people? Is there elaborate detail on where they are going? Are you looking... Are you providing them with details on the closest place for them to sleep, or is it just an array of different options for them?

Can you walk me through that part of the process in terms of what that recommendations looks like for a young person who is trying to find a place to rest their head, uh, if not in a drop-in center?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I can, yeah, I appreciate that question. For sure, our providers would do a better job of explaining their practices, and each provider probably varies a bit differently.

But, generally speaking, we want to make sure that young people are coming into the drop-in centers every hour, every day. You might have gotten home a little bit late, the door is locked at home. There is a safe place for you to come. You come into the drop-in centers -- and some people are coming more regularly. They are coming in for, uhm ,you know, all kinds of basic needs and other kinds of services.

So, you will sit down with an adult to see, like, hey, "How are you doing?" "What is your situation?" "Do you need anything right now?" They start to build a relationship, "Do you have a place to stay?" "No, I don't have a place to stay."

The provider can look into the DYCD system and see everywhere that there is available beds. There is contact information in the system, and they can see it kind of like locate... They know ,you know, which is close, which one is far. Specialized services might be like a mother/child... A mother coming in with children. That would be specialist

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kind of event. They can contact the provider, "Hey, is this bed available? We want to make a referral to have somebody coming in tomorrow," if it is the middle of the night then the young person can stay and ,you know, be comfortable until the morning comes. They can provide the young person with a MetroCard, or, uhm, sometimes they offer their own transportation to go to at DYCD funded residence. And if a DYCD funded residence is not available, young people will get a referral no matter what. And sometimes that will be to the adult shelter system.

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: So, I am... Thank you for that response. And I hear that there are some complications in terms of... or at least a bit of reasoning in terms of why folks are unable to sleep overnight at some of these drop-in centers.

Because this is such an urgent situation that an individual is in where they have to... They need a place to rest their head, is there any leeway in opening some emergency cots or places for people to sleep at drop-in centers?

Now, I am hearing like a bunch of, "I can't," but is there any solution that we could work on together in moving past maybe some of the complications that,

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uh, I guess, yields the reasoning and why folks cannot sleep at these drop-in centers?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I think, uhm, to answer that question, I want to be clear, like, some of the scenarios of that... the examples you gave is a young person in the middle of the night. We absolutely want that young person to come in and be made comfortable. Again, like, we are not asking providers to wake anybody up. Uhm, we just are saying that that is not a space for, like, congregate planned overnight sleeping.

And, so, this ,you know, impromptu person comes in in the middle of the night and needs a safe to place to be throughout the night, absolutely. That is a good... The drop-in center is a safe place for them to be until they figure out what their plan is the next day.

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: And the last question, I guess relates to what we heard in some of the testimonies that we heard in regards to treatment of LGBTQ+ homeless youth.

What does the training look like for ,you know, [TIMER CHIMES] some of those DYCD employees or caseworkers that are at these drop-in centers, at

,you know, some of these shelters, uh, when it comes

3 to cultural awareness of someone's identity or sexual

4 orientation?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I really appreciate that question. I also appreciated the testimony of young people today. I feel like, uh, some of the reasons our drop-in centers have been able to grow and expand their services is that they were widely acknowledged as safe places for LGBTQI+ youth. They got additional funding acknowledging that -- from Unity Project -- to help expand some of those services, and leading into providing better social-emotional support and the other range of services.

I also think that our residences are acknowledged as safe places for LGBTQI+ youth. I know that, I think, I'm trying to find [INAUDIBLE] the names, but at least two of the young people who spoke earlier, were speaking of DYCD funded residences, uh, through Ali Forney, that I really stand by all of our providers of being... having, like, strong staff training, representation, and really experienced at building a safe culture for young people.

COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: And does DYCD... Sorry,
Chair... Does DYCD offer... Like, to those who are

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2	coming into drop-in centers or any other DYCD spaces,
3	is there any surveying or oversight that is happening
4	in regards to potential discrimination that a young
5	person or a young unsheltered person may be facing?
6	Is there information at some of these sites where
7	folks are able to speak up about ,you know, how they
8	are being treated, uh, at some of these centers? Is

are being treated, uh, at some of these centers? In there a space people to critique, for lack of a better word, how employees are treating those that are dealing with homelessness?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Absolutely. I think that is an important component of the program. Every site has, uhm, posters, like, hey, how are you doing? Do you want to give us questions, comments, or concerns? Do you want to reach out? They can call DYCD's hotline, Community Connect. They can also call 3-1-1 and get referred. We deliver a report, is it twice annually? Twice annually about calls and referrals. It is... Mostly the calls that come in are for wanting to know more about our services. But we occasionally get complaints, and we are happy to deal with directly. I feel like having ,you know, having a mechanism is what helps maintain a safe and comfortable environment.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER OSSÉ: Thank you. Thank you,
3 Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Council Member Avilés?

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Thank you, Chair.

Thank you for being here. I would like to go back to the drop-in center situation. I would like to know, did DYCD receive any calls from providers around their discomfort with... It seems that what their were spaces that were designed to do versus what they needs are that they were serving young people in in real time. Because you noted that there was a... There is a design problem here. They are not designed to be overnight shelters. Uhm, and that was part of the reason why you instituted this directive.

So, I wanted to know, did providers come to you and say this is a growing problem in our spaces?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: A growing problem of young people needing a safe place to stay overnight?

Uhm, I don't know. I wouldn't... I don't recall those conversations. I know, certainly, since we issued the guidance, we have had some conversations with providers about the challenges of, like, changing expectations. Young people, if you have an

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expectation, this is going to be my planned overnight 2

3 place to sleep for the next three days, that was

something that providers expressed challenges about. 4

Like, how we are moving back towards the plan for 24-

hour drop-in centers. 6

> And, I want to say, like, one of the things that was raised about 24-hour drop-in centers, came directly from young people, which was the door is not open at one o'clock in the morning, because there is planned overnight sleeping. The door is closed. lights are out. If I didn't get in to get my space, my space is no longer available.

> So, some of the concerns that were lifted up were from young people directly supporting the vison of being open 24/7 to provide service to welcome young people in any time of day or night.

> COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: So, in terms of... you issued the directive, was your guidance vetted by I feel... I felt like that I heard an providers? ambivalent, like maybe there was one round of conversation post-directive in terms of feedback. But, was that at all a collaborative process, or was it simply DYCD issued the directive, put it out, and then you had that kind of response from providers?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: It was not a collaborative process. And it was consistent with what we fund providers to do in a 24-hour drop-in center.

So, it was... Neither was it a collaborative process that the ,you know, that the practices became more and more resembling shelters. Like, we were clear, again, in our RFP, in our contract, in our monitoring of contract services, about what our expectations are. And the guidance was completely consistent with that.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Sure, it sounds like the practice, uh, the day to day practice differed quite significantly from probably what the contract permitters have been. And that has been a culture of practice over many years.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I don't know if I would say many years. I certainly feel things ,you know, I don't know, COVID-19 impacted a lot of [INAUDIBLE]... (CROSS-TALK)

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: I will... I will say this practice has been going on for a good number of years.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Mm-hmm

DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: [INAUDIBLE]... (CROSS-

25 TALK)

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: vouchers are... are issue, in total and you used... You have been able to utilize or successfully place 300 and some odd young people... (CROSS-TALK)

DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: Three-hundred plus another 100 are linked to apartments and will be moving in.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: And there is... So, that leaves about 200?

DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: So... So, the... We would just always want that capacity to be available to young people in the RHY programs.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: So [INAUDIBLE]...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Some [INAUDIBLE] people might have shopping letters [INAUDIBLE]

DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: They, uhm, most of the people... The Emergency Housing Voucher program stopped taking applications in September. And, so, at that point, we ramped out CityFHEPS shopping letter output. And, so, like, 54 young people have shopping letters [TIMER CHIMES]. And we are... know, we want... We would like to have a continuous capacity to be able to offer permanent housing to young people. And, so, you know, it is going to

1	COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES 84
2	be You know, so we were really were able to be
3	leasing out the 600 young people from the EHV. And
4	that is like a first large group of vouchers that
5	were available. And, so, we would like to continue
6	to have access around that same amount moving forward
7	since we are able to accommodate that many young
8	people getting leased up.
9	COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: And, so, is the request
10	Is it a funding request that you need to be able to
11	maximize and use that entire amount? I am I am
12	having a little challenge understanding. You want a
13	larger scale, you have it, but you haven't met it, is
14	there a funding issue? I'm I'm having a
15	problem (CROSS-TALK)
16	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: No, I think it's
17	The process has a little bit of lag time. So, we are
18	going to get We are going to get to 500 on EHV,
19	and we are going to get to Is it 60 or 50 with
20	CityFHEPS?
21	DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: Yeah, we are at 600
22	600 EHV and 50 [INAUDIBLE] (CROSS-TALK)
23	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: [INAUDIBLE] 50
24	We're gonna get there. There are Before you get

to move-in, you've got lease up. Before lease up,

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COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES

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there's apartment search. All of that work is what
the Peer Navigators and the Housing Navigators are
doing with young people now.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: And is that... Is that program at all... I'm sorry, Chair...

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: No, no, no go ahead.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: uhm, impacted by the last round of PEGS?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: No.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: And, then, lastly, going back to the other issue, could you tell me what percentage, uhm, of referrals are young people being referred into the adult system when they don't have an appropriate space in a youth facility?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I don't know that we have complete information on every young person who isn't able to access. But, we do have information... We have two pieces of information that I think are valuable: One is the streamline. Do we have the numbers on...

DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: Yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Uhm, is young people who are in DYCD funded programs who have like a facilitated connection to DHS, whereby they can

bypass intake. Because, that is one of the ,you know, that is something that young people say. Like, hey, I feel like ,you know, you already have all of this information about me, do I need to go through that process again with another agency? And we have been successful working with DHS to minimize that.

And, then, we also have a, uhm, shelter access report that we provide to City Council, and it is also posted on our website about when young people, at a drop-in center, for example, are not able to access a DYCD funded bed for capacity reasons.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Right, I haven't seen that report, but do you have a sense of... of that trend?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Yes, give me one second. Sixty-one young people in 2022 took advantage of the streamlined process to DHS. Which is typically representative of young people who are aging out of DYCD funded programs.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Okay, and, listen, I think for the record... I am going to hand this back to the chair. You know, I am... I understand an interest in... It sounds like the rationale around the directive addresses a little bit of mission creed, but addresses the fact that there is a need

2	that is not being met, but really utterly feels cruel			
3	to young people. And what we have been hearing, and			
4	the fact that providers have been trying to meet ,yo			
5	know, it sounds like they are trying to meet a need.			
6	Right? And to keep young people safe, we should			
7	be I don't know who the safety concern is for.			
8	Uh, it seems that the safety concern is very far away			
9	from actual young people. Seems like the safety			
10	concern is more around a contract, uh, potential			
11	litigation. It just feels very removed from keeping			
12	young people safe and doing what they what we			
13	need to do, uh, to make sure that that is the case.			
14	So, I hope we resolve this situation. And, I			
15	hope we understand that we learn how to be			
16	utterly compassionate. And if this means that we			
17	need more space, and we need to design space			
18	differently for young people, then that needs to go			
19	the top of the list, so that we have that available			
20	to them. Because, it seems like there is a severe			
21	disconnect here. And I am deeply concerned about it.			
22	We need to do better. This is not acceptable for us			
23	as a city and all of the work that we have tried to			

So, I think, with that, uh, Chair...

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you, Council Member Avilés.

I just wanted to go back to a question regarding the drop-in centers.

I am hearing that providers are a little bit confused around the resting, and that they have reached out to DYCD around... for clarification. Because, I know that, uh, Susan, you just stated, uhm, in one of the questions that young people shouldn't be woken up if they do fall asleep and those types of things.

So, could you give clarify around what that should look like, and how providers should be supporting young people in the moments of this crises -- if they do fall asleep.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: Yeah, I think one of the things we have been speaking about is sort of an FAQ just taking into consideration some of the conversations that we have had and the questions that have gotten that we are trying to answer in real time, but to have something more documented to get to some of those questions about like, for example, if a young person comes in the middle of the night, and there is, like, impromptu, they're falling asleep,

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they're... There is... this is ,you know, there is not a referral until the morning, and how that is ,you know, differentiated from planned overnight sleeping in a congregate way.

6 So, we are working on an FAQ.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, that guidance hasn't been given to the providers as of yet?

Do you know when that will be available for them?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I, uhm... No, we

can put something together for them soon. But, I

would say that we have been speaking pretty regularly

to providers to answer some of those questions. "Do

you want me to wake young people up?" No. You know,

that kind of thing.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yeah, because... Just so we are clear, I have had providers reaching out to me -- right now -- saying that they do not have clarity on what that looks like. Which is why I was saying, could you give that clarity now?

But, please get that to them as soon as possible, because, once again, there is a clear disconnect between what DYCD is communicating and what the providers are understanding.

And, so, I think what that clarity looks like is going to be really important. So, you might have had those conversations, but they might not understand the guidance. So, I think that that is going to be really important.

Just another question, uh, you had brought up earlier around the youth count, and I did join you guys out there during the youth count. And some of my colleagues participated. And that is the type of thing I love to see when everyone is really getting involved in being a part of this work with young people.

When can we expect the results of the youth count?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I think I may, uhm, turn to my colleague, Tracey, to answer this, who works on aggregating the activities, our count with their... the larger effort.

DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: So, if you come to the feedback session on Thursday...

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Well, I just found out about the feedback session today at this hearing. So, maybe I will send it to my scheduler..

check that. But, we are going to give some initial information about the success of the youth count for 2023.

DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: Okay, we will double

One of the things that we think is really important is to provide context with the hope count that DSS conducts. And, so, we all pull our numbers, send it to HUD, and then HUD publishes, uhm, sometime in December/January -- November sometimes -- publishes like the city... The New York City full list of young people who are unsheltered. And that is when the youth count is finalized at that point.

But, on Thursday we are going to give some information about what we found during the count.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: And just because I am nosey, do we have any preview about it? Because I know there was a lot positive energy around it. And, there was a lot of energy that people felt. And it actually was not zero degrees outside, so people were actually able to go out. I remember I had to take my lining out of my coat, because it was so hot that day. Uhm, and, so, even having that and the weather playing a part to be able to actually be out there

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: They had really nice

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jackets...

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DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: Really nice jackets with linings that you could zip out.

[LAUGHTER]

Uh, so, yeah, so, ,you know, it was... It was a great event, and ,you know, we are just really appreciative of the support that The City Council showed.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: And, I mean, what are some of the things that you think really... Like, some of the lessons learned, that you didn't do in the past, that you did at this one, so that we can continue to moved forward? And if we had 3,000 this year, do we have a goal to have 4,000 next year?

What are some things and lessons that were learned this year?

DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: I think that having involvement with people who are in youth serving systems and organizations is really key. So, having our Beacon Programs, and COMPASS Programs, and Cornerstone Programs as part of this whole work, it was really helpful. I also thought that using the outreach vans in the boroughs was really helpful. And getting a change for people to not only count and survey young people, but actually hear about RHY

2 services, get our palm cards, understand that these

3 services are available, so should they, or a

4 neighbor, or a relative or friend need these

services, they will know who to call and where to go.

6 CHAIRPERSON NARCISSE: Great.

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I am happy that we increased those numbers this year, and I look forward to us getting to 5,000 next year, because why not? Right? You know, I am going to keep pushing that envelope, because it is what I do best.

So, in December, DYCD came before the Committee as a whole to discuss the delivery services of migrants. Since, this time, what has the agency done to address the needs of the providers who are asking for support?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: One of the things...

I mean, certainly staying in close contact with

providers. This is something we are checking with

them regularly on. Tracey leads some of the inquiry.

We have strengthened our communication with agency

partners. You know, this have been, like, relativity

new over the course of the past year. And, so, we

are staying in close contact in terms of like getting

access to the Navigation Centers. That is more

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evolved now, but it was staying close in the beginning, uh, and helping our providers understand how to access HERCS (Humanitarian Emergency Response and Relief Centers) for young people who may show up at the drop-in centers or one of the residential programs. We are connected, uh, it is a smaller group of minors that we have seen connection with. But, we are working closely with ACS should those circumstances come up. And we... In talking closely with the providers and monitoring kind of the impact on service, we acknowledge that Covenant House, largely because of their proximity, I think, to Port Authority at the time, had the largest service impact. And we gave Covenant House some one-time funding to support bilingual services and help with young people who had legal needs.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Okay.

Do all DYCD connected programs no-cost access to automated translation services through LanguageLine?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: During business hours, uh, providers can call Community Connect (1-800-246-4646), they can get access to the LanguageLine. And 3-1-1 also refers to Community Connect.

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: And, so that... That is only during business hours through, like, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: That's right.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Providers have said that there are long legal consultation waitlists with few trained attorneys. Has DYCD explored providing funding and Immigration Law training with onsite attorneys at RHY programs?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I think... We have been, again, I forgot to mention MOIA [Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs], but obviously we have been in close contact with MOIA, who are doing legal support services, making sure our providers know about the resources that are being ,you know, brought through MOIA.

And, then, just to say again, we had one-time funding for Covenant House to support some of those needs.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: And, so, that is not something that we are looking to explore? Because, even from the young person who was on the panel today, talked about a need for immigration services, and even supporting the staff at these centers around

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the training. Because , you know, it was

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heartbreaking to hear that , you know, we have young

people going through these services, and sometimes 4

the staff was not even aware that they are not 5

eligible for those services until the got to the end

7 of the process.

> So, what does the training look like for those staff members? And is this something for us to start thinking about possibly having a trained person to do immigration services? Whether it is a lawyer or not, right? To even say, like, okay, I know that these are the things that we can provide to these young people and things like, is that something that is an option?

I know that was a lot of questions in that... (CROSS-TALK)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: No, I think that is a really good point. I think we need to stay committed to the needs of this area, and we will. understand why Wyatt (sp?) is putting together some legal clinics to address that, and we will stay in touch to make sure our providers know about that.

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But, as the situation evolves, we will continue to try to respond to the needs that are lifted up by providers.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: And, so, just another question while thinking about, like, even with providers who are having some troubles, do we then refer them to MOIA? How are they working together and talking? Are they talking regularly? Because, I know... And, I mean, even at the committee of the whole, a lot of the questions were geared directory towards DHS, and we often forget that we have young people who come to your shelters. We are not the same thing.

Are you guys having the same... Do you have the same access as the DHS shelters? How are you guys working in close proximity with ,you know, other city agencies, and what does that look like?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: You know, we have, like, a Youth Homelessness Coordinator who sits on The City Hall team for Health and Human Services.

And, so, we have our regular check-ins there about, again, like what new recourses are available. How can Runaway and Homeless Youth Services programs

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wouldn't, but ,you know, that is something that I

access those resources? And that is part of a regular scheduled, ongoing coordination that we have.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Okay, I think we should probably start thinking about how to have some deeper connections and things like that. Especially as we see this is continuing. And I think that it is going to continue to grow. So, we should definitely think about some ways to continue and expand that.

Is DYCD tracking and coordinating placements for unaccompanied minors who present themselves at RHY programs?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I mean, I think certainly we are coordinating. As I mentioned like, we have a lot of connection points to make sure that runaway and homeless youth providers are aware of the citywide services. We are not tracking to get... I mean, you raise a good point about access to services — Runaway and Homeless Youth Services, there are no barriers to immigration status to access our services. And, so, we are coordinated, but we don't track immigration status.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yeah, and I can see why you

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: What feedback has DYCD

received about young people residing intake or

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assessment shelters... Residing intake or assessment shelters? Have you received any feedback from young people around that?

TRACEY THORNE: One of the main reasons for the streamlined process is that it is... The intake assessment shelter are not safe. And, so, they...

This is... This process was established in, I think it began in 2017. But, we started implementing it in 2018 in order to ensure that young people are able to access DHS shelters without having to go through the intake assessment shelters.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: On the report that we do for the streamlined process, of, like, 61 young people who were facilitated, nine declined the offer. Which could be for a number of reasons. Sometimes the person circumstances change, they are reunited with a family or a relative who lets them stay. But we are tracking how many decline an offer.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Okay.

Does DYCD have any concerns about the implementation of Intro 54, which includes financial literacy training as part of all Youth Employment Programs and programs for runaway and homeless youth?

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2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: No, we don't have 3 any concerns about that. I wanted to just acknowledge that we were very excited through 4 5 Opportunity Starts with a Home -- which we discussed in the testimony a little bit -- and the commitment 6 7 of the Youth Action Board. This is a priority. have launched financial literacy services. 8 understand the young people on your panel have not 9 had too much contact with that, but it was partly due 10 11 to their advocacy that we are launching this

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: And just even around that, I know we... The drop-in centers have, uhm, Financial Coaches, are those full-time positions?

ADMINISTRATION: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Okay.

initiative that we are excited about.

And, just something else that I wanted to acknowledge, too, because I remember having a conversation with some young people, and some of them... And obviously financial literacy is a need.

And, I think, I mean, I said this in the beginning as well, I think that this should be taught in schools.

It should be taught in afterschool programs. It is a

real necessity, because this is something that we actually need to be able to thrive as adults.

But, one of the things that I... I have heard from young people is that it is really hard to talk about having financial literacy skills and teaching them about skills when they are, like, I am homeless. I don't have a job. I would like stability before we talk about that.

So, even with the Financial Literacy Coaches, can you talk about like that really looks like in real time? Because, I know if I am homeless, and, then, you're, like, Well That's Have This Financial Literacy Workshop, I would be, like, Wait what are you talking about? It seems a little disconnected.

So, could you talk about a little bit what that looks like? And what are some of the things that are covered and how are they covered? Because, I could see why a young person. And, I know this is a lot of feedback... I can see why a young person would give pushback, like, okay, I don't want to do this right now.

DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: Yes, thank you for that question.

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We are... The main point that you... And you just brought it up ,you know, we have to meet the young people where they're at.

So, some young people are interested -- when they are looking for their house, their new apartment, they start talking about budgeting and how to work on that. And, then a group can form, and then the coach can work through this kind of ad hoc group that has They also have scheduled groups around formed. budgeting. But they may get, like, what do you want to ,you know, what are your dreams? What are you So, it is youth development focused. goals? We have a lot of the model... So, our partners, uh, Department of Consumer and Worker Protection, ,you know, they run the Financial Empowerment Centers. And, there is a long, uh, assessment that adults are going through in order to use the centers. And we wanted to change that model, and make sure that ,you know, whatever the young person comes with, that is what they are helped with at that moment. So, there is , you know, the one on one counseling is whatever they questions they bring. That is the help they are going to get. And, as more and more people are part of this, uh, process, they are going to just keep

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tailoring it to whatever the young people need. it is , you know, banking, credit, debt, taxes, all of the things that the Youth Action Board Members mentioned.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yeah, no, I just wanted to acknowledge that. Because, like I said, I did have a conversation with some young people , and they're like, "Yeah, I don't want to talk about that, I'm trying to find an apartment." And, so, I am also just thinking about how we prioritizing these conversations, and in what step in the process we are doing it. Which is why I am just going to reiterate that this needs to be something that is not just done here, and if we had it at different touch points, then it would be a lot more helpful. Right? Because, if I already started learning this in school, it is only like a refresher when I'm in these centers.

I also just have a quick question around the Financial Coach, is that funding expected to expire this year?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: That is funded through June 30th.

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Mm-hmm

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, what is the plan after June 30th?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I think , you know, we are learning lessons, and we are developing recourses through this that we will continue to put to use in the next fiscal year, and whether or not the program is continued to be funded.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, you're still trying to figure out if there is going to be funding available for this... for the service?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: That's right. now it is just June 30th.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Okay.

Does DYCD have a concern about the implementation of Intro 976, which would require the Department of Homeless Services (DHS) and the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) to report quarterly on the number of LGBTQ homeless persons who inquire about or seek DHS and DYCD services?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I think it is pretty consistent with the demographics reporting that we are already doing right now in the residential programs.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: So, we would be happy to expand that. We have looked for ways to merge that into similarly timed reports. I think that would be more beneficial to the reader of the reports as well. But, no, we have no objections to that.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Okay, thank you.

At this time, I do not have any more questions.

My colleague has a question.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: In terms of the Financial Coaches, and I am sorry if this is a repeat question that I missed, but how many young people have been served to date with a Financial Coaches that are made available?

DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: So far we have, through the workshops, about 67 young people have been supported. And, uhm, a dozen more have been supported with the one on one financial counseling.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: And how does it work? Is it normally a workshop and then follow up individual, uh... (CROSS-TALK)

DIRECTOR TRACEY THORNE: Yes, after the workshops, young people are asked if they want to do a one on one counseling session, and then they can sign up.

request of DYCD to continue to same level?

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experiences at any drop-in center or any... any DYCD

program engagement? Is that like one main portal for

25 all young people?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: I would say that it is something we want to have visibly represented and that we monitor and go out on the sites, that tells young people, like, if you have questions, comments, and concerns, like, here is somebody that you can reach out to have questions. You know, sometimes they are making direct calls to Sam, because they have access to her information. But, really they're... We just want to make sure that anybody walking through the site that has feedback feels like they know exactly who they can reach out to anonymously, share your feedback.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: So, it is... It is posted?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HASKELL: It is posted... (CROSS-TALK)

DIRECTOR SAMANTHA DAWKINS: It's posted...

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: It's posted? Offered to young people? And have you received... Uh, I think you said you received maybe a handful of complaints. How often is that monitored, and how does that work?

DIRECTOR SAMANTHA DAWKINS: Well, we do a report

monthly on the numbers that we collect from 3-1-1 and

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Great, thank you.

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2 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you, that concludes this panel.

ADMINISTRATION: Thank you.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We will now turn to public testimony.

And, our next panel will be Lauren Galloway, Gina Michu, Nadia Swanson, and Jamie Powlovich.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Whenever you guys are ready.

LAUREN GALLOWAY: Good, afternoon, my name is

Lauren Galloway, pronouns are she/they, and I am the

Advocacy Coordinator at The Coalition for Homeless

Youth.

Thank you, Chair Stevens, and the rest of the members of The Committee on Youth Services for holding today's hearing on the needs of runaway and homeless youth, as well as the Council's ongoing support for youth experiencing homelessness in New York City.

We will continue to submit longer written

testimony to address the needs of runaway and

homeless youth. And as we have already begun to hear

from the youth voices, uh, at the beginning of the

hearing, the need for legislative change and

Administration accountability when it comes to the

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needs of more funding, bed accessibility, data, and youth led care in order to receive the permanent housing that youth beyond deserve.

I want to lean into the three pieces of legislation being addressed in today's hearing and how we can impact runaway and homeless youth along with providers that are helping to support them.

As we know, if you don't have voice in choice in their needs, then they will not be able to create sustainable futures for them here in New York City and beyond. So, we are going to recommend the following for the three pieces of legislation. But, we look forward to the opportunity to work alongside the Council to meet these needs.

In regards to Introduction 54 of 2022, we thank the Council for your commitment towards ensuring that young people and young adults have access to independent living resources- including financial literacy. While we fully support the intent of this legislation, we do have some concerns about how it will be implemented by DYCD once passed.

So, DYCD recently funded a robust financial literacy programming, that has already been mentioned

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today, at the RHY Drop-in Centers, but yet no funding was awarded to RHY shelters to do the same.

We also believe that the independent living programs often fall short of meeting the actual needs of youth, because they often are under-resourced and not developed specifically to target the needs of the intended population.

Therefore, we recommend that the legislation amended to read that RHY programs "shall provide access to at least two hours of financial literacy education to all program participants." This would allow the residential programs the option to host onsite programming to refer youth to [TIMER CHIMES] the financial literacy programming... Is it okay to keep going? Thank you... happening in the drop-in centers.

We also recommend that language be added to clarify the frequency that these groups must be made available to youth during the annual reporting period.

Regarding Introduction 0976 of 2023, we thank the Council for the commitment to serving and making sure we hear the needs of LGBTQ+ youth, because as we know, this legislation will finally give them more

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opportunity to actually depict how they are being impacted and how that has effects on being unhoused.

And really what we wanted to do is make it better suitable to ensure that these services meet their needs.

However, given that DYCD already reports on this certain metrics regarding in this legislation, Local Law 86 of 201815, and that there are vast differences in the intake and certification processes for DYCD and DHS shelters, we recommend that the legislation amend to remove DYCD from the requirements under Section 1, because there is a centralized intake in the DYCD system. It would be most impossible... It would almost just impossible to accurately depict those numbers of the LGBTQ+ youth and seek serious services for the turned away youth for DYCD programs. And our fear would be that that they would use that data from Local Law 79 to report and populate these reports, which would cause harm, since we believe that Local Law 79 numbers are inadequately collected and reported.

In addition, specifically regarding Section 1(c), as written we believe would lead to DYCD reporting zero. This is because the New York State Runaway and

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Homeless Youth Act of 197817 (RHYA) does not allow
for RHY residential programs to be certified by the
Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) to
"reserve" or exclusively serve sub-populations of
youth, including those that identify as LGBTQ.
Although, RHY programs can "specialize" in serving
LGBTQ youth, as many in New York City do. Again, we

anticipate that if the legislation is not amended,

DYCD would report zero for this section, which we

believe could be harmful, although it would be true

given the legislation language.

And, just lasty, regarding Introduction 0977, we want to thank the commitment towards ensuring that youth and young adults have a transition from one shelter to another. And we just want to echo our support of this and the amendment of Local Law 81, for DYCD drop-in centers.

A real quick thing to note on that is, DHS already agreed to be a part of the Opportunity Starts with a Home Plan, uh, and this would ensure that this actually happens -- it would mirror this Introduction. But, that has not happened yet.

But, again, thank you so much. Please let me know if you have questions, and I look forward to our continued partnership.

JAMIE POWLOVICH: Good afternoon, my name is Jamie Powlovich, I use she/her pronouns, and I am the Executive Director of the Coalition for Homeless Youth. I echo Lauren's thanks to the Council and to you, Chair Stevens, for your commitment to runaway and homeless youth.

I am going to focus my testimony on four pressing issues in the runaway and homeless youth system, many of which you have already covered in your questioning of DYCD, so thank you for that.

The first one, and I know we have touched on it many times throughout today's hearing is the DYCD directive.

I want to thank you for really pushing DYCD to work with providers to clarify what their needs are and to answer their questions. I know at the Preliminary Budget Hearing on March 22nd, DYCD did testify that they had met with the providers on numerous occasions -- I believe they quoted actually more than a dozen, and this is just factually inaccurate. They have only held one meeting with the

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providers to date -- on February 13th. And I am not sure which advocates they have met with, but they have never met with anyone from the Coalition for Homeless Youth regarding this directive -- nor have they responded to any of our emails seeking clarification on behalf of the providers.

We would like to echo the Council's position that was in the Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Response, that we also believe that DYCD needs to rescind this directive. We believe that it is cruel, and we believe that it is unjustified.

And we also believe that now, three months later, as they are still trying to figure out how to make this work, these are things that should have been figured out before they issued the directive -- because, there was no crisis that warranted it being issued when it was issued.

Secondly, and I know I have testified about this many times, so apologies for bringing it up yet again, but we have the CityFHEPS voucher issue, because DSS is refusing to uphold what we believe is the intent of the law in Local Law 170 of 2021.

DYCD young people do not have access to vouchers. I know it is kind of confusing, because we have a lot

of times sensitive dumps of vouchers [TIMER CHIMES] that are happening in the City. But, as of right now, the 50 pilot CityFHEPS vouchers have all been awarded. We actually have 54 that have been awarded to young people in the DYCD system. And the portal for new EHV applications is now closed. So, there is not current access to new housing opportunities for young people who don't already have a voucher in hand.

Just really quickly, I want to echo what the [INAUDIBLE] testified to, and I know that it is in the Council's Budget Response, the important need to maintain the Housing Specialists as well as the Peer Navigator positions, and the Financial Literacy Coach positions.

The one thing I would like to point about the Housing Navigators specially is that DYCD is the only system whose Housing Navigators attached to the Emergency Housing Vouchers are expiring on June 30th.

All other Housing Navigators in the City are being extended into Fiscal Year 2024. And, so, we just don't understand why DYCD's have not been.

And, then, last, and then, really quickly, we just want to thank you for your ongoing advocacy for

advocating for more beds for young adults aged 21 through 24. And we definitely echo the Council's ask for -- at minimum -- 40 additional beds for this population. Thank you

GINA MICHU: Good afternoon, I am Gina Michu, and I use she/they pronouns. I am a Fellow Advocate for the Coalition for Homeless Youth in New York City and a former Youth Action Board Member of NYC.

Thank you to the Youth Services Committee for allowing me to give verbal testimony today to address the needs and issues of runaway and homeless youth in New York City.

Today, I want to talk about meeting the needs of migrant youth. For the past year, New York City has seen a unprecedently number of migrant youth arrive. However, there continues to be little to no coordination by the City to meet their needs.

The City needs to acknowledge and support these new New Yorkers, which also includes meeting the needs of RYH systems. This includes translation services, transportation support for family reunification, legal support for presentation, access to permanent housing, and pathways to employment, and

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policies to support the needs of unaccompanied
minors.

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I have personally visited the Asylum Seeker

Navigation Center in Midtown, and, unfortunately, I

must report that just like the Blueprint: The Road

Forward, unaccompanied minors are not being addressed or serviced.

I want to thank our youth and young adult service providers around the City who have gone above and beyond serving the YYA migrants and for providing a safe space in drop-in centers — and acknowledge the directive to remove sleeping cots that DYCD explicitly recommended, but coincidently ordering DYCD to remove the cots since the influx of asylum seeking youth and young adults arrived.

The Coalition for Homeless Youth supports Access to Representation Act30, which will support migrant youth with legal services.

We are against the renewal of Title 42, which will turn away asylum seekers who are fleeing persecution in their home countries at the US/Mexico border.

We know that migrants [TIMER CHIMES] will continue to arrive, and implementing such polices

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will only harm and delay the immigration system in the US.

Current migrant youth are reporting their experience of lack of work authorization and funds due to supporting their families in their country by sending the majority of their funds made with jobs under the table. We know that immigration policies are creating fear over labor and over representation.

We urge the City to echo the need of immigration lawyers and/or funding lawyers to take immigration courses in order to aid the influx of representation.

Migrant youth and young adults deserve work authorization and a permanent housing solution. I encourage The Committee on Youth Services to help us change the polices that exclude migrant youth and young adults from accessing housing vouchers.

As a former Youth Action Board member, who experienced chronic homelessness in the DHS system due to my social status and loss of work authorization, I can attest that those systems and lack of services create trauma.

Thank you to the small but powerful grassroots team at the Coalition for Homeless Youth who helped me escape my homelessness experience. Together we

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are here today to continue to fight and advocate for the needs of runaway and homeless youth and unaccompanied migrant youth. Thank you.

NADIA SWANSON: Hello my name is Nadia Swanson, I use they/them pronouns, and I am the Director of Technical Assistance and Advocacy at The Ali Forney Center. Thank you to the Committee on Youth Services and Chair Stevens for your continued advocacy for your support of youth of New York.

I am testifying in support of Introduction 0976 and 0977. The needs of LGBTQ+ youth have been categorically underserved across all RHY programs in New York City. The lack of accurate data reports from DHS and DYCD has been a major contributing factor. Time after time the numbers contradict what we all know as providers to be the reality of increased LGBTQ youth in our services. This has now been exacerbated due to the increase of migrant youth, trans rights being stripped across the country, and an overall increase to 51 percent of youth identifying as LGBTQ+.

All of that makes Introduction 0977 equally as important. While DHS is not where we want youth, especially LGBTQ youth to have to go, until there are

enough quick and safe options for stable housing for RHY, it is our duty to minimize the trauma and

4 barriers that exist in the system for those who need

5 it.

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In regards to the other funding issues being discussed today, I would like to state our alignment with the Coalition for Homeless Youths. And I want to focus my testimony on the 21 to 24-year-old beds and the drop-in issues.

And, also, just off script, I want to thank you for your line of questioning and your passion, because, I, like you, share the view that the rule does not make sense. Why are we doing it? And I really appreciate you leading with that today.

When we advocated for raising the DYCD runaway and homeless youth age to 24, it was because of the six plus month wait that exacerbated trauma that our youth, especially our queer and trans youth 21 and over, were dealing with.

Now fast forward five years, and the wait is down to three months, but for the 34 youth currently on AFC's waitlist -- who are over 21 -- who come to us at night, that can feel like a lifetime.

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25 and stay out of homelessness.

Where do you expect them to go for those three months? How bad is their mental health supposed to get before they deserve housing? How much more trauma must they endure before they deserve housing?

We do not want youth to have to rely on drop-in centers for sleeping each night, but without safe, stable housing options they are left with no other choice. [TIMER CHIMES] Without these things, youth will be forced to seek out high risk couch surfing, the subways, and the streets. For trans youth they risk death every night that they are forced out into the streets.

Ultimately, we need more youth-specific permanent supportive housing, but until then it is our duty to meet their immediate need for safety.

There shouldn't even be a debate about this, it is common sense and decency to fund safety for youth that are forced to rely on these systems.

The answer to this problem is right in front of

us. It is now the City's job to listen and to take

the obvious and appropriate action for the safety of

our LGBTQ+ youth. Without this, our youth will not be

able to focus on the necessary next steps to get out

DYCD needs to immediately rescind this directive, fund an adequate increase of at least 40 more youth adult beds, and respond to our request for guidance so that we can provide the best support to youth have rely on our 24 hour drop ins and housing. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: I just want to say, one, thank you guys for all testifying today, and also just a shout-out to Ali Forney, who has been leading the charge and really standing their ground, around, like, we will not do anything that does not support young people and that does not allow them to be safe.

So, I really want to thank them for their courage in standing in their purpose.

And, like I said, I will support and fight with them, because, to me, it is true, I think Jamie said it, there was no cause for this to happen. It was literally a directive out of the blue which makes no sense. So, even when they cite concerns around safety, it just does not make sense. Was there any incident that happened? Like, what happened that is so unsafe? Because, this is not something that just happened because of COVID. Right? Because that was said, but we know that it is not the case, and that this has been going on for a number of years.

And here is the other thing, and I have said this to DYCD directly, the reason they are coming there is because there is a glitch in the system. There is nowhere for these young people to go. And, so, do they want to be there? NO. Do the providers want to have to have them there? NO. But, there are no other options.

And, so, if they are not giving us options, or even giving us support around directives, to me, it just does not make sense. And, it is not okay for them to just say that it is unsafe and they youth need to just figure it out.

Because, like I asked, is it safe for young people to be on trains in the middle of the night?

Is it safe for them to be couch surfing? And we know what happens with this young people. They end up in really bad situations, because there is nowhere for them to go.

So, this is something that I will continue to fight for with you guys, and I will continue to stand with you guys to continue to push forward.

Because, this is heartbreaking to me. I cannot imagine being a young person and having nowhere to

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turn. And, then, people, who are supposed to there to support you, who can -- can't.

And this is also putting our providers in a bad position, because they want to help, but they are literally being told that they cannot help.

So, a special shout-out to Ali Forney, and continue to fight, and I am in this fight with you -- along with my colleagues - because, even when the article came out, everyone jumped into action, and asked what we could do.

So, you not only have me, you have this whole council; you have state electives who are also asking how we can make this stop, because this directive just does not make sense.

I just wanted to ask Jamie a specific question around the CityFHEPS vouchers. And just explain it a little bit more, because I feel like there is a disconnect. Because I was hearing the Administration say that they have all of these vouchers and all of these things that are happening. But, then, you just testified saying that it is not the case.

And, so, could you please clarify and explain it me like I am a five year old? Because I feel like we are missing something.

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JAMIE POWLOVICH: I am going to try. So, I think the first thing that is confusing is that there are two sets of vouchers, and they are very different.

So, there are Emergency Housing Vouchers, which are tenant-based Section 8 vouchers that were issued, well, all across the country, but also to New York City, which were attached to pandemic relief coming from HUD in Washington, D. C.

And, so, New York City as a whole, got a little less than 8,000 of those vouchers. That's it. It's a one-time dump.

And, so, each City agency that was going to be given access to these vouchers, was given an estimated number of vouchers that their department would use.

And for DYCD, it was a huge success -- that we were estimated at 600 vouchers for runaway and homeless youth -- especially, because, at that time, we did not have access to CityFHEPS at all.

But, the issue is with EHV (Emergency Housing Vouchers), is that one, the portal has been closed since early fall. So, if a young person does not already have an application for one of those vouchers, they are not getting an application in.

And what is happening now, because it is a citywide allocation, is that it is a citywide race to lease up.

So, once New York City leases up, I think it is 7,788 -- don't quote me on that, but the number is around there -- the exact number of vouchers. Once we reach that number in leases, they are gone regardless of whether or not DYCD is still stagnate at 300-something leases, or if they are all the way up to 600 leases. We are not guaranteed 600 vouchers.

And, so, for the CityFHEPS issue, we passed a law that we thought was finally going to give youth the access to CityFHEPS, and I will just note that that was after the previous administration lied for many, many years and said we were going to get access to LINC, but we never did. Right?

Then we were told that we would be getting access to CityFHEPS, which also never happened.

So, we passed the law, but DSS is refusing to uphold it. Although, the one thing that everyone can agree on, is that that law will count time in DYCD shelters towards the 90-eligibility, but it still does not allow young people the ability to

administered the voucher in the DYCD system. They would still have to go into DHS, even for a shorter amount of time, to be able to get a voucher.

Outside of that process that we were trying to do... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, wait I just... So...

Because they just testified that they did not have to go to DHS shelters, that that time would count. And, so, you are saying that is not what is happening?

JAMIE POWLOVICH: So, there are 50 CityFHEPS pilot vouchers that are separate from getting categorical eligibility, which is what we were trying to do with the law.

There are now 54 vouchers -- pilot vouchers -- that have been awarded to young people. So, again, unless you are one of those 54 youth that have a CityFHEPS pilot shopping letter, you are not getting one unless one of those 54 youth gives theirs back.

And, so... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Do we know how many DHS has?

JAMIE POWLOVICH: My understanding that it is not a number. There is no cap to see CityFHEPS.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: So, DHS has no cap, so then... I mean, you wouldn't know this, but I am just asking to have it on the record, do you know why they would have a cap on DYCD, then?

JAMIE POWLOVICH: I believe that it has to do with deservingness politics, and them not wanting to share resources across systems, and the historical approach in New York City where they don't count DYCD young people as homeless -- where homelessness equals DHS -- and not someone's actual lived experienced of being unhoused.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you.

JAMIE POWLOVICH: You're welcome.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for this testimony.

Our next panel will be Jonah Dill-D'AscolI (sp?), Jayne Bigelsen, and Jimmy Meagher.

JIMMY MEAGHER: Good afternoon and thank you. My name is Jimmy Meagher, my pronouns are he/him/his, and I am the Policy Director at Safe Horizon, the nation's largest nonprofit victim services organization. We help 250,000 New Yorkers each year who have experienced violence and abuse. And our Streetwork Project provides shelter, showers, hot meals, and so much more to homeless and street-

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involved young people ages 13 to 25, and helps them to find safety and stability.

Thank you, Chair Stevens, for holding this hearing today, as runaway and homeless youth and their needs are too often ignored and dismissed -- even though they are one of our most marginalized populations.

I have submitted my full written testimony, but I would like to emphasize a few points today.

So, first, I would like to emphasize that we all must listen to runaway and homeless youth. When they say that they need something, listen to them. Trust them. They understand their safety, their needs, and their experience better than anyone else. And thank you for modeling that by allowing young people with lived experience to testify first -- before the Administration -- and making the Administration listen.

Second, we believe that the recent 24-hour dropin center "no sleeping" directive issued by DYCD is
inhumane and harmful. The City is hurting runaway
and homeless youth while driving more vulnerable,
unhoused young people out onto the streets overnight.

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And this directive also gets in the way of our ability to build trusting relationships with runaway and homeless youth. So, DYCD must rescind this harmful directive.

Third, The City must make youth categorially eligible for CityFHEPS vouchers and grant runaway and homeless youth equal access to housing resources. We are pleading for the City to stop discriminating against RHY and help them now.

Fourth, the City must maintain funding for vital positions in the Runaway and Homeless Youth system, increase the number of shelter beds for RHY to meet the demand, increase access to long term stable housing, create mental health shelters dedicated to RHY, and meet the needs of migrant of young people -- especially unaccompanied minors.

Lastly, Safe Horizon offers the following feedback on the proposed legislation:

We support Introduction 54, but we are concerned that as it stands, it can lead to unfunded mandates on DYCD programs that don't currently receive funding for Financial Literacy programming and training.

We recommend [TIMER CHIMES]... We recommend funding be provided to RHY residential programs to

COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES

2 mirror the financial literacy programming being
3 funding at drop-in centers.

We support Introduction 976, especially because DHS does not currently track this data. DHS is notoriously unsafe for LGBTQ+ folks, and not tracking data on the number of LGBTQ+ folks in the DHS system allows for DHS to ignore this population and their needs and to discriminate against them.

And, lastly, we support Introduction 977, as we believe that it would be best practice for a staff that already know young people to assist with the intake and assessment process to access DHS shelter.

Thank you

JONAH DILL-D'ASCOLI: Hello, and thank you very much. My name is Jonah Dill-D'Ascoli, I use he/him pronouns, I am actually the Financial Empowerment Coach at Safe Horizon Streetwork. We didn't plan this, otherwise we would have dressed in the same shirts.

I just wanted to speak briefly to the needs for financial literacy at the drop-in centers, and, as you said, across training and educational institutions for all youth and people of all ages.

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We have seen a growing gap between those who understand the system and those who do not -- i.e. seeing COVID in 2020 and how that wealth disparity continues to grow by those who have and those who do not have.

And those most heavily affected by this disparity are heavily weighed in the BIPOC and now low income communities. It is extremely important as part of the long-term housing initiatives that we are putting in place -- in this committee and also as part of Safe Horizon -- to help access and retain... Once the youth have access and retain this housing, we need to make sure that they understand how to use their finances in order to retain that housing in the long term.

Understanding the basics of banking, taxes, credit, et cetera are important in making sure that young people are not making mistakes now that will effect their future selves simply through their lack of access to that financial literacy and that understanding. So, obviously, I highly support this not just for my own job, but also for the fact that I think that is an extremely important piece of longterm legislation. Not to mention that -- just to put

it out there -- Tennessee just passed it statewide, and if we are not better than Tennessee, I don't know who is. So, I am just going to throw that out there for you all.

[LAUGHTER IN CHAMBERS]

JAYNE BIGELSEN: Very good point!

Hello, my name is Jayne Bigelsen, and I am the Vice President of Advocacy at Covenant House New York (CHNY). My pronouns are she/her. Thank you, not only for the opportunity to testify, but just for your amazing advocacy -- the entire Committee.

I wanted to talk a little bit about the migrant crisis. There has been a lot of public discussion about it in general, but little to no attention has paid to the plight of the young adult migrants between the ages of 18 to 24 who have unique developmental needs. I don't know if it is our proximity to Port Authority, but Covenant House has been the entry point to many of these young people to the youth shelter and legal services system. I think the last time that we testified at a City Council hearing, our numbers of newcomer youths have doubled. We are not up to 125. Just for context, in previous years, we had less than 10 undocumented youth. And

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now that some of these young people have been here with us for six to 12 months, we have to look at long term planning, which continues to be immigration but also housing. So, we have one Legal Services

Attorney at Covenant House, and he is now...

UNKNOWN: [INAUDIBLE]

JAYNE BIGELSEN: Yes, he is doing fulltime immigration work. He was not an immigration lawyer before but he is now -- And, thank you, to The Door for mentoring him. But, what it has done is, he cannot take any other legal services cases, so those are all not getting done, or they are being referred out, or taking more time.

The other thing is that they don't have access to housing vouchers -- undocumented youth. Right? So, the immigration and the housing make long term planning for them seem insurmountable. Right? It would be ideal if there could be a housing voucher that actually prioritized homeless youth, particularly undocumented youth -- and of course legal services.

The housing voucher CityFHEPS, I think we all know, we are all on the same page here, it is just illogical, expensive, and traumatic to deny youth

access to stable, safe housing just because they are

[TIMER CHIMES] Almost done...

in a youth system.

But, and ,you know, we worked so hard, as you know, on that bill and we are just shocked by the fact that that is not being followed.

The 21 to 24 year olds, I would say that are a

continuum motion people under 21, will be able to find a bed. But, that is not true for the 21 to 24 year olds. The waiting lists are very long. They're honestly frequently given the choice between to an adult shelter or sleeping on the streets. And our young people have told us time and time again that they do not want to go to adult shelters. So, we need the City to give more beds for that age group.

Finally, the mental health beds were mentioned, that is something that I have been advocating for for a very long time. There are no youth mental health beds in this city at all. And what that means is, we often... There are young people whose needs we just cannot handle. Right? We've got 12 social workers on site. We can handle most mental health needs, but when you are dealing with active suicidality or psychosis, there is no place to send them. Right? So they go to the hospital, who discharges them back

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and forth. We keep them, because there is no safe place to send them, but we cannot meet that level of need. Other cities have dedicated youth mental health beds.

Finally, the last point is the City contracts.

They are short of the true cost of running beds. And who suffers for that? The young people and our frontline staff. I mean, I will just... I will end with the fact that our staff shows up every day, despite the fact they have emotionally draining jobs. They were there every day during the pandemic. They end up with stagnant, low wages which are so far below their heroic work. And that hurts our young people. Right? Because, then their staff leaves, and low retention hurts our young people. Thank you CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you all for being here today. And thank you for your testimony.

I just have couple of questions because... I am happy that Covenant House is here, because as you heard, they talked about this one-time funding that they gave you guys, because you have been leading this work.

Can you talk about what that funding actually has been able to do? And do you believe that this

1	COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES 14.
2	funding will be continued, since you are saying that
3	your numbers have This is not even doubled, this
4	is, like at a 100 percent over capacity at this
	point. So, can you talk about that a little bit,
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JAYNE BIGELSEN: Yes, I mean, we are very grateful to get that \$200,000, and that immediately went to work in funding bilingual staff. We do now have a legal assistant who started last week. Which for this one who was running around, and he... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: I am aware. He was at the last hearing, and he has to get some type of trophy, because... (CROSS-TALK)

JAYNE BIGELSEN: Exactly!

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Because, what he is doing is heroic. He is literally a hero for these young people at this moment.

JAYNE BIGELSEN: For sure! He goes to... weekends, he's going 24/7. He's always working. it is breaking our hearts.

But, so the assistant that DYCD... the money is going to that, and that is extremely helpful. That

JAYNE BIGELSEN: Right.

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CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: about how we are helping each other... (CROSS-TALK)

JAYNE BIGELSEN: Right.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Because, if they are not coming to you, they are going to go there, and if they are not going there, they are going to go to another one. So, that is all that is happening.

JAYNE BIGELSEN: Exactly. So, we need the legal assistant, they need more lawyers. Right? Citywide Justice Center is helping us, which is... What is so nice was to see this... all of us working together. It was really nice. The Door trained David. The Citywide Justice Center is helping us. Safe Horizon... We are all working together, and that is pretty amazing. But... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: But, I am going to push back, because the thing is we should be working together, and I am all about that. However, we need to make sure that... Because, and I say this all the time for the nonprofits, because we are doing this work because we love it, and we love these young people; we often shortchange ourselves for pushing back and for saying when something us unacceptable.

And, so, for me, yes, we should be working

2	together, and we should be collaborating and cross
3	training and all of those things, but that does not
4	mean that it should be at the expense of the work

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JAYNE BIGELSEN: Yes.

that we are doing.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: And, so, that is my issue. Right? Like, if we need these services, the City should be providing support in order for us to provide those services.

And, so we have to do better at that. And, so, like, yes...

JAYNE BIGELSEN: Absolutely, I mean, serious, I am not kidding, 24/7, David is working. I told him a few times that he does not have to take every case. But, then, I go into his office, and the kids are talking about they went through the jungle and saw dead bodies. How do you not take that case?

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yes.

JAYNE BIGELSEN: And for him to only be doing immigration law now, what about our name changes? What about any of our other legal cases?

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Mm-hmm

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1	COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES 145
2	JAYNE BIGELSEN: So, we need help The whole
3	entire system needs more legal services (CROSS-
4	TALK)
5	CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yes, you are drowning.
6	JAYNE BIGELSEN: Yes, we are drowning. We are
7	latterly drowning. We are very grateful. That
8	\$200,000 was a lifeline (CROSS-TALK)
9	CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: No, we are not grateful
10	No, no, no No, I am not quitting. We are not
11	grateful. Because, once again, what did I say? You
12	don't get rewarded for doing your job. And, so,
13	\$250,000 is a drop in the bucket for what you need
14	(CROSS-TALK)
15	JAYNE BIGELSEN: True.
16	CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: to actually do this work.
17	JAYNE BIGELSEN: Yes, and the thing is, we need
18	funding that we know is continuous, so that we can
19	hire permanent staff. Because these cases are going
20	to take years.
21	JIMMY MEAGHER: And I just wanted to add, you make
22	such an excellent point. I am The nonprofit
23	human services sector, when we are advocating for

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Basic...

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funding, we are advocating for.. (CROSS-TALK)

COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES

JIMMY MEAGHER: Rounding errors in the City
Budget, in the State Budget. We are always saying,
can you please give us \$2 million? When other
industries are asking for billions of dollars.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yes.

JIMMY MEAGHER: And our entire city network relies on all of us. Our state relies on us... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: And, then we ask for it, and then they don't pay you guys. You don't need to get me started.

13 JIMMY MEAGHER: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Don't get me started.

JIMMY MEAGHER: Yes, you're preaching to the choir.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: I just had a question for Safe Horizon. Can you talk a little bit about, like, looking at the drop-in centers before this directive was given and what it looked like after. What are you seeing? How does it look? Does it look different than it did before? And do you see a decline in young people actually coming into get those services?

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JIMMY MEAGHER: So, we don't operate one of the 24-hour drop-in centers. We are in solidarity with our sibling organizations in that we see this is deeply impacting.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yes, I am sorry, I was referencing Ali Forney, I'm sorry.

JONAH DILL-D'ASCOLI: I can tell you just from my experiencing from having conversations with our youth. They are definitely being woken up and being told to wake... I mean, we have obviously heard a lot of pushback, and a lot of our sister agencies have very clearly said that they will not wake up kids who happen to fall asleep on a couch for... I mean, there's a war on comfy couches. It seems kind of silly. And a lot of these... But, there have been times when there... at least, I mean, this is hearsay, I have not witnessed it personally, but I have heard of kids being woken up at 2:00 a.m., because they fell asleep while sitting up in a chair. And that seems to me to be a little inhumane. You're kind of tired... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: No, absolutely, it's a 100 percent... Listen, I know for a fact that, uh, there were people who came out to the centers in the middle

COMMITTEE ON YOUTH SERVICES

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of the night to check to make sure that they were not sleeping. So, I am very aware of that, because I got the calls. Because, my providers actually communicate with me.

I believe my colleague has a question?

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Yes, thank you so much for all of the work that you do for our city, and we cannot underscore the Chair's comments enough -- \$200,000 is like a nickel on a \$106 billion dollar City Budget.

JAYNE BIGELSEN: For one year...

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: In one year. It is absurd that resources are an issue.

I just wanted to clarify, is this funding that was done through a special initiative, or was it... just to understand? And was it specifically for legal services for migrant youth?

JAYNE BIGELSEN: Specifically for the minor crisis. We called and said we were drowning and they responded with the \$200,000.

22 COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Got it.

And the 700 waiting list that you noted for The Door, is that for legal services as well, or is that for something else?

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2 JAYNE BIGELSEN: Yes, that is for legal services.

3 We used to refer immigration cases to The Door...

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Sure.

JAYNE BIGELSEN: [INAUDIBLE] David's not immigration cases. But, we cannot put them on a waiting list that size. Because you only have a year to claim asylum, and you have to get your... (CROSS-TALK)

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Yeah...

JAYNE BIGELSEN: [INAUDIBLE] applications before you hit 21. So, we cannot put them on a 700 person waiting list.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: I just have a question.

So, is there... So, are you guys working with MOIA or the HERCS to kind of like help expedite that? Do you guys have a contact person to connect some of that work? Or is it just, like, Hey, guys, you all just need to figure it out?

JAYNE BIGELSEN: We are doing that on our own with the City Bar Justice Center. But, we are not working for [INAUDIBLE] MOIA on that.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: They can't... Yes, MOIA is under water. They can't... Everybody is under water with legal service provision at this point.

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Across the board. Not only for the migrant crisis, but in my district we cannot get enough lawyers just to support the menagerie of complications that city bureaucracy does with people's lives.

JONAH DILL-D'ASCOLI: May I add something just briefly to what she said as well?

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Yes, please.

JONAH DILL-D'ASCOLI: And this is from speaking with the youth [INAUDIBLE] speaking to, and just from the financial side of things. One of the other big issues is that you are on a year waiting list to get into... potentially get your asylum, you are not allowed to work during that year. They get an ITIN that says, yes, you can be here, but you cannot work. What are you supposed to do? We want them... bring us our tired huddled masses yearning to be free, I believe somebody wrote that somewhere on an important piece of something. You know? And what would you do? What are they supposed to do for the next year and a half of their lives while they're waiting around for somebody... It is not their fault that there is a 700 person waiting list. It is not their fault that there is this big struggle and we have backlogged the immigration system. How are we

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2 supposed to be supporting them financially. I mean 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

country."

sit down with them, like, yeah, do want to sit down and do a budget? -- to your point. And, they are, like, "What are you talking about? My budget is please don't drown right now. And, by the way this only is slightly better than what happened to me previously." And that is a really important point, we are also keeping them from being able to be

productive members of society, which they want to do.

11 Every one of them has come to me and said, "I want a 12 I want to work. I want to be part of this

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: And, thank you for that. 14

And I want to circle back to the mental health service provision. I am utterly flabbergasted and disgusted that we don't have mental health beds in the City for young people. I cannot explain it. Talk about a continuance of cruel and unusual punishment in our society, which is supposed to be a civil society at that.

Talk to me a little bit more about what you're seeing on the ground.

JAYNE BIGELSEN: And this has been something we have been saying for I think years now. But, what

will happen is, because I have sat in many case
reviews, there are always one or two youths that
just their service needs due to schizophrenia,
psychosis, suicidality that takes up all of the
staff's time. Right? And we have a psychiatrist on
staff, but it still wasn't enough. They needed 24/7
mental health care. So, we would beg the hospital to
take them, and they would take them for 24 hours.
Not that the hospital is even the right place, but at
least they could keep them safe for a period of time.
But, they would always send them back in 24 hours.
And we would sit there and say, "We are not the right
the place for them," but then we are like, "But, we
can't find anywhere else." So, we are better than
somewhere else. So, we would keep them, but it does
a disservice to them, because we are not meeting
their needs. And it also does a disservice to the
other young people, because our staff is all working
with them when they are having hallucinations in the
middle of the cafeteria.

And maybe something for another point, too, when you call the police... No, I'm sorry, when you call 9-1-1, you get 20 police officers showing up. And that is not helpful. So, we are in those discussions

right now of, we don't know what to do when we have someone who is actively suicidal, because we don't 20 police officers showing up in the building. But, we also don't want this young people to hurt themselves or someone else. So, that is another issue that I would love to look at ,you know, at some point.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: No, we really appreciate that. And definitely we will meet offline and talk a little bit more about what that looks like and how we can start figuring that out. Because, this is a new one for me. So...

JAYNE BIGELSEN: And we are in active conversations about that. Our social workers are.. I was, like, maybe don't call 9-1-1; walk them to your hospital themselves. And, they're, like, that's not safe. So... (CROSS-TALK)

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Yeah.

JAYNE BIGELSEN: Yeah, we are struggling with that right now.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Okay, we will definitely meet offline.

JAYNE BIGELSEN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: Thank you to this panel.

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JAYNE BIGELSEN: Thank you so much. Thank you all.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Yes, thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. This concludes our in-person testimony. If we have inadvertently missed anyone who would like to testify in person, please visit the Sergeant's table and complete a witness slip now.

We will now turn to remote testimony. And our first panel will be A Francis and Stacy Stewart.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

13 COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Nickesha, you may begin.

14 NICKESHA FRANCIS: Thank you.

Good afternoon, and thank you to the Committee for this opportunity to testify.

And, thank you, Chair Althea Stevens of the Committee on Youth Services for your bold leadership and advocacy for our youth.

My name is Nickesha Francis, I am the Policy and Advocacy Manager at Good Shepherd Services. Good Shepherd's, Chelsea Foyer Residential Services, provides supportive housing to young adults in their teens and early twenties who have aged out of the

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Child Welfare system, are homeless, or at risk of homelessness.

As a Runaway Homeless Youth provider, Good

Shepherd supports The Coalition for Homeless Youth

priorities and specifically, I will highlight the

need for youth to access CityFHEPS vouchers, and for

the City to maintain funding for Housing Specialists.

In 2021, Coalition for Homeless Youth providers and youth advocates helped pass legislation that we believed would finally give homeless youth in the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) Runaway and Homeless Youth system -- as well as youth exiting foster care -- access to CityFHEPS vouchers without forcing them to enter the DHS shelter system first.

Unfortunately, this is the not interpretation of the laws that are being upheld by DSS. After the DYCD and ACS CityFHEPS pilot vouchers and one-time allocation of Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV) are exhausted, youth will be forced to enter DHS shelters before they can get vouchers.

Youth experiencing homelessness in the DYCD-funded Runaway Homeless Youth (RHY) programs, as well as youth transitioning out of the Administration for

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Children Services care, must be made categorically eligible for CityFHEPS vouchers without having first to enter Department of Homeless Services shelter system.

This is a critical investment that will support the Administration's initiatives to eradicate homelessness, to prevent people from entering DHS shelters unnecessarily... (CROSS-TALK)

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you, your time has expired...

NICKESHA FRANCIS: and to make access to vouchers easier.

The City should maintain funding for the Housing Specialists at the DYCD-funded drop-in centers that are temporarily funded through federal Emergency Housing Voucher funding which are set to expire at the end of the fiscal year in June 2023.

Since Housing Navigators were funded in the DYCD system in FY21, available data shows that there has been a 350 percent increase in youth exiting homelessness into their own apartments, since their inception. These are amazing outcomes for runaway and homeless youth, and maintaining these positions will ensure runaway and homeless youth continue to

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successfully transition to their own apartments and support the Administration's goal to address the homelessness crisis.

Similarly, in response to the priorities set forth in Opportunity Starts with a Home: New York City's Plan to Prevent and End Youth Homelessness, funding was allocated for 16 full-time Peer Navigator positions across the DYCD-funded drop-in Centers in FY23.

These critical positions provide peer-to-peer support to some of the most vulnerable youth and young adults. If this funding is not maintained, youth with lived experience will lose their jobs, and countless other youth will miss out on the benefit or peer-on-peer support.

We are also calling for more beds for homeless young adults and better coordination by the city to meet the needs of migrant youth.

Thank you

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony. Stacy Stewart, you may begin when the sergeant

starts your clock.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

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STACY STEWART: Good afternoon, and thank you for the opportunity to discuss two bills that aim to make our emergency housing systems safer and easier to navigate for one of our young people.

My name is Stacy Stewart. I am a Licensed Social Worker and the Managing Director of The Door's Runaway and Homeless Youth Services, as well as our for our housing program.

I see firsthand that transitioning from youth shelters to adult housing placements is a bureaucratic abyss that discourages young people who need immediate help.

When youth shelters are full -- as they usually are -- or if young people are over 18, they try to get housed through DHS.

Between a lengthy intake process, delayed response times to referral requests, and a lack of beds, young people can be in temporary shelter for a week or even longer before placement in longer-term placements.

Our young people are suffering as a result, with their biggest needs remaining unmet. Some stay at the temporary shelters which lack trauma-informed services. Others get fed up and try to find somewhere

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2 else to sleep on their own. Either way, they often 3 become despondent and forced into spaces where the social and environmental determinants of health, 4 5 safety, and stability are not addressed. And, out of frustration, they often disengage from drop-in and 6

emergency-care systems altogether, returning to dangerous environments that place them in harm's way. 8

Passing Introduction 977 would ensure that the process between DYCD-funded drop-in centers and DHS is timely and seamless for all our young people while keeping their safety and health in the forefront.

The streamlined process would allot sufficient time for assessing and meeting ongoing care needs -services that The Door provides internally and those provided through external partners.

With more efficiency and transparency, youth can navigate the appropriate assessments for their best housing options without interrupting access to other crucial services they are already engaged in...(CROSS-TALK)

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time is expired. 2.2

STACY STEWART: Thank you for this opportunity.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you for your testimony.

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We have now heard from everyone who was signed up to testify. If we have missed anyone who would like to testify virtually, please use the Zoom Raise Hand Function, and I will call on you in the order in which you raise your hand.

Seeing no one else, I would like to note that written testimony, which will reviewed in full by committee staff, may be submitted to the record for up to 72 hours after the close of this hearing by emailing it to testimony@council.nyc.gov.

And now I will turn back to Chair Stevens for closing statements.

CHAIRPERSON STEVENS: I want to thank all of the providers and young people who testified today. And I just want to reiterate that we have to make sure that when we are thinking about policies and issues, we have to put young people first. Even in today's hearing, there were new things that I found out that we need to be advocating for and pushing to make sure that we get like mental health beds; not understanding why DHS does not have limits, but DYCD does all of these things to not make sense.

I am very much a person who believes that if things do not make sense, we need to change it and

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2	fix it. And, so, I am here to stand with the
3	providers and the young people to ensure that equity
4	is seen and that they are being heard.
5	So, thank you to all who came here today.
6	Thank you for DYCD for testifying and for your
7	hard work, because we often know that the work that
8	you do is not easy either. But, you often just have
9	to implement it. So, thank you to everyone.
10	This hearing is now adjourned.
11	[GAVELING OUT] [GAVEL SOUND]
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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 May 9, 2023