OFFICE OF CIVIL JUSTICE LEGAL SERVICES	
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PUBLIC HEARING	
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	November 23, 2020
HELD AT:	Virtual Zoom Hearing
APPEARANCES:	CAROLYN ROBLEDO, DSS ORIA CHERYL WERTZ, DSS ORIA JORDAN DRESSLER, OCJ ANDREW SCHERER, Right to Counsel Chair ALLISON ING, Right to Counsel Co-Chair JENNY LAURIE, Housing Court Answers JEREMY BUNYANER, CAMBA Legal Services ELISE BROWN, Mobilization for Justice ED CAMPANELLI, NYLAG JARED TRUJILLO, ALAA UAW 2325 SAM FELDMAN, NYLAG EVAN HASBROOK, Legal Aid Society FLORINA MORALES, Tenant REINELDA ICIANO, Tenant MARK LEVINE, NYC Councilmember JACK UNDERWOOD, Brooklyn Legal Services MANUEL, HAITIAN/CREOLE INTEPRETER ESMERELDA, HAITIAN/CREOLE INTERPRETER CATALINA, SPANISH INTERPRETER

MANDARIN INTERPRETER RUSSIAN INTERPRETER

DIGITALLY RECORDED PROCEEDING, TRANSCRIBED BY: JULIE DAVIDS, UBIQUS

1	MR. DRESSLER: Okay, I'm going to get started
2	now. Good evening and welcome to the City of New York's
3	third annual public hearing on the City's Universal Acces
4	to Legal Services program. We are going to start in a fe
5	minutes to give everyone a chance to join the meeting.
6	Everyone is muted at this point. I'd ask you to stay
7	muted until you're called on. You can unmute yourself,
8	you'll have an opportunity to speak, and then you can
9	remute yourselves. As we start I'm going to ask our
10	language interpreters to introduce themselves and provide
11	instructions on how to receive language interpretation
12	services. And for those of you, if you're not here now,
13	we're going to be doing these instructions one more time
14	in a little bit during the proceedings. Will the Haitian
15	Creole interpreter please introduce themselves.
16	HAITIAN CREOLE INTERPRETER: [Foreign audio
17	00:11:26] Esmerelda (inaudible) interpreter for
18	(inaudible) [Foreign audio] Creole (inaudible) French.
19	[Foreign audio ends 00:12:00]
20	MR. DRESSLER: Will the Mandarin interpreter
21	please introduce themselves.
22	MANDARIN INTERPRETER: [Foreign audio 00:12:08-
23	00:13:21]
24	MR. DRESSLER: Will the Russian interpreter
25	please introduce themselves.

RUSSIAN INTERPRETER: [Foreign audio 00:13:26-

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2	00:14:09]
3	MR. DRESSLER: And finally, will the Spanish
4	interpreter please introduce themselves.
5	SPANISH INTERPRETER: [Foreign audio 00:14:16-
6	00:15:04]
7	MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Okay, I'm going to
8	read these directions. Ifagain, relating to access. If
9	anybody has any questions you can put them in the chat,
10	and we will address them. If you'd like to continue to
11	listen to this proceeding in English, please select
12	English for the best experience. If you are using Zoom on
13	a computer, you'll do this by clicking the globe icon on
14	the bottom of your screen. If you are using a global
15	device, click on the three dots on the bottom of the
16	screen. If you're dialing in by phone, don't worry
17	(inaudible). The time now is 6:14. We will get started
18	in approximately three minutes.
19	SPANISH INTERPRETER: [Foreign audio 00:17:21]
20	MR. DRESSLER: I'm not surehi, this is Jordan
21	Dressler. I'm not sure if that's in the breakout room,
22	that seems to be going out to everybody, or maybe I can
23	just hear it.
24	FEMALE VOICE: I can hear it, too.
25	FOREIGN FEMALE VOICE: [Foreign audio 00:17:48]

PUBLIC HEARING NOV 23, 2020 06:00 PM 4 1 MS. WERTZ: Catalina, I think you are not 2 selecting into the Spanish room, so you are interpreting 3 into the English language room. So Catalina, can I ask you to put yourself, please, in the Spanish language room 4 5 for interpretation, so that they can hear you there. SPANISH INTERPRETER: I apologize. 6 7 clicking the button for -- where it says Spanish, and I 8 don't know why you can hear me only in this English line. 9 This is me speaking while I already clicked on Spanish, 10 and you can hear me in the English room, correct?

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MS. WERTZ: Yeah, give Carolyn a second to sort people into the right places while we're waiting for other things, and see if--

MR. DRESSLER: Appreciate everybody's patience. We have a lot of interested speakers this evening. I hope we're all settled in to hear some good feedback, and we'll be patient. Cheryl, Carolyn, how are we doing?

MS. ROBLEDO: I need the interpreter, the Spanish interpreters to assign themselves as Spanish. The channel—the Spanish language channel is open. Just hit the globe and assign yourself as Spanish.

SPANISH INTERPRETER: I tried that and it says Spanish, so I don't know why you can only hear me here.

PATRICIA: Yeah, this is Patricia, the other

Spanish interpreter. I'm not--I also--I just did this the

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primarily centered around material that's going to be found in our (inaudible) annual report, which is on our website. So let me get started.

SPANISH INTERPRETER: (inaudible). Okav.

MR. DRESSLER: My name is Jordan Dressler. the Civil Justice Coordinator. In that capacity I head up the Office of Civil Justice with the Human Resource Administration in the City of New York. Let me just say at the outset, this is a public hearing. We invite anyone who wishes to be heard on the topic of universal access and housing (inaudible) to speak this evening. I'm going to say a few words at the top, and then we have a speakers list made up of people who have already signed up. But if you wish to speak this evening and are not on the speakers list yet, please let us know that in the Zoom box, because we can add you to that list. If you join this hearing by calling in, you can raise your hand by pressing *9 and we'll add you to the list that way. So again, good evening. Welcome to the third annual public hearing on the City's Universal Access to Legal Services. Again, my name is Jordan Dressler; I'm the Civil Justice Coordinator with New York, City's Office of Civil Justice with the Human Resources Administration. I am joined tonight virtually by Sara Zuiderveen, Deputy Commissioner for Homelessness Prevention at HRA; Rebecca Klein, OCJ Senior

1	Policy Advisor, and Assistant Coordinators Agne Jomantaite
2	and Gloria Rosario of OCJ. I also want to acknowledge and
3	thank Carolyn Robledo and Cheryl Wertz of DSS's Office of
4	Refugee and Immigrant Affairs for all of your assistance
5	in helping to put this hearing together. As you may know,
6	OCJ is a unit within HRA which is a part of the City's
7	Department of Social Services, the largest social services
8	agency in the United States. The HRA assists more than
9	three million New Yorkers annually through the
10	administration of arranged public assistance programs
11	including cash assistance and employment services, SNAP,
12	food stamps, Medical Assistance, and of course eviction
13	prevention. Since OCJ was established at HRA through a
14	local law which amended the City Charter in 2015, our
15	office has launched and operated a range of civil legal
16	services programs for New York City residents in need. A
17	centerpiece of our work is the implementation of New York
18	City's groundbreaking Right to Counsel law, also known as
19	universal access to legal services, which is the subject
20	of this evening's hearing. Three years ago the City of
21	New York made history becoming the first city in the
22	United States to enact a law ensuring that all tenants
23	facing eviction in housing court or an administrative
24	termination of tenancy proceedings in public housing have
25	access to free legal services. I want to acknowledge the

access to free legal services. I want to acknowledge the

1	leadership of the New York City Council, and in particular
2	main sponsors Councilmember Mark Levine of Manhattan, and
3	Vanessa Gibson of the Bronx. I want to thank them for
4	their tireless support for this important work. Since
5	that day in 2017 when the Right to Counsel law was
6	enacted, the landscape for access to justice for tenants
7	in New York City and elsewhere has been transformed.
8	Newark, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Santa Monica, and
9	most recently Boulder and Baltimore have moved forward
10	with tenants' Right to Council laws modeled on our work in
11	New York City, and other cities across the United States
12	are exploring their own tenant legal services initiatives.
13	Here in New York I'm happy to report that three years
14	after enacting the Right to Counsel law, we have made real
15	and substantial progress in increasing and enhancing
16	access to justice for tenants. Our right to counsel
17	universal access, also known as RTCUA, legal services
18	provider partners across the five boroughs have worked in
19	partnership with OCJ, the New York City Housing Court, as
20	well as policymakers, advocates, and other stakeholders to
21	greatly increase the availability of high quality legal
22	assistance for tenants. The rate in New York City of
23	tenants facing their eviction cases with legal
24	representation in court, which stood at 1% in 2013,
25	reached 38% by the end of calendar year 2019, and in the

reached 38% by the end of calendar year 2019, and in the

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neighborhoods that were targeted for universal access, 67%. At the same time, the number of evictions conducted in New York City has dropped to historic lows, falling by 41% between 2013 and 2019, while evictions nationwide are In December of 2019 we continued our phased implementation of the Right to Counsel law in Housing Court by adding five additional zip codes to the universal access initiative, expanding the program in additional neighborhoods in all five boroughs, and bringing the total of included zip codes to 25, and updating our referral protocols and other procedures to make legal services more accessible to tenants across the city. In fiscal year 2020, the fiscal year we just wrapped up, approximately half of the households served in Housing Court eviction proceedings by OCJ legal providers lived outside of the zip codes targeted through universal access. In addition to making strides in Housing Court, fiscal year 2020 began with a launch of OCJ's program to provide an on-site access to legal services to tenants in NYCHA public housing facing administrative termination of tenancy proceedings. Working with our legal provider partners and with NYCHA, OCJ developed and implemented a program model to provide comprehensive access to legal services for NYCHA tenants facing such proceedings on site where NYCHA administers termination proceedings. In this first phase,

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eads of NYCHA households who were seniors, 62 years der, who were facing termination of their tenancies inistrative proceedings, have immediate access to free legal services on site. By the end of the year, the number of households in termination of y proceedings that received OCJ legal services sed by 35% compared to the year before. In all, as end of the last fiscal year, approximately 450,000 ork City residents have received free legal entation, advice, or other assistance in eviction her housing related matters since the start of the io administration through tenant legal services ms administered by HR. As we have found since the of the implementation of the Right to Counsel law, overwhelming majority of cases when attorneys ent tenants in eviction proceedings in Court, they re a positive outcome for their clients. In cases resolved in fiscal year '20, 86% of tenant households ented in Housing Court in NYCHA proceedings by OCJ tenant lawyers were able to remain in their homes. oud as we are of reaching these milestones and all of findings and other information about performance and rement in the previous fiscal year can be found in port--third annual progress report which is on our website which is NYC.gov/civiljustice. As proud as we

1	are, it is hard not to feel that they are from a different
2	time, a time from before COVID-19. As we sit here
3	tonight, all of our clients, our neighbors, and our
4	colleagues have been touched in some way by this crisis,
5	and the aftershocks in New York City Housing Court will
6	continue to be felt for some time to come. Despite all we
7	have faced and continue to face since the COVID-19
8	pandemic began earlier this year, OCJ, our provider
9	partners, and other justice system stakeholders have
10	worked to meet the moment and provide effective access to
11	comprehensive free legal assistance to tenants in need
12	under these unprecedented challenging circumstances. The
13	pandemic has substantially altered operations in the
14	Housing Court, and both substantive and procedural law
15	have been transformed through a series of eviction
16	moratoria, administrative orders and legal mandates.
17	Throughout it all, tenant legal services providers
18	supported by OCJ have stepped up to provide New York City
19	tenants with legal assistance and protection, and we are
20	proud to support this vital work. Working in
21	collaboration with OCJ is legal services provider partners
22	Housing Court Answers and the mayor's office, we've
23	established a housing legal hotline to provide access to
24	live phone-based legal advice and assistance provided by
25	our tenant legal services partners. Through the hotline,

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tenants with questions and concerns about evictions and Housing Court as well as other landlord/tenant issues are receiving legal advice and assistance Monday through Friday. These services are currently available by a 311 and the mayor's public engagement unit through the City's tenant help line, and also through Housing Court Answers hotline. Legal advice services are free and are available to all New York City residential renters with housing questions or issues, regardless of income, geography or zip code, or immigration status. On March 16th, 2020, the New York City Housing Court closed with respect to nearly all new and pending matters including eviction proceedings except for essential proceedings such as legal actions to restore possession for tenants who were illegally evicted or locked out, and proceedings to compel landlords to make critical emergency repairs such as restoring lost heat or hot water. To address the legal needs of these tenants, OCJ worked with legal providers in the Housing Court and immediately established a case referral protocol to connect all unrepresented tenants who file emergency cases in court with free legal representation. Since the start of the pandemic, unrepresented tenants who file an action to be restored to possession after an illegal lockout or who file an HP action for emergency repairs, are referred to OCJ by the Court for free legal representation by one

1	of OCJ's provider partners. Starting in April of 2020,
2	the New York City Housing Court expanded its operations
3	beyond hearing emergency lockout and repair cases, and
4	began moving forward in some pending eviction cases. And
5	OCJ's legal providers were there to assist and protect
6	tenants in need. Specifically the Court scheduled
7	thousands of eviction proceedings that were pending
8	resolution prior to the start of the pandemic for status
9	and settlement conferences and required that only those
10	cases in which all parties were represented by legal
11	counsel could be scheduled for a court conference. OCJ's
12	legal services providers have participated in thousands of
13	court conferences, representing tenant clients in pre-
14	pandemic eviction cases. As a result, all tenant
15	respondents in eviction proceedings handled by the Housing
16	Court during this period have been represented by counsel.
17	In August of 2020 after the Governor had issued a series
18	of executive orders, Chief Administrative Judge Lawrence
19	Marx issued court guidance allowing landlords to ask the
20	Housing Court to permit pre-pandemic eviction warrants to
21	move forward, including in cases in which the tenant did
22	not already have counsel. So in response, OCJ worked in
23	collaboration with the Court and with providers to ensure
24	that no tenant faces the threat of eviction without access
25	to free legal services. The Court now requires landlords'

1	motion papers to include information about how to access
2	free legal assistance, and OCJ is referring unrepresented
3	tenants facing the enforcement of a pre-pandemic eviction
4	warrant to reach out for free legal representation to an
5	OCJ legal provider. In addition to this pre-conference
6	protocol, OCJ is providing access to free legal
7	representation for unrepresented tenants who respond to
8	motions to proceed with pre-pandemic eviction warrants by
9	appearing for a scheduled (inaudible) through the
10	assignment of counsel to any tenant at such a conference
11	who wants legal representation in their case. This
12	initiative is intended to make access to legal
13	representation readily available to tenants on the cusp of
14	the execution of an eviction warrant. Tenants who are
15	currently facing eviction warrants are eligible for free
16	legal representation regardless of zip code, immigration
17	status, or whether the tenant may have previously declined
18	or have been found ineligible for legal representation
19	under the Universal Access program, and regardless of
20	household income with an income waiver by OCJU.
21	Complementary to these efforts, OCJ identified
22	approximately 14,000 households without representation
23	that had outstanding eviction warrants issued by the
24	Housing Court in 2020 that were not executed by City
25	Marshals. OCJ reached out by mail, informing these

1	households of the availability of free legal assistance
2	through OCJ, and is working with legal providers in the
3	City's Public Engagement Unit to conduct outreach to
4	tenants facing warrant-related motions that are pending in
5	court, including to tenant respondents who fail to appear
6	in response to these eviction warrant motions and are at
7	risk of default and therefore eviction. As we move
8	forward and face unprecedented and likely unexpected
9	challenges stemming from the continuing COVID-19 pandemic,
10	OCJ will continue to work hand in hand with all justice
11	systems stakeholders to make the protection and support of
12	legal services available to New York City tenants facing
13	eviction. Tonight's hearing is an important part of that
14	effort to ensure that we continue to serve New Yorkers
15	effectively. There were cities across the country
16	following our progress. It is crucialI'm not sure why
17	somebody shared a screen right now. It is crucial that we
18	hear from you. Okay, (inaudible). Thank you. Then begin
19	the speakers. So before we begin, I'm going to ask the
20	interpreters to introduce themselves. Will the Spanish
21	interpreter please introduce themselves.
22	SPANISH INTERPRETER: [Foreign audio 00:39:41-

SPANISH INTERPRETER: [Foreign audio 00:39:41-00:40:11].

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MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Will the Haitian Creole interpreter please introduce themselves. Will the

16 1 Haitian Creole interpreter please introduce themselves. 2 MANUEL: Can you hear me? 3 MR. DRESSLER: Now we can, yes. 4 HAITIAN CREOLE INTERPRETER: Okay. [Foreign 5 audio 00:40:30-00:41:20] Thank you. Will the Mandarin 6 MR. DRESSLER: 7 interpreter please introduce themselves. Will the 8 Mandarin interpreter please introduce themselves. 9 MANDARIN INTERPRETER: [Foreign audio 00:41:38-10 00:42:351 11 MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Finally, will the 12 Russian interpreter please introduce themselves. 13 RUSSIAN INTERPRETER: [Foreign audio 00:42:46-14 00:43:331 15 MR. DRESSLER: Okay, hang on. Again, if you 16 wish to testify and you're not on the speakers' list yet, 17 let us know in the chat box. If you've joined this 18 hearing (inaudible) -- thank you -- you can get on the list by 19 pressing *9. If you have any questions about any of the 20 Zoom related features here, just let me know in the chat 21 box. (inaudible). I think that needs to happen in the 22 breakout room, is that right? Okay. If you prefer not to 2.3 speak in public, if you're on here and you prefer not to 24 speak in public and you'd rather submit a statement in

writing, that's fine, and we're collecting all written

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statements and we'll again be making all of those available on our website. Okay. I'm going to start calling speakers one by one. The first three speakers of the evening are going to be Andrew Scherer, Jenny Laurie, and I believe on behalf of CAMBA Legal Services, Jeremy Bunyaner. Am I saying that right now? Close enough, right. I see the thumbs up. And hopefully we'll be doing these in blocks of three or four so you can be ready. When I call you I'd ask you to unmute yourself. If you happen to be dialing in, unmute is done by pressing *6. When you're finished speaking, please mute yourself again, again clicking on the microphone or *6 so we can all move on to the next speaker. We're going to be limiting, because we have a very--as you can all see, we have a number of people attending tonight, and so we're going to be limiting folks to three minutes apiece. We will be polite at the three-minute mark, we promise, and you will hear an alarm when your three minutes have ended. So with that we'll begin, and I'll now call the first speaker, Andrew Scherer. Andy.

MR. ANDREW SCHERER: Yeah, hi. Good evening. I guess I submitted my registration the fastest of anyone.

I'm actually--this is testimony on behalf of the New York
City Bar Association's Task Force on the Civil Right to
Counsel, and my co-chair of that task force is here with

me, or here on the Zoom with me, Allison Ing (phonetic),
and Allison is going to take the lead. I may say a thing
or two, but Allison is going to take the lead on this

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testimony.

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MS. ALLISON ING: Okay, thank you, Andy. hope to be a supportive and positive voice, this being a task force, on how best to navigate the current crisis and the post-pandemic realities that are the most responsive to the needs to the community and provide access to justice and the right to counsel for tenants. We believe that no one should be evicted into a pandemic without counsel. This is especially true with the added complications and confusions of ever-changing federal, state and local laws, policies, executive and administrative orders. Our task force believes in the need to have a system in place that allows tenants to pay legal assistance prior to the start of the eviction process, to have well-designed court processes, adequate court facilities, and Housing Court judges prepare to accommodate the shift from a primarily pro se court to a court equipped to resolve litigation between represented parties, and a court marked by civility and decorum. also believe in the need to provide sufficient resources to assure that the legal services lawyers are able to provide effective legal representation as well as

1	sufficient flexibility to allow services tailored to
2	particular client communities and persons simultaneously
3	faced with legal proceedings in Family Court, Criminal
4	Court, and other forum for effective systems, for ongoing
5	communication and information sharing on a range of
6	levels, also to determine what data is important and for
7	what purposes and to have systems in place to collect the
8	data and make it readily available as needed. Thankfull
9	as we've heard, there's a wide (inaudible) about the
10	importance of counsel for tenants at a time like this.
11	The city, our legal services organizations and our courts
12	have worked hard to transform themselves seemingly almos
13	overnight in an effort to keep all the stakeholders safe
14	from the pandemic and to extend the right to counsel to,
15	for the moment at least, all tenants who are appearing is
16	eviction cases. These measures are to be applauded. We
17	offer these comments and suggestions. We wholeheartedly
18	support the City Council bill, intro 2050, providing the
19	right to counsel to all eligible tenants in New York City
20	now and after the pandemic, rather than returning to the
21	zip code phasing approach. We are encouraged by the
22	Court, OCJ, and the legal services' continued exploration
23	in the use of technology as a means of providing
24	information and notice to eligible tenants. Their curre
25	efforts have already had a significant positive impact.

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However, we caution all the parties to think carefully about the digital divide (inaudible) technology that exists in the City's low-income communities, and to refrain from expanding that divide in ways that compromise due process.

FEMALE VOICE: Your timeline is--

MS. ING: Thank you. I wanted to say thank you. We also appreciate the use of Right to Counsel that has been used more and more by city officials, rather than universal access. The shift, while small, is symbolic and important. Thank you very much.

MR. SCHERER: Thank you.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. (inaudible) for the noise. Another caller--by the way, there was a question in the chat about use of the word testify. That's force of habit at these hearings. This is not sworn testimony by--we just--the opportunity is here just to provide a statement and speak on--speak to the record. And so with that, Jenny Laurie.

MS. JENNY LAURIE: Thank you My name is Jenny Laurie. I'm the executive director of Housing Court Answers. In addition to our other work, we operate a hotline for tenants facing eviction or with housing problems. Like many organizations, our work has shifted significantly because of COVID-19, the COVID-19 pandemic.

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I want to start out by thanking all those of you who worked for the Office of Civil Justice and for HRA doing eviction prevention. It's been really great working with you and watching how folks have really turned on this pandemic and really reached out to help tenants who are struggling at this time. I submitted written testimony about the right to counsel and how important it is and how great it's been and some recommendations for going forward. I want to really focus on--a little bit on sort of what I think is not working well. We've been referring tenants with warrant motions, illegal lockouts and emergency HP actions to the Office of Civil Justice for assignment of counsel. We've also been screening tenants who have a myriad of problems, deaths in the family, illness in the family, food shortages and so on. been really dismaying for us to find that while I think the sort of lined court staff have been really great and working with tenants as they've tried to access the Today we got 1,200 calls on our hotline. normally get about 300 calls a day, and that's because the Court, really in my opinion, very insensitively dropped a letter to 40,000 tenants in New York City telling them that they face eviction. The letter says, and I'm going to quote from it, "You can bring a copy of your written answer to the courthouse in person, but you may not be

Thank

1 able to get into the courthouse right now due to safety 2 concerns. Do not wait until the last minute to answer in 3 person. Not being able to get into the courthouse may not be an excuse for failing to answer." So I'm just baffled 4 5 by what the Court is thinking when they send a letter out to so many people. And we just are trying to struggle 6 7 with trying to figure out from tenants who call sort of 8 what their issues are and who can be referred for legal 9 representation, and it's really difficult to do that work 10 as the Court is sort of struggling to reopen in the midst 11 of a pandemic. As I said to my staff today, the CDC 12 cancelled Thanksgiving. I think it's time for a 13 moratorium on evictions until the pandemic is over. 14 you very much.

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MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Jeremy Bunyaner of CAMBA Legal Services.

MR. JEREMY BUNYANER: Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Jeremy Bunyaner, I'm a staff attorney at CAMBA Legal Services. CAMBA Legal Services is very proud to be one of the legal service providers of universal access to legal tenants--to tenants facing eviction in Brooklyn or Staten Island, more shortly, Right to Counsel. CAMBA Legal Services is also a member of LEAP, a coalition of 18 New York City civil legal service providers, many of whom are also UA

1	providers. We congratulate the City Council and mayor,
2	administration, Office for Civil Justice, and our partners
3	for working with us to make Right to Counsel a reality for
4	New York City tenants. We would also like to congratulate
5	and thank the Right to Counsel coalition, community based
6	organizations, tenants and tenant organizers across the
7	City whose hard work made this legislation possible to
8	function in truly strange times. The (inaudible) of the
9	problems before us underscores the importance of the
10	universal access to legal services for tenants facing
11	eviction and its need for continued funding. The overall
12	savings the program provides the city budget by limiting
13	homelessness is more invaluable than ever in the midst of
14	a public health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.
15	Without this program it is difficult to see how the office
16	of court administration and its many stakeholders could
17	have come together to implement the HMP part, allowing the
18	legal process to move forward. There has always been a
19	need for Right to Counsel and this need is greater than
20	ever. Indeed, this is the time for more expansive
21	implementation of the program without regard to zip code
22	or income. While it's important to celebrate our shared
23	accomplishments, it is also important to learn from the
24	growing pains and bumps of implementation so that we can
25	continue to move forward effectively. This year has only

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increased the challenge of implementation. Some of the components we believe are key to full implementation are the following: Representatives of the Office of Civil Justice, tenant community, landlord and tenant bars and Court should begin meeting regularly as a small committee to continue developing and finetuning the virtual court A committee would act as an intermediary between the stakeholders and coordinate input in a rational way as the program scales up. We have a system that is not perfect, but by working together we can ensure that as virtual court expands, we are able to fully implement Right to Counsel in a meaningful way. Additionally, all stakeholders must continue to work together to develop the capacity to provide services virtually. As the pandemic has required us all to adapt in unexpected ways, we have learned that we can do this work virtually. Lastly, legal services providers with support from the Office of Civil Justice and the Court must continue to do the hard work of connecting to tenants in need, giving them the information and tools they need to preserve their housing. Meaningful connection with the tenants in need is critical for the long and certain success of Right to Counsel. tenants do not know about the program, never make it before a judge, and give up their apartments through intimidation. With so much public confusion and

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uncertainty regarding the Housing Court process, we already see landlords resorting to improper means to

compel tenants to give up their apartments.

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FEMALE VOICE: Thank you so much. This is--your three minutes are up.

MR. BUNYANER: Thank you. Okay, thank you.

MR. DRESSLER: Okay, next three, just so everybody is ready, Elise Brown, Ed Campanelli, and Jared Trujillo. So Elise Brown, Elise, you're up.

MS. ELISE BROWN: Thanks, Jordan. I'm the director of housing litigation at Mobilization for Justice. We are a Right to Counsel provider in the Bronx. And there's a lot to say about a lot of things, but I am just going to talk about the way the providers and our staff have really performed unbelievably under the circumstances of the pandemic. Ιn 2017 when New York City led the nation with the enactment of Universal Access to Counsel, Right to Counsel, recognized the fundamental truth that housing is a human right and under the guidance and leadership of HRA's Office of Civil Justice over the ensuing years, legal services providers stepped up to provide critical legal services to an ever-increasing number of New York City tenants. In March 2020, New York City led the nation in a far more grim first, exploding COVID-19 infections and

1	deaths that required officials to shut down the City and
2	order its citizens to shelter in place. And the primacy
3	of safe shelter has never been more apparent. And we know
4	now that black and Latinx individuals contract COVID-19 at
5	disproportionately higher rate than white individuals, and
6	in the midst of the current pandemic we see more clearly
7	than ever the long-existing and deeply entrenched systemic
8	racial inequities in wealth, stable and affordable
9	housing, health care access, and food security. And
10	they've created ever greater hardships for black and
11	Latinx families. And these are our clients. In the Bronx
12	fully a third of our clients are black, 48% are Latinx,
13	27% speak Spanish as a first language. These are the
14	fellow citizens who were already on the edge of the safety
15	net and the advent of COVID impacted those communities,
16	the community we serve far worse than the rest of the
17	communities in New York City. But thanks to Right to
18	Counsel, New York City has in place a legion of trained
19	Right to Counsel attorneys and ready to meet the challenge
20	of the dark hour that we face. It cannot be disputed that
21	during this ongoing pandemic Right to Counsel attorneys,
22	paralegals, support staff have saved lives by ensuring
23	that New Yorkers remain housed. We look forward to
24	FEMALE VOICE: Your time is up.
25	MS. BROWN: All right, thank you.

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MR. DRESSLER: Thank you, Elise. Ed Campanelli.

MR. ED CAMPANELLI: Can you hear me?

MR. DRESSLER: Ed? Yeah, but you know what, Ed, can you--I'm sorry to cut you off. I'm seeing something in the chat about interpretation. Just give us one moment, would you.

MR. CAMPANELLI: All right.

MR. DRESSLER: I think that's being addressed. Ed, please go ahead.

MR. CAMPANELLI: Hi again. My name is Ed Campanelli. I'm the associate director of the Tenants Rights Unit at the New York Legal Assistance Group. anyone would take the time to review the transcripts from the prior annual hearings held by OCJ about Right to Counsel, a word that comes up frequently is groundbreaking. But in 2020 it's not an exaggeration to say that for some tenants the right to counsel would be life-saving. A former and now retired administrative judge observed that all societal ills are filtered through the Housing Court. And right now Housing Court is ground zero for New York City tenants during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. It turned life on its head in a minute, and it solved the ranks of housing insecure. There are no silver linings to be found, but it's the City's good fortune that because OCJ spent the prior 2½ years implementing Right to

1	Counsel, there already existed a standing army of
2	attorneys and paralegals ready and able to assist
3	vulnerable tenants navigate through the COVID-19 storm.
4	While government actors have a lot to figure out, the
5	staff at NYLAG and other legal service providers were
6	helping the tenants who were already clients because of
7	their right to counsel understand what was happening. And
8	while courthouses and offices both public and private
9	became ghost towns, legal service providers maintained
10	communications with their clients which in turn allowed
11	providers to be conduits of communication for these
12	vulnerable tenants who often heavily rely on government
13	services. Communication means action. That was felt by
14	the family of five with three minor children under the age
15	of 12 who our attorneys got restored to possession after
16	being evicted on March 12th for nonpayment of rent, right
17	before the eviction moratorium went into effect. Just
18	since the public health vestiging was to shelter in place,
19	this family lost its home and relied on us for help.
20	Communicating with HRA prevent or reduce grant was tricky.
21	City workers were displaced just like everyone else was.
22	After a tremendous amount of advocacy, HRA issued the
23	checks. A NYLAG attorney who resides in Brooklyn
24	retrieved the checks from HRA in Manhattan and immediately
25	met with the landlord and the family in Queens to exchange

1	the checks for the keys so our clients could return home.
2	Because of the astounding job loss and interruption in
3	incomes, many more tenants qualified for services. To
4	meet increased demand, it is incumbent on OCJ to remain
5	attentive and both flexible and passionate. Those aren't
6	words ever associated with bureaucracy, but to your
7	credit, you've already demonstrated those traits, and
8	you're not endeavoring alone. Before Right to Counsel,
9	when asked what I did for my work my standard answer was
10	make bureaucracy produce the correct result for my client.
11	But being part of Right to Counsel means working with
12	bureaucracy to achieve the correct and just result for the
13	tenants of New York City. There are big opening questions
14	that can only be answered by action, what should OCJ do to
15	advocate to protect tenants? What should we do when the
16	moratorium on evictions is over? We respectfully suggest
17	the following: The guiding principle has to be keeping
18	people in their homes. It's hard to imagine something
19	beyond the current pandemic that can put that into
20	structured relief, yet some will still need convincing.
21	FEMALE VOICE: (inaudible) thank you so much.
22	MR. CAMPANELLI: Okay, thank you. Thanks for
23	the opportunity.
24	MR. DRESSLER: I'm sorry, I was on mute, and
25	moving right along. Thank you, Ed. Next up is Jared

1 Trujillo.

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MR. JARED TRUJILLO: Hi, good evening, and thank you for having this hearing and thank you for giving us the opportunity to speak in it. My name is Jared Trujillo. I am the president of the Association of Legal Aid Attorneys, UAW 2325. We represent about 2,100 legal workers in New York that do so much work to empower low income New Yorkers and their communities and under the Universal Access program. We meet low income New Yorkers on the worst days of their lives. People that are at risk of being evicted, people that have to deal with landlords that would prefer to save a dollar instead of enabling someone to live in an inhabitable condition, and our members do that work ferociously and they do it with a lot of passion and they do it really recognizing that this is about not just empowering New Yorkers but racial justice and equity. I only have about two minutes so I'll try to just go through four suggestions that we have for the program. First is to ensure that OCJ has a dialogue with the unions, with the unions whose workers really are on their front lines in court. We of course work with our employers and we know that OCJ and HRA regularly work with our employers. The unions, specifically the UAW, represent more workers in this program than any individual organization. So when it comes to rolling out and

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g the Right to Counsel, when it comes to what court looks like, we think it's really important ns also have that conversation with OCJ as well. , it's really important that tenant organizers are ed as essential workers. The work of tenant rs has been more important than ever during this as far as helping low income New Yorkers really the complicated labyrinth of what are their legal what is right to counsel. Because they weren't ed as essential workers, a lot of organizations ice providers were not reimbursed for their work. iatives in front of the City Council for more rganizers are important, but also recognizing the lness of the ones that we have now will really s program even stronger. Fully funding Right to that means fully paying for the attorneys that ady there, the attorneys and other legal advocates already there, but also recognizing that parity, ty with the City Law department enables workers, which grew up in the same places where they're o fight for tenants now, it enables people to stay ide talented and experienced representation to low ew Yorkers which really raises the standard for And then finally, and this is also City Council initiative, but I really hope that HRA and OCJ really join

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us in the fight for this, is to make sure that there's more consumer attorneys for everyone. After this pandemic, we are really concerned that they're just going to be--

FEMALE VOICE: Your time is up.

MR. TRUJILLO: Thank you.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. And apologies to all for what might be sometimes abrupt cutoffs. We want to be respectful of everybody's time. I know that many of you have submitted written statements. You should know that we do review those and of course everybody can when they're posted on our website. So a general apology to all for what might an abrupt cutoff to some of the oral statements. We're going to move on to other speakers now. The next three are Sam Feldman, Evan Hasbrook, and John Derek Novell. And apologies to all if I get any of the pronunciations incorrect. So first up is Sam Feldman.

MR. SAM FELDMAN: Hi, thanks. I am Sam Feldman. I am a staff attorney at the New York Legal Assistance Group, also a member of ALAA 2325 UAW. I'm going to breeze over the positives that I had for Right to Counsel. I think there's—suffice to say, there's no going back. Not only has Right to Counsel helped tenants astronomically in New York City, it's also eased the burden on judges and court staff considerably. I think at

1	this point they rely on Right to Counsel attorneys to help
2	tenants navigate the system, both in terms of how to make
3	legal arguments and also the mechanisms of court. So we
4	can only expand the program. I think we can't retract it.
5	Some things to work on: As a staff attorney we and our
6	paralegals are overworked. I think there's a real danger
7	of turning Right to Counsel into a situation like the
8	public defender system where staff attorneys have too many
9	cases to handle competently, there's high burnout and
10	turnover and lack of expertise. We need more staff. We
11	need more attorneys as the zip codes expand, and money
12	needs to be allocated well in advance so that attorneys
13	can be hired and trained in advance of the expansion.
14	Currently staff attorneys do a lot of non-legal work.
15	This needs to be taken into account and more tenant
16	organizers and benefits specialists need to be hired. The
17	Court has a long way to go to smoothly implement Right to
18	Counsel. Courts attempt to move cases along quickly,
19	limiting our ability to litigate. We often receive cases
20	post-settlement and some judges are unwilling to let us
21	question the terms of the initial settlement. And next
22	there's a need toin court right now to prioritize the
23	speed of courts over the ability to provide appropriate
24	guidance for clients. So it would be useful, I think, if
25	HRA engaged in a dialogue with the Courts about what is an

1 appropriate level--what's appropriate when you're 2 referring a case to a Right to Counsel attorney. We need 3 access to court files. Right now during COVID-19 that's 4 difficult. As I'm listening to testimony, I'm also 5 copying a court file for a correspondent because the courts have not been doing this, at least here in 6 7 Manhattan. We need help to work harmoniously with the 8 benefits systems. It's sometimes difficult, more 9 difficult than it should be to help our clients navigate 10 the various benefits that they're able to access in New 11 York City. And we need additional funding to assist 12 tenants with repairs in HP actions. As we all know, those 13 are on the rise during the pandemic. 14 FEMALE VOICE: Thank you so much.

MR. FELDMAN: All right, thank you.

FEMALE VOICE: Your time is up.

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MR. FELDMAN: I appreciate it.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Evan Hasbrook.

MR. EVAN HASBROOK: Thank you. I just want to build on what Jared and Sam have been saying. I'm also a member of ALAA and I represent tenants in Manhattan and Legal Aid Society. Having done this job for about seven years, I've noticed that there's a tension between wanting the program to cover as many tenants as possible, but also to provide those clients with the best representation as

1	possible. And when it comes to case laws, you can choose
2	quantity or you can choose quality, but you definitely
3	can't have both. But to show you what I mean by quality
4	representation, I want to explain what's possible in
5	Housing Court. Our union members and ALAA can definitely
6	prevent eviction, but we can also get our low income
7	clients six-figure settlements in cases where they've been
8	overcharged more than the rent stabilization law allows.
9	We can punish landlords who ignore court orders to repair
10	unsafe apartments in the form ofthe punishment can be
11	things like fines, things like contempt, even
12	imprisonment. We can get accommodations for tenants with
13	disabilities like first floor apartments, ramps, service
14	animals, whatever they need. And maybe most importantly,
15	we can make our clients feel just as heard and respected
16	as any paying client would be. But good things take time,
17	and we just can't devote the time we need to provide
18	quality representation when our case loads get out of
19	control. So maybe this is better addressed to the City
20	Council, but we do ask the City to fund this program at a
21	level that would provide enough attorneys to every tenant
22	who needs one, but without sacrificing the quality
23	standards that are required under our professional code or
24	conduct, our collective bargaining agreement, and our own
25	sense of justice. Thank you.

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MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Next is John Derek Novell. John Derek Novell. Okay, we'll move on and—we'll move on and I guess if Mr. Novell pops up he can check into the chat and we'll add to the list. Next is Jack Underwood, and if I can, before Jack gets started, the next three after that will be Renelda Iciano (phonetic), Camarina Garcia (phonetic), and Florina Morales (phonetic). So now Jack Underwood. No Jack Underwood? Okay. Renelda Iciano? Okay. Camarina Garcia? Florina Morales?

MS. FLORINA MORALES: Buenas Noches.

MR. DRESSLER: Oh, great.

MS. MORALES (THROUGH INTERPRETER): (inaudible) used to and we're having a hard time. We're wondering where we're going to get that money. We're very—we're struggling a lot. We don't know how we're going to come up with that much money, it's a lot. And so we've come to work with Ms. Nova who has helped us to find some counselor and some assistance, but we're still wondering how we're going to be able to pay all that money. I haven't—first we were in a strike because we couldn't afford to pay the rent, so we didn't. But right now I already have all the money from September to March. I have all the money and I want to pay; I have all the money orders. But they're asking me for \$415 of deposit and I

don't really have it, but I do have the rest of the rent,

so that's something. It's a very critical situation for

us. And thank you to Ms. Nova for helping me with the

lawyers because they've been very helpful and I'm very

grateful for all the help that we've received.

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MR. DRESSLER: Okay. I am going—thank you. I am going to go back to Renelda Iciano. I understand there's some back and forth between the Zoom room and the main room in terms of interpretation. I want to give everybody enough time to get here, so we'll be giving a little more time. I want to call out names to make sure people turn up. So with that, Renelda Iciano. Renelda Iciano?

MS. RENELDA ICIANO (THROUGH INTERPRETER): My name is Renelda Iciano. I live in 2501 Abason (phonetic) Avenue, Apartment 8. I have a rent problem. I have a small business and I have been able to survive, but the problem is in the building. There's a lot of prostitution and, what do you say, there's gay who use the building to have sex, and they just find people in the street and then come to the building to have sex. We'd find them doing that in the halls, right up by the door. Our children see that. And there's also a lot of drug trafficking.

There's a lot of people that just walk into the building and we're very scared. It's very scary because people

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that we don't know just walk into the building, and they're doing drugs and they're selling drugs and we're very scared. We're terrified to just see that all over the place. Some of us have cameras, so we see what they're shooting, what they're putting in their noses, so we see that and we don't know what to do. It's just very scary. The community center in Northwest is helping us have meetings and trying to figure out, and we don't know what to do, but we'll get by. But we're scared, and that's it. Thank you.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. The next names are Councilmember Mark Levine of Manhattan, I'm seeing--I'm going to go back to Jack Underwood, and then Anna Galvaz of (inaudible). Councilmember.

MR. MARK LEVINE: Well, thank you, Jordan, and hello everybody. I am sorry we can't be together for this important hearing this year, but grateful that we can still conduct it virtually, because I think the challenges we face right now are more serious than perhaps in a generation. And we need the work of all of you, all of you who are speaking tonight, and of course the Office of Civil Justice now at this difficult moment. And I want to talk about ways I think we need to push to be even better. But I want to start by acknowledging what a success I feel this program has been, the impact that Right to Counsel

1	has had in New York City, and I want to really express my
2	gratitude to you, Jordan Dressler, in running the Office
3	of Civil Justice, and also Steve Banks in leading the
4	agency. We know that you are passionate about this work,
5	and I think that's one of the biggest reasons why we've
6	had such a great impact over the firstwell, now three
7	years of implementation. And to the incredible Right to
8	Counsel coalition, and all of you who are here on this
9	hearing, and have continued to work tirelessly on behalf
10	of justice for tenants in Housing Court, thank you to all
11	of you. We need this movement now. We need this law now
12	I think more than ever because of this precarious moment
13	for tenants, where we are facing what potentially could be
14	an absolute avalanche of evictions which would have a
15	profoundly painful human impact in this city. It could
16	mean that thousands, maybe even tens of thousands of our
17	neighbors, fellow New Yorkers, our friends, our family
18	lose their homes, and this is about the worst thing that
19	could happen in someone's life, short of a medical crisis,
20	is to lose your home. And some of these families
21	undoubtedly would end up in the shelter system. We have
22	to do everything we can to avoid this pain. And I just
23	want to focus on two things. 1) is the need to
24	immediately move to ensure that every tenant in every zip
25	code has access to this program, and I want to thank and

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acknowledge the extent to which the Office of Civil Justice has already started to make this happen in practice. We thank you for that. I know you are responding to this crisis, and that response has been impactful. But we want to enshrine this in law and we want to do this to a bill that I'm pleased to have lead sponsored with my partner in all things Right to Counsel, Councilmember Vanessa Gibson. This is intro 2050, which would enshrine in law an immediate move to every zip code in every borough of New York City which we want done ahead of the pending epidemic of evictions. And secondly I want to mention the challenge, I think this has come up a lot tonight, the challenge that many tenants, despite the fact that this law has been in effect now for three years, many do not yet know about this law. And we are on this call because we work in the tenants' movement, we live in the tenants' movement, but for many when they get an eviction notice, they might think they're on their own and they might not stand and fight. They might leave the apartment out of fear because they don't want to have to confront an eviction proceeding without an attorney. And it is the knowledge of this right, which I think will be critical to balancing the power dynamic. And I had to say that in the midst of COVID, I continue to be shocked at how many people who are starting to get called in for eviction

1	proceedings didn't know they had this right. So we really	
2	need to ramp up our efforts to inform the public about	
3	this critical right And I believe that community-based	
4	organizations are absolutely key to this effort. They	
5	have the ability to connect to communities with a well of	
6	good will, with cultural affinity, with language	
7	competence, with often a history in a trusted	
8	relationship, where the CBOs are uniquely well placed to	
9	reach communities in the most affected wayeffective way.	
10	And so we have a piece of legislation, this is intro 1529,	
11	which would call for the creation of a program of outreach	
12	led by these community based non-profits. And I do want	
13	us to move forward on this bill as well. So again, we're	
14	pushing intro 2050 which would take Right to Counsel to	
15	every zip code as a matter of law, and intro 1529 for	
16	outreach done by CBOs. And I do want to close again with	
17	my gratitude to everyone who's been involved in advocating	
18	for, fighting for, building, implementing this program,	
19	the legal service providers, the attorneys, the advocates,	
20	the tenants, and again, our friends in the administration,	
21	Jordan, you especially. So I'm going to wrap up there.	
22	Thank you everyone so much for your important work. And	
23	be safe.	

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you, Councilmember, and thank you for those kind words. Is Jack Underwood here

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2 MR. JACK UNDERWOOD: Yes.

MR. DRESSLER: Great, thank you. Sorry, but I-- I called you early, I do apologize.

MR. UNDERWOOD: Thank you, I'm Jack Underwood, I am a senior staff attorney with Brooklyn Eagle Services Corporation A, a provider of legal services under the Right to Counsel Coalition. Thank you to the Office of Civil Justice for giving our office the opportunity to provide testimony tonight. Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A, Brooklyn A, was founded in 1967 with a focus on providing services and loans to neighborhoods where our clients live. For over half a century we have fought for our clients using a variety of tools from community organizing, to affirmative civil rights litigation to, of course, eviction defense. The COVID-19 pandemic and crisis has had a disparate impact on the black and brown New Yorker's that we primarily serve and has drastically increased the already enormous consequences of being evicted. Right to Counsel has helped us prevent many New Yorkers from being forced into dangerous shelters where social distancing is impossible, or onto the streets. While providing eviction defense to keep tenants in their home, Right to Counsel has also, as a consequence, given our clients the opportunity to

1	organize and press their own claims against landlords.
2	(Inaudible) landlords complete legally mandated
3	stopping harassment, and eliminating illegal rent
4	overcharges, and more. Keeping people in their homes is a
5	first step empowering them to fight back and RTC has
6	allowed that not to happen. As low-income communities and
7	communities of color brace for evictions it's
8	important to reflect on the challenges associate with
9	Right to Counsel in this moment. To name a few, the
10	income limits exclude many tenants with modest incomes who
11	are nonetheless at risk of eviction. We would love to see
12	income limits expanded if at all possible. Further, for
13	most Right to Counsel cases, there is little opportunity
14	for tenants to meet their attorney prior to their first
15	court date which will result in a lot of tenants going
16	ahead to file without the assistance of counsel and
17	other administrative problems. Tenants are often denied
18	the ability to assert their full rights and defenses under
19	the law while filing a Pro Se answer and having attorneys
20	to amend tenants Pro Se answers after they've already
21	filed that answers consumes limited attorney and court
22	resources. Housing courts, at least the one in Brooklyn,
23	lacks sufficient confidential intake spaces and some
24	tenants are required to conduct intake in loud, crowded
25	hallways. Additionally, Right to Counsel does not cover

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interpreter, Ana Galvez is in the Spanish line so if you

FEMALE VOICE: This is an inquirer by the

for the Spanish interpreter.

PUBLIC HEARING NOV 23, 2020 06:00 PM 45 can give us a few--MR. DRESSLER: Yeah. --seconds to interpret, please. FEMALE VOICE: MR. DRESSLER: I think I understand what's going on here, now. Yeah, we'll give that -- I understand, we'll give that -- I appreciate everybody's patience, and of course everybody's time. MS. ANA GALVEZ: Hi, my name is Ana Galvez and I've been living in the apartment for eight years and I think it's very important to have legal assistance because this would avoid many of the harassments that I'm getting or the tenants are getting from the landlord to pay. MR. DRESSLER: Are we having - -?

MALE VOICE: Yes.

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MR. DRESSLER: Did we lose Ana Galvez on the line? Should we come back to her?

PABLO: Hi Jordan, it's Pablo from CASA, she's been testifying this entire time, it just hasn't--it's not being translated.

FEMALE VOICE: She's speaking to my partner, she will interpret her in a minute.

MS. GALVEZ: Once again, like I said, it's very important to have legal services because now I'm in court proceedings and I had to do research to find out what my rights were, and I'm continuing to do research but right

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now I'm in legal proceedings because of unpaid rent and not being able to find the proper resources when I needed them. And then finally I just feel like the landlords are not being sympathetic at all of this pandemic of like the no job situation and the little resources that us tenants have, so I think it's just very important for both tenants and landlords to be aware of the resources and just to know what's going on with the pandemic. Thanks very much.

MR. DRESSLER: Than you. Next, we have Valerie Coley. Oh wait, I think there was something in the chat, apologies to all. Yep, I see, Lauren Springer.

MS. LAUREN SPRINGER: Good evening. My name is
Lauren Springer and I'm a tenant leader from Catholic
Migration Services. We continue to express our pride in
having fought and won the Right to Counsel for New York
tenants and in being part of the RTC coalition.
(Inaudible) on the great measurable difference RTC
continues to make in tenant's lives: for another
consecutive year, evictions went down, landlords brought
less cases to court, eviction defense in the city is
becoming a new norm, but most importantly, more tenants
are learning about their rights and are organizing to take
actions to protect their homes. This year has also shown
how important it is to have a universal Right to Counsel
now. We've all been affected by the pandemic, whether

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personally or indirectly, but this public health crisis has exposed the depth of the city and state housing crisis, the importance of housing the homeless, and the need to protect those currently housed. As with the public health crisis itself, evictions in housing instability have had a disproportionate impact on people of color. Housing court was difficult to maneuver, now it's even more complicated with all of these new intricate rules, executive orders, health guidelines that need to be followed. Every tenant that gets taken to court, whether their cases started before the pandemic or after, should get an attorney to support them in their fight to keep their homes. That's why we call in OCJ to support the passage of Intro 2015 50 which will give all New Yorkers facing eviction a fighting chance in housing court. even before the pandemic, most tenants who qualify for RTC didn't know about it and now it is being expanded because of the pandemic, there are tenants--there are even more tenants who are unaware of this right, including those who were previously denied but now qualify, so we need the city to implement a robust public awareness campaign now so everyone who qualifies for RTC knows about and can assert their rights. We're glad to have the supportive skilled housing attorneys from community based organizations, but many tenants need assistance in other

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reas, therefore we call on the city to fund RTC at a evel that supports a holistic model so that organizations an have social workers, public health benefit pecialists, paralegals, etc. and attorneys can feel upported. And while there's a court backlog, much of hat is created or exacerbated by allowing landlords to tart eviction cases during pandemic which is nconscionable. We can't allow countless evictions to ccur under these conditions. As the agency that mplements RTC, we call on you to help protect the tenants nd the city and do everything you can and make sure that very single New Yorker facing an eviction gets an ssigned attorney. And until there's sufficient legal rovider capacity, we ask that you advocate that only ases where both sides are represented can move forward, nd you should also advocate that the courts wait on cases ntil tenants have been assigned an attorney to support hem in their fight to keep their homes. All these are ctions we can take under RTC to help protect New Yorkers nd we need to do it together as we fight to win a niversal eviction moratorium at the state level. you.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Next will be Kim Statuto, and then following Kim Statuto, N'Jelle Murphy, Hilda Escomilla, and Ramon Catala. So, Kim Statuto.

1 Thank you.

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MS. KIM STATUTO: Good evening everybody, my name is Kim Statuto, I'm a CASA leader and I'm also a tenant leader at 1550 Selwyn Avenue. I strongly support the work that RTC does. I was a product of an eviction back in 1994 when there were no Right to Counsels or lawyers allowed for tenants on an eviction proceeding; I was put in the street with four children, one was a newborn baby, not even three months old. So I do support the work that they do, I do support the work, both of the bills, and urge all elected officials to get on board to support both of the bills for us. Evictions are hard, evictions are embarrassing, evictions are traumatizing. I had three children that understood we were standing in the street and didn't know what to do, so I personally went through it and I know what it is to lose everything and rebuild and start over again. Right to Counsel not only helps with eviction, but it also guides you in a path to get in legal services if you're in litigation with your landlord, which 1515 Selwyn Avenue was. If anybody knows me or any of the work that has been being done on 1515 Selwyn Avenue, Bronx, New York, we have won two judgements against our landlord. The first judgement gave us a 25 percent abatement because of no gas for fourteen months, lack of repairs, and DHCR gave us a rent free where he

1 cannot raise the rent, period, in the building. 2 second abatement we just won November 9th or--I think it 3 was November 9th, a 50 percent abatement. Why? Because he did not do what the Court or what he promised to do in the 4 5 first settlement. Without Right to Counsel and CASA leading us in the direction of a legal battle with our 6 7 landlord, we would not be having those victories that we 8 have at Selwyn Avenue. I've recently moved from Selwyn 9 Avenue, I'm a day one in a new apartment, but I will 10 continue to help 1515 Selwyn Avenue fight due to help with 11 the legal services and Right to Counsel. I thank you. 12 Don't give up, there's hope out there and there's help and 13 we just have to stay in the fight and back organizations 14 that are helping tenants because a lot of tenants are 15 going to be in trouble when this pandemic is lifted for 16 Thank you. Have a Happy Holiday everybody. sure. 17

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Next, we have N'Jelle Murphy. N'Jelle Murphy. Okay, we can come back. Hilda Escomilla. Ms. Escomilla might be in the breakout room so I'm going to give it a minute. Yes, Catalina, she is? Okay, we'll give it a minute then.

MR. HILDA ESCOMILLA: Hello?

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INTERPRETER: She's not responding in the Spanish line, I think she did for a second so that's why I'm checking here. Okay, I think we lost her.

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MR. DRESSLER: Okay, let's come--obviously if she comes back to the line, we'll put her in. Ramon Catala and I'm going to just let you know who the next few names are: Carmen Santiago, Yukalis Alvarez, and Paulette James will come after Ramon Catala.

FEMALE VOICE: I'm asking in the Spanish line as well and I mentioned all the names but they're not responding, so.

MR. RAMON CANTALA: Good afternoon, my name is Ramon Catala, I live in 1625 (Inaudible) Avenue in the To us, everybody in the Bronx and in our building, it's a blessing to have some representation in the court. Actually, somebody in my building, he told me, hey, I paid my dues, I paid my rent, but they still send me a letter from the court and I said don't worry, so I took him to my So my lawyer said, you know, you don't all rent, the landlord hasn't deposited the rent in the bank and that's just something that they do to make you go to court and sometimes they give you fake papers, fake notifications, it has happened before, so if they give that to someone who doesn't have a lawyer who doesn't know any better, then we will end up paying rent twice. Yeah, you know, lawyers can find out things better so my advice to all the tenants is to ask your lawyers, so you don't have these little problems, so they don't happen to you as

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well. Right now I don't have any problems, they just call me, I don't even have to go to the court at all, so that's why I say it's a blessing for us to have them, especially Building 6 and 7 that have the more evictions, so it's very good to have access to a lawyer because they know everything. Good afternoon to everyone and have a nice evening.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Next, we have Carmen Santiago, maybe in the Spanish room.

FEMALE VOICE: Still no response when I'm asking.

MR. DRESSLER: Yocalez Alvarez. No? Okay,
Paulette James. Paulette James? Ms. James, okay, I see
you, I happen to see you and your name, so you've got to
unmute and then we're ready to go. Oh, maybe I can—hang
on, I think—I've unmuted you, Ms. James. I think you're
ready to go, I can hear you okay.

MS. PAULETTE JAMES: Okay. Can you hear me?
MR. DRESSLER: I can hear you and see you.

MS. JAMES: Okay, thank you. Good evening, I am Paulette James. I'm a tenant of--tenant leader with Flatbush Tenant Coalition. I would like to say something. Right now I'm in a distasteful situation financially and I don't know where to get my money or my rent. I am not a person who cannot pay her rent but the COVID-19, I lost my

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job and I asked God were rent money would come from. don't know if there are places to help us, that is why we are fighting for eviction moratorium and canceled rent. live a (inaudible) and my landlord is Davis (Inaudible). Well, it's his son not taking over. We have any repair problems in our building; right now, for over a week, we have no elevator. The elevator doesn't work and most of us are seniors and we have to struggle up the stairs with all our things, that is thirteen (inaudible) by six It is difficult and the landlord and management have no conscience; after all, we are human and even though they don't do what they should do, they take us to court. Listen to this: this month any tenant from 1317 New York Avenue where we live, where our neighbor Rachel Poldar (phonetic), she ran into the office and she said to them, quote, I'm quoting, Good morning, hope all is well with you. Do you know when 1317 New York Avenue elevator will be fixed, it's been down all week and, unquote, this is what the receptionist replied to her: Good afternoon, the elevator is not down, it is undergoing modernization. The elevator is expected to be out of service during this Members, just tell me how unconscionable these time. people are about -- so, you see, we so need to have If our landlords take us to court and try to attorneys. evict us and to talk about why we should have a Right to

1	Counsel. Everyone must have an attorney and an attorney
2	that you can depend on. Attorneys understand fully what
3	goes on in the court, they are there to assist us so we
4	can speak with the landlord and the judge and they can
5	interpret it if we don't understand and they help us to
6	find the right way to deal with the situation. If Right
7	to Counsel is by zip code and your zip code is not there,
8	what happens? There's a pandemic at this time, they
9	should say only people in certain amount of zip codes get
10	Right to Counsel, no. What happens to the persons whose
11	zip code is (inaudible)? They might be in an even worse
12	situation than someone who is in the right zip code. So
13	Right to Counsel should be for everybody right
14	(inaudible). Thank you so much and be safe. Amen.
15	MR. DRESSLER: Thank you.
16	MS. JAMES: You're welcome.
17	MR. DRESSLER: Okay, next we haveI'm going to
18	call out three and we'll start with the first. Laura
19	Govan, Haydee Villanueva, and Delicia Beltron or Gilsia,
20	sorry, Gilsia Beltron. So first, Laura Govan. Laura
21	Govan?
22	MALE VOICE: Hi, Jordan, Laura is on.
23	MS. LAURA GOVAN: Hi, I was trying to unmute.
24	Okay. Hi, my name is Laura Govan

MR. DRESSLER: --I think we'll be a bit more

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MR. DRESSLER:

patient with everybody going forward to make sure we don't cut anybody off. Yes, Ms. Govan, we can hear you, you're all set, and thank you--

MS. GOVAN: Hi. Again, my name is Laura Govan, Post Office Box 6399, Bronx, New York 10451. I lived in my home for 33 years, my housing situation is complex and I'm without a legal advocate or an attorney. RT--Right to Counsel and housing court was not available when my cases began, okay. Although a GAL was appointed by court to assist me, an attorney was not appointed and/or ordered to assist with the legal--my legal differences and they were not deal with in the court, which left me without proper legal representation and placed in a position where I had to continue -- I have to, misspoke, have to continue to pursue these complex matters without assistance and/or an aid of an attorney. I believe that all tenants have a Right to Counsel, and one should be in place to a rent tenant from being--a tenant from being in a position to represent themselves without proper legal representation. That's why I believe it's imperative that RTC remain in effect in, you know, in this city and the courts, for all who have to engage with housing court proceedings to have the right to have legal representation. And that concludes my statement.

Thank you.

MS. GOVAN: You're welcome.

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MR. DRESSLER: Haydee Villanueva.

MS. HAYDEE VILLANUEVA: Hi, good evening. Ηi, my name is Haydee Villanueva and I reside at 1200 College Avenue in the Bronx. Unfortunately, I recently had a terrible accident which does not allow me to work right now, so I have no income at the moment, and I've been really worrying about not being able to pay my rent and losing my apartment. No one wants to lose their home, especially during a pandemic, and I also suffer from lack of repairs and insufficient heat in my apartment. I felt prepared and capable to challenge my landlord in housing court. I have heard of the many successes that the Right to Counsel has provided to many families which allowed them to keep their homes; unfortunately, I do not qualify for Right to Counsel due to not being in one of their (inaudible) zip codes. This just seems completely unfair to me, I need the help and I know I would benefit from this service, as would many others, yet the limitations do not consider us. This is a major injustice and disservice to our communities. We need Right to Counsel to be available for everyone. Landlords should no longer be able to take advantage of the lack of knowledge and resources of tenants and emulate them into losing their homes or missing out on repairs. I recommend that

1	the city supports Intro 2050; New York City needs to
2	(inaudible) Right to Counsel for all, that way I and many
3	others struggling right now can receive the support we
4	need and don't have to live in fear and continue to feel
5	helpless. This city should also support Intro 1529,
6	community based organizing groups need to be funded to do
7	the necessary outreach and education. The lack of
8	knowledge is causing people who are able to claim Right to
9	Counsel benefits to lose their homes because no one is
10	there to protect them and their tenant rights. This
11	information should be sent out with leases, lease
12	renewals, eviction notices, and just mailed to every home
13	in advance so tenants can be prepared and know what to do
14	ahead of time before it even gets to the point where they
15	need it. But these organizations will do the footwork of
16	actually visiting people at their homes and in their
17	language to make sure they're aware of their tenant rights
18	and the supports that are available to them. This is
19	absolutely necessary. They need the funding to make Right
20	to Counsel known and make sure that (inaudible). I don't
21	think there is anybody that wouldn't use the service if
22	they knew about it and the city needs to make sure that
23	everyone knows about it. Thank you.
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Thank you. Gilsia Beltron. And MR. DRESSLER: the next three names after that will be Mildred Hernandez,

1 Francia Cabrera and George Sudderhoff but first Gilsia 2 Beltron if she's here. 3 FEMALE VOICE: There's no one--we don't have 4 Gilsia. 5 MR. DRESSLER: Okay, sorry, Mildred Hernandez 6 then. 7 FEMALE VOICE: I don't think we have her either. 8 MR. DRESSLER: Okay. Francia Cabrera? 9 FEMALE VOICE: No. 10 Okay, if anybody does turn up, MR. DRESSLER: 11 just let us know in the chat and we'll work it out. 12 FEMALE VOICE: Okay. 13 MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. George Sudderhoff. 14 Okay. Sandra Mitchell? Okay. Esteban Giron? 15 MR. GIRON: I'm here. 16 MR. DRESSLER: Oh, great, we've got a winner. 17 Thank you, I'm going to put myself on mute now. Thank 18 you, Mr. Giron, you're up. 19 MR. ESTEBAN GIRON: Good evening, my name is 20 Estevan Heron. I'm a rent stabilized tenant and a member 21 of the Crown Heights Tenant Union, an autonomous tenant-22 led all on-care unit of tenant associations with member 2.3 building in the 35^{th} , 36^{th} , 40^{th} and 41^{st} Counsel districts. 24 Along with so many neighbors and colleagues on this call, 25 we are proud members of the Right to Counsel Coalition.

1	In mid-March of this year my husband and I were seriously
2	ill for several weeks with COVID-19. As a result we found
3	ourselves facing a significant increase in expenses and
4	falling behind on our rent almost immediately. During
5	those first six weeks we could barely make it to the
6	kitchen to get a glass of water, let alone cook for
7	ourselves. It was completely debilitating and like
8	nothing I'd ever experienced and nine months later, I'm
9	still not back to normal. I know what this disease can do
10	to a person's body. Sheltering at home is the only thing
11	that can prevent folks from suffering my fate or that of
12	thousands of our fellow New Yorkers who have already lost
13	their lives. That we even have to say this is a testament
14	to the inhumanity of what goes on in housing court. A
15	brief word on virtual proceedings. While these hearings
16	are certainly safer than in person proceedings, we have
17	found across the board that they are totally inadequate
18	and generally absent of the basic elements of due process
19	Microsoft Teams is a nightmare. The hearings are closed
20	to the general public; tenants are rarely allowed to
21	speak. These hearings are leaving behind the most
22	vulnerable: the poor, the elderly, black and brown folks.
23	My neighbors should not be erased simply because they
24	don't know how to access Microsoft Teams. Virtual
25	hearings are a poor substitute for the real solution, a

1	real universal eviction moratorium and ultimately the
2	cancellation of rent for the duration of the pandemic.
3	Our coalitions have stepped up during this pandemic.
4	Hundreds of us have gathered outside of our local housing
5	courts nearly a dozen times in the past nine months, each
6	time getting a scrap of an extension to the governor's
7	eviction moratorium. We risk our life and health and saw
8	no legal residential evictions for over nine months in New
9	York City because direction action gets the goods. You
10	know, on Friday of this past week we learned from DOI that
11	Marshall's executed the first residential eviction since
12	March 2020. We have all done an immense amount of work to
13	prevent this from happening. Tenants, advocates, unions,
14	legal service providers, agencies, elected officials and
15	yet here we are. So, before we venture into this new
16	reality where COVID-19 rages just as tenants are beginning
17	to be evicted, I believe it's appropriate to ask to cede
18	the remainder of my time, which is about 40 seconds, so
19	that we can share a moment of silence for the family that
20	was evicted on Friday and the many more who will suffer
21	the same fate if our leaders don't act now. Thank you.
22	FEMALE VOICE: Thank you so much.
23	MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Okay, next I

understand George Sotiroff is here ready to speak. George Sotiroff?

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MR. GEROGE SOTIROFF: Yes, I am, I'm here.

MR. DRESSLER: Great, sure thing.

MR. SOTIROFF: Okay, I just wanted to say I'm not going to speak long. I--my name is George Sotiroff, I'm from 901 Walton Avenue in the Bronx. Others have spoken before me very eloquently and I think that -- I just don't want to preach, I'm tired. But I will say this, we don't want to allow the rich and powerful to prey on the poor and vulnerable and we have a problem, we know it's economic, we know that too few people have too much money and everybody else doesn't. Ultimately this will hurt all of us because our economic system will collapse. So I, at this moment, am COVID-19 free and I have enough money to pay my rent, nevertheless, I'm still vulnerable because I'm in this with everybody else and anybody who thinks that he's protected is not, he's just foolish. The young man who spoke before me has it right; we need to protect our living places, we need to make sure that everyone is In the richest country in the world we have to be embarrassed if we can't take care and give us--give our people proper housing. We need Right to Counsel to make sure that someone with money, and I mean predatory landlords, but anyone else, cannot evict people from their homes, especially at this time, but generally speaking at any time because there's no excuse for it. I don't really

want to talk anymore, I just want to say if you read your history books, you'll see always the problem is economically countries crumble and fall apart because too few people have all the money and we're going through that now. And because I don't want to preach anymore, I will stop, thank you very much. Good night.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Next, I understand that Sandra Mitchell may be back; if so, Sandra, you're up and then following Sandra Mitchell will be Malika Connor and Ariel Ashunker and then following, Julie McNally Sandra Mitchell? Okay. Okay, Malika Connor.

MS. MALIKA CONNOR: Good evening everyone and thank you, Jordan Dressler, and the Office of Civil Justice, for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Malika Connor and I'm the Director of Organizing for the Right to Counsel NYC Coalition, which led and won the campaign to establish the Right to Counsel for tenant safety eviction. We are proud of New York City's groundbreaking Right to Counsel legislation and applaud the city council, the mayor, and the Office of Civil Justice for its dedication to making the Right to Counsel available to all New Yorkers during this pandemic. Amidst this pandemic Right to Counsel is more important than ever before. Hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers are unable to pay rent and emergency federal and state laws have

1 added a level of complexity to the eviction court 2 proceedings that make housing court even more difficult to 3 navigate. We know that evictions and housing instability have a disproportionate impact on people of color, 4 5 especially women and children of color. Evictions and housing instability also has significant impacts, not just 6 7 on people's housing, but on people's education, their 8 employment, family relationships, physical and mental 9 health, and so much more. New York City's Right to 10 Counsel moves us closer towards achieving economic gender 11 and racial justice. I'm going to kind of move on to talk 12 a little bit about our recommendations since I know time 13 is short and we all know that evictions are violent and 14 unnecessary. And so some of the things that we will do is 15 to continue our organizing efforts to ensure that the more 16 than one million families who are unable to pay rent and 17 are on the brink of eviction during a resurging pandemic 18 in the middle of the winter are protected by a real 19 universal eviction moratorium as outlined in a bill 20 sponsored by Senator Zellnor Myrie, which we are in 21 support of. But in order to protect every New Yorker's 22 basic human right to housing, and in the spirit of 2.3 collaboration, we strongly encourage the city and the 24 Office of Civil Justice to adopt the following 25 recommendation. So, you know, one, make sure that we

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increase outreach and awareness. During this crisis it's even more important than ever for the city to initiate an aggressive public outreach and awareness campaign. While we're happy that the city is planning two rounds of Right to Counsel ad blitzes in multiple languages in the near future, we urge you to begin the awareness campaign immediately and intensively. We also want to make sure that we're implementing a uniform and systematic process for providing tenants with Right to Counsel, ensuring that cases are calendared based on the capacity of legal services provider. The Office of Civil Justice is perfectly positioned to coordinate the assignment of counsel in eviction cases with the Office of Court Administration. And to be effective and to fill the promise of the law, attorneys representing tenants must have the time and resources to mount a full and aggressive defense. We also want to continue to make the right to counsel available to all New Yorkers, regardless of its (inaudible) or income--

FEMALE VOICE: Hello, this is--

MS. CONNOR: Yes.

FEMALE VOICE: --We're close to time so please wrap up your--

MS. CONNOR: Sure, yeah.

FEMALE VOICE: --comments and--

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MS. CONNOR: Sure, I'll finish my last sentence.

FEMALE VOICE: Cool.

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MS. CONNOR: So New York City is on the brink of an unprecedented homelessness and eviction crisis and Right to Counsel can help stand this tide if it's available to all New Yorkers. So I'll leave my comments there, thank you so much of the opportunity to testify and we'll be submitting written comments with the rest of our testimony today. Thank you so much.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you.

FEMALE VOICE: Thank you.

MR. DRESSLER: Ariel Ayshtamker, and apologies if I'm saying that incorrectly.

MS. ARIEL AYSHTAMKER: Hi everyone, my name is Ariel Ayshtamker, I'm here representing Communities
Resist, a community based single services organization in north Brooklyn. Our work and model legal advocacy is entirely focused on group representation. This means that we almost exclusively represent tenant associations and affirmative cases for improved conditions and to combat tenant harassment discrimination. We envision in New York City, where the community is most vulnerable to displacement for the power to defend their homes and to define the future of their neighborhoods. We are here in solidarity with the Right to Counsel Coalition, of which

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we are a proud member, and enthusiastic supporter of the immediate implementation of the Right to Counsel in New York City. We also speak here today in support of the immediate statewide expansion of the Right to Counsel. As COVID-19 continues to devastate communities across the city and state, further exacerbating glaring racial and economic disparities, the need becomes even more urgent for immediate citywide implementation and statewide expansion of the Right to Counsel. It is clear that the Right to Counsel works to prevent evictions in New York City. In 2018 and '19 84 percent of tenants who had a Right to Counsel lawyer were able to continue living in their homes. Evictions have dropped 29 percent in Right to Counsel zip codes since the law took effect, which is nearly double the rate of comparable zip codes. As a result, thousands of tenants across the city have been able to remain in their homes and communities, yet the law still does not adequately cover all tenants who are at risk of eviction. For instance, by limiting the Right to Counsel to hold over of nonpayment eviction cases, there are some forms of evictions that have been left unaddressed. In addition, many tenants who can afford lawyers are still excluded from the Right to Counsel based on the existing income limitations, and tenants with disabilities face access barriers that have only gotten

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worse during the pandemic. The immediate citywide implementation of the Right to Counsel is a step toward addressing these problems. The Right to Counsel should apply to NYSTRA and administrative hearings and to Supreme Court actions. Tenants who cannot afford lawyers need more realistic income quidelines so they can qualify for the Right to Counsel and stay in their homes and, in absence of a universal eviction moratorium and rent cancellation, we believe only cases with the Right to Counsel should move forward. Lastly, we recognize that the fight for housing justice must (inaudible) racial, gender, and economic justice. Evictions negatively affect tenants physical and mental health, employment, and ability to secure future housing. As such, we ask that the Right to Counsel extend to cover services that intersect with housing for a more holistic approach to the issues affecting tenants. Thank you for the opportunity to speak here today.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Okay next up will-excuse me, I'm sorry, next up will be Julie McNaley, and following Julie McNaley, Francie Scanlon, Austin Refuerzo, and Jusenia Ponce. I just want to say now, before I get gushy about thank yous, we're-we have time for anyone who needs to speak or wants to speak tonight to speak, so we're actually moving towards the end of our list here so

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don't lose hope, we're getting there, so I encourage you to stick around. Thank you. Julie McNaley.

MS. JULIE MCNALEY: Thank you, my name is Julie McNaley and I'm testifying on behalf of the Legal Aid Society. Thank you to OCJ for the opportunity to testify tonight and, more importantly, for having the moral compass to prioritize the needs of low-income New Yorkers. As a holistic provider, the civil practice served over 100,000 New Yorkers last year. We daily witness what this city has long understood - universal access is essential to addressing poverty. We are grateful to OCJ's partnership. We also thank OCJ for allowing us to modify our deliverables, to extend eligibility, and to eliminate zip code limits during this crisis which has allowed us to focus on the clients who need us most, largely clients of color suffering the worst effects of the pandemic. We as that OCJ continue to exercise its flexibility so that we may address emergent and evolving needs. We also ask OCJ to build sustainable funding into our contracts so that we can attract and retain dedicated staff and maintain high quality operations as costs inevitably increase.

Furthermore, we request OCJ's partnership in advocating to the Office of Court Administration around the (inaudible) statements of default and the digital divide. In the same two weeks that schools closed, and in-person trials

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halted, OCA announced it would recommence taking defaults. This move is unacceptable, particularly in light of OCA's failure to bridge the additional divide. Many respondents cannot access the court remotely as they lack reliable internet service, appropriate hardware, and technical There is no mechanism for litigants to answer non-human petitions online as the landlords did not file online and no user-friendly answer form. Until OCA can ensure the cornerstones of due process, be on notice, and a meaningful opportunity to be heard, it should not take defaults nor move forward with eviction proceedings. Finally, we request OCJ's partnership in addressing the dire need for robust rental subsidies and the streamlining of existing rental assistance programs. We need to work together to prevent evictions and homelessness created needlessly by economic hardship. As we move through this crisis, we remain on the frontline of efforts to meet the needs of New Yorkers and this work would not be possible without OCJ's continued investment. Thank you for your support.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Francie Scanlon? Francie Scanlon? Okay. Austin Refuerzo? Checking the chat. One more time, Austin Refuerzo? Okay, Jusenia Ponce? Okay. All right, we'll try it again. Mitchell and if Ms. Mitchell's here--

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MS. SANDRA MITCHELL: I am here.

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MR. DRESSLER: Perfect timing.

MS. MITCHELL: Thank you so much.

MR. DRESSLER: Following--thank you, just let me do some housekeeping. Following Sandra Mitchell will be Melba Cruz, Ed Josephson and Sherease Torain. Ms. Mitchell, go ahead, thank you.

MS. MITCHELL: Yes, thank you so very much for creating this space for us to work things out, work together. My name is Chaplain Sandra Mitchell and that's a pastor for the community, and I love to negotiate and make sure that both sides are at peace. I am a CASA leader and I'm also a Northwest Bronx community clergy leader and I want to talk to everyone here, thank you for your time and your listening ear. I want to talk to--talk about the right to organize, the right to negotiate, and the right to live in a habitable place, a safe and habitable place. I am a tenant organizer. I lost my apartment, went into the shelter, came back out, and started a tenant's association. I'm also a member of the Right to Counsel and we are working diligently in our building to get the necessary repairs to keep peace; while we're doing that, negotiating at the table and it was going good for a while, we got a new elevator, new boiler, the roof is being taken care of and we thought everything

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was going to be okay until now that we have major things that we need to finish and now we are being harassed. the hallways we still have tenants that have sewage coming up in their kitchen, urine, and feces, and we do not have toilets that are anchored to the floor, and we are having some problems and some nasty pushback. It is astonishing to us, we were doing so well. We found a grant so that the landlord would be able to make these repairs, so that the landlord wouldn't have to pay anything, we've educated the landlord about the hardship fund that they can apply for, and I am astonished with the behavior of the building management. I am astonished that some of the tenants have theses horrible conditions they're working on, and I am astonished that the tenants are complaining that they are being told to sign leases or signing lease under fear, and did not know that their rent was being exorbitantly I'm really just very concerned and I really do raised. think that if we put our heads together, we can work this out. I don't want anyone to be evicted and I just want Right to Counsel to be the norm, the law, and I want us to still be at the negotiating table and work things out so that everyone can be housed. I also want to talk about the discrimination between people of color and also people of color who are coming out of the shelters who don't have housing vouchers, and even when they do have housing

vouchers, they are not being accepted by landlords; that
is a form of discrimination and I pray, I really do pray
with all my heart that we can work this out and I say

thank you for your listening ear.

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MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Next, we have Melba Cruz.

MS. MELBA CRUZ: Good evening. My name is Melba Cruz, and I am a housing court liaison. I've been working as a housing court liaison for the past year, a few months before COVID-19 began, and my experience prior to this was I was a paralegal but I never saw such a great need for individuals to have the right to counsel, other than when I was working in housing cord. And because I am a housing court liaison, I find myself speaking on behalf of many tenants who were very desperate, did not speak also English, so I had to help them in many different ways. Many of them did not make the age limit to have the Right to Counsel, and also the zip code, so I found myself speaking in front of judges just so they can have more opportunities, more--you know, so they can have the extension to pay. And I was told many times you know what, you're not an attorney, you're not supposed to do this, but what's the other choice if they don't qualify because there zip code is 10458 and not 10457. When you have two different zip codes it puts you at a greater risk

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because you're not going to have an attorney; and because I was a paralegal I was able to help a little bit further, but they should not be in that situation. Many of them also have suffered from mental distress to the point I saw a tenant wanted to throw herself from the stairs, I didn't even have four months working in the field, and it was something I had to see because she was desperate. So I believe the Right to Counsel can prevent things from exacerbating because people need the support, especially when they have gone through COVID-19. Please, let's keep the Right to Counsel for everyone. Thank you so much.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Next, Ed Josephson.

MR. ED JOSEPHSON: Good evening everyone, my name is Ed Josephson, I'm the--excuse me, I'm a litigation director at Legal Services NYC. We're one of the larger providers of eviction prevention services in New York City and I want to thank, well everyone really, the City Council, the mayor, OCJ, the organizing community, for making Right to Counsel possible. When it started a few years ago, little did we know how absolute essential it would become, thanks to the pandemic. And we now have a situation where really everyone on this call knows that it was never possible for tenants to receive due process and a fair hearing in the absence of a lawyer. And now it's completely unthinkable for particularly low-income

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parents, people who are (inaudible) proficient to cope with virtual proceedings (inaudible). So right now we've very fortunate that, thanks to, again, the work of everyone on this call, we've been able to limit court proceedings to a relatively small number so that every tenant, as far as I know, who has a case on a calendar is being referred to an attorney, and our challenge is to keep it that way, right. Because there is this huge backlog of cases building up behind a dam and if that dam every burst, there aren't enough lawyers in the country to handle all those cases so--and we can't clone our staff either. So the only way to handle this is together put pressure on every level of government to make sure that the housing court calendars do not grow beyond the capacity of legal service providers to handle them and I think that's going to be a big challenge, but I think we can do it because of the unthinkable consequences if we don't do it. So it's late, I'm not going to say more than that; I thank you for the chance for testifying and I look forward to working with all of you in the coming months.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. We have a few more names of folks who said they want to speak. Before I call them I wanted to just say if there's anybody on the Zoom who would like to speak who hasn't said anything, if you can put your name in the chat, that includes if you've had

t, of folks

your name on the list and haven't been called yet because
we might've tried to call you and were unsuccessful, so
please just re-put your name in the chat and we'll run
through those names. Before I do any of that though I do
want to say thank you not only to those who have spoken,
but to those who haven't spoken, and I've seen some faces
some of which I recognize, some of which I don't, of folk
who have been here since the very beginning of this
hearing at 6:00, listening to everything, hearing
everything, and I know absorbing everything and with
obviously some thoughts that they will e sharing with us
and other policy makers. I want to thank everybody who's
come today for your participation, for your insights, but
most of all your dedication to making sure that we and
other stakeholders are doing the right thing. We really
rely on hearings like this, on feedback, to keep us
honest, and when there's criticism, we welcome it because
it shows us what we need to do; when there's praise, we
also welcome that because it shows us that we're on the
right track. We are very, very grateful for your time,
for your energy, and for your dedication so I just wanted
to say thank you. One more things to say before we head
into the final speakers tonight, I want to say a very
special thank you to my team at the Office of Civil
Justice, who's on the line, for all of the work that's

1 gone on to putting on this hearing. Every year we have 2 different challenging circumstances, I believe the first 3 year we held this hearing, the first annual hearing, we had an awful snowstorm. I can't remember what befell us 4 5 last year but this year obviously the circumstances are quite a bit different, obviously extremely serious, but 6 7 despite all the challenges, I hope that we have put on and 8 shared special and successful opportunity to be here 9 tonight. I can't thank you enough. A very special thank 10 you to our colleagues at Auria for helping us with all 11 this, I think we did get the hang of it, I'd say, maybe 20 12 percent of the time in and I think things are going okay; if not, I'm sure we'll hear that that was not the case, 13 14 but really very, very grateful for all of your help and 15 assistance. With that, I'm going to turn to the last 16 names we have on this list, though we will go back to the 17 chat to make sure, Sherice Torain, and then following 18 Sherice Torain, Nora Canty, and Juan Nunez. So Sherice 19 I think I see you, Ms. Torain, I think you might 20 be on mute. Now you're off mute.

MS. SHEREASE TORAIN: Okay, good evening everyone. I was not here to speak so I'm going to try to do my best. I'm really upset and so I'm going to try to stay as quick and professional as I possibly can. I'm a part of Crowne Heights Tenant organization and I'm so

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1 thankful to them and I want to say this, that 2 organizations like that are so needed in all the 3 communities because I've been a part of this whole process for the last three years and they had no (inaudible), but 4 5 let me say this. My grandmother had lived in Crowne 6 Heights since 1951, okay, so I've--my family has been a 7 fabric of this community for some time, but what has 8 happened to my family is a huge injustice but I'm going to 9 put that in my testimony. But let me also say this, 10 (inaudible) this organization in particular, more than ten 11 times assistance, and I've gotten nothing but pushback, 12 okay, so that's one. Elise Brown, your organization, 13 they've given me nothing but barriers to justice, 14 horrible. When you talk about trauma (inaudible), your 15 organization has not done that and I can tell the 16 attorneys that have given me the pushback, that did not do 17 what they were supposed to do, okay. Brooklyn Legal 18 Services A, I don't have the gentleman's name down, your 19 organization as well, and I have--let me say just--let me 20 tell you guys, I have a Masters degree in Human Resource 21 Management, so one thing I do very well, I keep very good 22 documentation, okay, so I will be able to give you guys 2.3 all the attorneys names that did not do what they were 24 supposed to do in regards to giving me access to 25 appropriate justice, okay, so that way I can get some type

1	of progress that I'm supposed to get as a New York City
2	resident. Okay, but let me go back to the fact that Mark
3	Levine (phonetic), our city councilman, shame on you,
4	shame on you, shame on you, to come on here and then say
5	all of the sudden that you're going to give us access,
6	further access to zip coding when I went several times and
7	I was begging so that way my 97 year old grandmother could
8	stay in her home. But then all of a sudden today you're
9	going to be so thankful, you need to stop thanking each
10	other and start giving us our rights, okay. Because yes,
11	displacement impacts your health, it impacts your spirit,
12	okay, because none of y'all know what it is when a
13	Brooklyn Legal Services attorney (inaudible) your
14	grandmothers (inaudible) and y'all need to put your stuff,
15	your clothes in black garbage bags, okay, because when a
16	marshal shows up to throw you out of your home, you better
17	have your passports in your hand, okay. Than you, Jason,
18	he did that, okay, him and his colleague, they did that
19	and (inaudible) okay. So (inaudible) brain operates,
20	okay. In just talking about it I am feeling traumatized
21	all through my body, okay, to know (inaudible)
22	MR. DRESSLER: Ms. Torain, I'm sorry to cut you
23	off, but we are at time, we've got other speakers who need

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to cut you 've got other speakers who need to speak before the time is up. So I want to thank you for your contribution--

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MS. TORAIN: --My time is up, is what you're telling me, before (inaudible) the time is up because I sat here patiently for 30 minutes and I watched y'all (inaudible) so horrible when it came to putting your information, your technology together, but the way you did me just now, it was horrible how you just did me. not right, because guess what, we--this was our right, zip coding universal access is unconstitutional, okay, and it's racial discrimination--I'm sorry, practices, on (inaudible); we all have a right to the Right of Counsel, period, okay. And what you guys have done to us is horrible and I know my rights, and everybody should know their rights. And y'all are supposed to be putting that on every billboard outside, we're all supposed to have a right to this access and y'all denied us our rights and y'all denied us our due process and that's wrong for you to even think that you are doing a good job because you have not been doing a good job, Mr. Jordan, not at all. Your department has not--it starts from the top, down, and you guys, y'all know y'all (inaudible) black people, African American woman, okay, and how dare you tell me, Oh, Ms. Torain, anything, no, no, no, no. This is time for our reparations, okay, and my people, they have spoken our properties all throughout Brooklyn, numbers don't lie. Men and women lie, numbers don't lie. So no,

	ll .
1	Mr. Jordan, I patiently waited
2	6:00 and I didn't say anything
3	and guess what, we need some mo
4	at the beginning of the table,
5	and I'm not racist, but I see
6	many white women at the table a
7	profits, okay. We need some b
8	people and some Asian people s
9	we are the ones who are being l
10	you all are the ones that are
11	the decisions. Enough is enough
12	ones who are hurting, okay, ou:
13	no, Mr. Jordan, I sent ten ema:
14	months to your agency and y'al
15	Brooklyn Legal Services, they
16	did my neighbors wrong, and the
17	Jordan, if you have to spend a
18	my trauma, guess what, it's ou:
19	should be okay with that, that
20	services, Mr. Jordan, that's t
21	when the city councilman was or
22	for all the good that you did,
23	for the community in which you
24	So shame on you for even trying
25	that I have been traumatized.

because I was on time at and I sat here patiently ore black and brown people and I see--and guess what, too many men and I see too as heads of these nonlack women and some Spanish itting at the table because homeless and displaced, but sitting at the table making gh, okay, because we are the r children are hurting. So ils within the last six l did not respond, okay, and did my mother wrong, they ey did me wrong. So Mr. n extra minute listening to r tax dollars, okay, so you 's called trauma informed he problem. But quess what, n here, he's thanking you it is your time to show up serve, period, Mr. Jordan. g to rush me when you see that I have been traumatized. When marshals come to evict

1	you and the landlord did some corruption and he sold your
2	grandmother's house, I have a right to sit here and tell
3	you my story, Mr. Jordan, period. Do your job. Make sure
4	everybody in your organization is doing their job. Don't
5	sit here for three hours and I sit here for 30 minutes and
6	I didn't say anything when technology was going wrong.
7	You sit here for an extra 60 seconds and you listen to
8	what I have to say; if you want to sit here and say oh, we
9	want to protect black and brown people, well let's start
10	where all the trauma(inaudible) and you start with zip
11	coding. That was against our constitutional rights, we
12	should have a right to come into the court when y'all know
13	that those judges are not even real judge and they are
14	doing harm and they are giving us mental and emotional
15	abuse and our children are not being educated. You
16	understand what's happening, you know that they are taking
17	us out of our homes, you know that they are putting
18	stipulations and (inaudible) and you know what they're
19	doing to us. And my grandmother, just like a lot of these
20	senior citizens, they stole their apartments after they'd
21	been there for 40 years. So don't tell me anything, Mr.
22	Jordan, nothing at all. I was around for the crack
23	epidemic, I know my community. Crowne Heights,
24	(Inaudible), don't tell me anything. Shame on you, Mr.
25	Jordan, period, because now all the sudden they have

1 funded, they should've had funding before the pandemic, 2 they should've had funding. In fact, Mr. Jordan, don't 3 you tell me nothing because--MR. DRESSLER: We have--I'm--I apologize 4 5 (Cross talk) MR. DRESSLER: I apologize but we have to stop 6 7 here because there are other people who want to speak. 8 MS. TORAIN: But I patiently waited for you for 9 30 minutes, Mr. Jordan, so you tell me--10 MR. DRESSLER: Okay, okay. 11 MS. TORAIN: -- (inaudible) and you say 12 congratulations, you be a part of my community and you're 13 doing better than that, Mr. Jordan, don't you dare have 14 (inaudible) energy. 15 MR. DRESSLER: Okay. Next on our list, Nora 16 Kenty. 17 MS. NORA KENTY: Hello, my name is Nora Canty 18 from Mobilization for Justice and the Union Legal Services 19 Staff Association 2320. I do want to address what Ms. 20 Torain mentioned, that this is really a time of trauma in 21 our city and it's been so--I think it is important for us 22 to recognize how difficult it is for so many of our 2.3 citizens, so many of our seniors who are living on fixed 24 incomes who have been in their apartments for decades and 25 are now facing displacement. It can be very scary and

1	it's very serious and it's life threatening in a lot of
2	cases. I'm a staff attorney and I am really fortunate to
3	be able to carry out the incredible vision of the
4	community organizers who made Right to Counsel happen.
5	I'm humbled every day by being able to do this work. Our
6	shop is made up of attorneys, paralegals, and support
7	staff and they play more of an important role than ever
8	during this difficult time. I'm not only a lawyer now, I
9	am tech support, I'm emotional support; our clients have
10	lost loved ones, they've lost livelihoods, they're facing
11	lockouts from their apartments, they have no heat. It's
12	really a litany of issues and it takes an entire office of
13	people to help tenants in need so I do urge OCJ to fund
14	paralegals, support staff, interpretation services,
15	benefits advocacy, all of the services that tenants are
16	really in need of right now. Simply delaying evictions
17	until January 2021 is not going to solve the crisis, the
18	crisis of evictions, of homelessness, and the health
19	crisis that is bound to follow those. So I do urge the
20	expansion of Right to Counsel, I urge the passage of 2050
21	and 1529; it's more important than ever to connect tenants
22	with lawyers. First of all, we can raise new defenses
23	under the tenancy of Harbor Act, the governor's executive
24	orders, the national CDC moratorium. It feels like a lot
25	of changes every week and the lawyers have an opportunity

1	to help make sure that all of those defenses are raised
2	for tenants who may have them. We can also appear in
3	court for tenants so that they don't have to go in person,
4	they don't have to take the subways and buses and interact
5	with people unnecessarily. We can represent them while
6	they're able to stay home, we can help them with the
7	virtual technology and have them available on the phone.
8	We can also help connect tenants with programs, with
9	benefits, with one-shot deals where we can help them
10	navigate a list of new procedures and systems in housing
11	court. There are new deadlines to file motions and
12	answers. Sometimes in-person appearances seem to be
13	required, other times they are not; sometimes it depends
14	on what judge you have, the laws are all new and I think
15	it's really crucial that every single tenant has the
16	access to counsel and the access to an attorney and a
17	legal support team. Of course, the expansion of Right to
18	Counsel must be in conjunction with firingwith funding
19	the hiring of more attorneys so that we can each dedicate
20	the time and energy that every single tenant deserves.
21	Zealous representation can help prevent courts from
22	treating tenants' cases like quote, unquote, inventory to
23	run through like they're an assembly line. Judges can
24	have the unrealistic expectations for how quickly cases
25	should be heard and they could really give a short shrift

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to serious issues that can be a matter of life and death for tenants. So it's important for the tenant advocate community and OCJ to push for deliberate and conscientious judicial process that takes into account every single tenant's story. And I'll stop there now and I'm thankful that everyone who is still on the call stayed here the entire night and thank you for all of your testimony so far, I found it really inspiring and informative.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Next Juan Nunez and then following Juan Nunez we have Jean Stevens and I believe that might be our last name of the night unless, no, that is the last name we've received so far, so if anybody else wants to speak, please feel free to put your name in the chat and we'll call you. But right now, Juan Nunez.

MR. JUAN NUNEZ: Good evening, everybody. My name is Juan Nunez, I'm a tenant leader with the Northwest Bronx Community Clergy Coalition; I'm President of (inaudible) association and I also work for Part of the Solution, I'm a client liaison in the Bronx for Part of the Solution. I'm going to give you a perfect example as to why it's so important for us to expand Right to Counsel. My building right now is on a rent strike, our tenant association is on a rent strike, and apparently the landlord decided to send out the fourteen days, I believe

1	it's called, give me one second, the Predicate Notice.
2	Not only did he not send it to the tenants that owed rent
3	from before March, he sent the notice to one tenant and
4	one tenant only, and that's one next door who has been
5	living here for over 35 years and is an African American
6	woman and has a three bedroom apartment and she's only
7	been in the rent strike in solidarity for a month. So
8	what do you think the landlord's intentions are if he's
9	only sending the notification to that one African American
10	tenant in that building, not the ones that owe money from
11	before March, just her in particular? And let me give you
12	another example as to why it's so important for us to
13	expand this. I have anotherI know of another tenant
14	that received that same notice and left her house because
15	she thought she waws getting evicted, she had no idea that
16	that was just a notice from a landlord; but it read in the
17	paper that you need to leave in fourteen days, right,
18	that's what the letter states, that you have to leave.
19	Well she left and she was subletting to two other families
20	so now those two other families have nothey don't know
21	what they're going to do right now because the otherthe
22	tenant with the lease left and these are people that are
23	in dire need and this is happening all over the
24	neighborhood. We have people thinking that we have to
25	wait until evictions; evictions are already happening

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without people having to go to court because people are leaving their homes, afraid when they get that notice because they don't know their rights. And the only reason that tenant next door was able to understand and not leave was because she had a tenant association and she had access to lawyers that we were able to connect her to. But that is not the case when I speak to people that call Part of the Solution on a daily basis, getting letters from landlords right now, they don't know what to do. like a lot of the people here that were saying, I forgot--I think it was Nora that said we're--I'm a client liaison and yet I'm giving these people information that a lawyer should give them, right, information to keep them in their home, information that shouldn't be coming from me, right, and it's wrong because a lot of these people are black and brown people from our communities. We've had elected officials tell it to our face, saying that because of the Safe Harbor Act tenants are not going to get evicted and that's a lie. So we have tenants not getting protected, not just from elected officials, they're not getting protection from the courts, they're not getting protection from city agencies, state agencies like the DHCR, no protection from anywhere. So all we could really give them right now is access to a lawyer o they could at least feel at ease that they have somebody they can go to, that

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could tell them what their rights are, and that could represent them when they go to housing court which is inevitable right now. We don't know what to do at this point. We have so many people calling asking for rental assistance that we can't really help, we have undocumented people that weren't able to qualify for the \$1,200, that weren't able to qualify for the stupid rent relief program that was a failure, and all I can give them is information that they need to know their rights, that's all we can give people right now. So I could only imagine what would happen to these folks if they just had a lawyer to speak to, if they just had somebody to tell them what their rights are because so many people are just leaving their apartments right now, and by the way, that's called displacement. And those notices don't come in Spanish, those notices don't come in different languages; so when you see that notice, all you see is leave in 14 days. What do you think they're going to do if they don't have access to a lawyer? They're going to leave, that's an eviction, whether you see it in your little data or your numbers in your court cases, that's called displacement and that's called an eviction, whether it's all through the courts or not and that's what a lot of our tenants are going through. We already have people in my building that owed rent from before COVID-19 and now can't pay rent, and

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if it wasn't for our tenant association and our access to (inaudible) justice, who knows where they would've been right now because people literally take their things and they leave because they're that afraid of landlords that don't know their rights. They treat landlords like they They think a landlord notice is just as bad as a police officer or a judge because they don't know any better. So whatever everybody needs to do on this call is expand those rights for every single tenant in this city and this state, I don't care, because it's wrong what's going on in the city and the state. And when January hits, we're going to face a crisis that I don't think we're able to grasp right now because the people that really know what's going on are us here on the ground, are the ones in the building that are feeling anxious, depressed, we're not eating. There's people that have family members that have COVID-19 that are actually worrying about their kids dealing with remote learning, all these factors, all these factors. And imagine what access to a lawyer would do for these people when all they really need right now is somebody to tell them hey, these are your rights, it's going to be okay, here's some information, and I'm going to defend you when you go to That's all we're asking for, for this Right to Counsel to be expanded so that tenants could at least, at

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least have a chance in court, a fighting chance in court, and that's all I've got to say. Thank you.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Final speaker for tonight is Jean Stevens.

MS. JEAN STEVENS: No pressure, no. everybody, my name is Jean Stevens, I'm a senior staff attorney at Brooklyn Legal Services. I'm also a part of the Union Legal Services Staff Association 2320 and so I'm speaking on behalf of our Union staff, many housing attorneys, as well as for my shop, for Brooklyn Legal Services. So you know a lot of what I had planned to say has really been said by so many people on the call so far but I just wanted to note that being an attorney through COVID-19, all of the stories shared by tenants on this call are the exact same stories that are being shared, that I've heard on the hotline that you mentioned, Mr. Dressler, at the beginning of this hearing, the outline that staff attorneys are on every day. People have questions about what's going on right now because everybody's panicked, everybody' scared, we have horrible stories of harassment, really bad conditions, lots of, as Juan described, a lot of people calling or have received notices and aren't sure what to do, what they say, and so we're explaining what they say and trying to give advice about next steps people can take. And it's been an

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incredibly like extra critical time, as others have said, for attorneys to be working with tenants now in this time of COVID-19, and especially because there's no rent relief in sight that we can see, no rent forgiveness yet. don't have a real moratorium. And lots of tenants have questions, well I hear about these moratoriums, I hear about these new laws, and as Juan pointed out, other people have pointed out, you know, those protections are very confusing about who they actually applied to, if you're protected, when is the moratoriums end, so we explain that, and without an attorney it would be incredibly difficult for any tenant to really know how any of these apply. Also, the court is being largely conducted virtually now as, again, other people have mentioned, and what's been very disturbing in these virtual appearances is it's even more apparent how judge, landlord attorneys, tend to treat them very casually or it's just a (inaudible) like a mill, they're running through them, and I think if there weren't tenant attorneys on the calls--I'm sorry, on these conferences, slowing things down, being adamant about various legal investigations we want to do, subpoenas we want to file, I think cases would just be churning along even more than usual. And then of course it feels incredibly unjust, given that if people were evicted in this time there in the middle of a

1	pandemic and are even more at risk and also the pandemic
2	would spread if more and more people are crowding up with
3	family members or moving into shelter. So I guess the
4	point I really just want to drive home though is that
5	tenant attorneys, we are not magicians, you know. We, on
6	our own, just our own as an individual attorney, can't do
7	much to save an individual tenant, even if you think
8	you're a really great lawyer, there's so many things that
9	go into doing our job. We need training, we need support,
10	emotional support, we need support for ourselves to do the
11	work. It's incredibly hard listening to stories day in
12	and day out, we are seeing the tragic circumstances of
13	everybody and we, ourselves, begin to see well how can we
14	continue to do this meaningfully for our client's day in
15	and day out for years. We need support, our clients need
16	support, social workers, access to resources benefits, and
17	we are kind of the locust of where people begin to get
18	that support. In this discussion of funding for Right to
19	Counsel, which absolutely, I completelythere's
20	absolutely no fairness in the way the program is rolled
21	out with zip codes and income limits, as many people have
22	said, to have true right to counsel, everyone needs to be
23	able to access the Right to Counsel, to have the right to
24	counsel. But in order for that to be a meaningful right,
25	funding needs to include more funding for attorneys for us

1	to hire more attorneys, to have pay parity with other
2	offices, the law department, as another person pointed
3	out, so that we can attract people out of law school, we
4	can work to retain attorneys. We also need more funding,
5	as others have said, for HP actions which are the actions
6	where tenants sue their landlords for repairs. As many
7	people have mentioned, they're living in these incredibly
8	horrible conditions where they basically move out because
9	they give up, it's a war of attrition with their
10	landlords, then we are not really funded to do HP actions.
11	Instead we basically raise repairs and eviction
12	proceedings which is very dangerous and very scary, and it
13	would be much more powerful for tenants if (inaudible).
14	(Inaudible) alone can't really access records of our
15	clients buildings, of the rent histories of the building,
16	we're not able to figure out what other state agencies,
17	DHCR, HP, what exactly is on file for the building, what
18	can we access, and we spend a lot of time with process
19	servers and secretaries and trying to get those documents,
20	subpoenaing those documents, and there would bethat's
21	another area where we desperately need more support from
22	OCJ and from other entities that are working to make Right
23	to Counsel a reality to help us work with these city
24	agencies to obtain that information and those documents.
25	Also similarly, a lot of our clients, even if the rent is

1	the legal rent, cannot afford the rent, especially now
2	with COVID-19, and we do our best to help people afford
3	the rent and apply for rental subsidies, but if they don't
4	exist or if the money is not enough, we can't help our
5	clients stay in their homes. So we desperately also need
6	advocacy from OCJ, we need more funding, if possible, for
7	rental subsidies, and the support to help people apply for
8	those benefits. I agree with many others who've talked
9	about a media campaign to spread the word, because again,
10	yes, so many tenants have no idea they have this right to:
11	they don't realize how it works exactly, and sometimes by
12	the time they reach us, it's been too late or they've
13	already defaulted on their case and didn't realize there
14	was a right to a lawyer. So I echo so much of what has
15	been said and think that funding in so many capacities is
16	desperately needed in order to make Right to Counsel truly
17	representative of our city and to adequately do the work
18	that needs to be done. Thank you.
19	MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Is there anybody on
20	the conference who would like to speak who hasn't spoken?

the conference who would like to speak who hasn't spoken?

FRANCIE SCANLON: Yes, I'd appreciate a quick opportunity (inaudible).

MR. DRESSLER: What's your name?

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MS. FRANCIE SCANLON: Francie Scanlon.

MR. DRESSLER: Ah yes, (inaudible). You're

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breaking up a little bit, just a moment, Ms. Scanlon.

It's Francie Scanlon, right?

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MS. SCANLON: Yes. Yep. The most important thing to continue to underscore is that there is in fact significant good law on the books. All law (fading out) equitably and in a way that is empowerfully and at the end of the day, to pick up on the point of the previous just completed speaker, the critical role of enlightening tenants about their rights can truly be served by you and your colleagues that will, in effect, create better outcomes, in my opinion, not only for tenants, but for owners of property. That the hideously adversarial and, to many, heartless relationship because the power in balance is so profound, can be disrupted, disturbed, in a successful way by enforcing the laws that currently exist. And there's one aspect of the law, the due process, the aspect, the piece that relates to giving tenants their due process rights, notice and an opportunity to be heard. we ever could collectively drill down on the metrics about why so many tenants were wrongfully evicted, I believe the numbers would flush out of the sewers of wrongful due That is the gateway, the service of process, if process. that is not done in the way the law requires, the floodgates of eviction will continue to blow open. thought is put resources into highlighting and

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underscoring the tenants' rights unequivocally to be noticed with regard to the critical elements of the proposed court appearance. Otherwise, without that, the sewer service of the past will slush up like a tsunami again, as it did in the past, and overcome the law itself and undermine everyone's respect for due process. That is not a winning formula in a just society and it's not just just for me and you, Jordan, but just for everybody. So my vote, I'd put skin in the game, and making hashtag due process where a fundamental focus can rise to the occasion and transform landlord/tenant relations. Thank you.

MR. DRESSLER: Thank you. Okay, with that, the time is 9:04 p.m. We're going to conclude this hearing tonight. I want to thank all of the participants, those who are remaining, those who have left. As I have said, we--excuse me, we will be creating a transcript of these proceedings and collecting all of the written statements we've collected, that have been submitted. If you're on the line and you haven't submitted one yet, we're certainly accepting them over the next day or so before we put them all together and they will appear on our website in the coming weeks. In the meantime, our most recent annual report is there on our website right now, (inaudible) nyc.gov/civiljustice. Anyone in need of legal assistance can contact 311 and reach the tenant helpline

1 2 3 C E R T I F I C A T E4 I, Julie Davids, certify that the foregoing transcript of 5 proceedings of the Office of Civil Justice Legal Services 6 Public Hearing, Nov. 23, 2020 06:00 PM, was prepared using 7 the required transcription equipment and is a true and 8 accurate record of the proceedings. Orlie Dairdo 9 Signature: 10 Date: November 30, 2020 11 12 C E R T I F I C A T E13 I, Betsy Murphy, certify that the foregoing transcript of 14 proceedings in the New York City Department of Social 15 Services, Office of Civil Justice Legal Services Public 16 Hearing, was prepared using the required transcription 17 equipment and is a true and accurate record of the 18 proceedings. Bets Mushy 19 Signature: 20 Date: ____November 30, 2020___ 21 22 23

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61 Broadway - Suite 1400, New York, NY 10006 Phone: 212-346-6666 * Fax: 888-412-3655

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