CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION
JOINTLY WITH THE
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS

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B E F O R E: CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA (IMMIGRATION)
CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ (VETERANS)

COUNCIL MEMBERS: CARLOS MENCHACA

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ASSEMBLY MEMBER CATALINA CRUZ AMAURI ESPINAL TOM TORTORICI

MARGARET STOCK
YESENIA MATA
CESAR VARGAS
COCO CULHANE

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3 SGT. BIONDO: Recording to the computer 4 has begun.

rolling and so is the backup. I will start with the opening. Good morning. Welcome to the New York City Council's remote committee hearing on Immigration jointly with the Committee on Veterans. Everyone please turn on your video at this time. Silent all electronic devices. All written testimony can be submitted to testimony@council.nyc.gov. That is testimony@council.nyc.gov. Thank you. Chair Menchaca, we're ready to begin.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Buenos Dias

everyone. Thank you all for joining us. My name is

Carlos Menchaca and I am the Chair of the New York

City Council's Committee on Immigration. We are

joined today by, for the first time ever, the

Committee on Veterans, chaired by my colleague and

friend Council Member Eric Dinowitz. I'd like to

acknowledge the members that are here today. We'll

be acknowledging you throughout the course of the

hearing, but as of now, we are joined by Council

Members Ampry-Samuel, Chin, and Maisel. We are

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I want to give a shoutout to all those who are listening who are veterans and thank you personally for your service. I especially want to thank my brother, Abraham Menchaca who served two tours; one in Iraq and one in Afghanistan, and to all our brothers and sisters and family members who serve. Recognizing immigrant's honorable service in World War Í, Congress changed laws to make it easier for immigrant serving in the military to become naturalized citizens. This included policies such as authorizing immigration officials to naturalize member of the armed forces while they were overseas, and expedited naturalization processes for noncitizens who served honorably in the armed forces after 9-11. The Bush and the Obama Administrations further enhanced these policies making it easier for non-citizens to join the armed forces and for them to receive expedited citizenship for their honorable service. However, the Trump Administration attacked many of these policies, eliminated military naturalization resources and created barriers to prevent expedited citizenship for service members. Unfortunately, some service members were even deported by the same nation they took an oath to

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defend. This is unacceptable, and thankfully, the Biden Administration recently directed USCIS, ICE, and CBP to immediately conduct a review of these barriers and federal legislation was also introduced by Congress to protect non-citizen veterans from deportation. However, much damage has been done, and due to all the barriers that the Trump Administration put into place, there have been significant declines in the number of service members applying for and earning U.S. citizenship through military service. In fact, the Military Times reported a 65 percent decline in May of 2018. Furthermore, the rate of denial of military naturalization applications was significantly higher than the rate of denial for civilian naturalization applications. We owe it to our service members who put their lives on the line to protect our country and our well-being to ensure that they are treated fairly and that they are able to access the benefits that they are entitled to. You know, I look forward to this hearing, from the Administration, they will be testifying today about how we are serving our foreign-born veterans, and what more we can do to ensure that they have the resources they need to access the benefits that they

Dinowitz.

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2 deserve. Now, I am grateful to DVS and MOIA for 3 being present today, and I'm hoping that we hear some 4 commitments about how we can double down utilizing the resources that we have currently and potentially new resources to address these unique needs. Now, I 6 7 want to say thank you to the staff who put this 8 together. They are behind the scenes, and they are doing some incredible work as we wrap up the immigration work. This is not my last hearing, but 10 11 we are in the final stretch, and this committee staff 12 has been incredible working around the clock. 13 Committee Counsel Harbani Ahuja as well as my Chief 14 of Staff Loren Alucero (SP?) and Legislative Director 15 Cesar Vargas (SP?). You're going to hear from him 16 later today as well. He's been pretty central as 17 someone who is part of the armed forces as well. 18 also want to thank the Veterans Committee Staff, 19 Counsel Bianca Vitale (SP?); Paul Stanlus (SP?), 20 Elizabeth Parks (SP?), and with that, I want to hand 21 it over to my co-chair for today, and this is a 2.2 historic moment that we are bringing these two 2.3 committees together, and I can't wait to be joining our ideas and thoughts in this hearing. Chair 24

2	CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Thank you, Chair
3	Menchaca. I'm also looking forward to this hearing,
4	of this very important topic. Well, my name is Eric
5	Dinowitz, Council Member from the Bronx and Chair of
6	the New York City Council's Committee on Veterans.
7	I'd also like to just first recognize other council
8	members who have joined us. Council Member Brooks-
9	Powers, Council Member Dromm, Council Member Moya,
10	Council Member Feliz, and Council Member Vallone. I
11	want to thank you all for joining us at today's
12	hearing with the Committee on Immigration about city
13	services for foreign-born service members, veterans,
14	and military families. I also want to extend a warm
15	welcome to all of the services members, veterans, and
16	military families with us here today. Veteran's Day
17	is fast approaching, and I want to acknowledge that
18	this is a day where we celebrate and honor all of
19	America's veterans for their love of country and
20	willingness to serve for the common good. The
21	commitment of our foreign-born service members
22	represents extraordinary patriotism, and our country
23	should recognize this contribution by offering a
24	clear path to citizenship. The service of immigrants
25	in the United States Military is an honored tradition

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dating back to the Revolutionary War. Foreign-born service members which include naturalized citizens and non-citizens have fought in every major conflict in American History. Hundreds of thousands of immigrants pledged to defend the United States with their lives in the Civil War, both World Wars, the conflicts in Vietnam, Afghanistan and Iraq just to name a few. Over the last century, military service has provided a pathway to American citizenship for more than 760,000 foreign-born service members. long-standing policy allowing immigrants to earn U.S. citizenship through military service has enhanced military readiness and strengthened natural security. In recent years, however, naturalizations of noncitizen service members have decreased significantly. Many non-citizen service members have reported encountered numerous obstacles to naturalizing. While in the service, including prolonged eligibility for certification of military service and the closing of many international field offices that provide immigration assistance to service members abroad. Barriers to naturalization prevents service members and veterans who have honorably served and fought in combat overseas from accessing critical benefits and

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much needed public services. Adding insult to injury, non-citizen veterans can and have been deported by the same nation they took an oath to defend. We have an obligation to care for noncitizen service members and veterans who risked their lives defending this nation and who may continue to live with health conditions because of their time in service. The objective of today's hearing is to examine the issues affecting the continuing ability of immigrants to serve in the U.S. Armed Forces of the United States. It is our duty as a city to help our service members and veterans where and when they need it, especially when they are disadvantaged because of unfair or discriminatory policies. my hope that today's hearing will do exactly that. turn it back to Chair Menchaca.

CHAIR MENCHACA: Thank you, Chair

Dinowitz, and I want to head over to our Committee

Counsel Harbani Ahuja for some procedural items as we move forward.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL HARBANI AHUJA: Thank

you, Chair. My name is Harbani Ahuja, and I'm

Counsel to the Committee on Immigration for the New

York City Council. Before we begin, I want to remind

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everyone that you will be on mute until you are called on to testify, when you will be unmuted by the host, and I will be calling on panelist to testify. Please listen for your name to be called. I will be periodically announcing who the next panelist will be. For everyone testifying today, please note that there may be a few seconds of delay before you are unmuted, and we thank you in advance for your patience. All hearing participants should submit written testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov. today's hearing, the first panelist to give testimony will be representatives from the Administration followed by council member questions, and then members of the public will testify. Council members who have questions for a particular panelist should use the raise hand function in zoom and I will call on you after that panelist has completed their testimony. I will now call on members from the Administration to testify. Testimony will be provided by Amauri Espinal, Assistant Commissioner of Community Affairs at DVS. Additionally, the following representative will be available for answering questions, Tom Tortorici, Director of Legal Initiative at MOIA. Before we begin, I will be

opportunity testify about city services for foreign-2 3 born and veteran families. Immigrants have long 4 enlisted in all branches of the U.S. Military beginning with the Revolutionary War. The foreignborn represented half of all military recruits by the 6 1840s, and 20 percent of the 1.5 million service members in the Union Army during the Civil War. 8 Today, the number of veterans who were born outside the United States stands at approximately 530,000 10 11 representing three percent of all 18.6 million 12 veterans nationwide. During times of peace, non-13 citizen members of the Armed Forces may obtain 14 citizenship after one year of military service. 15 Section 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act 16 authorizes the President to issue executive order, 17 specifying periods of conflict during which foreign-18 born members of the U.S. Military are immediately 19 eligible for U.S. citizenship. Many non-citizens 20 have used the military as an avenue to obtain 21 expedited citizenship, encouraging non-citizen to 2.2 enter the military by offering them expedited 2.3 citizenship, gives the military access through a broader pool of talented service members. With the 24 cost of becoming a U.S. citizen rising, as fees 25

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increased by 83 percent in 2020, naturalization via military service provides an alternate path to citizenship for non-citizens while the military benefits from a range of skills that non-citizens bring. Under the Trump Administration, the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense implemented a series of new policies that have created barriers for non-citizen to gain citizenship via military service. In 2017, these new policies required the DOD to add more background checks for non-citizens and implemented mandatory wait times before the DOD could issue honorable service paperwork that non-citizens must have in order to apply for citizenship. These regulations led to the number of citizenship applications to drop to 1,069 for the first quarter of 2018, down from 3,132 in the last quarter of 2017. Although this policy was ultimately ruled illegal in 2020, it still had tremendous effects on the service members and families who had hopes of accessing the wide array of benefits a U.S. citizenship offers. As a result of the Trump Administration policy, non-citizen service members have been denied their rights and privileges that accompanies citizenship including their right to

2 vote, their right to sponsor non-citizen family 3 members, and the rights to travel with a passport. 4 They also face high risks overseas due to, for instance, lack of access to consular services and 5 protection typically available to citizen 6 7 counterparts. For these reasons, foreign-born 8 veterans across the country face challenges including, but not limited to employment difficulty, housing and security, low educational attainment, and 10 11 cultural isolation. Throughout the city, there is a wide range of services to the foreign-born veteran 12 13 community, and an even more significant number of 14 them to all foreign-born New Yorkers. Although our 15 veteran citizenship status can effect their opportunities when attempting to connect with 16 17 resources, DVS will still engage with and inform any 18 veterans, regardless of their citizenship status, of 19 benefits they may qualify for. For example, if a 20 veteran discloses to DVS that they are illegal permanent resident seeking employment assistance and 21 2.2 housing placement, DVS will engage with the veteran 2.3 and inform them of their eligibility for employment opportunities with veteran preference regardless of 24 citizenship status. While employment is one such 25

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example, DVS stands ready to provide all foreign-born veterans with information about a variety of benefits and services they are entitled to and will support a veteran in obtaining the legal services necessary to securing naturalization if requested. My colleagues at MOIA also play a role in connecting immigrant veterans to the services they need through their Ask MOIA hotline. MOIA serves as a referral point for all immigrant New Yorkers including immigrant veterans in connecting with the services and help that they need. This includes immigration help. city has invested tens of millions of dollars in immigration legal services and the providers that MOIA contracts with through its Action NYC program are capable of serving a wide range of clients including immigrant veterans and their families. We thank you for the opportunity to testify in this matter and look forward to any questions you or other committee members may have.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL HARBANI AHUJA: Thank

you so much for your testimony. I'd like to now turn

it to questions from Chair Menchaca followed by Chair

Dinowitz. Panelist, if you could stay unmuted for

this question and answer, if possible, that would be

So, through our connect platform, we do ask the

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Executive order 65, which has different city agencies

collecting information on the veteran indicator

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question, we are making strides in collecting data from all of our agencies to reflect their specific services. I then, with that veteran status of the veteran themselves or their family members and we're happy to say that we have made some strides with that, and we're looking to having everyone, you know, complete their, their operational changes to make that (inaudible).

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Can you give me an example of one of the strides that you're talking about?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:
So, for instance, you know, basically with, with
having the question of have you or anyone in your
household ever served in the military including the
National Guard or Reserve, we can better refer that
individual or family to appropriate services. There
are special services that exist for those who have
served in the military as well as their family
members, so it would better streamline that
individual of that family being connected to the
appropriate referrals.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Okay, and one service in particular that's really important,

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especially to this city council that has put so much money in something like CUNY Citizenship Now, we have really double downed our efforts in ensuring that if anyone needs a lawyer, veterans or non-veterans, needs a lawyer to help them through the process, getting a green card and becoming a, a citizen, how are you connecting anyone comes to you who presents as, as a veteran or a family member of a veteran and connects them to; how are you connecting them to citizen process services?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:
That's a great question, councilman. So, our Vet
Connect NYC platform, we have an intake process that
we gather as much demographic information as we from
that individual and then we have a number of
different legal service provider within the platform
that specifically deal with immigration law. They
are experienced and have culture competency as well
in addition to providing the services in a number of
different languages. So, we again, we try to make
that, that distinction as far as, you know, what
language or what that specific need is for that
client to make that (inaudible) ultimately with the
outcome of obtaining that citizenship status.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:

So, if we did a scrub of 2017 to present and the

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number was under 10.

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CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Okay. I'm going to come back-to-back again later, and I'm curious about who you're referring them to. So, it sounds like there's four, and potentially under 10 since 2017, you said?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL: 2017, yes.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Who are, who are referring these New Yorkers to?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:

Again, we have a number of different providers within the platform. Some of them include Legal Services

NYC, New York Legal Assistance Group, Urban Justice

Center, Sunnyside Community Services, and then Center for Immigration and Advancement of New Americans,

Inc., and of course, you know, we also, you know, if we have something that a provider may not be able to handle, you know, we connect with MOIA through their, you know, Action NYC line, and then, you know, try to, again, really narrow it down to the needs of that client to get them the best results possible.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: And I'm just trying to pull all these numbers together in real time in my head, and I'm thinking, you said about

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there's over 5,000 New Yorkers who have presented to you as having some kind of immigrant experience and you are only clocking in under 10 in the last, 2017. What does that say about the relationship that the Veteran's Department has, and the city has with our veterans, especially those who are, have some kind of immigrant experience?

Yeah, I mean, certainly from those numbers councilman, it seems that, you know, there may be, you know, lack of awareness, the services that are provided by DVS. So, you know, we've made an effort to, you know, conduct outreach, specifically with the New York City veteran community, military and veteran community survey which we sent out this year. We're trying to better access the needs of the community and really, you know, hope to get those trend analyses to better the community and really look at what the needs are.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: I'm going to ask one last question, and then I'm going to hand it over to my co-chair for questions, and then I'll come back for some deeper dives. Do we know, do you know, if

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2 immigrant veterans are eligible for VA benefits so
3 that they can receive them?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:
Yes. So, they are eligible for VA benefits. In
general, citizen status does not affect that. They
are still eligible mostly based off their discharge
characterization. So, yes, the VA benefits are not
affected by citizenship status.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Okay, so they are eligible to receive those benefits. Okay, I'm going to pause here, and hand it over to my co-chair Dinowitz.

 $\label{eq:assistant} \mbox{ ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:} \\ \mbox{Thank you.}$

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Thank you, cochair. I want to pick up on some of the items that
Chair Menchaca spoke about, starting with the last
one, about VA benefits. It's based off of discharge
characterization, so if you were discharged
honorably, you're entitled to those benefits. Do you
see, in the information and data you have, do you see
a discrepancy between citizen discharge status and
non-citizen discharge status?

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2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL: 3 Excellent question, Chair, there's no discrepancy. 4 I'd say one of the only drawbacks that someone who is a non-citizen would face would be potentially if they are outside of the continental United States. 6 7 may not have VA services or VA facilities near by or 8 readily available, you know, to obtain the services that someone in the United States would have available to them. So, in other words, you know, 10 11 physical location may impact the delivery of 12 services.

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Okay, but based on the information you have, you don't see someone's immigration status as impacting how they were discharged from the military?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:
No, no. It doesn't have any impact on that.

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Okay, well, that's good to hear. I want to go back to, again, some of the things that Chair Menchaca touched on. The legal services available, I just want to get a little clarity on this. You said these were available through MOIA, but very often people dealing with issues involving, you know, veterans in the armed

first-time member of that senior center. Is that how

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it works?

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:

So basically, the veteran indicator question allows other city agencies to ask that individual rather they or anyone in their household has served in the military, including the National Guard and Reserve.

So, in that instance, if there is a service that can be provided based on, let's say, for a senior veteran, they may be entitled to certain compensation or pension benefits through the US (crosstalk).

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Yeah, so what I'm asking is for you to paint me a picture. When does someone fill out this intake form; any time they interact with a city agency?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:

So, it should be any time that they interact, when a member of the public comes in and fills out an intake form, coming into a city agency, yes.

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: So, if I'm an order adult, my first time, I'm going to RAIN Senior Center that's in my district, I fill out an intake form, right? What if I'm already a member of that center? Right, if the Executive Order only commenced in March of this year, if I'm already a member of that center, then I'm not filling out the form again, right? This

far as going back and looking at previous clients who

have come into the respective centers or their

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offices, and you know, DVS is always trying to keep open relationships with our sister city agencies to see how we can further assist them in gathering that data. I don't know if my colleague, Tom Tortorici would like to add on to that.

TOM TORTORICI: Sure. For direct city services, we would assume that any person the agency interacts with, whether presently or in the past, you know, in the course of their work, they would pose this question.

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: I'm sorry. Can you say that again?

TOM TORTORICI: Yeah, so for our city agencies interacting with the public providing direct services to the public, they would pose this question of anyone they interact with going forward following the EO.

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Yeah, I guess what I'm getting at is that I would just encourage; because it's that key phrase, going forward, and that's so important, but it's also important to look back because I think this Executive Order is an acknowledgement that we have not identified all our veterans and veteran families and so I would

status, I'm apologize. I will tell you that

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particularly after the Trump Administration, it's often been very hard for some of our immigrant neighbors to say that. A lot of them are very scared, honestly to say that, and so is there any sort of personal outreach you're doing, any, not assuming one way or the other, but when you interact with a veteran, just informing them of the benefits and rights that they have regardless of how they self-identify, is that a practice that you're engaging in?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:

Yes, so excellent question again, Chair. It's obviously, we understand it's difficult for anyone to divulge their citizenship status, and again, I'll go back to releasing that veteran and military community survey, you know, we made it very clear that the response would be anonymous and kept confidential, and we're just really trying to dig in deep into the community to see what their needs are. If someone does call or submit an assistance request online, the same confidentiality is assured through us as well as through our legal providers who will assist them in the future.

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CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Okay, and it's, I know one of my questions is centered on this sort of communication and trust, but it's, you know, an incredible thing to serve your country especially if you're foreign-born, and that there are, I think some 5,400 citizens and was it four or six this year? ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL: It was four this year. CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Four this year have

availed themselves of the robust services that our city provides in acquiring citizenship. I think it speaks to the need to continuing to build that trust and build that communication of what DVS provides. I want to acknowledge the presence of Council Member Eugene. Council Member Eugene has joined us. I'll give it back to Chair Menchaca for now for some follow up.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Yeah, thank you, and before I do some follow up, are there any members, and I'll hand it over to Harbani to see if there are any other members who have questions from the committee.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL HARBANI AHUJA: Thank you, Chair. I see that Council Member Chin has her

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2 hand raise. As a reminder, if there are any other

3 council members that have questions, please use the

4 Zoom raise hand function, and we'll call in you in

5 | the order in which you have raised your hand. I'll

6 turn it to Council Member Chin for questions.

SGT. BIONDO: Starting time.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARGARET CHIN: Thank you.

9 Thank you to the Co-Chair for this hearing.

Assistant Commissioner, you know, city council, we

11 | pushed to set up the Department of Veteran Affairs in

12 New York City because we see how important it is that

13 (<u>inaudible</u>) and make sure they know what their rights

14 are. So, my question is that, you know, the number

15 | they give you of this year is only four. So,

16 | relating outreach, like how are we letting the

17 | veterans, and especially the immigrant community know

18 | about services that are available to the people who

19 | have served this country. So, it comes back to the

20 | question I raise constantly is that how are we

21 utilizing local media, local organization, ethnic

22 | media; I mean, those are the resources that are

23 | available to us and to let the larger community know

24 | that it's available, and then they can inform their

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family members or their relative. So, is your department utilizing that resource?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL: appreciate the question, Council Member Chin, and yes. So, DVS, you know, obviously through the pandemic, we had to shift more to digital outreach, but we do express our services during our veteran's advisory board meeting that happen on a quarterly basis. You know, we do have meeting with various community boards throughout the city. We do communicate all of our services including legal services throughout our weekly DVS newsletter. We collaborate with CUNY, veterans on campus and hold various meetings with them, and again, I'll go back to the community survey which we're really trying to get that information directly from our constituents and are really trying to figure out what their needs are and if there are existing needs to, you know, further expand on our legal immigration services. So, we're doing, you know, outreach within various tools; we're on social media and Facebook and Instagram, Twitter, and you know ... (crosstalk).

COUNCIL MEMBER MARGARET CHIN: But are

you, are you (inaudible). Are you (inaudible)?

What's that noise? Okay. What I'm also talking		
about is the local, ethnic media. Like do you		
publicize your resources in those newspapers. It's a		
lot of the immigrants, you know, their family member,		
they still rely on these local ethnic newspapers and		
radio stations. You know, do you get yourself		
invited to some of their TV stations to really talk		
about services that are available to our veterans?		
That's what I'm saying, like these resources are		
available and we need to utilize them and I know that		
the mayor had an Executive Order asking every city		
agency to put a certain amount of budget to advertise		
in ethnic local media so are you also doing that		
cause that is such a great resource to at least get		
the information out to the larger immigrant		
community?		

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:

Yeah, that was an excellent question again. So, we are, again councilwoman, we're in the local communities, you know, we'd be willing to get support from the council on these ethnic media sources. As always, we're trying to improve our reach throughout the community. I'm more than willing to, you know,

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seeks services that the city provides, and immigrant veterans are among that number of small subsets. The 5,400 non-citizen military personnel in New York City, that number comes from the ACS 2019 data and includes active duty and veterans. So, it's likely that the number of immigrant veterans is smaller than that number. So, through various ... (crosstalk).

SGT. BIONDO: Time expired.

COUNCIL MEMBER MARGARET CHIN: Oh, finish your answer.

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Yes, please continue.

efforts are broad; however, there are things that we can do for DVS and their effort to conduct direct outreach to veterans. For example, the USCIS lists in country order, the countries from which veterans naturalizing come, and so we could assist them in crafting targeted outreach, but the Naturalization and Immigration Legal Services invested in by the city at the tune of millions of dollars, tens of millions of dollars over the course of the past years, are available to all immigrant New Yorkers, among them veterans, and we do believe that veterans

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deserve direct outreach as well as special services
and are here to support that effort however possible.

mean that's MOIA, you have all the media contact, you know the country, you know which community with the ethnic media you would reach out to. I just want to see like a list of, you know, radio program that you're on and network, you know, the cable TV, the newspaper that you put stories in, you know, even just stories about how immigrant veterans got service, and this is how the community knows about it, then they can do the referral to their family members and friends. That's what I'm asking for, you know, so I hope that we can, you know, really get that out there so that more people will know about what's available to help them. Thank you. Thank you, Co-Chair.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL: Sure.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Thank you,

Council Member Chin, and I just want to say thank you

Council Member and Chair of the Asian Committee. I'm

reminded of the hearing that you held focused on

senior veterans, and I feel like it's the same

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conversation we keep having over and over and over again with the city agencies and especially thinking about now, MOIA and what they're not doing to really ensure that all these specific populations that we have relationships to like veterans through Veterans Department that yeah, the council created because we know that kind of engagement is necessary and important, that this is not happening, that you're getting, you're getting recommendations from council members about how to do this, and this is consistent and it is a small population, but I believe, and I think this what we're trying to get to the bottom of, whether the current knowable population is truly the total population and the (inaudible) is being placed on the community to connect to city, and this is, time and time again, every agency that we keep having conversations around, it's like we're waiting for community members to join us, when it should be the other way around, and so Council Member Chin's comments and recommendations are good, but they come all the time, and this is how we direct you, and so, I'm just frustrated right now just listening to this back and forth in a big way, and so maybe what I can do is ask MOIA, how are you creating the strategies

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that are built out of outcomes with the Department of Veteran Services and do you have; does that exist right now? Are you really looking at numbers about whose out there, and how you're moving them through a legal process for a green card and ultimate citizenship? Does that exist, and maybe this is to

Tom or anybody else at MOIA whose on the call.

TOM TORTORICI: Sure. We believe very strongly in providing veterans with the services they need including naturalization services, and we'll continue to work with DVS in order to ensure that they do receive them and that they know about them.

not what I'm asking. I'm not asking about belief because you could believe it or not. I'm not interested on your belief. I'm interested in the outcomes and the strategies that you have; you're building in and that you're holding yourself accountable to. Does that exist?

TOM TORTORICI: No. We currently do not ask our contracted immigration legal service partners to report veteran's data to use at MOIA. It has not historically been amongst the data that is reported. However, as part of a comprehensive legal consult, a

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provider will collect that information in order to make an assessment, an evaluation of the eligibility status of the individual to naturalize or avail themselves with some other benefit. So, we have not historically captured that data, therefore, can't speak to outcomes; however, I have had a number of conversations anecdotally with partners with respect to the numbers they see and its similar to what my colleague at DVS has explained. (Inaudible) indicated that over the past 20 years, only a small handful, less than 10 veterans have sought naturalization through their service. They indicated that the most military personnel seek naturalization (inaudible) military while they are serving and so, so, we will continue to work with DVS and our partners in order to ensure that veterans specifically receive outreach and are aware of services.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Okay, I'm going to pull pieces of that, and I just want to pause really quick. Are there any other members that have questions before I keep going?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL HARBANI AHUJA: At this time, we're not seeing any hands. I will just remind

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again council members if anyone has questions, please use the Zoom raise hand function. For now, I'll turn it back to you, Chair.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Thank you, thank you Harbani, and okay, let's take the data collection, so you're not collecting data, so we don't even know how we're doing at this point. We're taking veterans into consideration. I understand that there's a larger push for legal services across. So, I get the catch all. That's not working clearly, and so does MOIA have any data through Action NYC as was mentioned earlier by the Assistant Commissioner on how many vets and military members have been served through Action NYC? Now, that's a very specific Action NYC. There are a lot of other legal services, but I'm just trying to focus on Action NYC.

TOM TORTORICI: No, Chair Menchaca. We have not gathered that information.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Got it. It's really nowhere across, across the; now, I think the other question really is kind of thinking through what happened if someone made contact as a veteran; and then I'm kind of shifting over to DVS, and presented as an LPR, legal permanent resident, and

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whether not that automatically connects them to legal services so they can move through the process. Is that something that's automatic? I just want to get a since about your relationship as I'm understanding is we have to wait for them present themselves and identify themselves as, is there an automatic connection to legal services for citizenship?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:

So, should we communicate with any veteran who does present with that need, council member? We would again, perform an assessment and refer them to anyone of the providers within the platform as well as giving them the toll free number for CIS, you know, for military service member, you know, to get extradited citizenship process, you know, with some of the benefits of shorter residency requirements, no stated residence, and then the waved application fees as well. So, they would have the option to either be referred to the service providers or directly call CIS and, you know, get the information themselves and we help them do that on the platform.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Okay, so I get the process. I guess the question I, because I think what I'm hearing you say is that if they present with

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the need. So, not only do they have to say hey, I'm a legal permanent resident, I'm an LPR, I'm a veteran, I'm an LPR, but they also have to say to you, I need some legal services here, so can you help me walk through the process, and then you do an assessment. Is that how it works? You have to present the need?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:

Yes, councilman. Theirs is a; yes, we have to get a general sense of what that (<u>inaudible</u>) with whether it be legal services, employment, housing, etc., we do have to narrow that down to a specific category.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Okay, and I guess the flag here is that someone, it's like all these barriers that we're trying to identify for your all, and expose so that we can solve the issue, we want to do that with you. It's just a lot of passion behind these. So, thank you for bearing with us here, but sometimes New Yorkers might not even know that they are eligible. There's some issues with knowledge.

Maybe it's a family member. The 5,000 veterans have family members that are eligible. So, this number explodes, and there might be a need for this that might not even be fully known, and so there's so much

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ownness of the New Yorker and I think that's what
we're trying to expose here. Is that understood?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL: Absolutely, and I'll say, you know, councilman, that that is a challenge for veterans with respect all benefits as far as them not knowing that they may qualify. Some service members aren't even aware that they qualify as being a veteran because either they went out in combat zone or didn't serve during a certain era, so it's a challenge that DVS faces on a daily basis and you know, we're always striving to hit each of those touchpoints, you know, and really educate and information our, our constituency to, you know, be informed and apply to those benefits even if they may not be eligible for them (inaudible), but especially with the Road to Citizenship status, we definitely make every effort to not only point them in the right direction, but inform that hey, these services do exist and we're here to, you know, to help you with that process.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: And I think ...

(crosstalk) larger point is that we're not even doing that in ethnic media sometimes and there are a lot of gaps to that outreach and that your original strategy

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is potentially not enough. It's not adequate, and
so, let's move over to the data collection because I
think this is something that the Committee on
Immigration has been thinking a lot about, and we've
passed some bills in the last eight years protecting
data collection and so, especially when looking at
immigration status. Can you clarify; and this is
maybe from MOIA or for DVS, can you clarify how this
practice of collecting data interacts with Local Law
247 of 2017 which regulates the collection and the
retention and the disclosure of personal identifying
information including immigration status?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:

So, I guess I'll begin and then turn it over to Tom,

but councilman, again, we have a certain number of

questions that we ask, and then other questions may

be asked based off that algorithm. Again, we

guarantee confidentiality and that's disclosed during

our conversation with our staff as well as any of the

providers which we make referrals to. Tom, I don't

know if you want to expand on what MOIA practices.

TOM TORTORICI: All personally identifying information collected by our immigration legal service contracted partners is protected and

protected.

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CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: And that's just in your contracts, so that's legal services contracts through this Vet Connect, and I just got online and I looked at the Vet Connect portal. Is that something that falls under the local law?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:

Yes, council member, so Vet Connect is a platform

that is contracted out by DVS and so they offer, you

know, all of those confidentiality that comes along

with case management referrals etc., so yes, they are

contracted by us and fall under those regulations.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Okay. I think there's a discrepancy then. If Local Law 247 dictates the collection of data, I think there might be some issues there, and I don't know if MOIA is picking that up right in terms of how we're asking

veterans for legal status, and at what point that
happens and gets collected and then something happens
on the legal services side, so I just want to flag
that as something that's real, especially since there
are many mixed status families that have a potential
LPR and then a, and undocumented family members, and
so these are all part of the Local Law. What we're
trying to do is protect, which makes it difficult,
right, so if we can't ask people their immigration
status, how do we know how to engage, and what does
that engagement look like, and I think this is all
about; this is something that Chair Dinowitz
mentioned many times about trust and relationship.
What is our relationship to our veterans and our
city, and I think we're trying to expose these weak
components of our current strategy and outcomes.
Tom, did you have a point or a question?

TOM TORTORICI: No, thank you.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: So, I'm going to come back to that after the hearing. I want to pause here really quick before I keep going on questions and Chair Dinowitz, I don't know if you have any follow ups.

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Yeah, just a few
follow ups. I mean, I think the way Chair Menchaca
that you articulated it was very appropriate trying
to break down the barriers, and I think Council
Member Chin gave one great example of ethnic media.
I don't know about anyone here, but I've seen lots of
advertisements on TV, on Hulu regarding vaccinations.
I mean, the city does this. The city does
advertisement on TV for vaccination, for information
about schools. So, this is something that the city
has experience with. I used to question, have you
considered taking out advertisements on Hulu, on
Youtube, on Facebook to inform the public of these
services, of the great services that you clearly
provide to help break down those barriers?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:

Sure, that's an excellent point, Chair, and you know,
we can certainly discuss that internally and with our
communications team here to further expand our
outreach and really pinpoint those in each community.

So, we're always willing to expand our reach. Tom, I
don't know if you'd like to answer that as well?

TOM TORTORICI: Only that we look forward to supporting you and providing not only guidance and

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information, but relationships and various other, you know, supports to make sure that that happens. We really strongly (inaudible).

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Okay, so I mean it's; all right, it's not happening. You know, we have, and again, just as I feel as though I am kind of copying Chair Menchaca which is okay, a smart guy, it's a little, you know, we're here to help, were here to work together, but it's also a little weird that, kind of we're the ones providing, you know, this information. You know, we have thousands and thousands and thousands of New Yorkers are going to get vaccinated, and there's questions that the New York City form asks. Is veteran status one of those questions?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:

I'm sorry, councilman, you're saying in a particular

form if that's the question that's asked?

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Well, New York City has a; and correct me if I'm wrong, but New York City has a form that's filled out and asks you things like your name, date of birth, you know, have you had XYZ? Do you identify has Hispanic, Latino, or Latina.

What sex were you assigned at birth? How do you

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- 2 | identify your gender? It asks about disabilities.
- 3 Have you worked with the health department, I guess
- 4 to add that, that veteran question. There's a lot of
- 5 people getting vaccinated. It will be a great, it
- 6 would have been, I guess, a great opportunity to get
- 7 | that information that you so desperately need.
 - ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:
- 9 Sure. Excellent question, Chair. So, we have
- 10 partnered with PEU to ask that question, again, have
- 11 | you or anyone in your household ever served in the
- 12 military including the National Guard, Reserve ...
- 13 (crosstalk).
- 14 CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: I'm sorry, I just
- 15 missed you, you partnered with who?
- 16 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:
- 17 | With PEU, Public Engagement Unit from the mayor's
- 18 office, so we coordinated with them to add that
- 19 question for individuals who are seeking health
- 20 | insurance coverage, and so we're getting information
- 21 | from the Public Engagement Unit and then referring
- 22 them if they do qualify, and are willing to receive
- 23 | health coverage at the VA, connect them there, and if
- 24 | they're otherwise not eligible for VA services, to

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:

That's an excellent council member. It's something

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that we'll definitely, you know, want to explore and see if, you know, we can rate that a reality.

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: And I would highly recommend making it a priority because people are, you know, the mandate for city workers has just begun. At some point, we may have a mandate for students whose families may have served in the military and I think, as people, by the way, everyone should get vaccinated, but as New York City is taking in more of this information, this is an incredible opportunity to do exactly what I think DVS wants. The purpose of the Executive Order 65 is, this is an incredible opportunity. It's a form that people are filling out, and just ask that one question, would give us a lot of information and then allow us in your conversations to ask about, you know, if you need help with immigration services. My other question is sort of your, I mean, this comes up all the time, but your relationship with the Federal Government and the Federal Veterans Affairs. coordination is there specifically as these, I guess, these centers are closing to help immigrant veterans, what interactions do you have with the Federal Government, you know, among other things besides

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identifying the veterans to let them know that DVS,

New York City is a safe place and a home for our

foreign-born veterans and that we can help them. We

5 can help them navigate the complex system?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:

So, I know that DVS has had a couple of conversation with CNIS to let them know that, you know, (inaudible) that we are serving as veterans, and you know, to let them know that we're always willing to make referrals their way as well as having them keep us updated on any updated laws or policies that may affect an individual's getting their status. You know as well as working with MOIA as a main city agency that deals with immigration, we also get a strong base and as Council Member Menchaca mentioned, we don't know what we don't know. So, we're always trying to get that information, building those relationships, and it takes time, but we feel that we're trying to make strides in getting to a place where the veteran community would have that trust (inaudible) their citizenship status once we get in that path towards that goal.

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: I guess my next question is for MOIA. A few months ago, I think, if

2	any of the other council members can help me out on
3	the details, but we passed a charter revision to
4	establish an Office of Ethnic Media which would spend
5	half of their outreach efforts on, outreach funds on,
6	you know, specific target groups, ethnic groups,
7	specific geographic locations. Is that established
8	under MOIA? Is it another agency in city government?
9	Has there been any talk among your agencies about
10	this bill that was enacted, I think it was May, but
11	has there been any discussion about that?
12	TOM TORTORICI: Not involving me so far;
13	however, I will get back with my colleagues and
14	return to the conversation.
15	CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Okay.
16	TOM TORTORICI: I'll follow up after the
17	hearing.

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Thank you, thank you, (<u>inaudible</u>) you haven't heard anything about this?

MALE VOICE: I have not councilman. I can certainly again, do some research, get with my colleagues, and have a response for you at a later time.

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Menchaca.

2 CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Okay, thank you, 3 thank you very much. I'll turn it back to Chair

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Yep, thank you, thank you, Chair Dinowitz, and I think what I'd like to do. I think we've kind of uncovered a lot of weak links between the, not just MOIA as the kind of driving force of immigrants across every city agency, but even how we're connecting to immigrants in the veteran's world. We have a great panel, and I want to ask that we keep MOIA and DVS on, and is that something that you can do. I know that your Commissioners are not here and we haven't mentioned that, but it's always a disappointment when the Commissioners who are at the helm of these agencies are not here to listen to public and to members of the councils, that clearly have great ideas about how you can do things better, and so that's always a disappointment, but it's really great that you're here engaging with us. Can you stay and listen to the panels that we've constructed throughout the rest of the time? Is that ... (crosstalk).

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:
Absolutely, yes. I can do that.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Beautiful. We're
going to hear from some really great folks that I
think can offer not only their own ideas through
testimony, but potentially some new strategies that
we can employ together, and especially if you need
more resources to get these things done, and that's
where the council comes. We have the power of the
budget and that's why it's important for you all to
engage with us. So, let's do that. Let's get our
next panel up and going. I know we are joined by
Assembly Member Catalina Cruz who is no stranger to
the city council, was the backbone of so much of what
we did here at the city council on Immigration
Committee and supporting the speaker, so we're just
really happy to have her and others join us. So,
I'll hand it over back to Committee Counsel, and then
periodically throughout the hearing, I will ensure
that we recognized DVS Assistant Commissioner Espinal
and Tom over at MOIA. Thank you for keeping your
cameras and being engaged.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:
Thank you council member.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Thank you.

2 COMMITTEE COUNSEL HARBANI AHUJA: Thank 3 you, Chairs. At this time, we've concluded 4 Administration testimony and I do thank this panel for their testimony, and will now be moving onto public testimony. I'd like to remind everyone that 6 we will be calling on individuals one by one to 7 8 testify and each panelist will be given three minutes to speak. For panelist, after I call your name, a member of our staff will unmute you. There may be a 10 11 few seconds of delay before you are unmuted and we 12 thank you in advance for your patience. Please wait 13 a brief moment for the Sergeant at Arms to announce that you may begin before starting your testimony. 14 15 Council members who have questions for a particular 16 panelist should use their raise hand function in Zoom 17 and I will call on you after the panel has completed 18 their testimony in the order in which you have raised 19 I would like to now welcome our first your hands. 20 panel to testify. In order, I'll be calling on 21 retired Lieutenant Colonel Margaret Stock followed by Assembly Member Catalina Cruz, followed Yesenia Mata, 2.2 2.3 followed Coco Culhane, followed Cesar Vargas. Margaret Stock, you may begin your testimony when you 24 25 are ready.

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2 SGT. AT ARMS: Time starts now.

MARGARET STOCK: Thank you. I'm in an airport, so I apologize for the mask wearing, but I'm complying with the Federal mandate, and trying to stay healthy.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: (Crosstalk) thank you, Margaret.

MARGARET STOCK: So, anyway, I'm retired Lieutenant Colonel Margaret Stock. I'm a Military Police Officer in the Army Reserve and I was fortunate enough in 2009 to spearhead an immigrant recruiting program centered in New York City. It was called the Military Accessions Vital to the National Interest Program and the Army chose New York City to start this recruiting program because New York City has an incredibly diverse population with highly educated immigrants who were very eager to join the United States Army. In fact, they were so eager that they were often camping out at Fort Hamilton quite anxious to earn their citizenship through military service. Unfortunately, that great success story became a negative story approximately four or five years ago when the Trump Administration decided that it no longer wanted to recruit immigrants for the

2 military and it no longer viewed them as an asset, but rather some kind of national security threat and 3 4 also decided to obstruct their pathways to citizenship, and so today, we're still dealing with the fall out from that change in policy, and today, 6 7 it's actually very, very difficult for many immigrants joining the military to get their 8 citizenship, and they're leaving service now often without their citizenship. I heard a little bit 10 11 earlier that you're having a hard time counting these I will tell you there's a lot of them in the 12 13 New York area because they're my clients, and I have at least more than 10 clients who are immigrant 14 15 veterans right now who are not able to get their 16 citizenship and are fighting with the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense in 17 18 order to try to get their citizenship. It's very important for many of them to get their citizenship 19 20 because they also have family members in the New York 21 area who are undocumented. I recently, I was able to get a young man in New York City his citizenship and 2.2 he turned around and promptly filed petitions for his 2.3 mother and his father. His mother's case was quickly 24 granted, his father, we're still waiting on, but it's 25

not just one person that's affect when an immigrant
leaves the military. It's the whole family that's
potentially affected, and there are military benefits
programs that impact the families, but in order to
access many of them, the military member or veteran
has to get citizenship first, and that process now is
not as easy as it used to be. It used to be sort of
a success story under the Bush and Obama
Administrations, and then under the Trump
Administration, it turned into a destruction
situation where people were no longer being allowed
to apply for citizenship and their pathways were just
barred and they were viewed as a big security threat.
So, I know I have a limited amount of time to discuss
this, and I'm happy to take your questions, but I do
think that if you're interested in trying to get a
count on the number of immigrants, the best source
would probably to pull immigration lawyers and
immigration service providers in the New York City
area and get them to give you a heads count, because
I don't think you're going to, you're not going to
get it from the Department of Homeland Security.
They don't track people.

like Cesar, who will testify a little while later, I

am also a former Dreamer. I grew up undocumented and

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the issues of our immigrant community are at the core of everything I do each and every day. Now, I heard a little bit of the testimony from earlier and thank you to, I missed her titles, so I don't want to not give it to her, but Margaret, thank you for what you said. You know, I think the fact that our government is sitting here and saying we can't count folks is a I ran into the same issue when I was trying to figure out statewide in order to testify here today, how many immigrant veterans we have, and I think it's not just about immigrant veterans because we are forgetting about the families. The families of the folks who have given their life, their sacrifice, their heart, their soul, their everything for this country. We got to make sure that we're counting them as well. I have a bill at the State Legislature that looks to deal with exactly what Assistant Commissioner Espinal is saying is an issue which is the outreach, the ability to actually get this information to folks because if we have programs at the state level, at the city level, and at the federal level that could in fact benefit the folks who have given everything for all of us to be here today, then we got to do better by them. We are

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failing our immigrant communities, we are failing our veteran communities, and we can do better. Sergeant Jimenez Act is named after a son of Corona Queens who passed away after he was captured in the Iraq war. He was missing for two years and during those two years, his wife was actually fighting against her deportation. If it wasn't for a parole in place that had been put into the books around that time with the Federal Government, she would have been deported to the Dominican Republic or she would have been sent to the Dominican Republic to await her fate, and there are many, many benefits that are available to our immigrant veterans, but the fact that they don't know it exists, that failure is on That failure is on the fact that we don't have a Commissioner today and I got to tell you, Chairman Menchaca, the failure results on our own colleagues who are not here today. I only see two council members joining. I heard there was one earlier, but the fact that there aren't more, that tells us a lot about the respect that our immigrant veterans and their families are getting from folk. I expect better from our city colleagues. I expect better from my state colleagues, and I hope that we actually pass

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this Bill unanimously with full partisan support in the State Assembly, and I hope that we get to pass it unanimously in the Senate next year, and what it will do is create a division within the Office of Veteran Affairs that will be completely dedicated to do an outreach to immigrant communities, the veteran immigrant communities to let them know about the resources; everything from how to apply for citizenship because as we heard from Margaret, it has become extremely difficult to how to help their own families if they're going through immigration issues, how to get a lawyer to defend deportation, all of those things that if their hard enough for an immigrant, can you imagine for a veteran whose spending half their life in another place fighting our country to make sure we have the rights that we get to have today, and we can't even do that for We got to do better, and so my call is for our city council to do the same. Perhaps we should be creating the same program, a program, or, or at least dedicate a staffer or two to do the outreach to immigrant veterans. We got to do better by them. You know, Cesar, who will testify later, and I don't want to steal his piece of it, but he and I have had

numerous conversations about how difficult it was for
him to become a citizen. If you want to give your
life, your time, your dedication to this country, why
are we not repaying that sacrifice, not only of the
veteran, but of their family with that same respect,
the same level of commitment, and so, we got to do
better. I'm sorry, Assistant Commissioner, but the
fact that we can show up here with no data, the fact
that we can show up here, no offense to you because
I've been a staffer too, but to have the actual
Commissioners here today, tells us a lot about the
place in the food line, if you will, or in the
pyramid of power that our immigrant veterans have,
and we have to do better by them. Thank you for
inviting me. I look forward to working with all of
your to do better by our veteran immigrants. We
can't on the one hand tell them to do more for our
country, and when they actually do, this is what we
do to them. Thank you, and I look forward to working
with you all.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL HARBANI AHUJA: Thank
you so much for your testimony. I'd like to now
welcome Yesenia Mata to testify. You may begin when
you are ready.

2 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

3 YESENIA MATA: Good morning Chairs 4 Menchaca and Dinowitz. My name is Yesenia Mata. am the Executive Director of La Colmena, Immigrant Rights Organization that supports day laborers and 6 domestic workers. I am also a Military Police 7 8 Specialist in the United States Army Reserve. you, Chairs Menchaca and Dinowitz for holding this critical hearing on this issue that often is 10 11 forgotten in the broader conversation of military I would like to focus my testimony on 12 service. 13 immigrant military families. When a service member 14 is on duty for their country, it is the entire family 15 that bears the weight of military service. 16 Deployments are often felt by the entire family, 17 mother, spouses, children. When a soldier makes the 18 ultimate sacrifice, the entire family feels the loss, 19 and when someone is in a military family, either the 20 soldier, the sibling, or spouse as an immigrant, the 21 entire family goes through the insecurity or fear of possibly deportation or lack of access due to their 2.2 2.3 immigration status or lack thereof. Across the five boroughs and through my work, I have been working 24 with military families, mostly immigrant parents whom 25

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have children in the armed forces. They reach out because they say they don't know where they can turn to seek help for either legal or mental pressure within the military service. As some of my fellow panelist have said, there are legal channels to help undocumented military parents, and yet, these parents don't know that, and thus, live in the shadows of deportation. There's mental services or financial assistance that military families can tap into, but they don't see the city as a partner that understands their military service. There's already a lack of mistrust in government amongst the immigrant community in even more in military families. we can do better and I look forward to working with you council members, the Office of Immigrant Affairs and Veteran Services to ensure that our immigrant military service members can know they can turn to their city for support, and once again, thank you for holding this important hearing, and thank you as well to Catalina Cruz for ensuring that we can keep supporting immigrant families, and thank you Margaret Stock for continuing being a leader in this movement an for ensuring that immigrant soldiers are represented.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL HARBANI AHUJA: Thank

you so much for your testimony. I'd like to now

welcome Coco Culhane to testify. You may begin when

you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

COCO CULHANE: Hi. I'm Coco Culhane, the founder and Executive Director of Veteran Advocacy Project or VAP. We provide free legal services to low income veterans and their families. I just wanted to talk to the; I wasn't going to testify cause we don't provide immigration services, but I realized that we have so many clients over the last decade who have faced so many challenges. So, I wanted to just speak to their stories since their not here to use their voices, and I just wanted to say that one of the problems we've seen is that, you know, we would send someone who was a Vietnam veteran widow and she would go to a legal services provider and be told, "Well, we don't know military law", so I think that there is a challenge in terms of just, you know, basic understanding, and maybe she just got the wrong attorney that day, but we also have seen instances where, I remember in the fall of 2018, we sent a veteran and she was told, "Well this isn't a

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good time for veterans". I'm not sure why. I think there's some basic cultural competency maybe that does need to occur in working between maybe DVS and MOIA, and when it comes to; I always have to talk about this, veterans with less than honorable discharges, they are being left behind. This is a huge factor. You know, one story we've been working with the veteran whose dream was to serve in the U.S. military and he came to the United States when he was a teenager, he overstayed his visa, he enrolled in school in the Bronx, and a recruiter came to him and said, "Don't worry about it, I can get you in", and a few years into his service, as you know, impeccable service as a Marine, he discovered those papers were fake and that this recruiter was being prosecuted because he had done this with over a dozen individuals, and his enlistment was fraudulent. was announced in front of his entire unit. then hazed for two years. He began drinking. offered him a deal if he testified he would get a general discharge. He could have stayed in the United States. He could have, you know, kept on living out his American dream at least, even though he was losing the dream of being a U.S. Marine.

After two years of being kept mostly on restriction
with (<u>inaudible</u>) once every hour, he lose it, and he
shoved a non-commissions officer. He faced Court
Marshall and was given a (<u>inaudible</u>) discharge and
put eventually into removal proceedings, so someone
who basically was, you know, abused by this
recruiter, is now, for the last 10 years, has been
trapped in limbo. We went to counsel to try to help
him, we stayed in his proceedings, but it's looming
over him. He can't get a job because of his
discharge status, his bad conduct discharge status
bars him from healthcare from the VA. He's really
trapped, and there are so many of our clients that
are actually in very similar situations, so we just
hope that the state and the city is doing incredible
work to help these (crosstalk).

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time.

COCO CULHANE: He don't lose site of them at all government levels. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL HARBANI AHUJA: Thank
you so much for your testimony. I'd like to now
welcome Cesar Vargas to testify. You may begin when
you are ready.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

2 CESAR VARGAS: Good morning everyone. 3 Good morning Chairs. Thank you so much for holding 4 such critical hearing that's very important to me. 5 My name is Cesar Vegas. I'm an immigration attorney and Corporal in the United States Army Reserve and 6 7 also have the honor to work at a city council under Council Member Menchaca, and for me, I think what 8 Council Member Menchaca and Council Member Dinowitz really focused on is really on the story of our 10 11 immigrant veterans and military families, and I think 12 that is the point of what this hearing is about to 13 really connect with the stories and for vital 14 services, and like many immigrant veterans. I was 15 born in Puebla, Mexico and brought to the U.S. when I was just five years old after my father passed away. 16 17 Now a widow with a few savings with little to no 18 employment opportunity for her, my mom decided to say 19 good-bye to my grandparents and our place of birth. 20 Like millions of immigrants before us, she wanted to 21 pursue the American dream any way she could, even if 2.2 it was through a dangerous track through the desert, 2.3 but with the hopes of one day, maybe one of her sons could become an attorney. Thankfully, we made it 24 25 across safely. America was not my home.

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growing up without lawful immigration status, closed many doors for me. Admission to top universities was out of reach because I didn't have a social security number. In fact, I was told by a high school counselor that I couldn't go to college because I was "illegal". Amidst the denial letters I received from colleges, the one from West Point hurt particularly badly because from very early on, I wanted to serve my country in uniform. After learning of the contribution of immigrants during the Civil War, and their service, their proactive service to join the Union Army because they wanted to also join in the fight to abolish slavery. That is the commitment of immigrants in our military, serving their country, and serving for truly, to benefit the quality and justice of our nation, but despite those hurdles, I was not giving up. I graduated from college and law school at the top of my class. It took a four-year legal battle, but New York Supreme Court finally allowed me to practice law in 2015. We won. became New York's first undocumented attorney, and a long lasting 2016, I obtained my green card and literally enlisted the same day fulfilling my longstanding commitment to serve my country and to

assure that my mother no longer had to fear being
deported because she would now have legal protection
through my military service. It was in basic
training, I saw firsthand the difficult, three-front
war a soldier must fight just to become a citizen.
On the one hand, a broken and complex immigration
system. On the civilian front, a rigid, internal
chain of command on the military front and the lack
of institutional and government support once we get
out. So, for our goal of becoming citizen as they
juggle their military obligations and in the face of
the government's own effort to make the legal process
more difficult as we saw under the Trump
Administration. Others only become citizens after
death. Did you know that one of the first
(crosstalk).

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time.

CESAR VARGAS: U.S. service members

killed in the Iraq war as undocumented? That's the

story of Marine Lance Corporal Jose Gutierrez who was

shot in the chest as his unit took heavy fire in the

Iraq Port of Umm Qasr. He should have been a citizen

the moment he wore his uniform. My mother taught me

the value of service, not simply to our country, but

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to a commitment that we create a better place, a better place in our little piece of the world, here in New York City. Just this February, after years of delay and background checks, my long journey of 31 years to become and U.S. citizen was finally completed, and I was able to accomplish this through the incredible support of incredible people including Lieutenant Coronel Margaret Stock who helped me along We always need an advocate on our side, the process. and Margaret was an advocate, along with Catalina Cruz, Council Member Menchaca and our entire team. have helped about 50 service members including their loved ones, but I can't do this alone. Here in New York City, together with the city council, together with the mayor's office, with MOIA and DVS, we can do our part to build a coalition of services to ensure that non-citizen service members as well as their families can know that their city, that their state, that their country has their back. So, I look forward to working with city agencies and with the city council, and with our partners at every level of government to ensure that we honor their service because at the end of the day, this is, it's about our, it's about veterans using their voice, not just

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to attack, but to use their training to defend those values that we all hold dearly. So, thank you for giving me the opportunity, and I can answer any questions you may have. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL HARBANI AHUJA: Thank
you so much for your testimony. This concludes
testimony for this panel. So, I'm going to turn it

to the council members for questions, starting with

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Thank you, Cesar.

11 Chair Menchaca.

this entire panel, and thank you to the active service members, both Cesar and Yesenia are serving and if there was anybody else that was serving, I want to say thank you to you for your service and your recommendations. I think so much came out of that work that I think you're seeing being in the middle of it, and really bringing that to the city council so that we can inform our agencies and thank you to the agencies for staying for this panel. I think my first question, I want to go back to Margaret who really laid the foundation, I think, for me, and really understanding how we think about information and data. You have many cases, I think,

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that can support kind of a larger vision and the last thing that you said, and I want to see if there are any other recommendations that we can all hear about together, because we will be following up on how we get better data and information and collect with the full understanding that we have to keep people safe, and so how has it worked? Have you seen in work in other cities where we convene lawyers that are doing immigration work and seeing if we can get an anecdotal understanding of what the universe is and any other ideas that you have, we're all ears.

MARGARET STOCK: Well, just the most obvious example is with deported military veterans nationwide. The Department of Homeland Security admitted that it had no idea how many veterans it had deported cause it wasn't tracking them, and so what happened was private individuals got together and started creating a database, and in particular, there's a veteran, Hector Braze (SP?), whose kind of famous now nationally who started an Excel spreadsheet and just started collecting names and then he started working with the ACLU and the ACLU now has probably one of the more comprehensive lists of deported veteran of anybody. In fact, Department

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of Homeland Security came to the ACLU and said we can't figure out how many of these people there are, can you help us? You know, because the government itself didn't know, and the VA was going to the ACLU and saying we don't know how many people there are, can you help us? You know, so I think part of is, you have to partner with the private entities that are aware of the existence of veterans. Coco mentioned she knows about some people, you know, reaching out to legal service providers, veteran service providers and asking them to start tabulating and of course, having somebody responsible for making the count whose reliable, I think, is key, and it could be a government entity. You know, Cesar, I know just got the (inaudible) (background noise) and I think he's really interested in the issue, so I'm hoping that perhaps he might be a person that might willing to take the lead on forming some kind of coalition that can start getting an accurate count cause I know it's not seven to ten people, you know, it's a lot more than that. Myself, I'm an attorney in Alaska and I have more than 10 clients in New York City who are military vets, you know, seeking help on immigration issues, and of course, their family

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members as well, and at lot of them, as somebody mentioned earlier, don't know to access the government for, you know, benefits and things.

They're just not aware of that, and you'd be amazed at the ignorance out there about veteran's benefits and whether they're accessible or not.

want to bring in the voice of the Assembly Member who really kind of is championing the work at the state level, but before I bring her on, I want to ask you in terms of this kind of national review, what's the role of the city and the state, non-federal government agencies and partners to really kind of push this forward and just give me the opportunity to kind of put accountability on us right now as we have an audience.

MARGARET STOCK: Well, I think the big thing you do is tell the stories that the national government claims to not know about, and it's really important in the important in the immigration space to tell the stories. I mean, Cesar has an incredible story and when he tell his story, people realize that the federal government wasn't paying an attention and they didn't know that this was happening, and they

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didn't understand what was going on, and you know, New York City was a tremendous source of recruits when I was running the (inaudible) program, hundred and hundreds of extraordinarily, highly qualified immigrants flowed into the armed forces during that brief window of time, and they were an incredible asset to this country, and yet, you don't hear that at all. All you hear from the federal government is oh, they're dangerous, you know, they're a national security threat, you know, and you says, well point to one of them that's a national security threat and they can't find one, you know, but telling the positive stories is really, really important and that comes from the local level, and then also pressuring the national government, I mean, you can't fix, New York City Council can't fix the problems with the naturalization process, but you can say, hey, we're sitting here in New York and we're looking at 26 Federal Plaza and I've got a constituent whose been trying for two and a half years to get citizenship, and he's Chinese, and he's two blocks away from a big monument to Chinese Americans who served in the military, which I'm sure you've all seen. You know, and it's only a couple of blocks from 26 Federal

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Plaza and yet, the Feds are preventing this guy from following in the footsteps of the people that are honored on that monument because, you know, he's Chinese and they're afraid of Chinese people these days, you know, and so telling the local story and pressuring the national government with your local stories is a critical part of advocacy and change cause they seriously don't know what's going on up there in Washington. I think they are completely out of touch, and they don't want to hear unless you have a story that you can illustrate. You know, they just don't, I mean, they're literally claiming that there is, you know, because we don't collect data on it, we don't know how many people there are, you know, and they don't tell you that that's their own fault cause they're not collecting the data.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Right, right, and that's where I want to bring in the Assembly Member for a minute, and I know she has a busy day, so we're really, really thankful and it's very key that we hear from her about her Bill and really making the connection and I think we are committed at the city level and I think this is really important that we're having this conversation at the city level, but the

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state level in data collection, and I just want to give her the opportunity right now to connect to anything that you just said in terms of how New York City and State can work together on a federal agenda to change that. Assembly Member Cruz.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER CATALINA CRUZ: Unmute me. Oh, there we go. I was still muted.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Welcome back.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER CATALINA CRUZ: you, Chair. So, I think one of the most important things we have to do at city and state, or at least the most basic thing is allocate some funding to do (inaudible) figuring out who are these veterans, what do they need from us. It's something so basic that we should know. They should be coming to us to get the service is a little bit outrageous and frankly embarrassing. Through the Bill, we're actually going to look to allocate approximately \$300,000.00 to make sure that this is unfunded mandate, that this is an actual, a piece of our state office that can do the data collection, that can do the delivery of services, the connecting of whatever services they don't give for these families and I think that they can easily replicate something like this. We are

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dedicating a couple of staffers or even an office to advocate for the rights of these veteran immigrants. It's not a heavy list. It's not rocket science. If we can find money to do a lot of other things, we can find money for immigrant veterans. It's not going to take a lot.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Thank you, thank you for that, and I think we're on the same page, even through we're at different levels of government, I think you're going to see the council push, especially in these last few months, with the new council, and I just want to publicly commit to ensuring that that happens in a very real way. thank you, Assembly Member for that, and that review, and maybe the last question I want to really give, I want to come back to the service members, Yesenia and Cesar, who gave us very particular kind of journeys that they took to make their decision to serve, and so much sacrifice is part of that, and really the kind of barriers, and so I just want to give them both an opportunity to talk and very specifically talk about some of the most important barriers that the city agencies can do right now in the city of New

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2 York to change that relationship, and maybe we'll 3 start with Yesenia first.

YESENIA MATA: Thank you, Councilman I decided to serve because I always wanted to serve my country. That is, my parents always installed in me to always serve our community and to be there for the community, and one of the thing with me, I decided to go in the enlisted route. When you have a certain level of education, let's just say I have a Master's Degree, I could have gone the OCS route, the officer route, but one of the things I decided to do was I wanted to go into the enlisted route. I wanted to start off with the soldiers. wanted to see what the soldier were going through, and one of the most important things, also I wanted to know why were veterans being deported? Right, so through that process, when I went into basic training, it was interesting to see how, I met many soldiers who just recently became U.S. citizens and they said that they enlisted because they always wanted to serve. It was during that process, me being an enlisted member of the U.S. Army Reserve that I met many soldiers who were green card holders. Currently even in my unit, I have many soldier who

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are going through this process as well as they reach out to me confidentially right, and they say hey, I know you do this type of work where you help people who are a, you run an immigrant rights organization, I know your husband's story, look I have a similar story, or they say that they're trying to protect their family as well because either their spouse or their mothers or fathers are undocumented, right, so this is happening. They are there. It's just that there's not a proper channel right now that can really reach out to them or conduct outreach, right, but I think it's really important how we're also talking about the veteran side, how there has been veteran's who have been deported, but also soldiers who are enlisting, right. There is about 5000 green card individuals enlisted in the armed forces each year, right, so the fact that we don't know how many are enlisted or enlisting from New York or how many currently are serving right, it's perlamatic. So, with that being said, it's working closely like reaching out to Margaret Stock. She's amazing, she has a lot of people that she is currently working with. I know like Cesar has a lot of soldiers that he's currently working with as well, and as for

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myself, just reach out to the soldiers, reach out to the units, they're there, but again, there's not really a proper channel that conducts outreach to the soldiers.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Thank you for sharing that and I don't know if there's any press that's listening to this right now, but this is just so, this really exposes a nature of humanity here, playing a role, filling the gaps of city agencies at city, state, and federal and it is your heart that is the magnet to space that is full of trust and with that, so much can happen, and it just happens that you're a leader in Statin Island doing good immigrant advocacy work, and that can't be how this happens, but it is how it's happening now, so we want to say thank you for that extra work that you're doing to really ensure that everybody gets justice, but it just continues to expose the nature of what we're talking about here. So, I want to say thank you for that extra commitment on top of your service. Cesar, and then I'm going to hand it over to Chair Dinowitz. Cesar, I think you are muted.

CESAR VARGAS: I'm good. Thank you,
Chairs. I really appreciate the time and in terms of

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what concrete steps Assembly Woman Catalina Cruz mentioned, we don't have to reinvent the wheel. Right now, we have an opportunity to work together with Coco, with DVS, with MOIA. We have resources here. It's about us working together and most importantly, I think right now, why we're having this hearing, so, thank you both chairs for really holding this hearing because this is the first step to really ensuring that government acknowledges that there is an issues, acknowledges that we need to have a public conversation about non-citizen service members and immigrant military families, so today is a big step of what we are going to do and in terms of second steps, it's really if we can have money to pay some reluctant city workers \$500 to take the vaccine, I'm sure we can have funding to ensure that we can resources for service members and their families to tap into legal services, mental health services, and to provide the resources to DVS and MOIA to outreach to those communities that at times, don't feel that they can turn to. The websites themselves sometimes, if you visit the DVS or MOIA website, when it comes to DVS, it doesn't really particular focus on immigrant services for non-citizens, or even MOIA, it

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doesn't talk about military, so it really the welcoming. How do we welcome these service members to let them know their government is here to support them, and as Council Member Menchaca, I think you've been a champion of language access, we have noncitizen veterans who, as Council Member Chin mentioned, who don't speak English or who have limited English ability, so we also need to get into those ethnic media and really provide those resources and on that, and lastly, I actually want to show this poster about, a little bit about, I visited Tijuana and this is, they call this the bunker, and this is soldiers who, veterans who have been deported. of them are from New York City, and right now, they're in limbo as Coco mentioned. Many of them are in New York City, some are fortunate, while most of them are banished by their own country, and this is unacceptable and right now, they're asking, not just from the federal government for help, but their asking from their local government for help, for support to really let them know that the city has their back, they're own neighborhood can have their back, so for me, I am committed to working with incredible public servants and Margaret and Assembly

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Woman Catalina Cruz and Yesenia and Coco, we're
working to support our government partners and this
about working together and making sure that we can
together, create concrete data so we can do the
outreach necessary and ultimately to really provide
this service so people can become citizens, people
can get their VA benefits, people can get mental
services that they need for our service members.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Thank you, thank you, Cesar again for your service as a public servant and military service as well. A very powerful, not just your testimony, but everything that you're doing right now, and I want to just give the opportunity really quick to the Assistant Commissioner at DVS, are you aware of those two deported New Yorkers that are seeking services, is that something that's on your radar? If we can unmute you?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AMAURI ESPINAL:
Thank you, Chair, so no, I am not aware of those.

I'd be more than happy to work with Cesar and you know, analyze intimate details of their current situation, you know, try to assist them with their needs. Yes, absolutely.

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CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Beautiful, and I will join in on that, and I'm sure Chair Dinowitz as well. So, thank you for that. So, let's make that connection, and with that, I will pause and hand it over to Chair Dinowitz.

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Thank you, Chair Menchaca. Thank you. I want to make sure I get the ranks correct, Lieutenant Colonel Stock, Corporal Vargas, and Specialist Mata, not only for your service, but as Specialist Mata said, the sacrifices and the service of your family members, your friends, and your loved ones. So, Lieutenant Colonel Stock spoke about in her own world, she's dealing with immigrant foreign-born veterans, and this goes back to kind of the same things we've been talking about for a couple of hours now. I'm interested to know what the communication is between DVS and these, and the lawyers of the non-profits and the providers, is there communication between he work that you all do because it's, you know, we're all here for our veterans, specifically to of course, our foreign-born veterans, we all want the same thing, I assume, we all want the same thing. So, what is that communication like? I mean, I guess ask Lieutenant

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Colonel Stock. What kind of communication exists there?

MARGARET STOCK: Unfortunately, the only communication I think I've had with DVS is occasionally when I've come give a seminar on how to help immigrant veterans in New York. There's been somebody from DVS in the audience.

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Well, it's good that, you know, I always look for the positive. is good that they showed up, but this just seems like an incredible opportunity to do the thing that we're having trouble doing, which is identifying foreignborn veterans and it seems like you have this incredible resource, not only Lieutenant Colonel Stock's organization, but I don't know how many there are throughout the city or the state, and I don't know if you have a list of these organizations or contacts, but it may be worth for someone at DVS and MOIA to actually do proactive outreach. You know, we've been talking a lot about different ways to identify people through proactive outreach, it seems like an incredible opportunity to identify the foreign-born veterans because even if they're dealing with struggle, you know, around immigration, they may

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not know DVS serves everyone. New York City DVS

serves everyone regardless of their, or supposed to,

I see Lieutenant Stock's hand up, they're supposed to

serve everyone regardless of immigration status and

discharge status. Lieutenant Colonel?

MARGARET STOCK: So, I just wanted to mention, I don't want to dump on DVS, but the national VA just recently discovered there were immigration issues with (inaudible) so don't feel bad. Literally, in the last six months, they suddenly woke up and said oh my god, we have immigrant veterans and the VA hasn't been serving them, and so now, there's a new initiative. Dennis McDenna, the secretary of the VA has stated an initiative to try to bring serves to the VA, so the national VA wasn't really tracking this issue at all, and I think DVS was actually tracking more than they So, I did want to just throw that out there for you, but the national VA is now sending people to training and trying to get classes and asking from input from immigrant veterans and that sort of thing, but they weren't doing it until about six months ago.

CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Good. I mean, it's

good that steps are being taken forward. I know DVS

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is sort of a smaller agency compared with a lot of the other agencies, but again, there's already incredible work being done on behalf of our immigrant veterans and I really urge you to work together with organizations that are already doing, you know, doing the work. I don't have any further questions. I want to give it back to Chair Menchaca or any other council member who may have something else to add.

just going to pause here quickly and ask if any other council members have questions at this time. We're not seeing any other hands. This was our final public panel, so I also just wanted to ask if we have inadvertently missed anyone that registered to testify today and has yet to be called. You can use the Zoom raise hand function now, and I will call on your in the order in which you have raised your hands. Okay, just confirming we have no further testimonies, I'll turn it back to Chair Menchaca.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Thank you, and I want to again thank the Assistant Commissioner and Director for staying on and really engaging us. For final remarks, Chair Dinowitz, you want to make some final remarks, then I'll close us off.

2 CHAIR ERIC DINOWITZ: Sure. I just want 3 to thank, first, my Co-Chair for this meeting, Chair 4 Menchaca who I know is deeply committed to our immigrant communities here in New York and beyond, and centers a lot of his work on his heart. It's who 6 7 he is, and I deeply trust that he wants to better the 8 lives of our immigrant brothers and sisters, our neighbor, and I want to thank, of course, the committee staff, our panelist, Lieutenant Colonel 10 11 Stock, Corporal Vargas, Specialist Mata, Assembly 12 Member Cruz, and Coco Culhane, DVS and MOIA for 13 coming and for answering questions, but also engaging in a conversation, you know, regardless of rather or 14 15 not everything is going perfectly, we know there's more work to do, and I believe that our city agencies 16 17 want to do that work, want to better the lives our 18 foreign-born veterans. I look forward to continued 19 conversations and continued work between myself, the 20 Chair, other stakeholders and the city agencies. 21 think today, we uncovered a lot of important 2.2 information, but also reached a lot of important 2.3 conclusion as to ways we can move forward to really ensure that our foreign-born veterans are getting the 24 support and care that not only they need, but have 25

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earned. I think maybe, maybe more than many other groups, you know, wearing that uniform and literally putting your life on the line for a country in which you were not born, I don't know if there's a better sign of patriotism than that, so I look forward to continued conversations, continued work to make sure our foreign-born veterans get the support that they need. Thank you.

CHAIR CARLOS MENCHACA: Thank you, Chair Dinowitz, and I will join your in all the thank yous to those who made today's historic moment powerful and hopefully has moved all of us to action, and we cannot waste time. I know that there is a lot of transition right now in the city council and in the state even, and the city, but those conditions should not remove us from our commitment to veterans who are serving today or have served, and those family members that are connected to those service members, and I'm just super grateful to always listen to incredible and powerful testimony that have very specific things that we can do as a city. We can't change federal law, but we can change our relationship with people in our neighborhoods, and that is the most powerful thing that we can do. You

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2 heard it right here that there are relationships 3 being formed between the soldiers and that is how 4 they're getting access to services and rethinking how government can help them as they move through the That is a right that they have. 6 citizenship process. 7 This is not something that we're giving them as a 8 throw away thing. This is the right that they have as they serve, and so everything that was presented I want to hold, and before we leave and transition as a 10 11 city council, I want to work with Chair Dinowitz on a 12 report after this hearing to really, in a concrete 13 way, work on these issues, and then finally what I want to say is that the leadership here that was 14 15 lacking, we did not have the Commissioners. I just want confirmation that you all are going to talk to 16 17 the Commissioners and that we can bring them in on a 18 call, that the Chair and I can lead with staff about 19 post hearing results, and if that's possible, I think 20 we're going to be able to make some headway now, and 21 really change the relationship. That's where it 2.2 starts and when we have good relationship, we have 2.3 good outcomes. When we can start taking data and information, we can keep ourselves accountable. 24

That's what is driving this, and so, thank you, thank

1	COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION 98
2	you to the staff, and a special thank you to Cesar
3	Vargas and Yesenia Mata who have been doing
4	incredible work on the ground, not just for the city
5	of New York, but for our immigrant communities.
6	Thank you all, and with that, I will close this
7	hearing. Thank you all.
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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 November 15, 2021