NYC Department of Finance

Annual Report on Environmental Control Board (ECB)-Adjudicated Judgments

November 2026

Introduction

Under Local Law 11 of 2015, the New York City Department of Finance (DOF) is required to report to the New York City Council annually, by November 1, on outstanding Environmental Control Board (ECB)-adjudicated judgments. The Environmental Control Board, pursuant to NYC Charter Section 1049-a, conducts proceedings for the adjudication of violations and is operated by the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings (OATH). These cases involve summonses, also known as "notices of violation," that are issued by 13 separate City enforcement agencies responsible for protecting the public's health and safety.

Respondents incur ECB judgment debt when the agencies issue notices of violation to a respondent for a violation of the administrative code or the Rules of the City of New York, and there is a penalty imposed on the respondent by OATH. The debt will go into judgment if not satisfied.

Respondents may attend a hearing at the Environmental Control Board to challenge their liability. If a respondent attends the hearing and the hearing officer renders a decision that the respondent owes the fine, this becomes the judgment amount. If a respondent fails to attend the hearing or pay, a default penalty is imposed, and the judgment may consequentially be higher. The violation is filed as a civil court judgment, and certain judgments are referred to DOF for collection. DOF first attempts to collect the debt in-house, using its own staff. If its in-house efforts are not successful, DOF then engages City Marshals, the Sheriff's Office, and outside collection agencies.

This report focuses on judgment debt referred to DOF in FY26.

Summary

Highlights of the enclosed report include:

- ECB collections for FY26 totaled $83.7 million. This represented an increase from the $68.9 million collected in FY25. The 21% growth in revenue was driven by the successful collection of over $6 million in idling violation fines that had entered judgment. Growth was further supported by continued collaboration with other agencies on enforcement and collections, the ongoing implementation of special collection initiatives, and the execution of actions recommended following a 30-day review of ECB processes to identify ways to collect ECB judgment debts more effectively and equitably.

- The total amount of DOF judgment collections in FY26 was also 23% higher than the FY20 to FY24 average of $67.8 million, and 41% higher than the FY15 to FY19 average of $59.2 million.

- The performance of its three collection agencies helped DOF sustain the level of revenue collection of previous years. Revenue collected by the collection agencies accounted for 43% of all revenue collected in FY26. ECB judgment revenue from the three collection agencies increased 30%, from $27.9 million in FY25 to $36.4 million in FY26.

- The total value of outstanding ECB debt, after excluding the allowance for bad debt, increased from $573 million to $658 million (14.8%). DOF refers ECB judgments to three successive collection agencies before placing uncollected judgments into an allowance for

bad debt. DOF's allowance for bad debt decreased 9.1%, from $744 million in FY25 to $677 million in FY26. ECB judgments are not classified as bad debt until they have completed the three successive six-month assignments. Upon return from the third collection agency, these debts are classified as bad debt, provided that they meet other "allowance for bad debt" criteria.

- DOF expects to implement the ECB Amnesty and Compliance Program ("Debt Demolisher"), which will run through January 10, 2027.

- In the last quarter of FY26, DOF conducted a 30-day review of its processes to identify ways to collect ECB judgment debts more effectively and equitably. The review identified opportunities to improve collection performance, and DOF has taken action to implement the recommendations and strengthen collection efforts.

- DOF works with other City agencies to collect judgment debt by suspending permits and licenses and offsetting the outstanding debt on vendor payments. These efforts are being expanded to include additional City agencies that have not yet partnered with DOF.

- DOF collected more than $6 million in ECB judgments for Department of Environmental Protectionidling violations associated with Amazon's delivery network through a targeted collection initiative.

- DOF continues to improve in-house collection efforts.

    - DOF has implemented and will continue to expand outreach communications to provide timely notification to businesses and individuals who have outstanding ECB judgment debt.

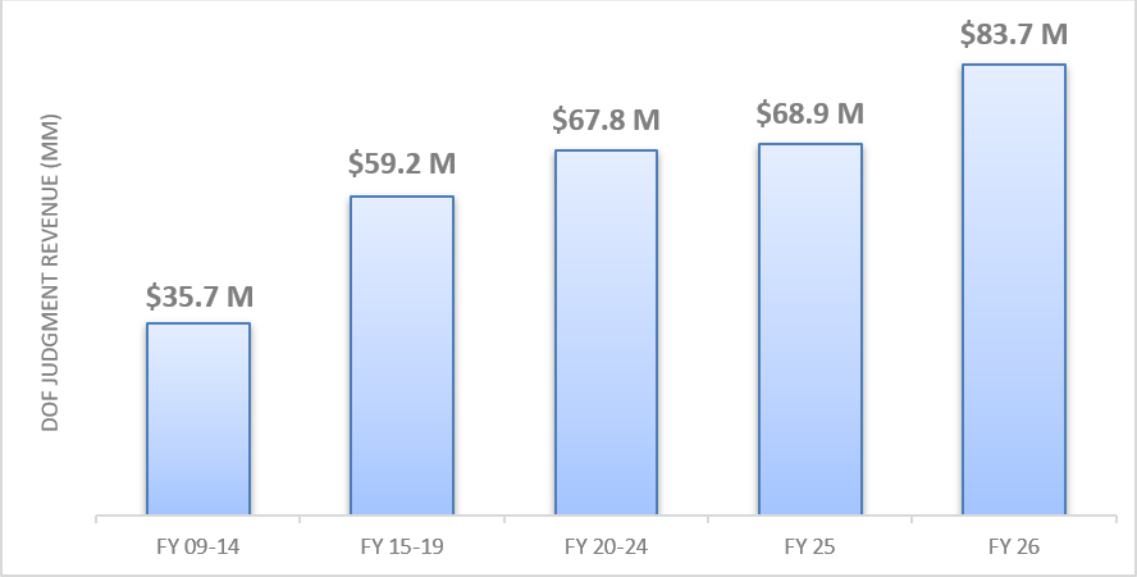
    - DOF continues to convert some DOB-issued ECB judgments into property liens, as authorized by the NYC Administrative Code. In FY26, DOF converted 892 violations totaling $6.6 million to property liens. DOF also received $1.8 million in payments, down from $4.5 million in FY25, from owners who were notified about the lien conversions. The $4.5 million in payments in FY25 included payments from the eligible converted DOB tax liens in the 2025 tax lien sale.

    - DOF applied data analytics and debt segmentation methodologies to help assign and prioritize ECB judgment debt for various collection efforts.

FY26 Overview

- The Department of Finance's FY26 ECB judgment collection efforts were successful in terms of both overall revenue collected and first-year collection rate. The availability of self-service payment plans via the new customer portal, the continuation of special programs, the implementation of new initiatives, and collection efforts by the three collection agencies enabled DOF to collect $83.7 million in FY26. The first-year collection rate of 18.0% in FY26 was higher than the rate of 16.5% in FY25, and higher than the average from FY20 to FY24 (14.7%).

- FY26 ECB judgment revenue of $83.7 million was $14.8 million (21%) higher than FY25's $68.9 million; $15.9 million (23%) higher than the average $67.8 million from FY20 through FY24; and $24.5 million (41%) higher than the average $59.2 million collected from FY15 through FY19. All revenue totals from previous fiscal years are net of the contribution by amnesty programs.



- Total execution issuance in FY26 (1,366) was lower than FY25 (1,962). Nonetheless, total revenue collected in FY26 ($8.1 million) increased 31% from FY25 ($6.2 million).

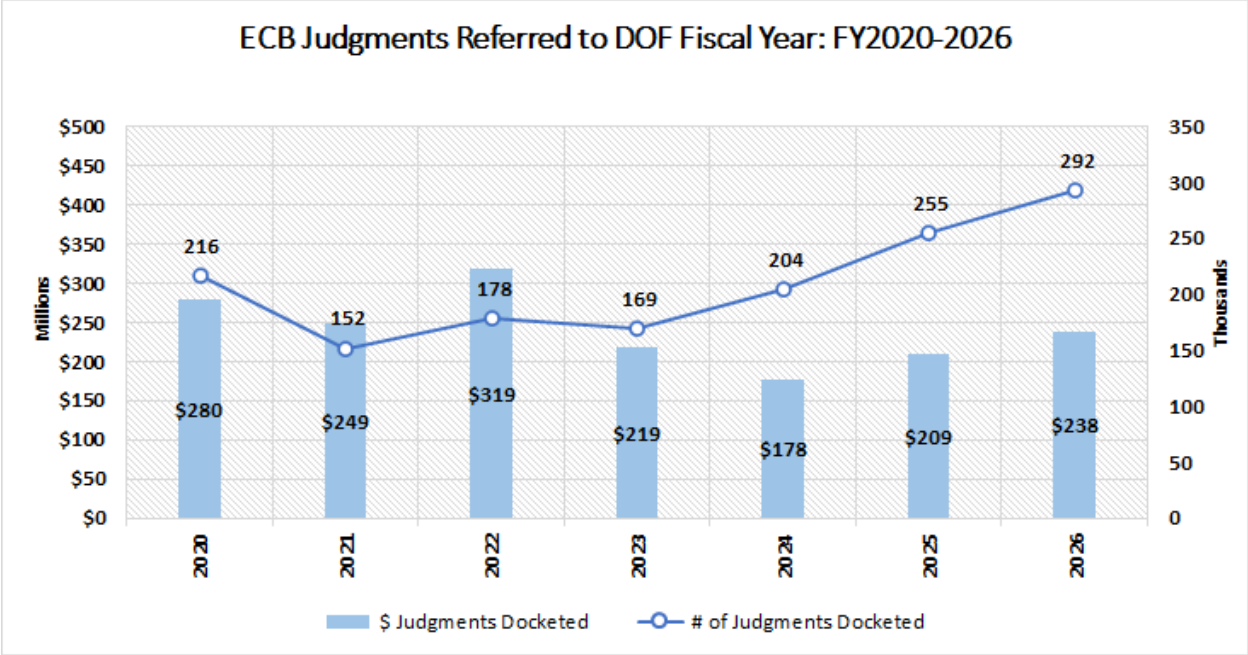
- At the close of FY26, the total value of outstanding ECB judgment debt, after excluding the allowance for bad debt, was $658 million, up 14.8% from $573 million at the close of FY25.

    - The allowance for bad debt reflects the fact that in many instances DOF is unable to collect from individuals and businesses because they have passed away, gone out of business, filed for bankruptcy, moved out of the city, or experienced financial hardship. Judgments included in the allowance for bad debt are not written off. The judgments remain in effect for eight years, in case the respondent decides to pay. The total amount of the allowance for bad debt at the close of FY26 was $677 million, down 9.1% from $744 million in FY25. After subtracting

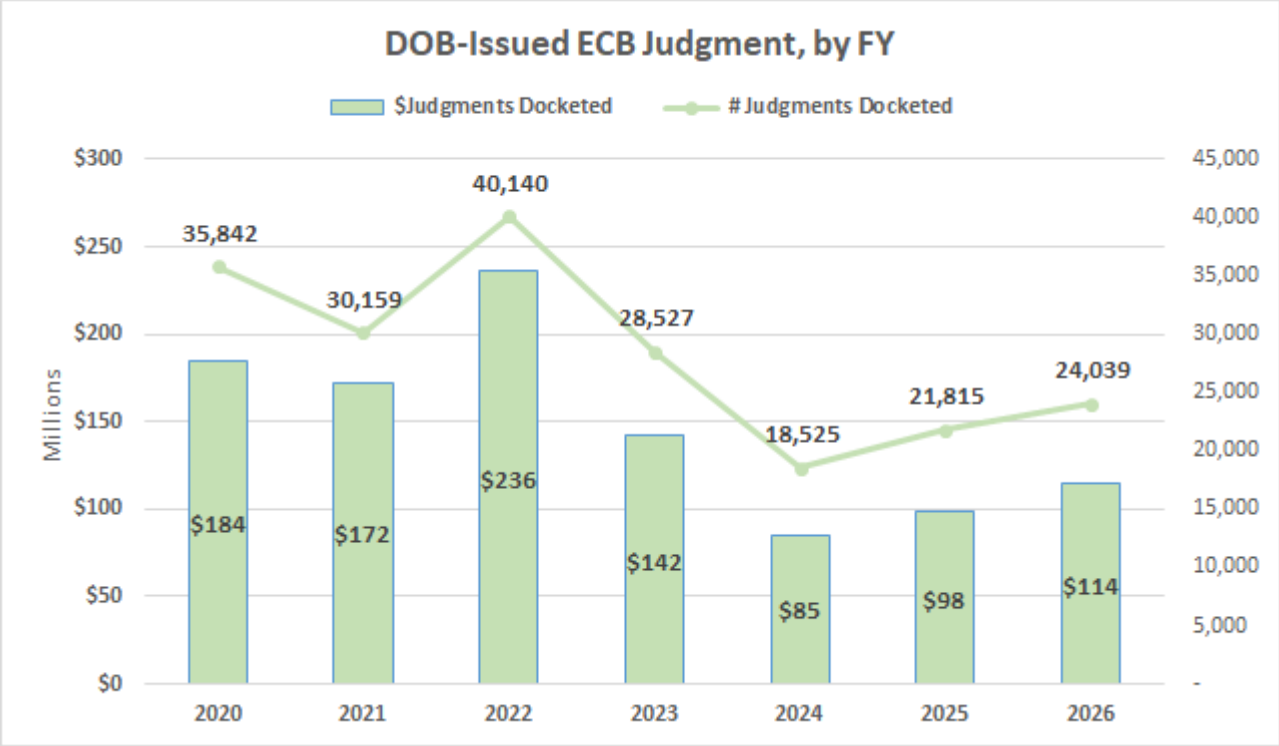
this from the total ECB judgment inventory of $1.335 billion, we arrive at the current value of the debt, $658 million.

- In FY21, DOF increased the number of collection agencies it engages to collect ECB judgments from two to three. The three collection agencies work the debt in succession. In FY21 and earlier, DOF classified the debts that had been worked by two collection agencies as bad debt. Since FY22, debts worked by the third collection agency and returned to DOF have been classified as bad debt.

- OATH referred 292,497 judgments, including 227,125 default judgments, to DOF in FY26, an average of 73,124 per quarter. The number of referrals in FY26 represented an increase of 14.7% from the 255,080 referrals made in FY25. The amount of the judgments referred during the same period increased 13.6%, from $209.4 million in FY25 to $238 million in FY26. However, the amount of the judgments referred in FY26 was 2% below the average from FY20 to FY25 ($242.3 million).



- In FY26, both the number and the total dollar amount of DOB-issued ECB violations entering judgment increased, after several years of decline. The number of DOB-issued ECB violations entering judgment increased by 10.2%, from 21,815 in FY25 to 24,039 in FY26. The $114.4 million in DOB-issued ECB violations entering judgment in FY26 represented a 16.5% increase from the $98.2 million that entered judgment in FY25.



- The Department of Buildings has a program to encourage the correction of compliance violations. For certain corrected violations, the respondent receives a credit of approximately 50%.

- DOF's in-house collection efforts include notices, calls, and enforcement efforts, such as placing City licenses and permits on hold. In-house collection revenue was $47 million in FY26, a 15% increase from $41 million in FY25.

- DOF issued 1,366 legal executions in FY26, down 30% from the 1,962 issued in FY25. However, the agency collected $8.1 million as a result of these executions in FY26, compared to $6.2 million in FY25, an increase of 31%.

- DOF continued to work with the Department of Transportation to place holds on permits for permittees with outstanding ECB judgment debt. DOF also continued to work with the Department of Buildings and the Department of Consumer and Worker Protection to suspend permits and licenses issued by other City agencies for permittees and licensees with ECB debt. These initiatives generated $8.6 million in revenue in FY26.

- Before issuing payments, DOF determines whether vendors operating under city procurement contracts have outstanding ECB judgments. If so, DOF contacts the judgment debtor and may offset the ECB judgments if payment is not made.

- DOF continued to allow eligible respondents to settle and pay ECB default judgment debt online by entering into agreements with DOF upon achieving compliance with the issuing agency.

Other FY26 Highlights

- In FY26, OATH referred 292,497 violations totaling $238.0 million to DOF, including $141 million (59.2%) in default penalties and $10.5 million (4.4%) in interest. The number of judgments referred to DOF during FY26 increased by 37,417 (14.7%) compared to FY25, and the dollar amount of the judgments increased by $28.5 million (13.6%).

- In FY26, 48,924 violations in the amount of $42.8 million were docketed and paid. The number of docketed and paid violations increased by 5,831 (13.5%) from 43,093 in FY25. The dollar amount increased by $8.1 million (23.4%).

- 588,101 collection letters were issued by DOF and its collection agencies in FY26, up 13% from the 519,518 issued in FY25.

- The statute of limitations for ECB judgments is eight years from the docket date. After that time, OATH removes the expired judgments from the DOF inventory. The dollar amount of expired judgments during FY26 was $151,252. These judgments are distinct from violations included in the allowance for bad debt category. Eight years after docketing, they are no longer in effect.

Collection Rates

Since DOF's collection efforts are part of a larger process of issuing and collecting ECB violations (see page A-5 for a process flow chart), the following table shows the collection rate for the first year after a violation is issued by a City agency, including both pre-judgment and post-judgment collections. In FY26, the one-year collection rate was 57.5%.

# of Summonses Issued *	749,223
# of Summonses Paid	430,791
- Before Judgment	413,757
- After Judgment	17,034
Collection Rate	57.5%

The first-year collection rate of an unpaid ECB violation after it was docketed as a judgment and referred to DOF was 18.0% in FY26. This is higher than the 16.5% first-year collection rate in FY25.

* Excluding violations issued by (i) Taxi and Limousine Commission, (ii) Department of Consumer and Worker Protection, and (iii) Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, as well as violations with unknown balances.

Item I: Department of Finance Inventory of OATH/ECB Debt

The total outstanding inventory, by quantity and dollar amount of violations, can be seen in the tables below. The total amount due as of July 31, 2026, was $658.2 million, which excludes an allowance for bad debt of $676.5 million.

Table 1: Total Outstanding Inventory and Its Components

# of Summonses	Base Fine	Default Penalty	Interest	Total Inventory Before Allowance for Bad Debt	Allowance for Bad Debt	Total Amount Due
1,016,133	438,166,911	589,992,340	306,591,840	1,334,751,271	$676,508,733	$658,242,538

As outlined in the pie chart below, default penalties for failure to attend a hearing, which exclude judgments in the allowance for bad debt, are $336 million, 51% of the total, and the largest component of the total outstanding inventory.

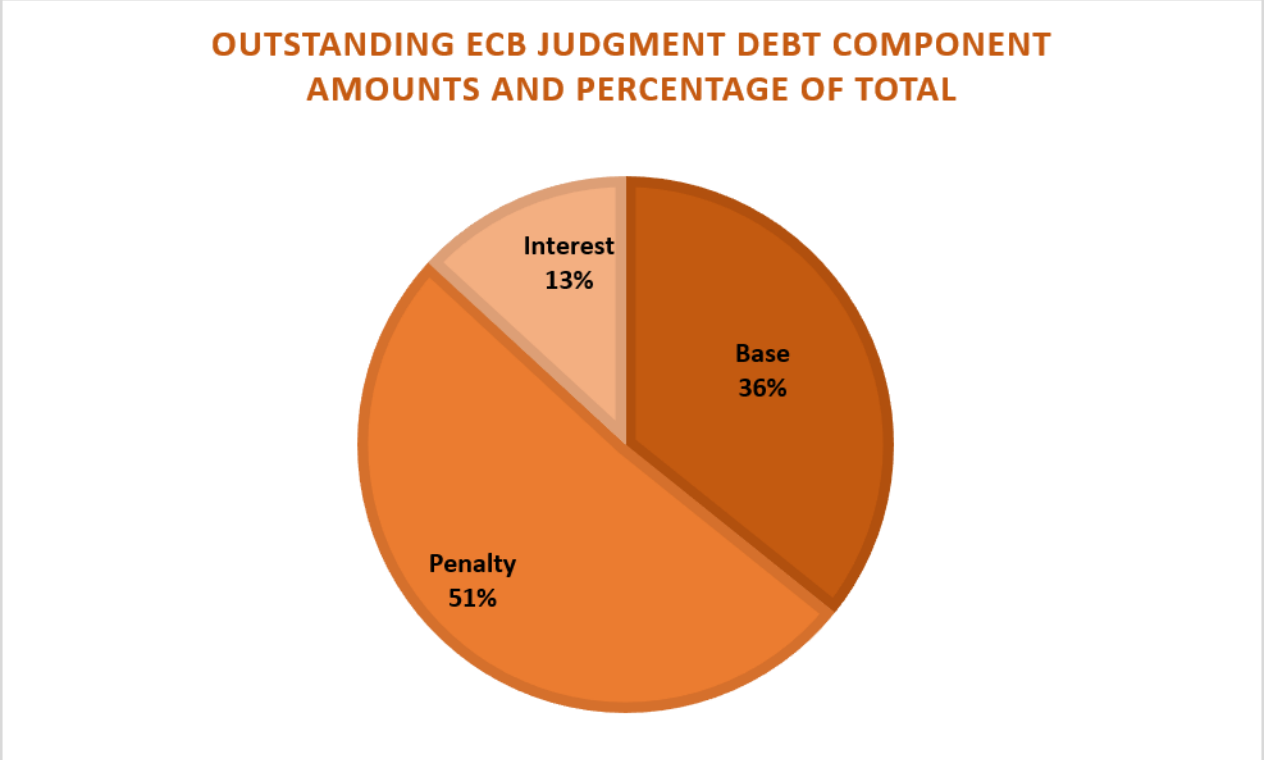


Table 2: DOF Inventory by Fiscal Year of Docket[1]

Fiscal Year of Docket Date	# of Summonses	Base Fine	Default Penalty	Interest	Total Amount Due
FY27	26,026	$10,128,052	$14,637,784	$6,103	$24,771,939
FY26	241,841	$82,757,142	$131,747,211	$9,740,407	$224,244,760
FY25	182,313	$57,695,179	$85,432,494	$19,060,923	$162,188,596
FY24	130,767	$40,154,147	$54,290,513	$20,709,751	$115,154,411
FY23	32,139	$23,306,637	$25,415,673	$14,928,956	$63,651,267
FY22	5,852	$8,931,977	$11,449,119	$7,461,938	$27,843,034
FY21	3,009	$3,692,121	$4,544,870	$3,617,347	$11,854,338
FY20	3,869	$3,517,286	$3,365,524	$3,676,114	$10,558,925
FY19	10,457	$5,238,623	$5,553,589	$7,183,057	$17,975,269
Total	636,273	$235,421,164	$336,436,778	$86,384,596	$658,242,538

Table 3: DOF Inventory by Agency

Agency	# of Summonses	Base Fine	Default Penalty	Interest	Inventory Amount
DOB	55,490	125,090,491	161,753,565	48,382,048	335,226,105
DSNY	468,333	28,952,610	96,337,460	17,227,299	142,517,369
FDNY	47,011	52,620,856	32,271,168	10,907,449	95,799,473
DEP	25,280	11,183,050	26,959,690	3,444,816	41,587,556
DOT	10,949	8,778,391	12,504,988	3,581,014	24,864,393
NYPD	15,087	4,361,863	4,265,308	1,299,943	9,927,114
Parks	10,488	1,784,826	746,608	306,520	2,837,955
Asbestos Control Program	277	996,098	889,156	741,950	2,627,204
DOHMH	2,547	1,356,119	469,838	403,355	2,229,313
BIC	22	33,950	151,700	25,274	210,924
Agency Missing	461	52,032	49,696	17,655	119,384
DCA	229	89,449	45	21,384	110,878
Mayor's Office of Midtown Enforcement	45	74,679	2,485	19,148	96,312
Storm Water Processing	11	28,500	23,500	2,570	54,570
Other Agency*	43	18,250	11,570	4,169	33,989
Total	636,273	235,421,164	336,436,778	86,384,596	658,242,538

* Other Agency comprises various agencies and other summons issuing entities including Seagate PD, Landmarks, Battery Park City Authority, Hunts Point Development, Small Business Services, and Peter Cooper Stuyvesant Town, where the total due was less than $50,000.

[1] As of July 31, 2026. Excludes allowance for bad debt of $676.5 million. (See Table 1.)

Item II: Total Number of Judgments Referred to the Department of Finance by OATH

During FY26, DOF received 292,497 judgment violations from OATH for a total of $238.0 million, including default penalties assessed against respondents for failing to appear at a hearing.[2] There were 37,417 (14.7%) more judgments than the 255,080 judgments referred in FY25. The dollar amount of new referrals increased by 13.6%, from $209.4 million in FY25 to $238.0 million in FY26.

- The increase in newly referred judgments was driven by an increase in summonses issued to respondents. OATH referred to DOF an additional 9,717 summonses due to violations of Department of Environmental Protection rules (76.1% increase), an additional 20,192 Department of Sanitation summonses (11.1% increase), and an additional 2,224 Department of Buildings summonses (10.2% increase).

- The $28.5 million increase in newly referred judgments included increases from the Department of Buildings ($16.2 million), the Department of Environmental Protection ($7.2 million), the Department of Sanitation ($4.6 million), and the Fire Department ($1.0 million).

Table 4: FY26 Total Judgments Referred

	# of Summonses Referred	Base Fine	Default Penalty	Interest	Total Amount Due
In Default	**227,125**	**$ 57,430,835**	**$ 140,264,045**	**$ 9,154,693**	**$ 206,849,585**
In Violation	**65,372**	**$ 29,162,334**	**$ 642,597**	**$ 1,335,614**	**$ 31,140,549**
Total	**292,497**	**$ 86,593,169**	**$ 140,906,642**	**$ 10,490,307**	**$ 237,990,134**

Table 5: FY26 Judgments Referred by Agency

Agency	# of Summonses Referred	Base Fine	Default Penalty	Interest	Total Amount Due
DOB	24,039	$42,543,585	$66,961,343	$4,851,592	$114,356,536
DSNY	201,904	$10,695,481	$36,962,825	$2,285,608	$49,943,900
FDNY	23,612	$21,290,861	$14,088,502	$1,702,459	$37,081,824
DEP	22,479	$6,182,852	$16,442,313	$1,075,187	$23,700,356
DOT	6,651	$3,311,916	$4,333,646	$362,078	$8,007,643
NYPD	8,706	$1,656,331	$1,614,220	$153,137	$3,423,689
Parks	4,928	$862,441	$369,085	$52,286	$1,283,815
BIC	12	$9,250	$100,750	$4,849	$114,849
Other Agency*	166	40,452	33,958	3,111	77,521
Total	292,497	$86,593,169	$140,906,642	$10,490,307	$237,990,134

* Other Agency comprises Landmarks, Seagate PD, DCA, Storm Water Processing, Battery Park City Authority, Peter Cooper Stuyvesant Town and an unknown issuing agency where total due was less than $50K.

[2] Summonses referred to DOF with docket dates from June 30, 2025, through May 31, 2026, are considered FY26 summonses. (The last docket period for FY26 is May 31, 2026.) We have excluded any recalls. Recalls are cases where a respondent requested a hearing and was granted one by OATH pursuant to 48 RCNY § 6-21. The number of recalls is small.

Item III: Average Length of Time for Referral of a Judgment from OATH to DOF

Of the judgments referred to DOF, the average time from docketing to referral was 2.2 days in FY26.[3]

[3] We looked at the average time that it took for a violation to be received by DOF in the fiscal year.

Item IV: Total Dollar Amount Collected by DOF for Judgments Referred During Preceding Fiscal Year

As of August 28, 2026, DOF collected $42.8 million against violations that were referred to the agency during FY26. This is reflected in Table 6. As of August 28, 2026, the first-year collection rate for newly referred debt in FY26 was 18.0%, an increase of 1.5 percentage points compared to FY25.

Table 6: Revenue for Violations Docketed During FY26

Payment Date by FY	# of Summonses Paid	Length of Time Between Docket Date & Payment Date in Month Ranges					$ Total Collected
		0-3M	4-6M	7-9M	10-12M	13-24M	
FY26	48,924	$25,053,254	$10,648,948	$4,703,489	$1,961,529	$384,776	$42,751,996

Payments on ECB judgments referred to DOF in FY26, ordered by agency, are listed in Table 7.

Table 7: Total Collected by DOF from 7/1/2025 to 8/28/2026

Agency	# of Summonses Paid	Total Amount Collected
DOB	5,072	$14,139,744
DEP	6,412	$10,737,350
FDNY	5,117	$7,541,897
DSNY	28,117	$4,758,453
DOT	2,426	$3,597,961
NYPD	1,523	$1,918,421
Other*	257	58,170
Grand Total	48,924	$42,751,996

* Other Agency comprises Parks, Storm Water Processing, and an unknown issuing agency where total collection was less than $50K.

Item V: Length of Time for Collection of Judgments on Referred Violations during FY26

Table 8: Time Between Docket Date and Payment from 7/1/2025 to 8/28/2026

Agency	Length of Time Between Docket Date & Payment Date in Month Ranges					$ Revenue Collected
	0-3M	4-6M	7-9M	10-12M	13-24M	
DOB	$8,045,104	$3,628,564	$1,567,899	$761,071	$137,107	$14,139,744
DEP	$6,155,408	$3,155,757	$1,147,258	$251,360	$27,566	$10,737,350
FDNY	$3,912,669	$1,967,526	$1,034,800	$490,979	$135,924	$7,541,897
DSNY	$2,304,317	$1,311,104	$707,265	$372,839	$62,928	$4,758,453
DOT	$2,964,089	$374,237	$172,416	$71,221	$15,998	$3,597,961
NYPD	$1,632,927	$201,360	$65,693	$13,187	$5,254	$1,918,421
Other*	$38,740	$10,401	$8,158	$871	$0	$58,170
Grand Total	$25,053,254	$10,648,948	$4,703,489	$1,961,529	$384,776	$42,751,996

* Other Agency comprises Parks, Storm Water Processing, and an unknown issuing agency where total collection was less than $50K.

Item VI: Total Number of FY26 Judgments Requiring Corrective Action4

The number of violations requiring corrective action increased (27%) compared to FY25, from 54,509 to 69,428.

Table 9: FY26 Referred Judgments Requiring Corrective Action by Agency

Agency Name	# of Summonses	Base Fine	Default Penalty	Interest	Total Amount Due
DOB	23,785	$41,754,307	$65,712,859	$4,737,073	$112,204,239
FDNY	23,531	$21,225,139	$14,056,377	$1,697,674	$36,979,190
DEP	22,097	$5,962,993	$15,451,390	$1,017,865	$22,432,248
Storm Water Processing	14	$22,500	$19,000	$1,183	$42,683
Landmarks	1	$3,500	$1,500	$412	$5,412
Grand Total	69,428	$68,968,439	$95,241,126	$7,454,208	$171,663,772

[4] Summonses referred to DOF with Aim Source = B docketed during FY26 from static table of FY26 Docketed Judgments; includes uncollectible states and satisfied summonses; excludes anything recalled.

Item VII: Enforcement Efforts Used by DOF to Collect Judgments in Item IV

The number of letters sent increased by 13%, from 519,518 in FY25 to 588,101 in FY26.

Table 10: Collection Letters Sent in FY26 by Letter Type

Enforcement Letters Sent FY26:		
Type	**Count of Letter**	**Total $ Addressed**
DOF Initial Letter	103,245	$582,700,332
DOF Partial Payment & Payment Plan Letter, and Bounced Checks	34,314	N/A
DOF Follow-up / Special Collection Letter	3,601	$49,315,260
DOF Legal Affairs Demand Letters	185	$7,676,140
OCA Demand Letter	446,756	$1,170,918,599
Total	588,101	$1,810,610,331

Table 11 shows the marshal and sheriff executions issued during FY26. Most executions are referred to city marshals, but in a limited number of situations, DOF issues executions to the Sheriff's Office.

Table 11: Legal Executions Issued by Fiscal Year

FY	# of Executions Issued			Amount Collected		
	Sheriff	Marshals	Total	Sheriff	Marshals	Total
2026	1	1,365	1,366	$4,762	$8,118,547	$8,123,309
2025	23	1,939	1,962	$9,524	$6,209,518	$6,219,042
2024	28	1,545	1,573	$57,740	$6,887,225	$6,944,966
2023	83	1,606	1,689	$39,725	$6,875,921	$6,915,646
2022	17	497	514	$202,772	$3,100,736	$3,303,508
2021	0	381	381	$61,282	$1,532,161	$1,593,443
2020	270	753	1,023	$642,339	$4,021,995	$4,664,334

Item VIII: Total Number of Statutorily Expired Judgments, by Issuing Agency

There is an eight-year statute of limitations for ECB judgment violations. Violations that are older than eight years have expired and are excluded from the inventory. In Table 12, FY22 through FY26 figures also reflect judgment violations that were withdrawn by issuing agencies and were excluded from the inventory.

Table 12: Total Number of Judgments Statutorily Expired and Withdrawn by FY

Fiscal Year of Docket Date	# of Summonses	$ Amount Due
FY26	64	$74,650
FY25	47	$64,652
FY24	5	$3,900
FY23	5	$1,500
FY22	2	$6,550
Total	123	$151,252

Table 13: Total Number of Judgments Expired by Issuing Agency

Agency Name	# of Summonses	$ Amount Due
FDNY	91	$126,000
DOB	6	$17,802
DSNY	26	$7,450
Total	123	$151,252

What is ECB?

THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL BOARD (ECB)

is a part of the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings (OATH).

It is an administrative court - not part of the state court system.

ECB judges hear cases on violations of the City's laws that protect the City's quality of life.

NYC Department of Finance

Types of Violations

These violations come from over a dozen different agencies and include:

- Dirty sidewalks
- Littering
- Failure to remove snow and ice
- Posting of posters or signs where they are not permitted
- Work without a permit from the Department of Buildings (DOB)
- Failure to comply with DOB building code
- Failure to file a Certificate of Correction with DOB
- Failure to comply with a DOB order
- Idling

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Types of Debt

There are two types of Debt*

COMPLIANCE- $464.2 million

- Requires a correction to be made to rectify the violation.

NON-COMPLIANCE- $194.0 million

- Does not require corrective action.

* As of September 2026

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Pre-DOF Process Key Points

- Violations are issued against property owners, individuals, businesses, lessees, contractors, or pedestrians. Summonses do not indicate the entity type
- Each violation requires an affidavit of service
- Respondents are entitled to due process, including contestation of proper service, prior to DOF referral
- Most violations are resolved prior to DOF referral; 57.5% paid and 6.1% dismissed at hearing[1]
- About 78% of the violations referred to DOF have default penalties imposed for failure to attend a hearing. In some instances, the penalties can quintuple to the base fine amount. Base fines only constituted 36% of the amount referred in FY26

[1] FY2026 Data

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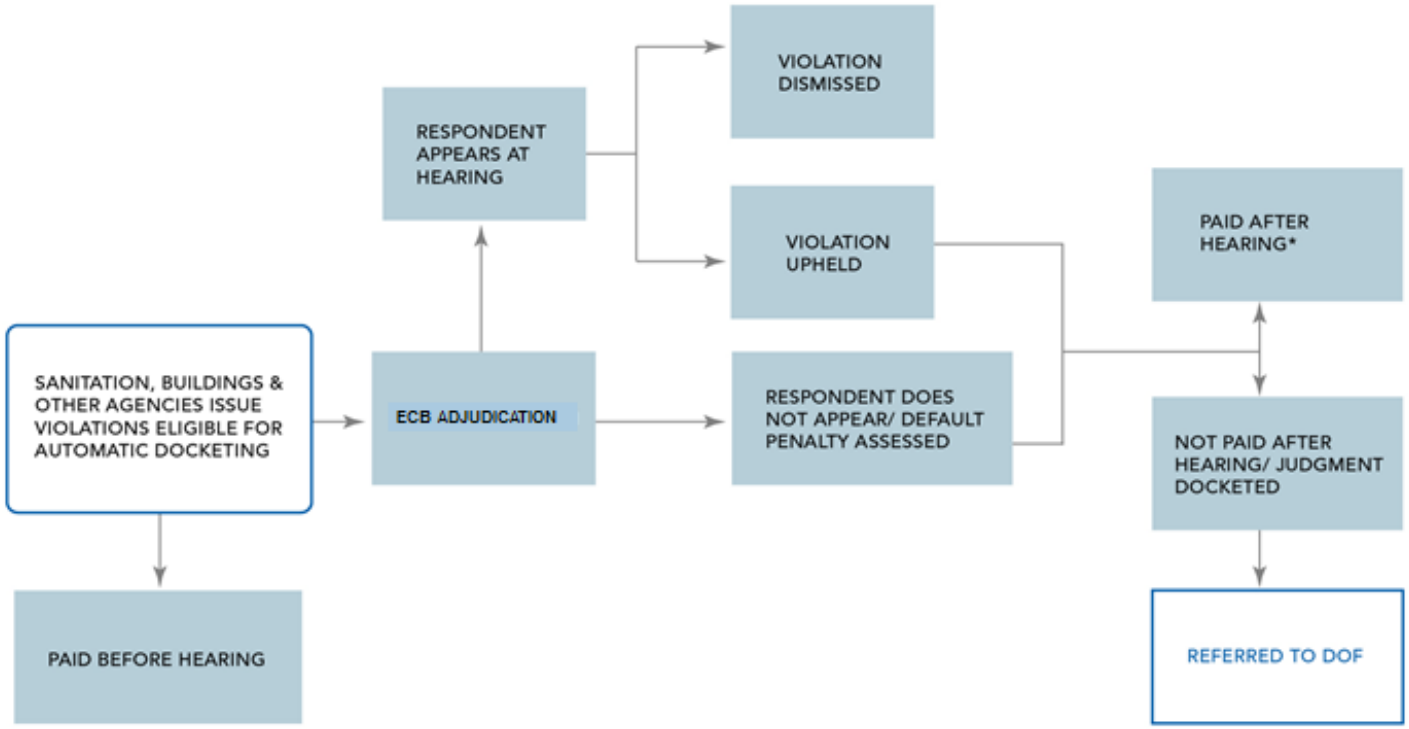
Appendix B: ECB Judgment Revenue FY09 – FY26

Context: Pre-DOF Process Overview



Department of Finance

* For Paid After Hearing, the Criminal Justice Reform Act violations may be addressed via community service

Hearings for ECB Violations

- For both Compliance or Non- Compliance violations, ECB holds a hearing.
  - If the respondent attends the hearing and is found guilty:
    - The judgement amount is the base fine.
- Default means the respondent did not attend a hearing at ECB.
  - If respondent failed to appear for a hearing:
    - ECB imposes a default penalty.
    - Judgment amount is the base fine plus the default penalty.
    - Default penalty can be significantly more than the base fine.
- Docketed means the violation is in judgment and has been entered into the court's records.
  - Interest begins to accrue on the judgment amount once a violation is docketed.

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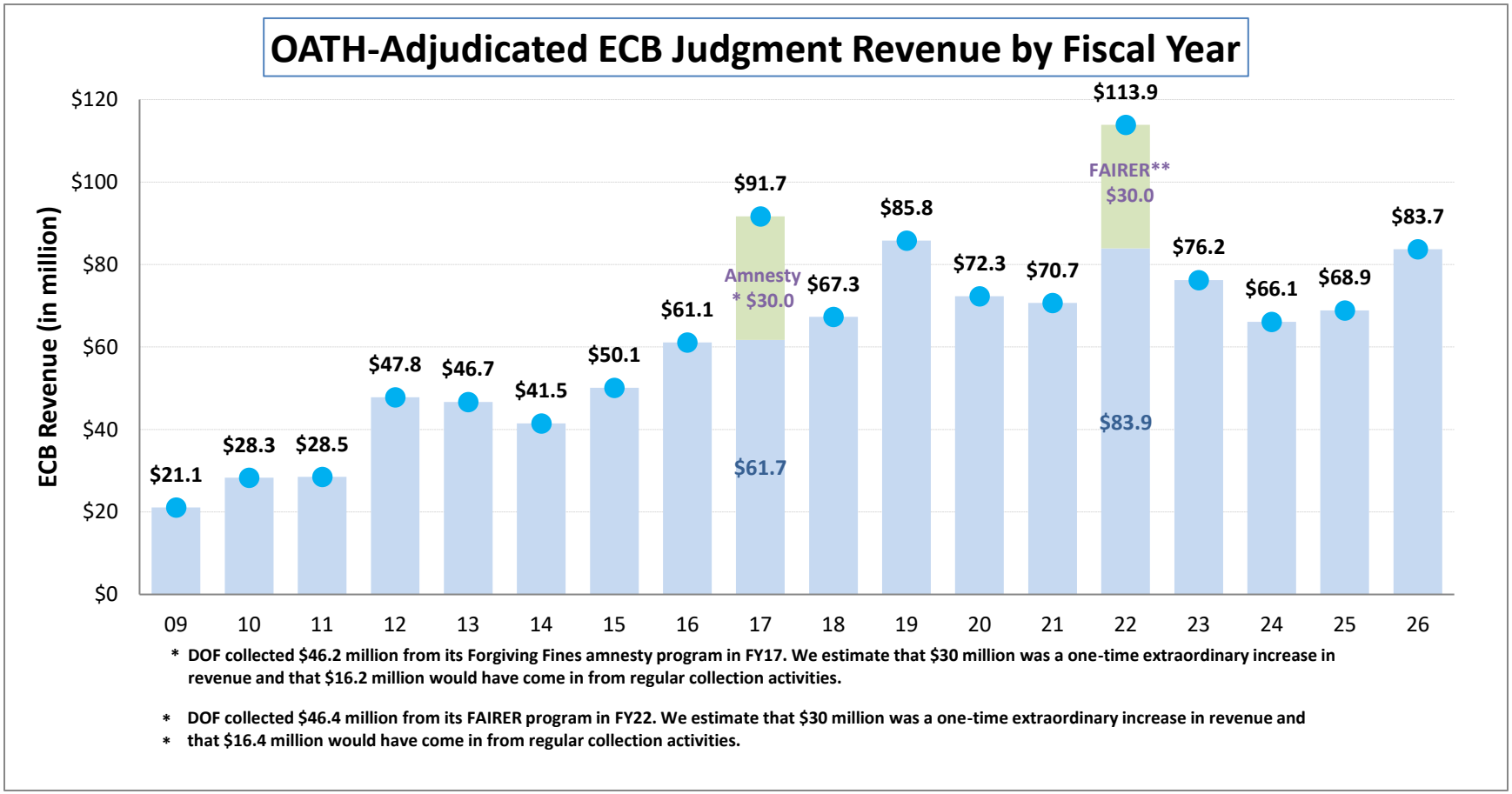

* DOF collected $46.2 million from its Forgiving Fines amnesty program in FY17. We estimate that $30 million was a one-time extraordinary increase in revenue and that $16.2 million would have come in from regular collection activities.

* DOF collected $46.4 million from its FAIRER program in FY22. We estimate that $30 million was a one-time extraordinary increase in revenue and
* that $16.4 million would have come in from regular collection activities.

Appendix C: ECB Judgment Collection Rate

ECB Judgment First-Year Collection Rate By Fiscal Year	
Fiscal Year	**First Year Collection Rate***
15	8.8%
16	11.1%
17 **	12.8%
18	11.7%
19	15.3%
20	13.0%
21	13.3%
22 ***	16.1%
23	17.0%
24	14.3%
25	16.5%
26	18.0%

* Derived by dividing FY revenue for new referrals by the FY new referrals. NOTE: First-year collection rates that appeared in previous versions of the Local Law 11 Report were found to have an error. The rates shown here correct the previously reported first-year collection rates.

** We were unable to estimate the impact of amnesty on the FY17 first-year collection rate. Very few first year judgments were eligible for amnesty but some amnesty applicants paid for both amnesty eligible and for newer judgments.

*** There was no/little direct impact of amnesty on the FY22 first-year collection rate as ECB judgments docketed after June 23, 2021 were not eligible for the FAIRER program.