

NYC OFFICE OF CIVIL JUSTICE

FY24
Annual Report



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

ALTERNATIVE IMAGE
OPTIONS FOR COVER

INTRODUCTION

The Office of Civil Justice (OCJ) at the New York City Department of Social Services (DSS) oversees and monitors City-supported civil legal services for low-income tenants, immigrant New Yorkers, low-wage workers, survivors of domestic violence, veterans, and others in need of legal assistance.

This 9th annual report (and 7th Universal Access to Counsel report) is respectfully submitted to provide insights into our recent work in establishing, enhancing and evaluating civil legal services.

Special thanks to the Office of Evaluation and Research at DSS, the Homelessness Prevention Administration at the Human Resources Administration, the Office of Budget Administration at DSS, and our colleagues at the Mayor's Office for their invaluable contribution. We also express our gratitude to the dedicated staff of the legal services community who provide critical legal assistance to New Yorkers in need every day.

RANIECE MEDLEY

CIVIL JUSTICE COORDINATOR

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS USED

Locations

- BX - Bronx
- BK - Brooklyn
- MN - Manhattan
- QU - Queens
- SI - Staten Island
- NYC - New York City

Government Entities and Programs

- DSS - Department of Social Services
- OCJ - Office of Civil Justice
- HRA - Human Resources Administration
- MOIA - Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs
- OCA - Office of Court Administration
- NYCHA - New York City Housing Authority
- USCIS - United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
- UAC - Universal Access to Counsel
- AHTP - Anti-harassment Tenant Protection
- IOI - Immigrant Opportunity Initiative

Additional Terms

- FY - Fiscal Year (July 1st - June 30th, unless otherwise stated)
- CY - Calendar Year (January 1st - December 31st)
- 🏠 - Households
- 👤 - Individuals
- Full Rep - Full legal representation
- Brief - Brief legal assistance
- SRL - Self-represented Litigant
- Non-payment - An eviction filing against a tenant for non-payment of rent
- Holdover - An eviction filing against a tenant for reasons other than non-payment of rent, such as an alleged lease violation or staying beyond the expiration of a lease
- FPG - Federal Poverty Guideline

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MAIN FINDINGS

FY24 Public Funding for NYC Legal Services

- \$ 268.2 million in total City funding for legal services providers in New York City
 - \$218.6 million from the Administration
 - \$49.6 million from City Council

OCJ Tenant Legal Services

- Since 2014, OCJ has provided legal services ranging from brief advice to full representation in over 327,000 eviction and other house-related matters; based on household size, this totals to more than 795,000 New Yorkers served.
- 42% of respondents in eviction cases who appeared in court received full legal representation from either an OCJ-funded legal services provider or another legal services entity (e.g., private firm, labor union-provided legal services, non OCJ-funded legal services provided by a nonprofit) during the fourth quarter of FY24.
- 73% of eligible households in Brooklyn as part of the Kings County Housing Court Pilot received full representation by counsel. OCJ continues to participate in the pilot to bolster our existing efforts to reach New Yorkers at risk of eviction. As part of this pilot, DSS-HRA has co-located homelessness prevention staff in the Kings County Housing Court to assist households in active eviction proceedings connect to emergency cash assistance and ongoing rental assistance at their first appearances in court.
- In collaboration with the Mayor's Office of Equity, OCJ's AHTP providers received SIM in funding to focus on tenant education, outreach and housing legal services on LGBTQIA+ city residents.

OCJ Immigration and Employment Legal Services

- 7,613 USCIS applications to obtain an immigration status were filed with the assistance of OCJ-funded immigration legal services providers.
- Through OCJ's Immigrant Opportunity Initiative and the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs' ActionNYC programs, New Yorkers received legal assistance in 24,120 immigration and 700 employment-related cases.*

**Does not include cases processed through the Asylum Application Help Center*

FY24 OCJ-ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS*

TENANT LEGAL SERVICES

\$179.5 million - Mayoral

- Homelessness Prevention Law Project (HPLP)
- Anti-harassment Tenant Protection (AHTP)
- Housing Help Program (HHP)
- Assigned Counsel Program (ACP)

IMMIGRATION LEGAL SERVICES

\$37.3 million - Mayoral
\$25.3 million - City Council

- Immigrant Opportunity Initiative (IOI)
- Unaccompanied Minors and Families Initiative (UMFI)
- New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP)

OTHER CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES

- Including, but not limited to:
- Low Wage Worker Support (LWWS)
 - Supportive Alternatives to Violent Encounters (SAVE)
 - Veterans Legal Services

FY25 FUNDING FOR CIVIL LEGAL SERVICE PROVIDERS IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY

\$262.3M

\$208 million - Mayoral funding
\$54.2 million - City Council funding

NEW YORK STATE**

\$75.6M

\$28.6 million - Interest on Lawyer Account
\$47.0 million - Judiciary Civil Legal Services

*Lists of FY24 NYC-funded legal services providers may be found in the appendices.

Source: Funding data compiled by OCJ. Amounts may not equal totals due to rounding. NYC funding amounts do not include contracted or projected amounts for Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA); adjustments to indirect cost rates; or adjustments to address attorney pay parity issues. NYS JCLS funding pro-rated to reflect City FY period. NYS IOLA funding amount reflects a period of one year, ending March 2025.

**NYC-based JCLS and IOLA providers are listed in the appendices.

OCJ-ADMINISTERED TENANT LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Universal Access to Counsel (UAC): Established through Local Law 136 of 2017, New York City's Universal Access to Counsel program was the first of its kind in the U.S. The law mandates the provision of Administration-funded legal services for eligible tenants facing eviction in New York City Housing Courts, as well NYCHA tenants in termination of tenancy proceedings. Since UAC's inception, thousands of tenants have received full legal representation and brief legal assistance through the program, supplementing the City's suite of tools to preserve tenancies and promote housing stability across the city.

Anti-Harassment and Tenant Protection (AHTP): The Anti-Harassment and Tenant Protection program is an Administration-funded legal services program for tenants and tenant groups who are in need of repairs, experiencing landlord harassment, or facing other housing-related issues. Eligible tenants receive legal assistance ranging from brief advice to full representation in Housing Part (HP) actions, illegal lockouts and other matters that affect the quality and stability of their housing. The program's focus on outreach, Know Your Rights sessions and pre-litigation strategies makes it a crucial upstream intervention for tenants across the city.

LEGAL SERVICES FOR TENANTS IN FY24

In FY24, OCJ-funded legal services organizations provided legal assistance to over 72,000 New Yorkers in approximately 36,000 households. Attrition and recruitment challenges across the non-profit and public sectors contributed to a 16% decline in services from FY23.

DSS/HRA/OCJ has engaged in myriad efforts to improve and enhance the Universal Access to Legal Services program. The Administrative Part Pilot in Kings County Housing Court continues to maximize the number of individuals who access full representation in Brooklyn and to inform program modeling and service delivery citywide. The pilot co-locates HRA homelessness prevention services in the courthouse to further assist individuals in active eviction proceedings at their first appearance.

Granted a 45-day adjournment by the court, individuals visit the HRA team at the courthouse who submit applications for emergency cash assistance or other benefits, such as ongoing rental assistance, to address their housing concerns and to screen and connect with legal services. The implementation of the Housing Court Pilot proved timely as eviction filings continued to trend upward.

The pilot also enabled OCJ to track the rate of representation with additional metrics. Historically, OCJ has generated a representation rate by assessing the number of active cases in housing court during a prescribed period of time and reviewing court and OCJ administrative data to see how many of those cases documented full representation. This methodology tracks with representation rate calculators maintained by advocacy groups, researchers, and other stakeholders.

In FY24, through the pilot, OCJ tracked the rate of connection to counsel from the initial court appearance, specifically for individuals who were screened eligible for full representation in the Administrative Part. OCJ's data showed that 73% of full representation-eligible individuals who appeared in the Administrative Part received full representation.

The model of services in the pilot and data collection methods supported evaluation with an eligibility-based representation rate that offered insights into resource allocation and program planning, just as OCJ prepared its first solicitations for tenant legal services since 2017.

By incorporating lessons learned across the phased implementation of Universal Access, the solicitations released in FY24 advanced a program model designed to maximize full representation while supporting non-profit legal services providers' distinctive organizations and missions.

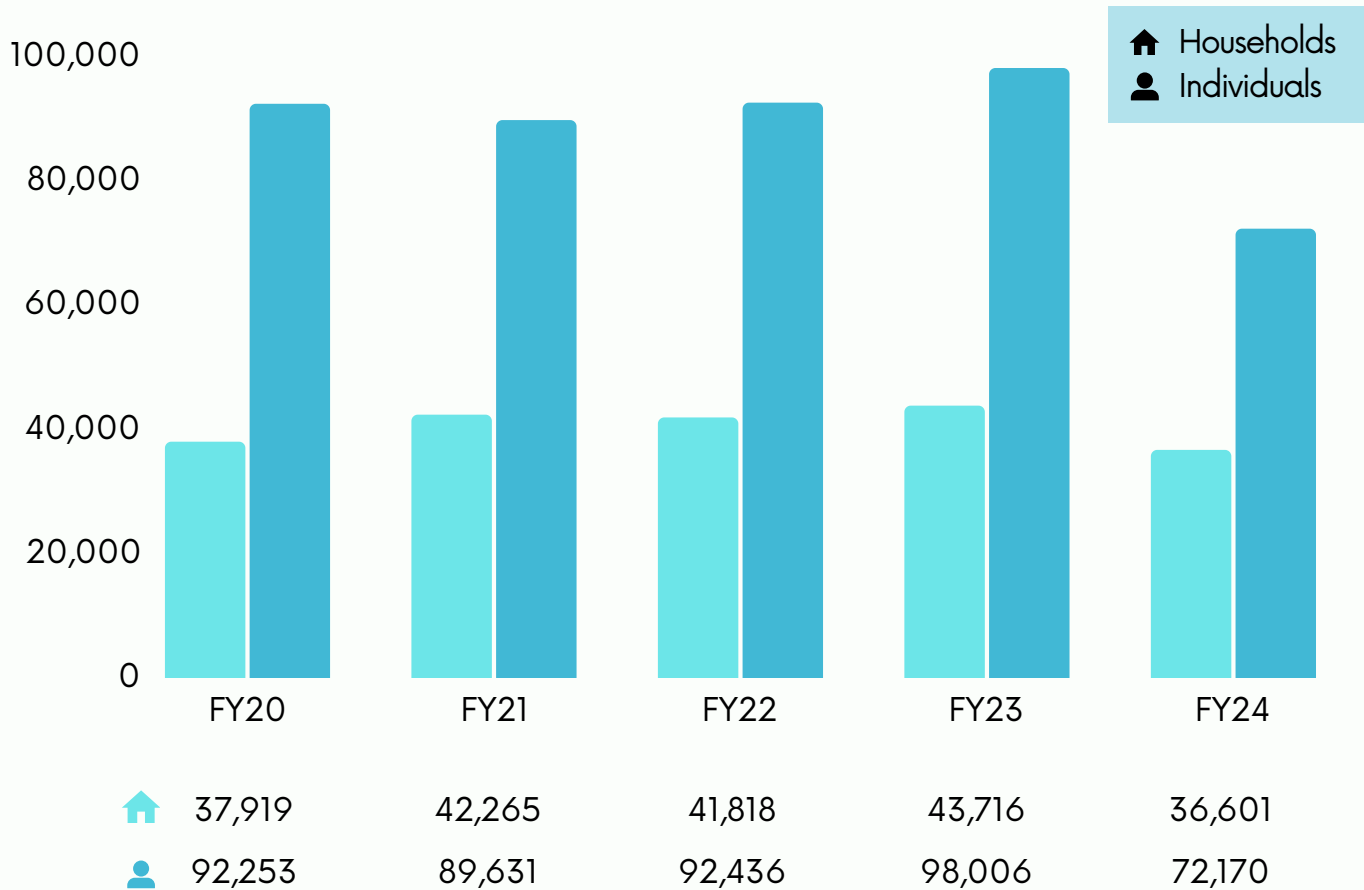
To coordinate across agencies and better serve tenants, the Tenant Protection Cabinet (TPC) was formed in 2024. The TPC works to create pathways to renter-focused programs and services to ensure safe and fair housing conditions. The cabinet is made up of representatives from over two dozen City agencies, including DSS-OCJ. The TPC facilitates enhanced information and resource sharing to help tenants more readily navigate and access tenant-focused services and programs across New York City.

Fiscal Year 2024 marked the implementation and passage of key tenant protection legislation at the City and State levels. The City Council's Aging Bill (Local Law 20 of 2023) expanded eligibility for full representation under the Universal Access law to all individuals facing eviction in housing court who are 60 years of age or older. In a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DSS and NYC Aging, DSS-OCJ ensures collaboration and connection to homelessness prevention services for older adults, including Universal Access to Counsel. DSS-OCJ will continue to work with NYC Aging's Tenant Eviction Support Services (TESS) team who conduct psychosocial assessments for connection with TESS services. TESS provides case management services and advocacy to assist in discontinuing housing court proceedings. To better identify services aligned with the Aging Bill, OCJ will now report age-related demographic data based on the (60+) age bracket.

Another significant change in 2024, New York State passed the Good Cause Eviction law, which protects eligible tenants from extreme rent increases, guarantees a right to lease renewal and requires a landlord to have a good reason for evicting a tenant. OCJ engaged providers about tenant education and outreach related to Good Cause eviction and works with the Mayor's Tenant Protection Cabinet to contribute to the City's work related to Good Cause eviction.

LEGAL SERVICES FOR TENANTS

FIGURE 1: FY20-24 HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING OCJ-ADMINISTERED TENANT LEGAL SERVICES

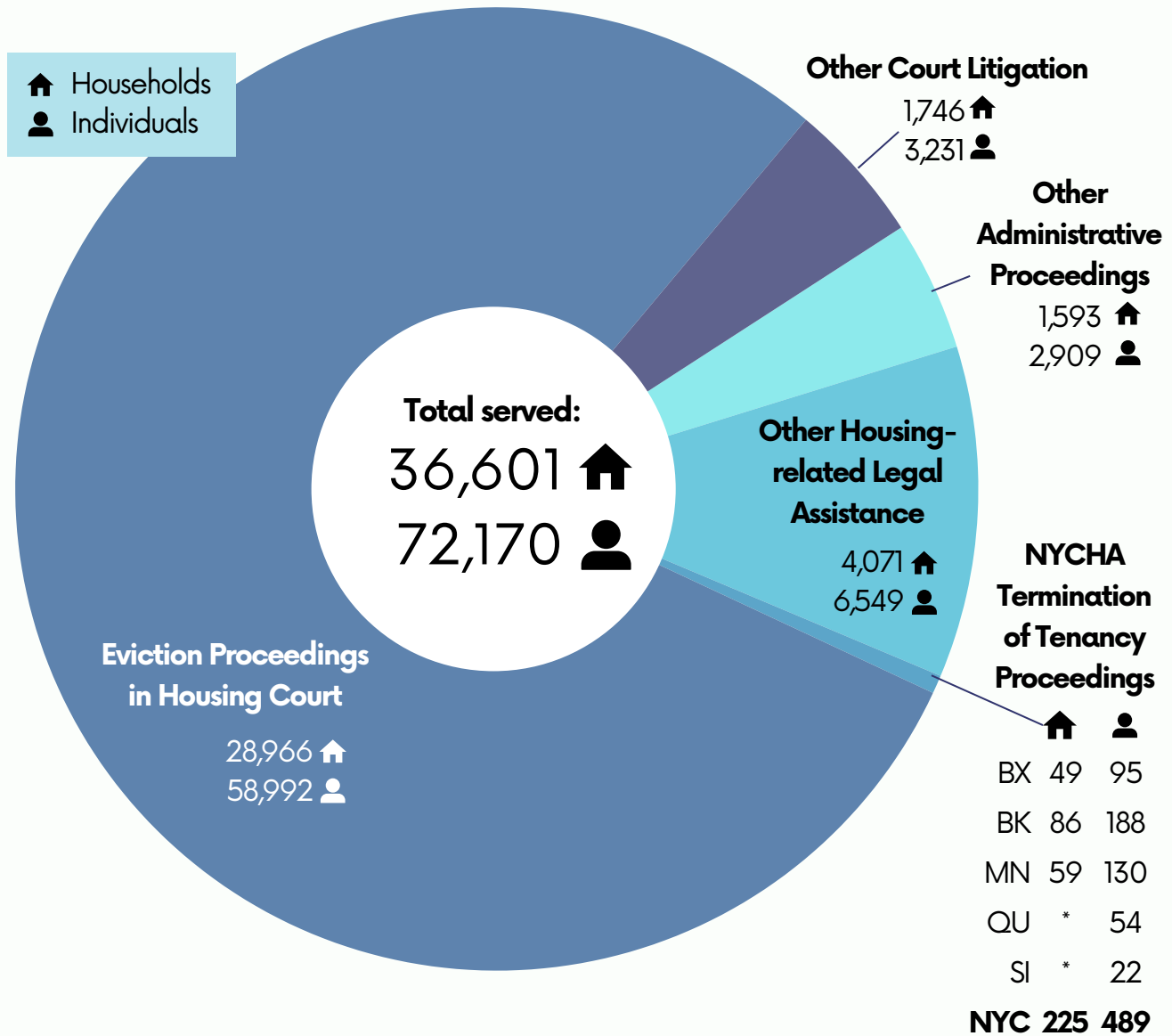


Since 2014, OCJ has provided legal services ranging from brief advice to full representation in over **327,000 eviction and other housing-related matters**; based on household size, this totals to more than **795,000 New Yorkers served**.

Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners

LEGAL SERVICES FOR TENANTS

FIGURE 2: FY24 OCJ-ADMINISTERED TENANT LEGAL SERVICES BY PROCEEDING TYPE



In addition to providing legal services to tenants facing eviction in housing court and NYCHA termination of tenancy proceedings, OCJ legal services provider partners support tenants in various other matters, including but not limited to building-wide, group litigation (“other court litigation”); NYS Division of Housing and Community Renewal matters (“other administrative proceedings”); and pre-litigation strategies such as engaging with landlords on behalf of tenants to avoid court litigation altogether (“other housing-related legal assistance”).

*Data redacted to maintain client privacy

Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners.

UAC CLIENT STORIES

The client is an Arabic speaker who lives with his wife and minor child. After more than a year of litigation, CAMBA Legal Services was able to help the client and his family obtain a \$9,000 rent abatement for repair issues, \$28,000 in FHEPS arrears payments, and a FHEPS subsidy to keep the family in their apartment and pay the ongoing rent. In addition, we were able to get the landlord to make the repairs to the apartment and then get the case dismissed. The client's son has elevated lead levels because of the repair conditions in the apartment. We were able to refer them to a private attorney who took their case. They are still in litigation with the landlord on that issue.

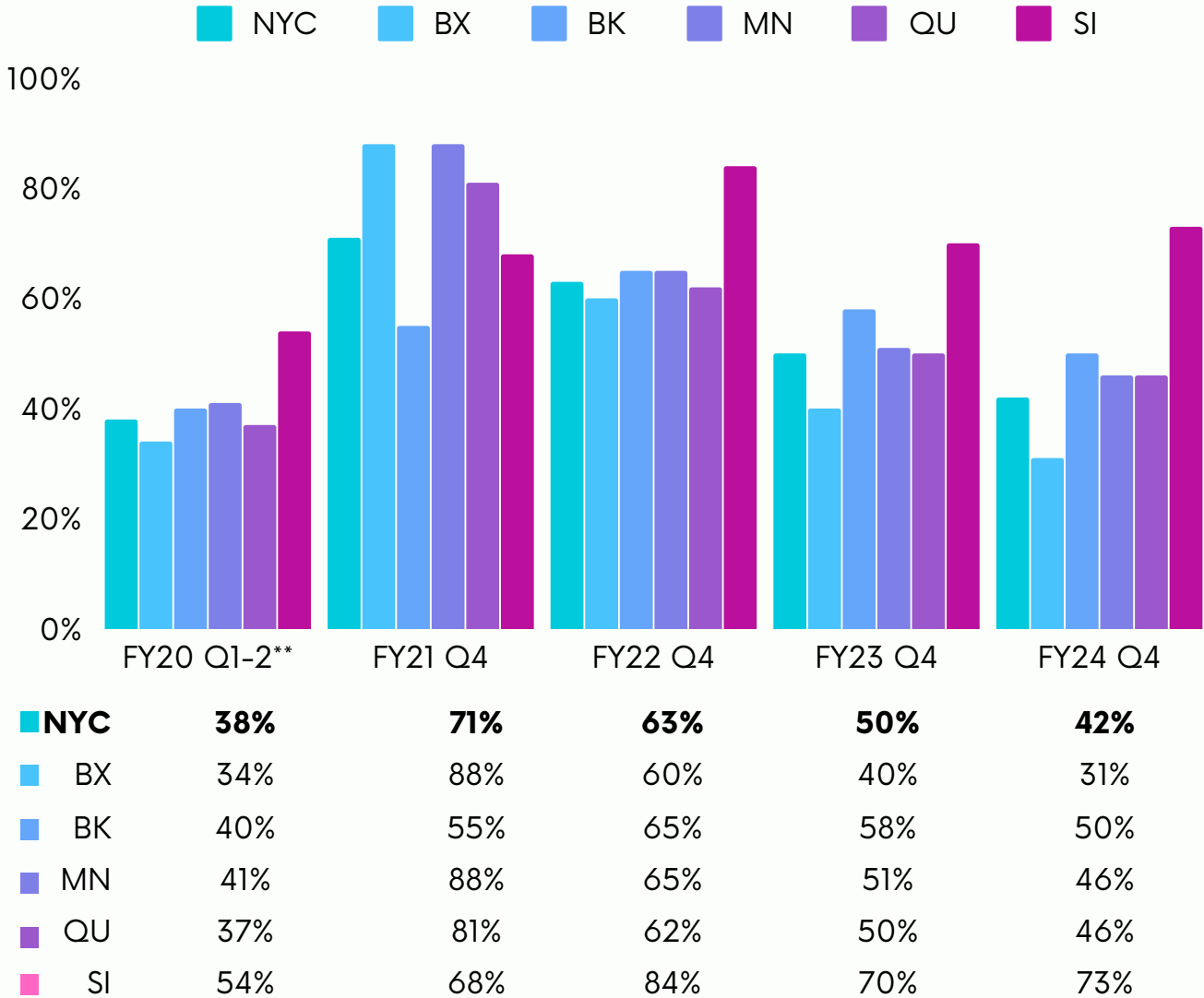
- CAMBA Legal Services

HCC represented a tenant living in East Harlem in a holdover proceeding. She speaks Spanish and lives with her two children. The landlord alleged that part of her rent stabilized apartment was supposed to be for commercial use and therefore that she had to give it up. HCC filed a motion to dismiss based on the landlord's trying to evict a tenant from an alleged "store." HCC won the motion to dismiss, and the client was allowed to remain in residence.

- Housing Conservation Coordinators

HOUSING COURT EVICTIONS

FIGURE 3: FY20-24 TENANT LEGAL REPRESENTATION RATES FOR EVICTION CASES IN HOUSING COURT*¹



In the final quarter of FY24, **42% of tenants facing eviction in housing court received full legal representation**, either within or outside of the UAC program.

*Includes representation received outside of UAC program. Based on cases calendared in which a tenant appeared at least once for a scheduled court date during the 4th quarter of FY24. Brooklyn includes Red Hook Community Justice Center; Manhattan includes Harlem Community Justice Center.

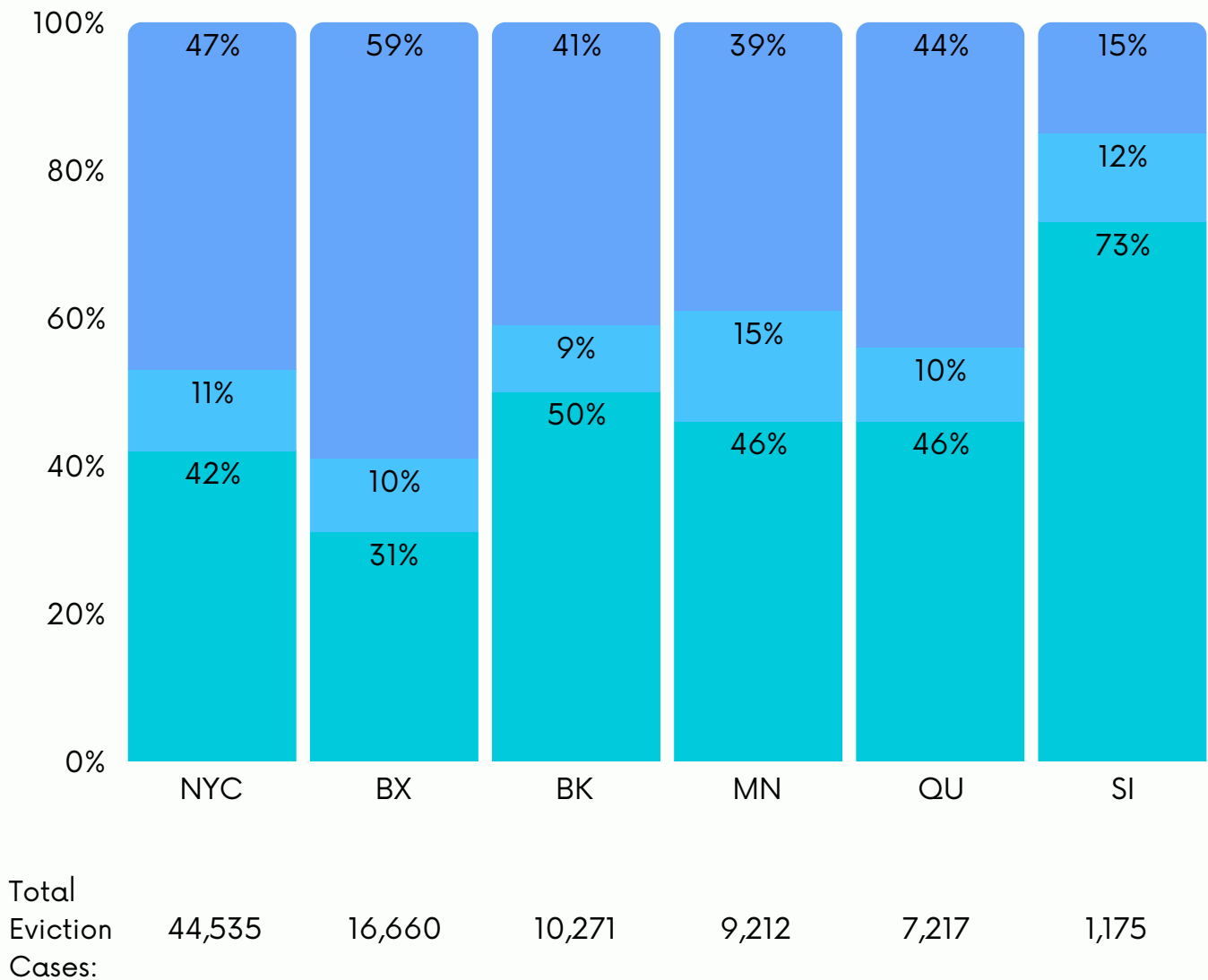
**FY20 Q1 & Q2 shown instead of Q4 due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on Housing Court operations and the UAC program in FY20 Q4

Source: OCJ analysis of NYS OCA data and legal services provider data

HOUSING COURT EVICTIONS

FIGURE 4: FY24 Q4 LEGAL SERVICES RECEIVED BY TENANTS FACING EVICTION IN HOUSING COURT* ¹

- Full Representation (includes outside of the UAC program)
- Self-represented Litigant - Brief Legal Assistance through UAC
- Self-represented Litigant - No UAC Services



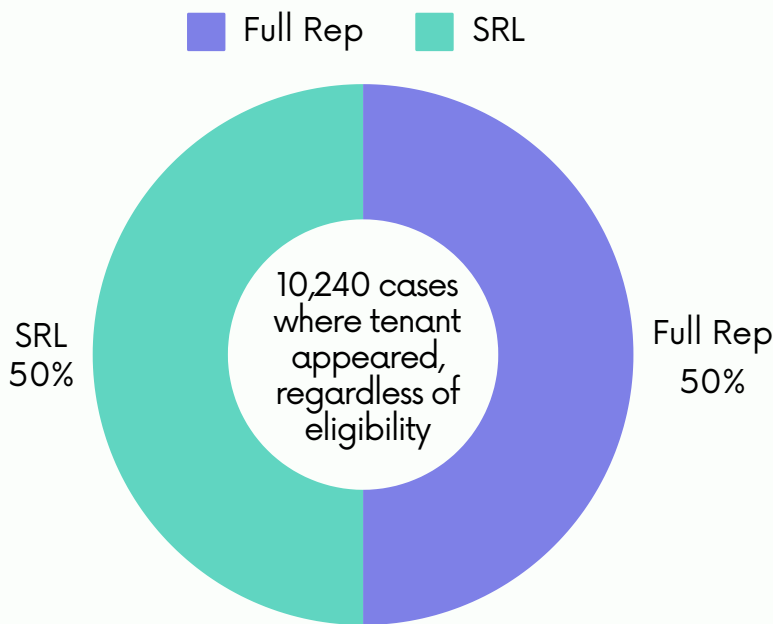
***Full representation** Includes representation received outside of UAC program. Data based on cases calendared in which a tenant appeared at least once for a scheduled court date during the 4th quarter of FY24. Brooklyn includes Red Hook Community Justice Center; Manhattan includes Harlem Community Justice Center.*

Source: OCJ analysis of NYS OCA data and legal services provider data.

HOUSING COURT EVICTIONS

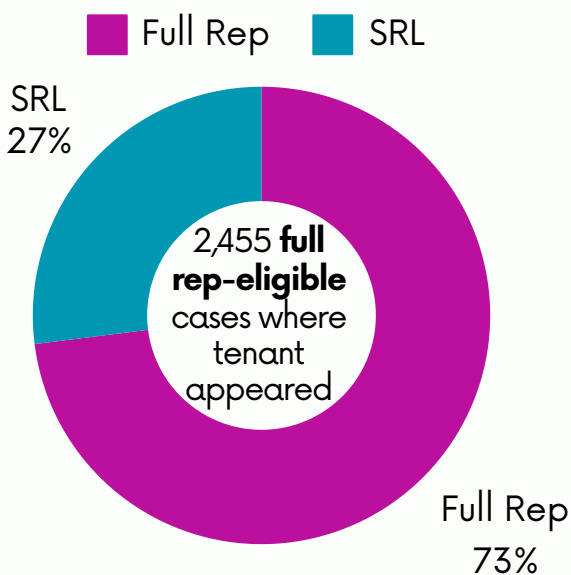
The **Brooklyn Administrative Pilot Program**, launched in February of 2023, seeks to enhance homelessness prevention efforts by connecting tenants appearing for their initial court date at Kings County Housing Court to HRA-administered rental assistance and emergency cash assistance, as well as maximize full representation for tenants under the UAC program.

FIGURE 5: FY24 Q4 BROOKLYN HOUSING COURT ADMINISTRATIVE PILOT TENANT LEGAL REPRESENTATION RATES*¹



"SRL" or self-represented litigant refers to an individual who is not represented by an attorney with full representation. Individuals recorded as SRL may have received brief legal assistance through UAC.

73% of tenants facing eviction in Kings County Housing Court who were eligible for full representation received it, either within or outside of UAC.



Historically, OCJ has reported representation rates for eviction cases in housing court based on the total number of eviction cases in which the respondent (tenant) appeared in court, regardless of whether they were eligible for full representation.

Data from the pilot program now provides insight into the representation rate in Kings County Housing Court based on eligibility, as shown at the bottom left.

***Full rep" includes representation received outside of UAC program. Data based on cases calendared in which a tenant appeared at least once for a scheduled court date during the 4th quarter of FY24*

Source: OCJ analysis of NYS OCA data and legal services provider data

HOUSING COURT EVICTIONS

FIGURE 6: FY24 RESIDENTIAL EVICTION PETITIONS FILED IN NYC HOUSING COURT

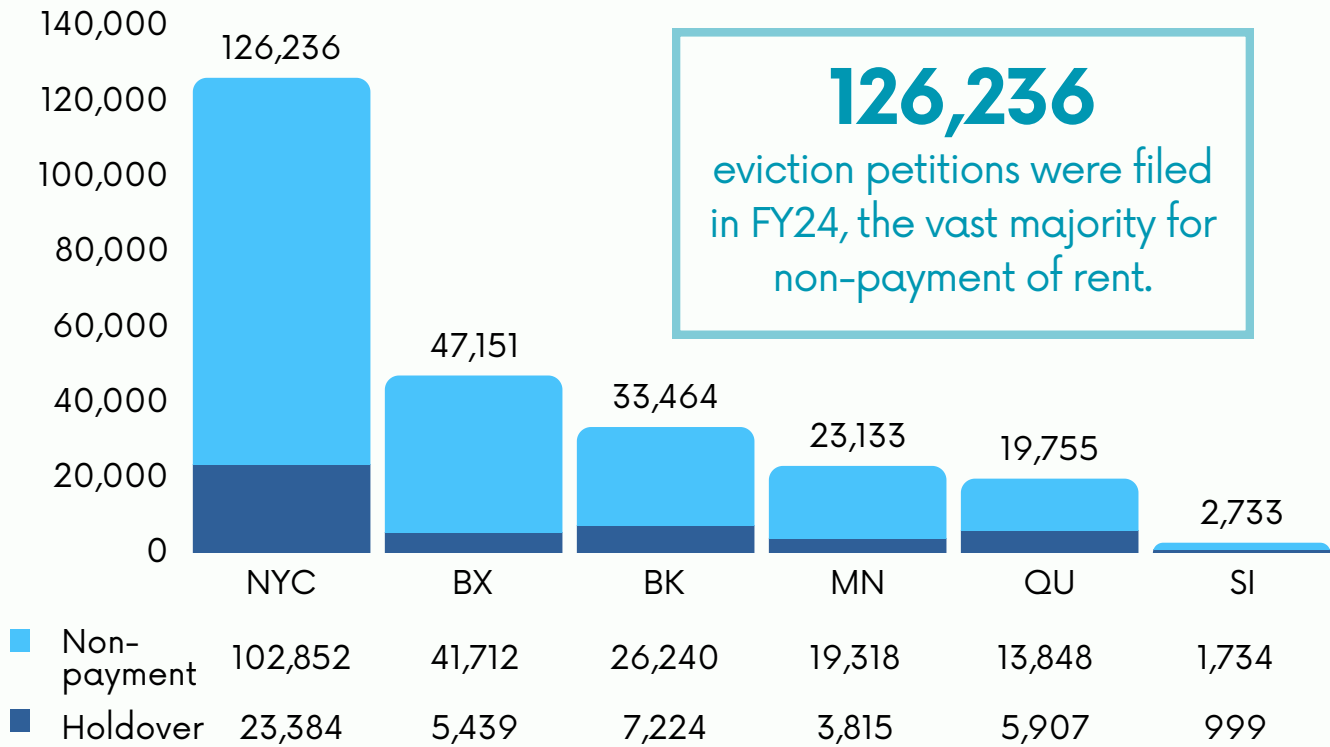
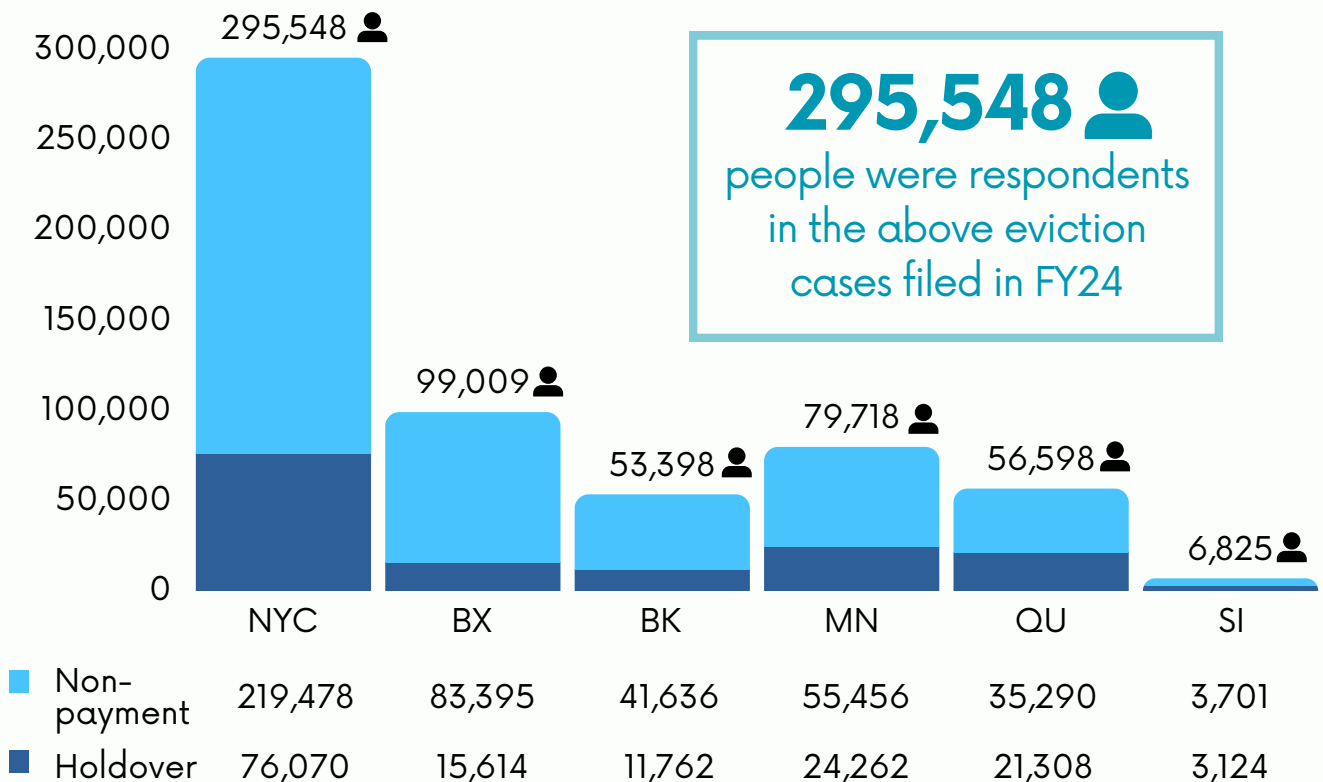


FIGURE 7: FY24 ESTIMATED COVERED INDIVIDUALS²



Source: OCJ analysis of Office of Court Administration (OCA) data

HOUSING COURT EVICTIONS

FIGURE 8: FY24 WARRANTS OF EVICTION ISSUED

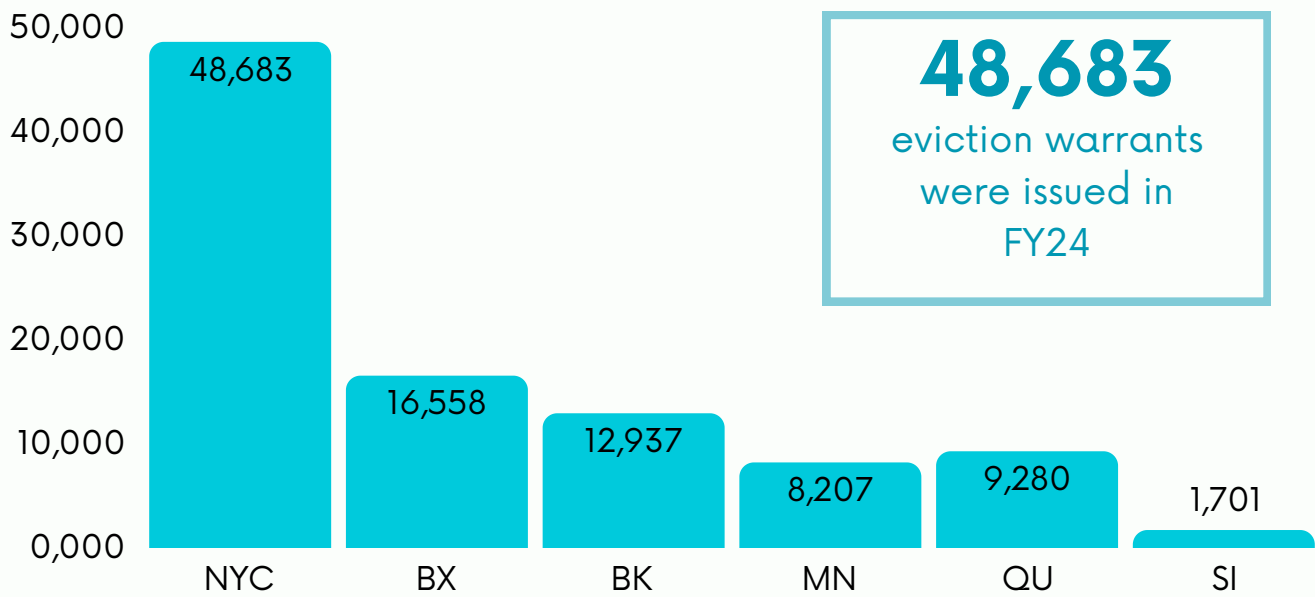


FIGURE 9: CY19-23 RESIDENTIAL EVICTIONS CONDUCTED BY NYC MARSHALS



	CY19	CY20	CY21	CY22	CY23
BX	5,855	1,007	14	1,022	4,033
BK	4,902	899	54	1,565	3,613
MN	2,290	408	21	639	2,245
QU	3,352	618	21	639	1,737
SI	597	103	26	244	524
NYC	16,996	3,035	136	4,109	12,152

Sources: Data on eviction warrants data obtained from the New York State Office of Court Administration (OCA). Data on residential eviction warrants executed provided by the New York City Department of Investigation (DOI).

UAC CLIENT STORY

RiseBoro LEAP received a holdover licensee case referral. The Petitioner/landlord alleged that the tenant of record, who is the client's/respondent's mother moved out of the apartment and as such the respondent no longer had authority to live in the apartment. LEAP argued several legal issues including succession and defective papers. After almost two years of motions and cross-motions, the landlord settled the case, giving our client a rent-stabilized lease and discontinuing the eviction case. As a result, the client was able to remain in the apartment he had lived in for more than 30 years at an affordable rent.

- RiseBoro Community Partnership



Do You Have an Eviction Case In Housing Court? Speak With a Lawyer for Free.



Say "I would like an attorney"
when you appear in court.



Stop anyone wearing
this button for help.



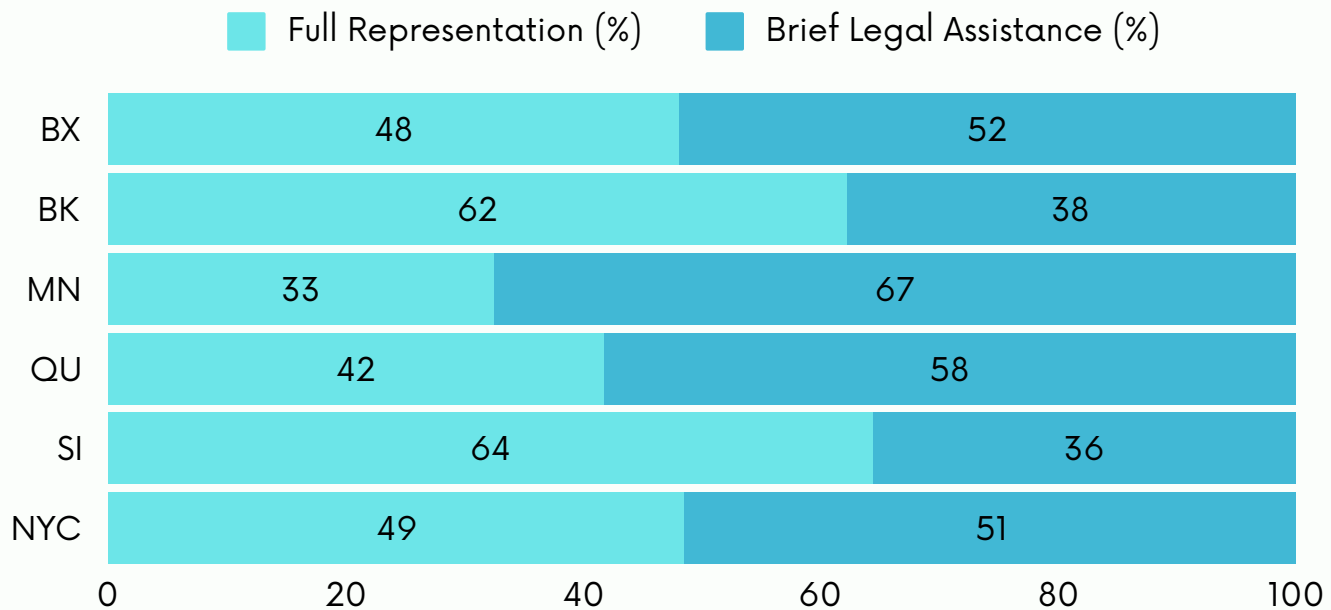
Visit any room where
you see this sign.

OCJ works with legal services providers and the Office of Court Administration to connect tenants facing eviction to legal services during their first court appearance. The sign above may be found in housing courts across the city.

UAC FOR HOUSING COURT EVICTIONS

The following charts present data on tenants facing eviction in housing court who received legal services through the UAC program in FY24.

FIGURE 10: FY24 TYPES OF UAC LEGAL SERVICES PROVIDED IN HOUSING COURT EVICTION PROCEEDINGS



	🏠 Households		👤 Individuals	
	Full Rep	Brief	Full Rep	Brief
BX	4,679	5,039	10,436	10,562
BK	4,657	2,824	9,384	5,397
MN	1,962	4,070	3,606	7,176
QU	1,715	2,388	3,695	5,057
SI	1,052	580	2,471	1,208
NYC	14,065	14,901	29,592	29,400

Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners

UAC FOR HOUSING COURT EVICTIONS

FIGURE 11: FY24 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

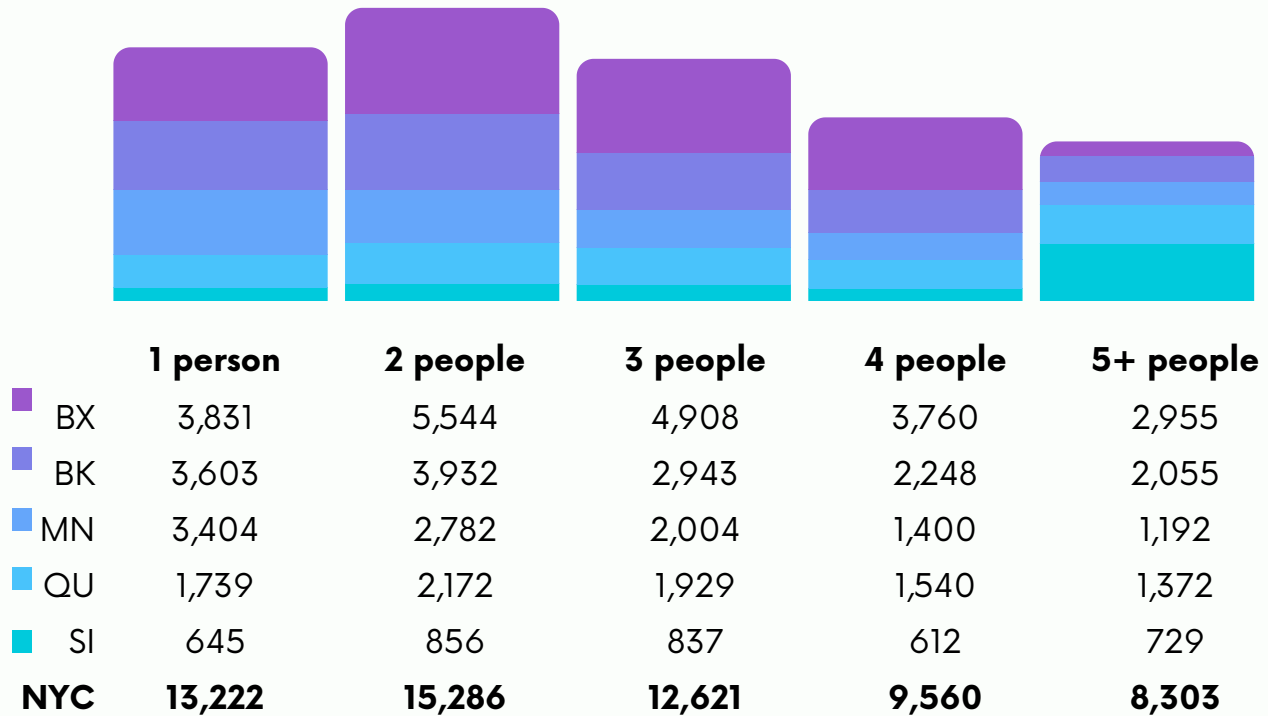
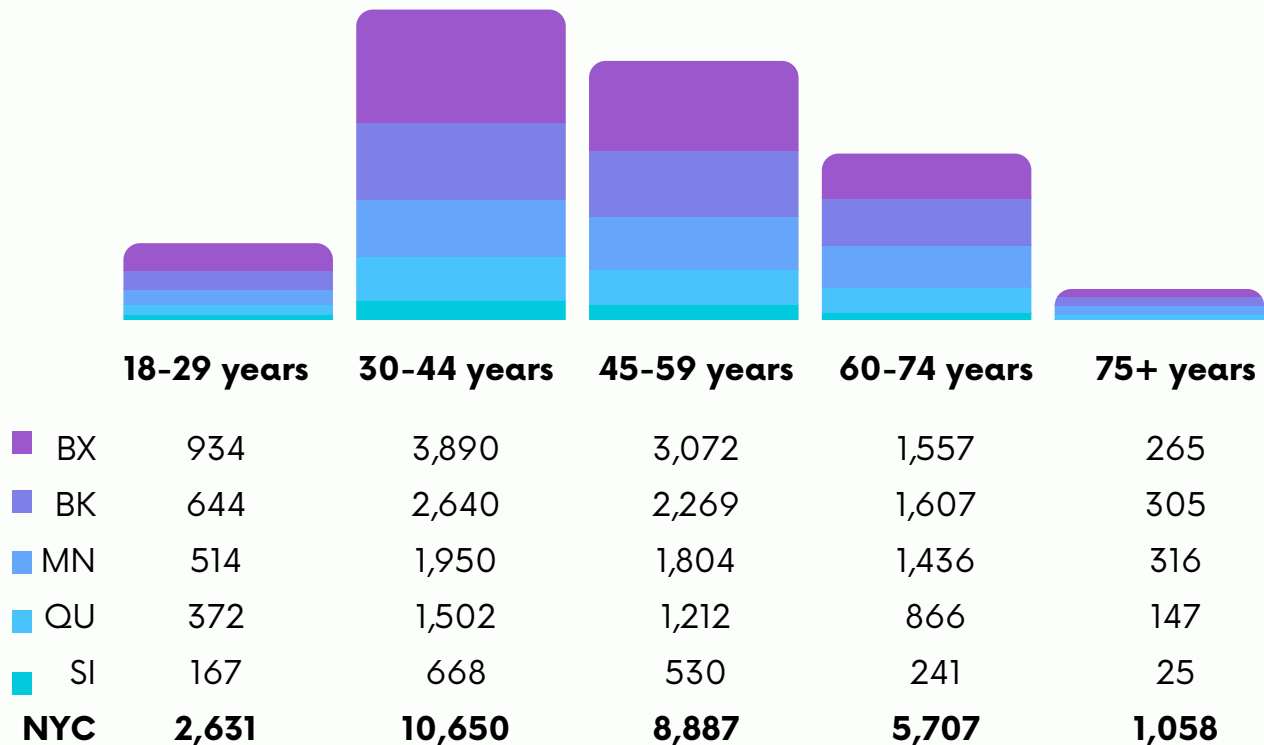


FIGURE 12: FY24 AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD*



*Excludes 33 households for which data was unavailable

Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners

UAC FOR HOUSING COURT EVICTIONS

FIGURE 13: FY24 ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (%FPG)

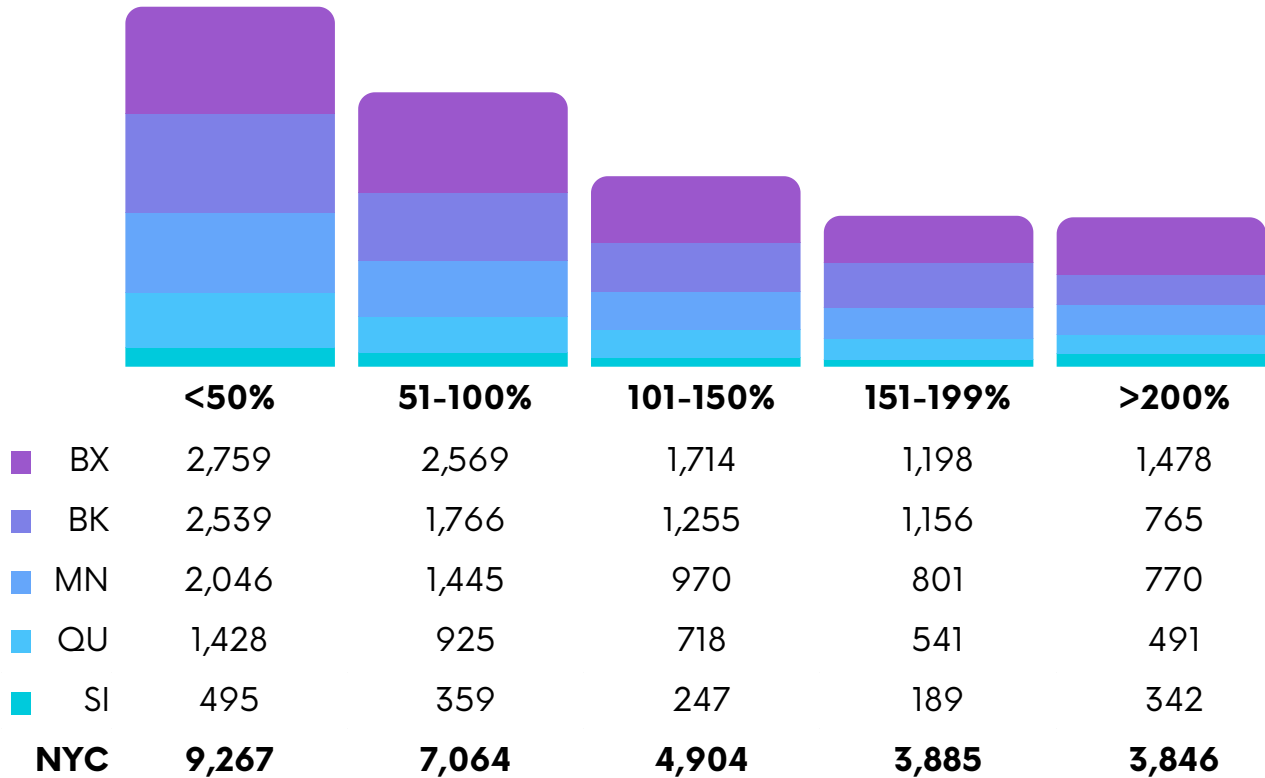
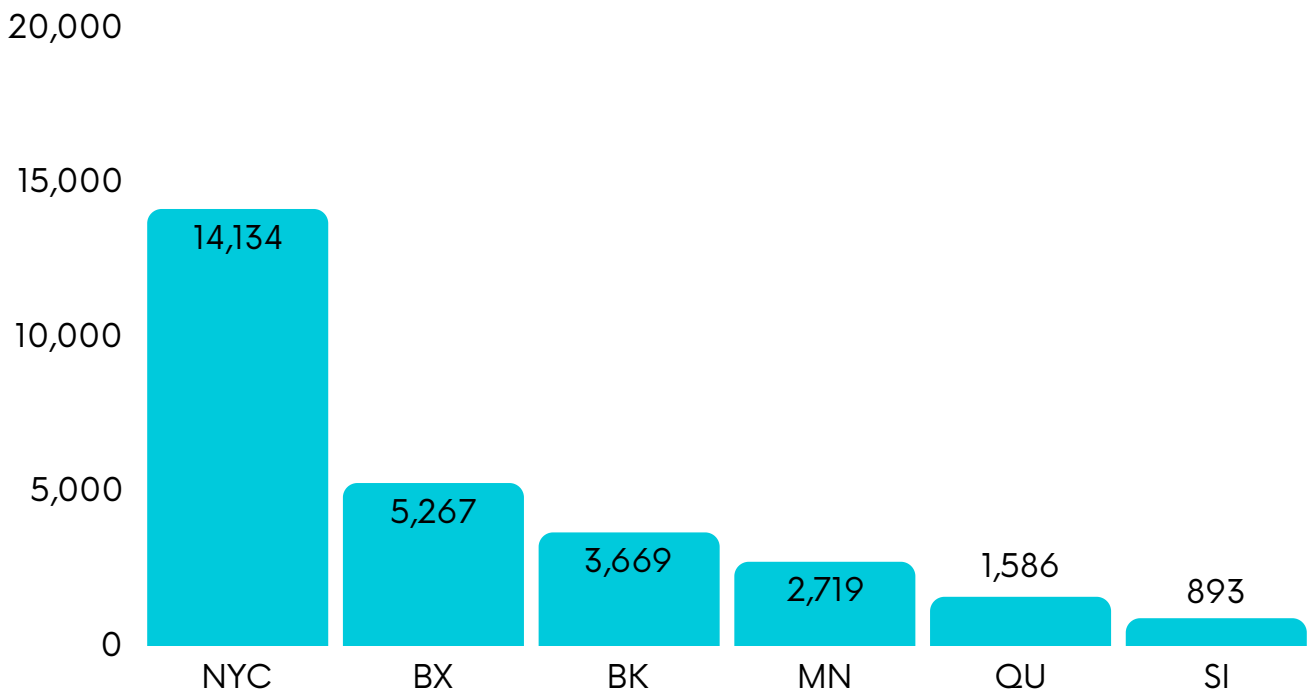


FIGURE 14: FY24 PUBLIC BENEFITS RECIPIENT HOUSEHOLDS³



Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners. Public benefits data obtained from HRA Enterprise Data Warehouse.

UAC FOR HOUSING COURT EVICTIONS

FIGURE 15: FY24 RENT-REGULATED STATUS

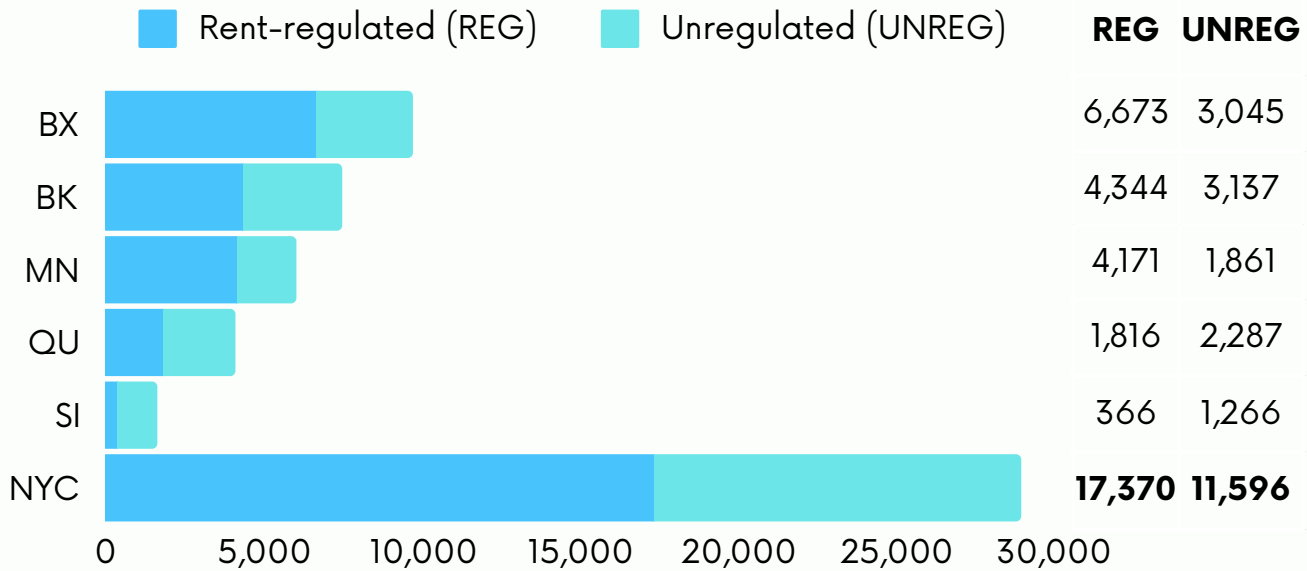


FIGURE 16: FY24 NYCHA PUBLIC HOUSING TENANTS

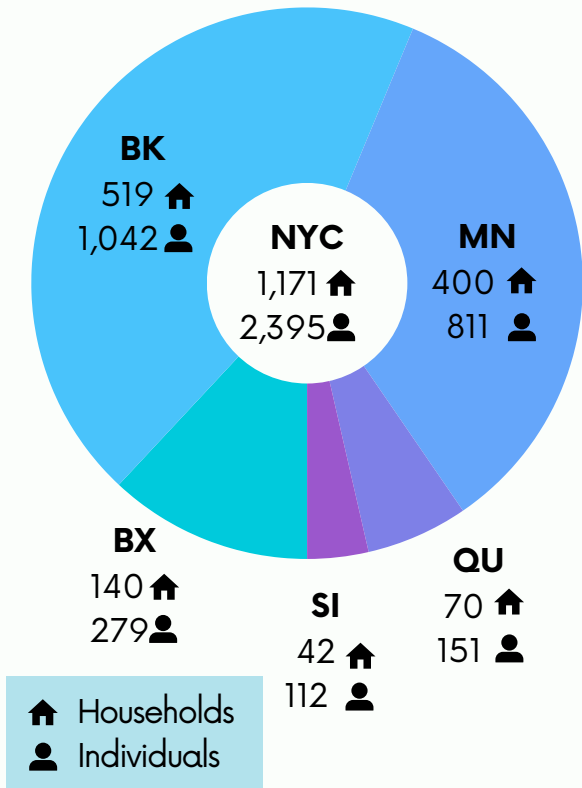
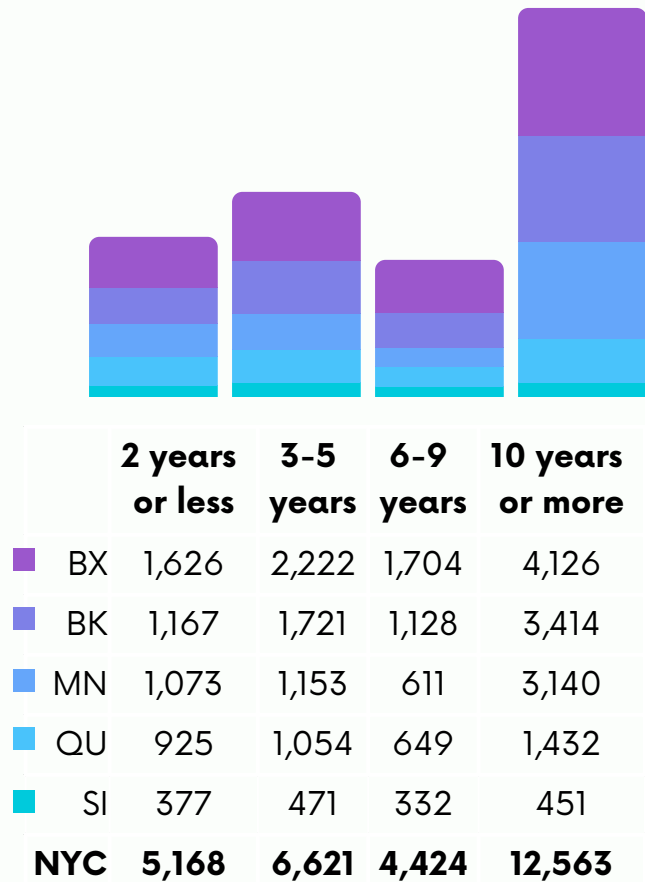


FIGURE 17: FY24 ESTIMATED LENGTH OF TENANCY*



*Excludes 190 households for which data was unavailable

Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners

UAC FOR HOUSING COURT EVICTIONS

FIGURE 18: FY24 PROVIDER-REPORTED FULL REPRESENTATION OUTCOMES*

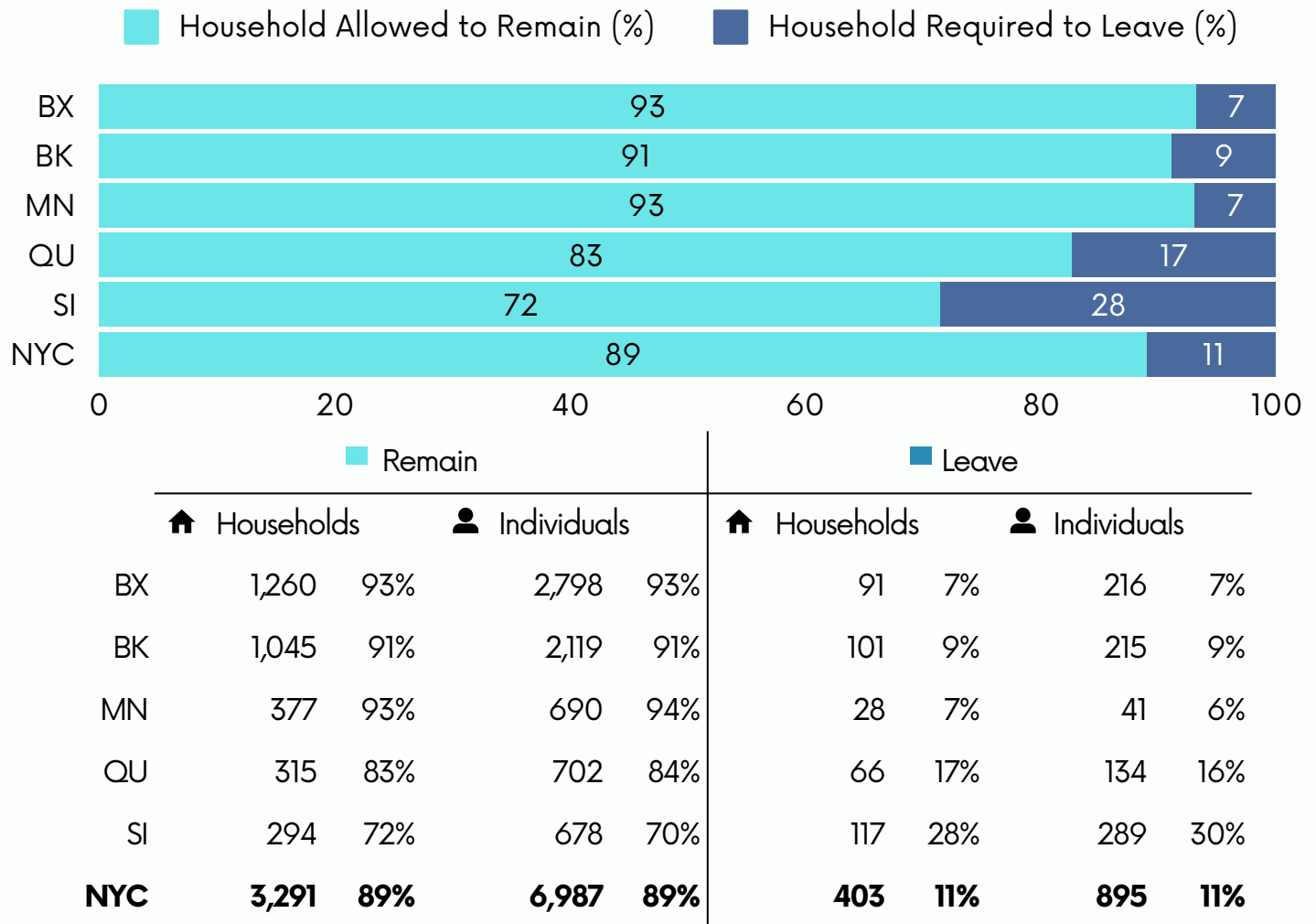


FIGURE 19: FY24 ATTORNEY WITHDRAWALS BEFORE CASE CONCLUSION

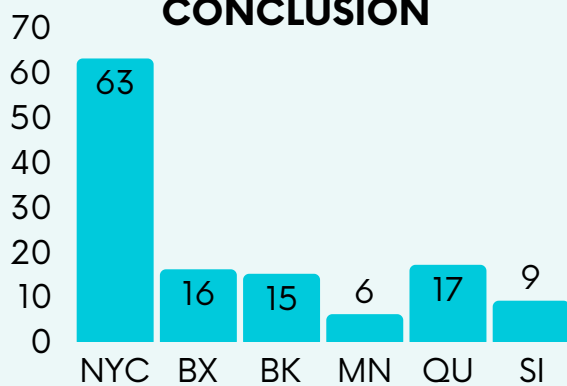
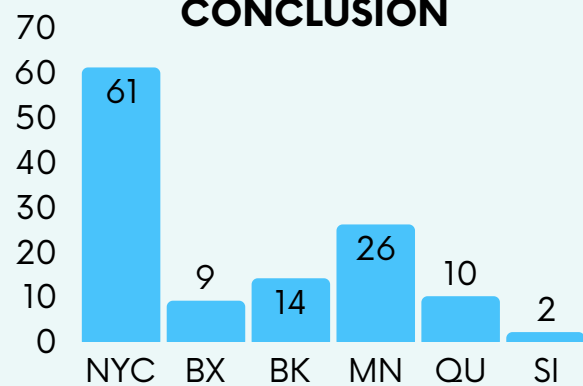


FIGURE 20: FY24 ATTORNEY DISCHARGES BEFORE CASE CONCLUSION



*"Household allowed to remain" includes households given additional time to move out as well as households that avoided eviction entirely. Data based on provider-reported outcomes for matters closed in FY24. It should be noted that matters reported here may have been opened prior to FY24. Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners

UAC CLIENT STORY

The client lives in the Crown Heights neighborhood of Brooklyn. Her primary language is English. She has lived in the apartment for twelve years and currently lives with her young adult son. The client's landlord brought a nonpayment case against her in February 2020. She fell behind on rent immediately before the COVID-19 pandemic due to a chronic health condition which kept her out of work.

Due to the history of repair problems in her apartment, including recurring leaks, repeated mold exposure in her bedroom, and an infestation of rats in the kitchen, we counterclaimed for damages.

LAS attorneys helped the client apply for ERAP and the award satisfied the landlord's claims for nonpayment, so the nonpayment portion of the case was discontinued, and we could proceed with our counterclaims related to the repair issues. After the landlord repeatedly failed to make repairs, we moved for contempt, civil penalties, and an order to correct. The Court granted our motion for civil penalties and an order to correct, directed the landlord to pay civil penalties to HPD, and set the matter down for a hearing on the damages owed to Respondent.

We conducted a hearing in which the client testified about her years-long history dealing with the many issues in her apartment. On June 21st, 2024, the Court issued a decision awarding damages to the client, representing a significant abatement throughout a four-year time period. The Court also ordered the landlord to take specific corrective action to permanently resolve the rat and leak conditions. We now continue to monitor the situation and advocate on the client's behalf to ensure progress on the repairs in her home.

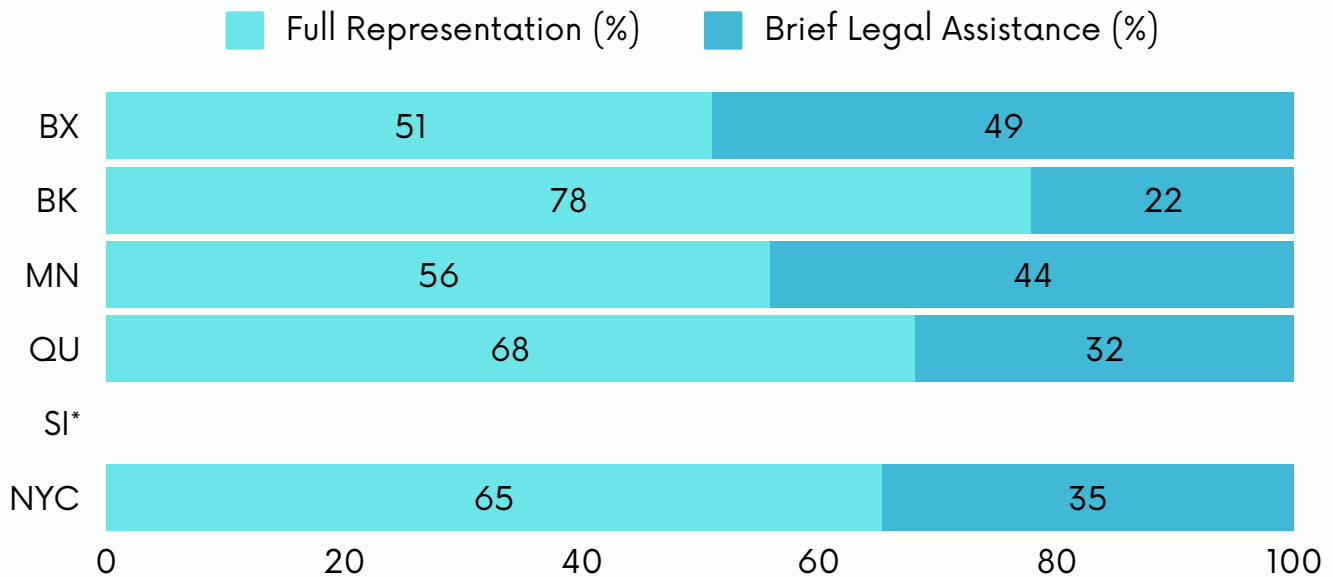
- The Legal Aid Society

UAC FOR NYCHA TERMINATION OF TENANCY

NYCHA termination of tenancy proceedings are brought against NYCHA tenants for reasons other than nonpayment of rent, including but not limited to non-desirability, breach of rules and regulations, and non-verifiable income. These administrative proceedings are heard by NYCHA's Office of Impartial Hearings.

The following charts present data on tenants facing NYCHA termination of tenancy proceedings who received legal services through UAC during FY24.

FIGURE 21: FY24 TYPES OF UAC LEGAL SERVICES PROVIDED IN NYCHA TERMINATION OF TENANCY PROCEEDINGS



	🏠 Households		👤 Individuals	
	Full Rep	Brief	Full Rep	Brief
BX	25	24	56	39
BK	67	19	139	49
MN	33	26	70	60
QU	*	*	45	*
SI	*	*	18	*
NYC	147	78	328	161

*Data redacted to maintain client privacy

Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners

FIGURE 22: FY24 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

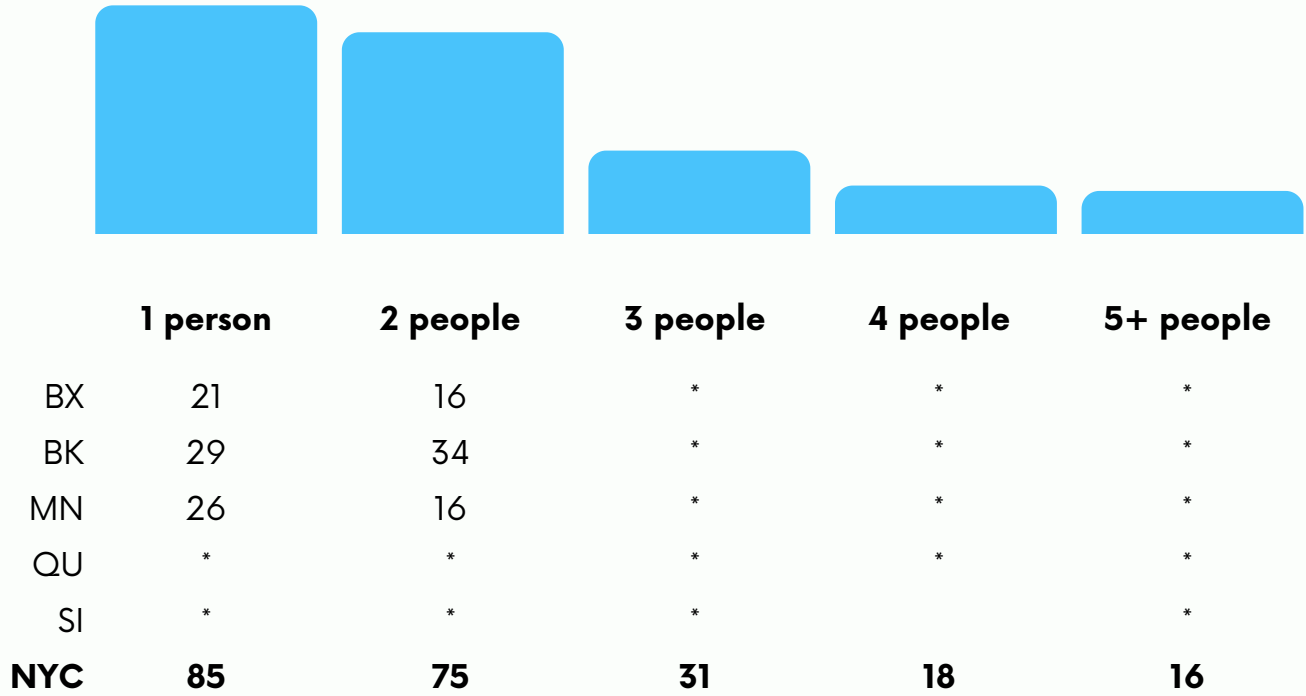
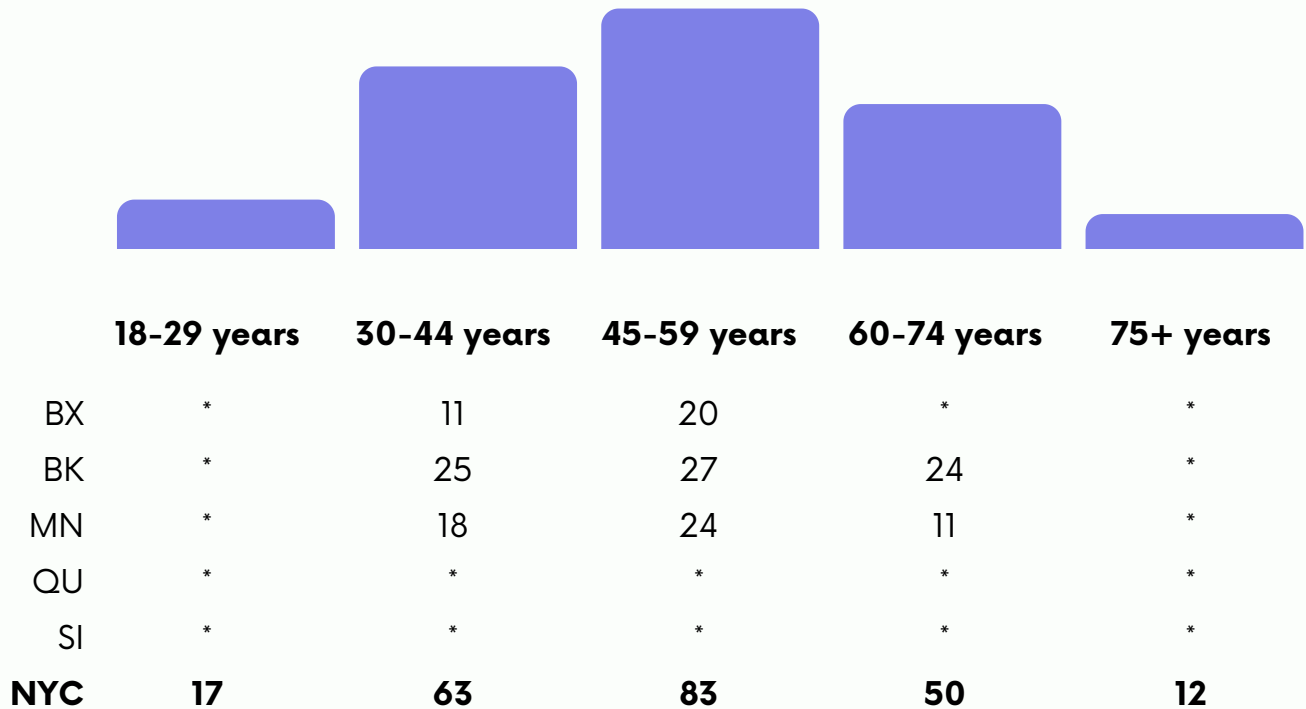


FIGURE 23: FY24 AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD



*Data redacted to maintain client privacy

Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners

FIGURE 24: FY24 ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (%FPG)

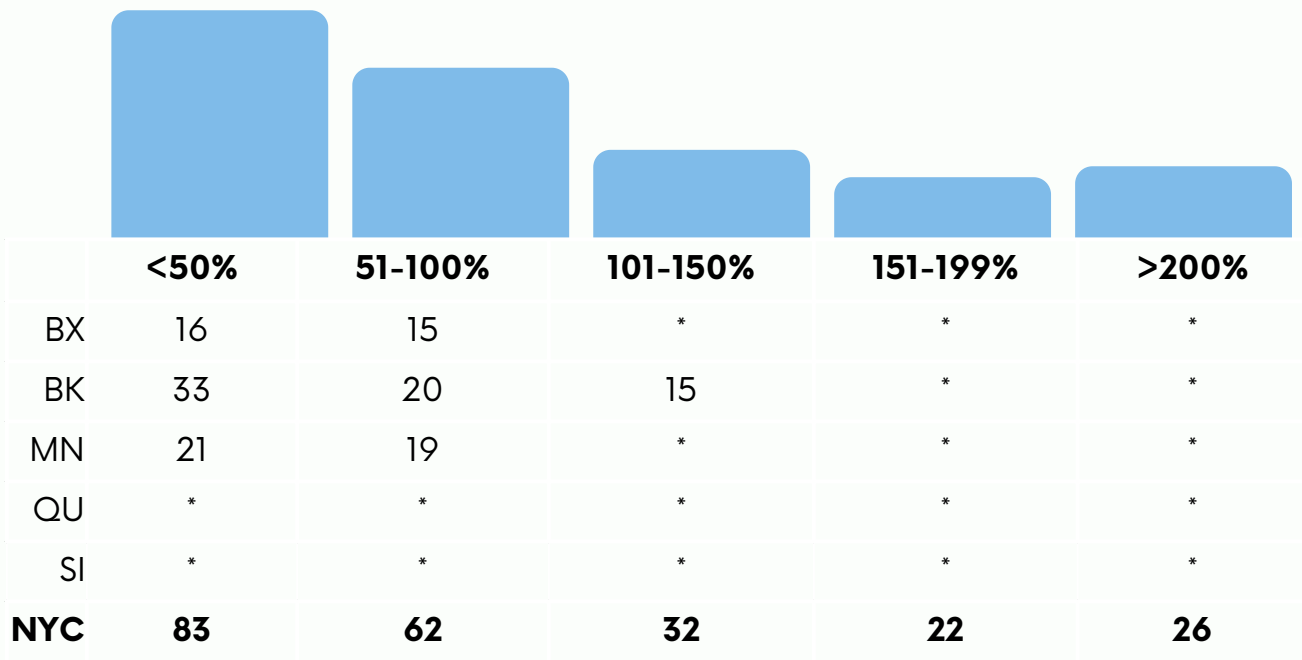
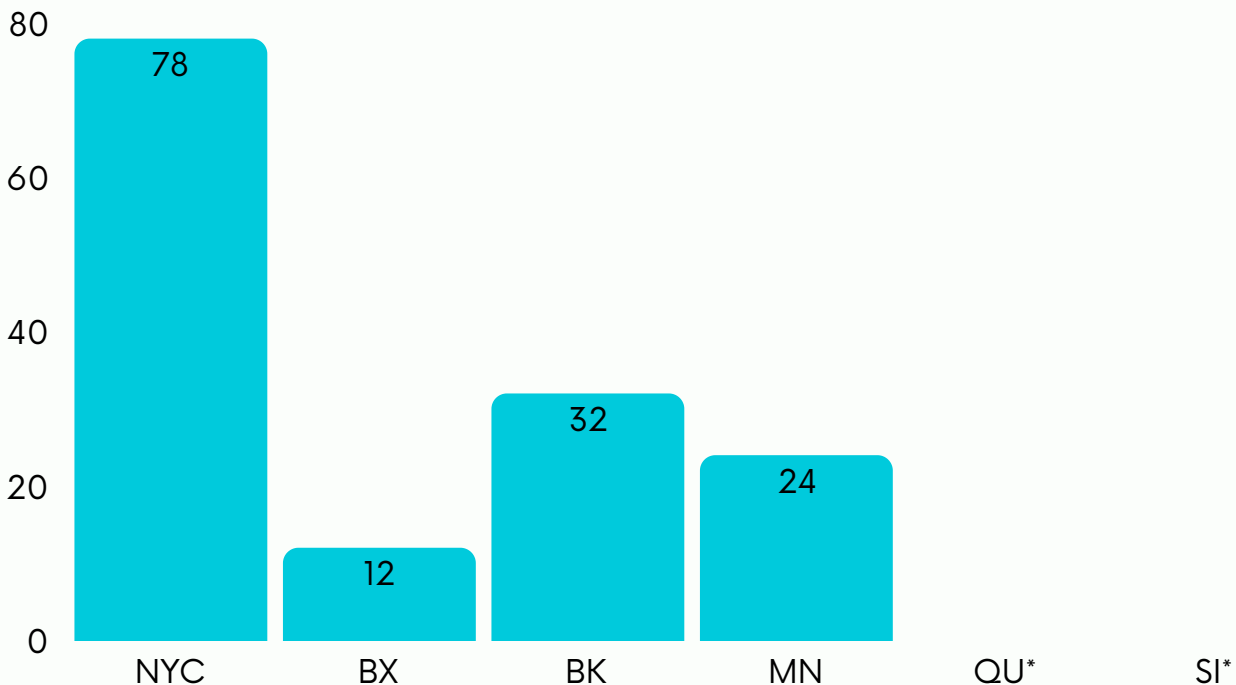


FIGURE 25: FY24 PUBLIC BENEFIT RECIPIENT HOUSEHOLDS ³



*Data redacted to maintain client privacy

Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners. Public benefits data obtained from HRA Enterprise Data Warehouse.

FIGURE 26: FY24 ESTIMATED LENGTH OF TENANCY

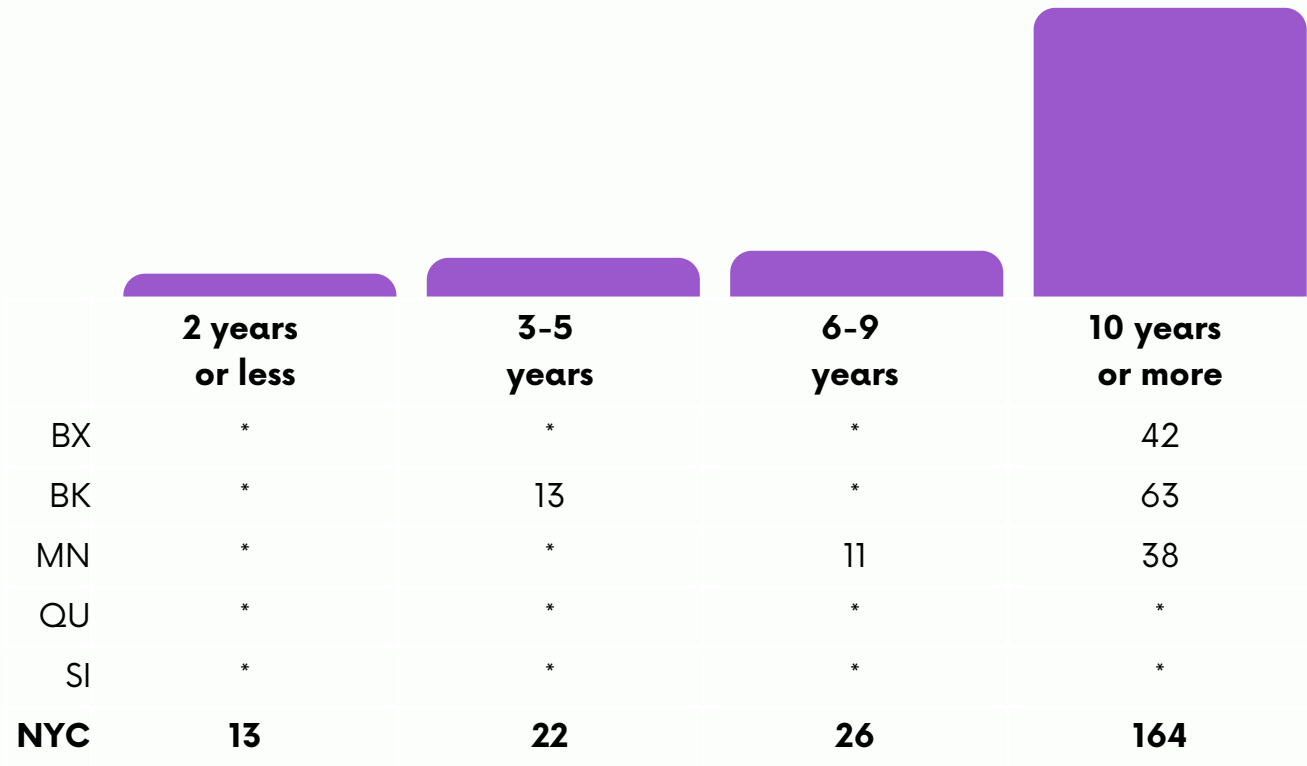
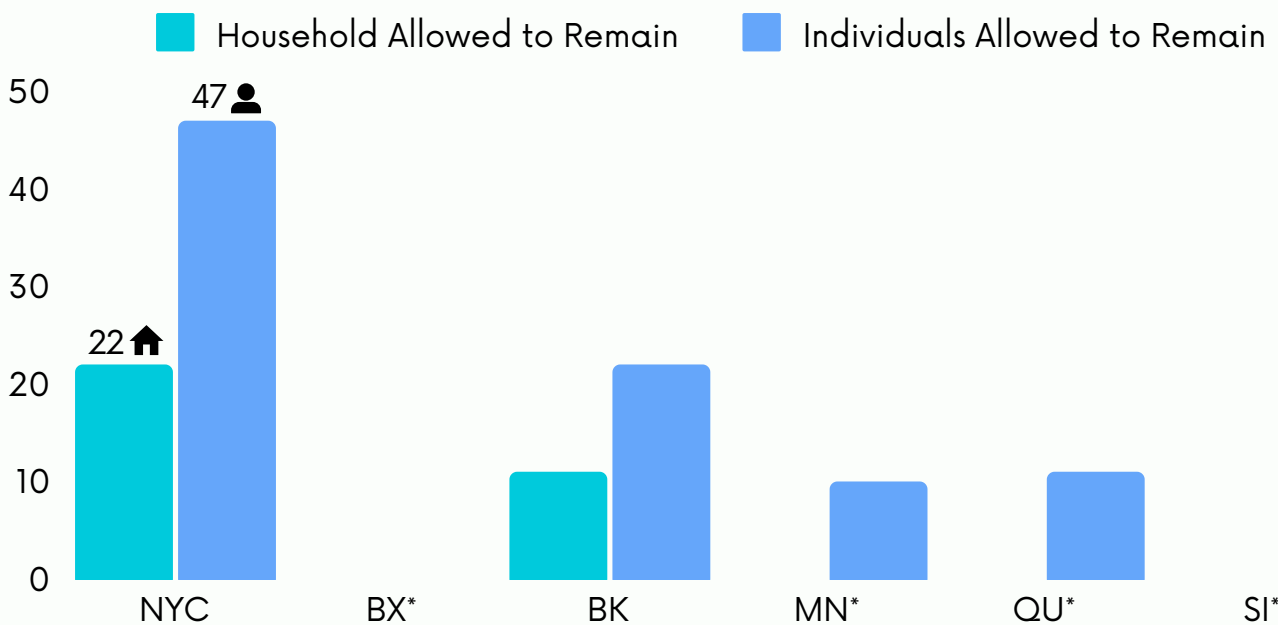


FIGURE 27: FY24 PROVIDER-REPORTED FULL REPRESENTATION OUTCOMES**



*Data redacted to maintain client privacy.

***"Household allowed to remain" includes households given additional time to move out as well as households that avoided eviction entirely. Data based on provider-reported outcomes for matters closed in FY24. It should be noted that matters reported here may have been opened prior to FY24. No provider reports in FY24 of cases with "required to leave" outcome.

Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners

UAC CLIENT STORY - NYCHA

The client lives in the Southeast Bronx in NYCHA public housing. She lives with her four minor children and is a monolingual Spanish speaker. The client originally connected with our office in 2019 as a part of our Single-Stop partnership with Robin Hood at the BronxWorks Tremont site. She had defaulted on a NYCHA Termination of Tenancy hearing for nonpayment of rent and for failure to recertify in 2018. Based on that default in the termination hearing, she was sued in housing court in a holdover proceeding. In January of 2020, the client entered a stipulation to vacate and surrender her NYCHA apartment. She vacated as per the agreement but, with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, she had to return to the apartment. The client and her children remained in the apartment throughout the COVID lockdown, during which time the eviction was put on hold. In July of 2023, NYCHA made a motion to move forward on the eviction case. The client had been working as a home attendant since 2021 and was now able to successfully provide for her and her four minor children. She wanted to remain in her NYCHA apartment and realized that it was a mistake to have agreed to vacate. While she had already agreed to move out previously in the holdover case, we quickly reached out directly to NYCHA to advocate for a vacatur of the underlying default of the NYCHA administrative termination proceeding. NYCHA recently agreed to vacate the default in the termination hearing, reinstate her tenancy, and we are currently working to resolve the current arrears. Once the arrears are resolved, which we will seek through a rent arrears grant with HRA, the tenancy will be preserved, and we will continue working with NYCHA to negotiate a discontinuance of the housing court proceeding.

- The Legal Aid Society

ANTI-HARASSMENT TENANT PROTECTION

Under the **Anti-harassment Tenant Protection (AHTP)** program, tenants receive legal services for:

- proactive litigation against unscrupulous landlords causing unsafe or unlivable conditions, such as filing an HP action in housing court,
- advocacy strategies intended to avoid litigation on behalf of individual tenants and tenant groups facing harassment, and
- eviction defense.

Through funding from the Mayor's Office of Equity, AHTP legal services providers engaged in the education and outreach efforts below to serve LBTQIA+ tenants:

5,100+

written materials distributed



24

buildings outreached



39

tenants' education sessions conducted



6,630+

tenants engaged in education sessions



22

community forums conducted



AHTP CLIENT STORY

LAS represents 31 rent-stabilized tenants in a 66-unit building in the Crotona neighborhood in the Bronx (ZIP code 10460). 13 of the households have minor children. 19 clients primarily speak Spanish and others primarily speak English. In December 2023, LAS filed an HP action seeking an order to correct violations of the Housing Maintenance Code and for harassment. At the time, there were over 250 violations placed in the building, many of which were severe, "Class C" violations, including cooking gas outages, an inoperable elevator, rodent infestations, roach infestations, missing smoke detectors, and a lack of hot water at many units. Prior to our intervention, HPD had already placed a violation for the rodent infestation, as it has existed for years. Moreover, there are additional violations from the New York Department of Buildings (DOB), directly resulting from the owner's neglect of the building. We also included complaints about the lack of extermination and janitorial services in the petition, as well as many violations in each subject apartment.

LAS filed an amended petition and on our first Court appearance, neither the owner nor the owner's attorney appeared. The matter was adjourned so that we could schedule court ordered inspections to support an Order to Correct on default. On the next return date counsel appeared for the landlord and the matter was again adjourned for landlord to file an answer. Three months after Legal Aid's initial appearance the Court ordered the landlord to correct the violations, and we are now closely monitoring what actions they are taking towards making the repairs. This case is far from finished as there are now 310 violations of record. LAS continues to advocate for the tenants of the building to ensure that repairs are fully and timely completed.

Recently, the owner/landlord initiated the process of renovating the tenants' apartments and those who have had the renovations completed report that they are satisfied with the outcome.

- The Legal Aid Society

OCJ-ADMINISTERED IMMIGRATION LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Immigrant Opportunity Initiative (IOI): Since FY17, the Administration and the City Council have jointly funded the IOI program, through which networks of legal services providers give legal assistance to low-income immigrant New Yorkers in matters ranging from citizenship and lawful permanent residency application, to more complex immigration matters such as asylum applications and removal defense.

New York Immigrant Family Unity Project (NYIFUP): Launched in 2013 as a pilot program, NYIFUP was the first publicly-funded legal representation program specifically for detained immigrants in the United States. NYIFUP uses a "public defender" model in which low-income immigrants who are in detention and facing removal are screened at their first appearance at one of New York's three immigration courts.

Immigrant Child Advocates' Relief Effort/Unaccompanied Minors and Families Initiative (ICARE/UMFI): ICARE/UMFI provides legal services and social service referrals to unaccompanied immigrant children and adults with children living in New York City. The program includes immigration legal screenings, referrals to appropriate social services and full legal representation for those seeking relief from removal through complex, multi-venue proceedings, such as petitions for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status.

ActionNYC: Administered by the Mayor's Office for Immigrant Affairs (MOIA), ActionNYC provides immigrant New Yorkers with free, comprehensive immigration legal screenings, legal representation, accurate and timely immigration-related information and referrals to City-funded and community-based resources and support services, including referrals for complex legal matters to OCJ's IOI program. Through its citywide hotline, centralized appointment-making system and accessible service locations at community-based organizations and public institutions, ActionNYC serves as New York City's entry point for New Yorkers seeking immigration legal services.

Low Wage Worker Support (LWWS): The LWWS program funds community outreach and provides employment-related legal services to low-income workers. Outreach includes targeted canvassing, dissemination of information at community events, legal clinics and Know Your Rights workshops. Legal advice and full legal representation are provided to workers facing issues including but not limited to wage theft, discrimination and unemployment insurance.

**Programs listed are administered by OCJ and MOIA. Not an exhaustive list of NYC Administration- and City Council-funded immigration legal services programs.*

LEGAL SERVICES FOR IMMIGRANT NEW YORKERS IN FY24

Providing legal assistance to immigrant New Yorkers has always been a critical part of OCJ's mission. Since its establishment in 2015, OCJ has administered an array of City-funded legal services programs that provide a range of services, which include brief legal advice, comprehensive legal screenings, affirmative applications for relief to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and removal defense in immigration court. These programs have seen substantial investment by both the Administration and the City Council, making New York City a national leader in the fight for the rights of immigrant Americans and access to justice.

Starting in the spring of 2022, migrant individuals and families began to arrive to New York City in significantly higher numbers. Naturally, this led to an increased demand for immigration legal services, creating unique challenges for OCJ's immigration legal services provider partners. These providers have worked to meet this challenge, serve New York's immigrant communities, and assist them in navigating these incredibly complex systems.

These investments, alongside other non-OCJ-funded programs for immigrant New Yorkers, have allowed the City's immigration legal services programs to feature multiple accessible entry points for individuals and families in need. This allows for programmatic flexibility in responding to emergent issues within New York City's immigrant communities.

FIGURE 28: FY24 LEGAL SERVICES CASES HANDLED THROUGH MAYORAL IMMIGRATION PROGRAMS*

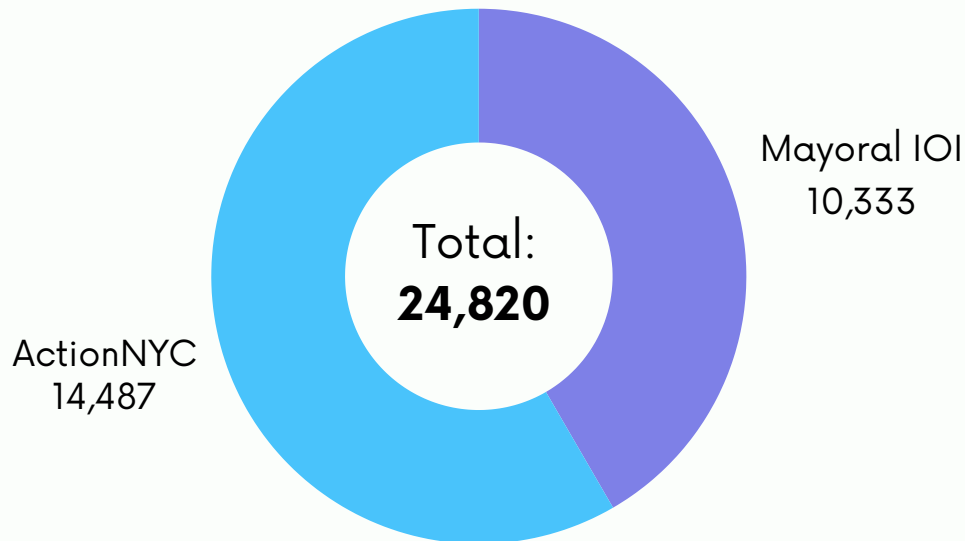
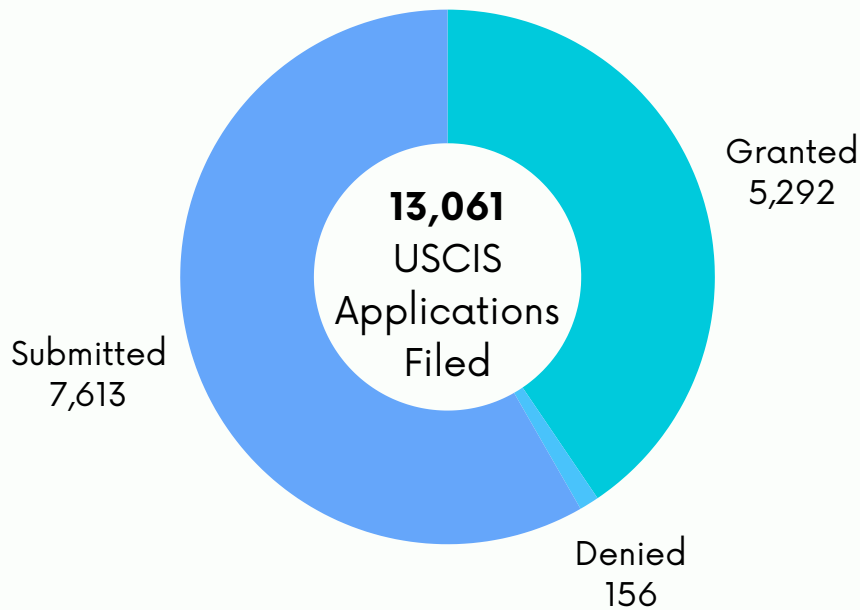


FIGURE 29: FY24 USCIS APPLICATIONS

Mayoral IOI and ActionNYC

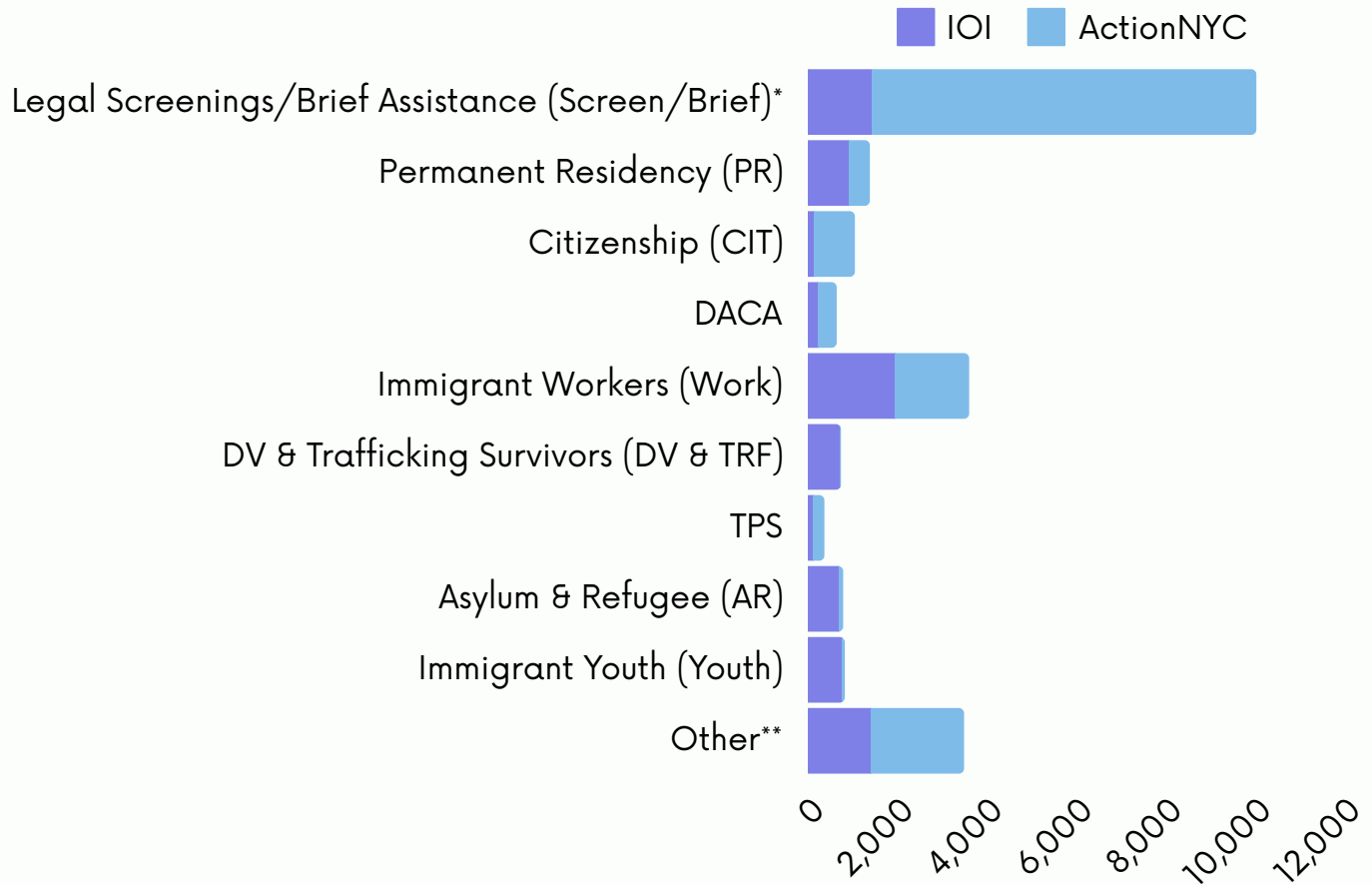


The majority of affirmative applications for citizenship and various immigration statuses, such as asylum, temporary protected status and lawful permanent residence, are overseen and administered by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). However, immigrants in removal proceedings, which take place in the immigration court system under the purview of the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR), can also defensively apply for relief that take the form of certain immigration statuses.

**Includes employment-related legal services cases, which are shown in further detail later in the report under the "Employment Legal Services" section. Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners and MOIA administrative data. See appendices for lists of OCJ immigration and employment legal services provider partners and ActionNYC providers.*

LEGAL SERVICES FOR IMMIGRANT NEW YORKERS

FIGURE 30: FY24 TYPES OF IMMIGRATION LEGAL SERVICES PROVIDED
Mayoral IOI and ActionNYC



	Screen /Brief*	PR	CIT	DACA	Work	DV & TRF	TPS	AR	Youth	Other**
IOI	1,432	919	138	209	1,948	703	118	691	763	1,402
		14%	0%	0%	30%	11%	2%	11%	12%	21%
ActionNYC	8,591	454	900	422	1,647	23	237	85	49	2,079
		8%	15%	7%	28%	0%	4%	1%	1%	35%
Total	10,023	1,373	1,038	631	3,595	726	355	776	812	3,481
		11%	8%	5%	28%	6%	28%	6%	6%	27%

*Includes legal representation and assistance with matters such as Freedom of Information requests

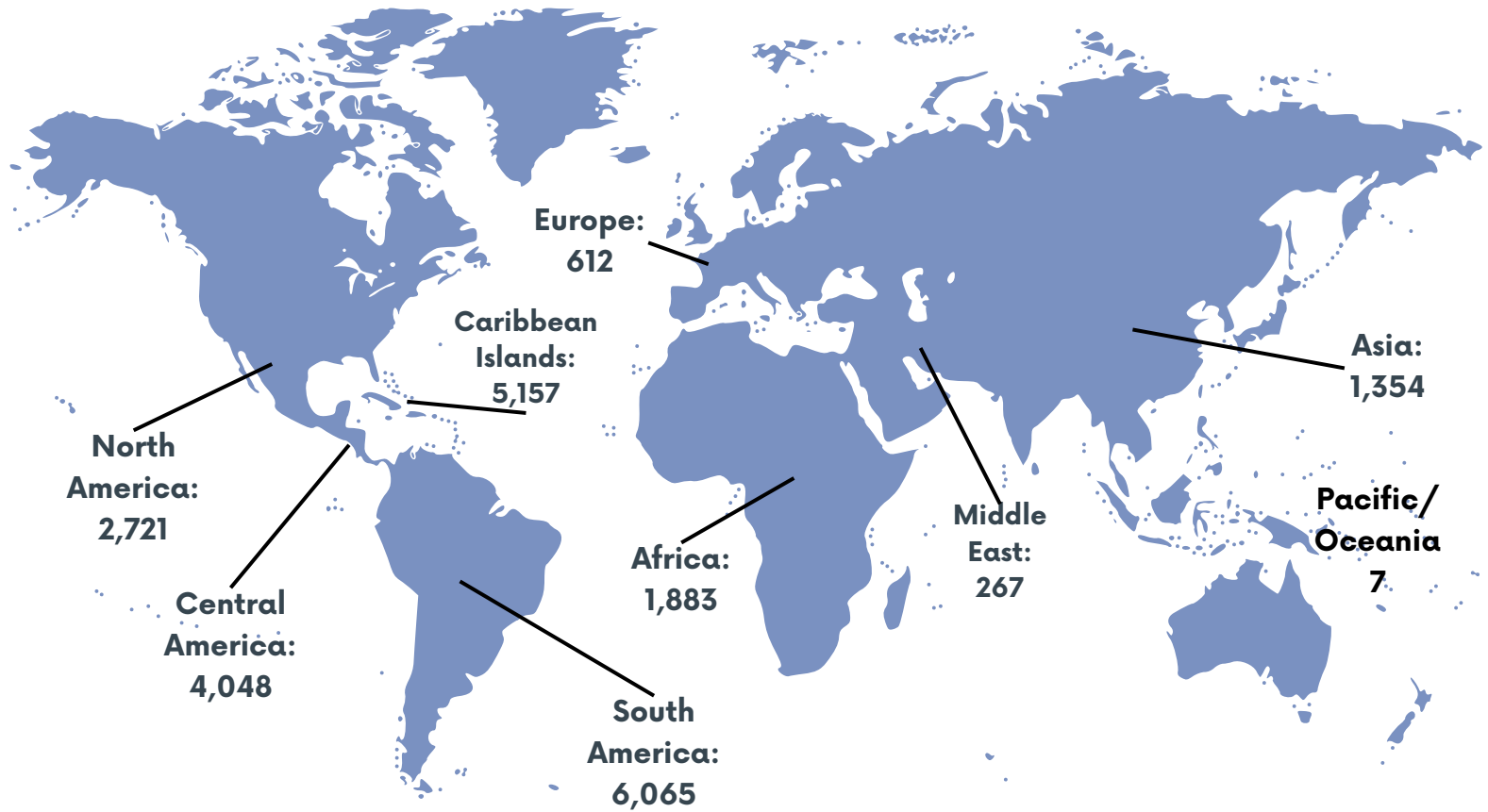
**Includes matters such as fee waiver applications, consular processing, and travel authorization

Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners and MOIA administrative data

LEGAL SERVICES FOR IMMIGRANT NEW YORKERS

FIGURE 31: FY24 REGIONS AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN*

Mayoral IOI and ActionNYC



	COUNTRY	CLIENTS	%		COUNTRY	CLIENTS	%
1	Mexico	2,376	11%	11	China	494	2%
2	Honduras	2,071	9%	12	Peru	461	2%
3	Ecuador	2,061	9%	13	Guyana	400	2%
4	Venezuela	1,834	8%	14	Trinidad & Tobago	355	2%
5	Dominican Republic	1,675	8%	15	Guinea	343	2%
6	Haiti	1,652	7%	16	USA	317	1%
7	Colombia	1,088	5%	17	Russia	226	1%
8	Guatemala	1,058	5%	18	Senegal	193	1%
9	Jamaica	1,010	5%	19	Nicaragua	185	1%
10	El Salvador	573	3%	20	South Korea	181	1%
					Other/Unknown	3,628	16%

*Excludes 423 cases for which data are unavailable

Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners and MOIA administrative data

FIGURE 32: FY24 BOROUGH OF RESIDENCE*

Mayoral IOI

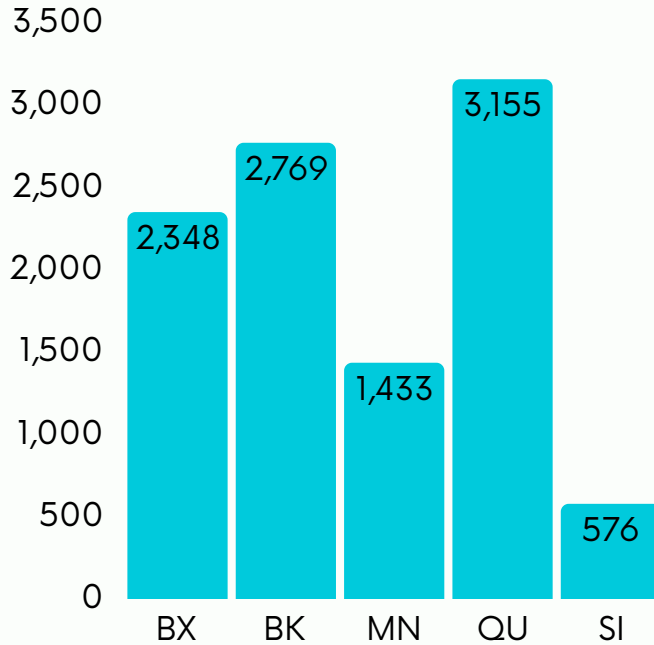
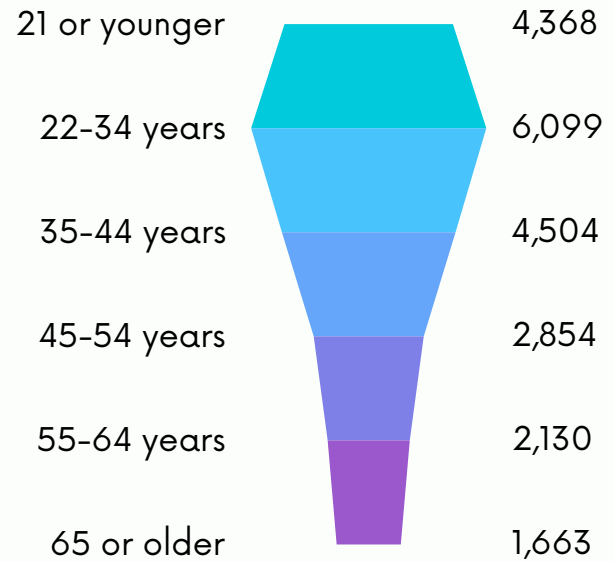


FIGURE 33: FY24 AGE

Mayoral IOI and ActionNYC**



NYIFUP & ICARE/UMFI

1,348

immigrant New Yorkers facing deportation received legal services through NYIFUP in FY24

2,655

unaccompanied immigrant children and families with children facing deportation received legal and social services through ICARE/UMFI in FY24

* Excludes 52 cases for which data are unavailable

** Excludes 319 cases for which data are unavailable

Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners and MOIA administrative data

IOI CLIENT STORY

This year we were able to win asylum for an LGBTQ man from Honduras who was facing removal from the United States. After we prepared the case for a final hearing in immigration court in 2022 and again in 2023, the immigration judge granted asylum based on a well-founded fear of future persecution. The judge made the decision based on the papers without requiring any testimony thanks to the thorough preparation of the attorney. The client did not have to testify in court about his painful past and is now able to continue healing without fear of being returned to Honduras, the country where he fears harm. He had applied for asylum without a lawyer, but the asylum office referred it to immigration court because it questioned his credibility. Our client was in shock and overjoyed when he learned that after all the time we spent preparing for our hearing, he did not have to testify in immigration court. He is now an asylee and will soon be eligible to become a lawful permanent resident.

- Legal Services NYC

NYLAG represented a client from Central America and her two daughters in several cases before USCIS and Family Court. We assisted our client in filing for a U-visa petition based on the domestic violence that our client experienced and also in Family Court in an order of protection case. Our client received a full 5 year stay away order of protection. We also represented our client in two separate custody petitions and helped each of her two daughters secure Special Immigrant Juvenile Status orders which allowed them to file for Special Immigrant Juvenile Status.

- New York Legal Assistance Group

LOW WAGE WORKERS INITIATIVE

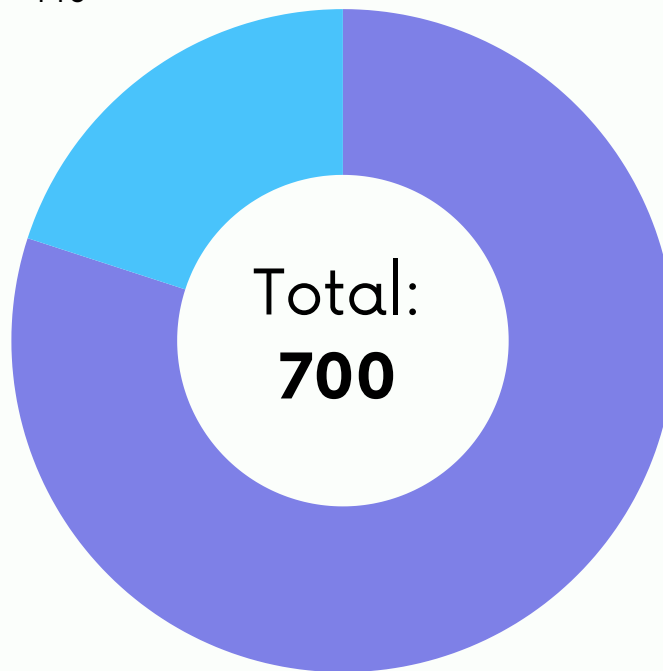
The **Low Wage Workers** initiative is an integral part of the Immigrant Opportunity Initiative (IOI) program. Although immigrant status is not a requirement to receive employment-related legal services under IOI, many of the clients receiving such services do have immigrant backgrounds. Immigrant workers face heightened threats to their wage stability, workplace safety and employment; this population is significantly more likely to experience minimum wage violations than U.S-born and naturalized citizens, which may be attributed in part to fear of retaliation and lack of strong labor protections. These exploitative practices are a threat to all workers, regardless of immigration status.

FIGURE 34: FY24 EMPLOYMENT-RELATED CASES HANDLED

Mayoral IOI

Brief Legal Assistance

140



Full Representation

560

Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners

LOW WAGE WORKERS INITIATIVE

FIGURE 35: FY24 BOROUGH OF RESIDENCE

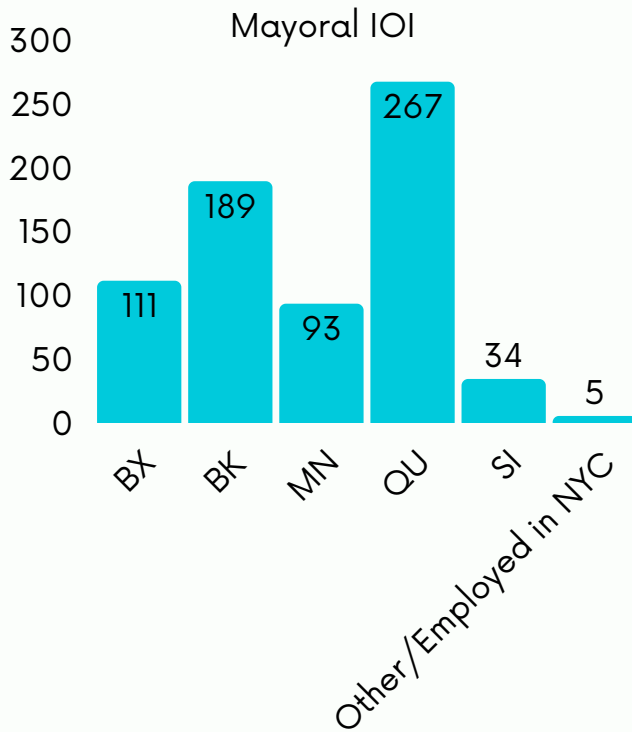


FIGURE 36: FY24 AGE

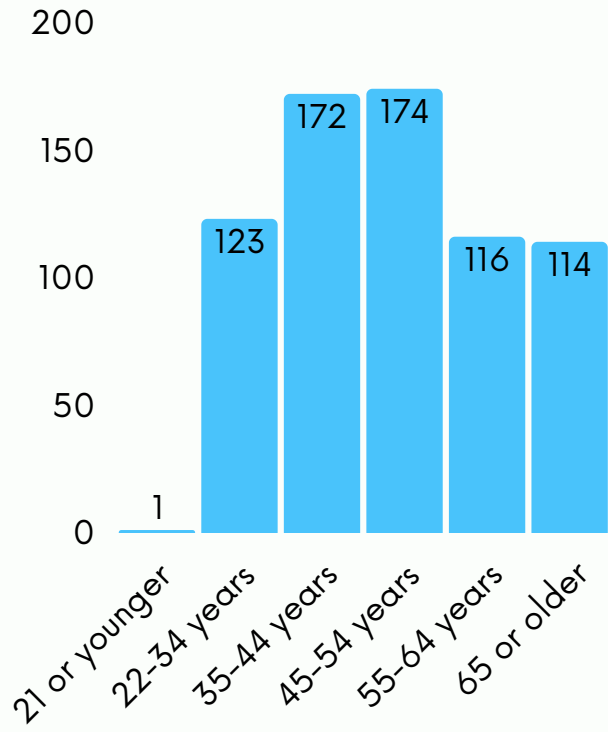
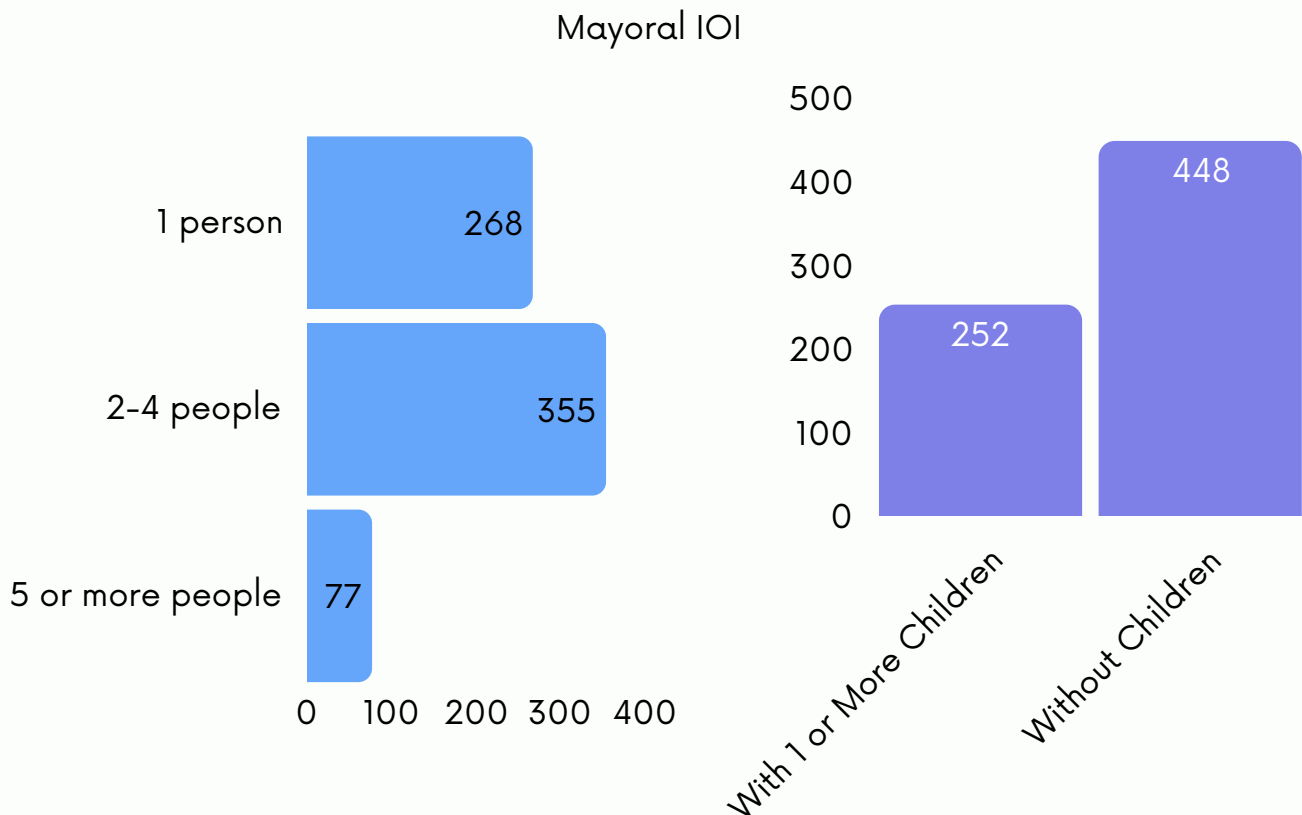


FIGURE 37: FY24 HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION



Source: OCJ analysis of data provided by legal services provider partners

IOI CLIENT STORY - LWW

A client who is the sole caretaker of her ill mother came to Make the Road NY because she was “laid off” from her job and the employer failed to pay her wages and sick leave pay. Make the Road NY sent a demand letter to the employer seeking to recover the unpaid wages. In settlement negotiations, the employer admitted to firing the client in retaliation for using sick leave, which is unlawful retaliation under the law. MRNY added a retaliation claim and is finalizing a settlement on the client’s behalf.

- Make the Road NY (CILEC)

The client worked as a porter for a company in lower Manhattan from February 2017 through June 2023. He contacted the Employment Law Unit (ELU) at The Legal Aid Society (LAS) through the Access to Benefits (A2B) hotline. The client was fired because he asked for reasonable accommodations for his temporary disability. He sustained a serious injury while on the job, but after physical therapy and time off to care for his condition, he was still able to perform his duties. His doctor approved his return to work, with some restrictions, but his request for accommodations was denied by his employer because “he needed to be fully recovered to return to work.” A month later, he was fired because he was unable to return to work with no restrictions. LAS drafted a disability discrimination complaint and filed it at the New York State Division of Human Rights (NYSDHR). We also sent the complaint to the employer’s attorney, and after settlement negotiations, we settled the case before the investigation began at the NYSDHR. The client received 10 months of salary because of the settlement, which is the full amount of back due wages at the time of settlement.

- The Legal Aid Society



CONCLUSION

In the last year, New York City continued to reach new milestones in providing access to legal assistance and continued to close the “justice gap” for those who need legal help.

The City of New York is firm in its commitment to increasing fairness and equity in the justice system. The Office of Civil Justice is proud to continue improving access to justice for all New Yorkers.

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 1: FY24 HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING LEGAL SERVICES FOR EVICTION PROCEEDINGS IN HOUSING COURT BY ZIP CODE

ZIP	Households	Individuals	ZIP	Households	Individuals
Bronx	9,718	20,998	Brooklyn	7,481	14,781
10451	407	832	11201	59	99
10452	804	1708	11203	332	623
10453	878	1876	11204	72	166
10454	252	582	11205	78	142
10455	337	735	11206	257	454
10456	738	1619	11207	651	1423
10457	839	1823	11208	363	869
10458	707	1556	11209	104	207
10459	519	1134	11210	266	497
10460	615	1338	11211	89	152
10461	160	325	11212	656	1444
10462	417	862	11213	402	726
10463	269	550	11214	105	196
10464	*	*	11215	54	79
10465	49	113	11216	213	395
10466	307	710	11217	66	104
10467	778	1680	11218	100	201
10468	664	1406	11219	95	191
10469	146	329	11220	113	235
10470	55	125	11221	355	672
10471	46	84	11222	45	68
10472	289	681	11223	96	196
10473	199	411	11224	173	386
10474	118	290	11225	350	611
10475	118	217	11226	735	1325
10567	*	*	11228	27	56
19453	*	*	11229	96	183

**Data redacted to maintain client privacy*

APPENDIX 1

ZIP	Households	Individuals	ZIP	Households	Individuals
Brooklyn (continued)			Manhattan (continued)		
11230	199	381	10024	73	108
11231	44	83	10025	287	462
11232	38	78	10026	308	580
11235	98	187	10027	351	642
11236	173	408	10028	51	67
11237	122	240	10029	414	797
11238	149	248	10030	335	653
11239	163	343	10031	501	926
11249	68	137	10032	408	774
Manhattan	6,032	10,782	10033	353	654
10001	70	104	10034	330	639
10002	194	327	10035	326	634
10003	38	57	10036	148	199
10005	13	14	10037	202	377
10006	*	12	10038	24	34
10007	*	*	10039	356	750
10009	174	291	10040	321	614
10010	52	80	10044	38	65
10011	68	87	10065	32	41
10012	16	23	10069	*	16
10013	24	26	10075	18	21
10014	31	33	10128	63	88
10016	76	102	10280	10	14
10017	11	18	10282	*	*
10018	25	35	Queens	4,103	8,752
10019	123	194	11001	*	*
10020	*	*	11004	*	15
10021	33	44	11040	*	*
10022	31	41	11101	109	183
10023	78	124	11102	51	107

*Data redacted to maintain client privacy

APPENDIX 1

ZIP	Households	Individuals	ZIP	Households	Individuals
Queens (continued)			Queens (continued)		
11103	52	83	11378	38	94
11104	41	64	11379	19	27
11105	45	74	11385	147	326
11106	53	105	11411	17	34
11109	*	*	11412	74	172
11125	*	*	11413	81	188
11302	*	*	11414	26	65
11304	*	*	11415	58	96
11354	68	147	11416	47	102
11355	108	206	11417	52	129
11356	33	84	11418	72	146
11357	18	32	11419	78	171
11358	28	59	11420	56	128
11359	*	*	11421	61	124
11360	10	14	11422	51	118
11361	21	33	11423	90	204
11362	*	13	11424	*	*
11363	*	13	11425	*	*
11364	20	43	11426	13	31
11365	61	134	11427	23	39
11366	12	37	11428	31	72
11367	47	117	11429	35	73
11368	267	601	11432	194	378
11369	46	106	11433	96	231
11370	21	53	11434	193	422
11372	128	271	11435	200	390
11373	170	371	11436	41	96
11374	63	109	11465	*	*
11375	84	157	11470	*	*
11377	111	206	11641	*	*

**Data redacted to maintain client privacy*

APPENDIX 1

ZIP	Households	Individuals
Queens (continued)		
11691	379	909
11692	163	400
11693	21	48
11694	41	66
11697	*	*
Staten Island	1,632	3,679
10301	356	836
10302	96	259
10303	182	428
10304	332	723
10305	105	194
10306	120	250
10307	14	25
10308	39	76
10309	39	85
10310	120	308
10312	57	129
10314	172	366

**Data redacted to maintain client privacy*

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2: FY24 HOUSEHOLDS AND INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING LEGAL SERVICES FOR NYCHA TERMINATION OF TENANCY PROCEEDINGS BY ZIP CODE

ZIP	Households	Individuals	ZIP	Households	Individuals
Bronx	49	95	Brooklyn (continued)		
10451	15	27	11229	*	12
10453	*	*	11231	*	10
10454	*	11	11233	*	*
10455	*	13	11234	*	*
10456	*	11	11236	*	12
10459	*	*	11238	*	11
10463	*	*	Manhattan	59	130
10465	*	*	10002	*	*
10467	*	*	10009	*	16
10472	*	*	10023	*	*
10473	*	10	10025	*	16
10475	*	*	10026	*	*
Brooklyn	86	188	10027	*	17
11201	*	12	10029	12	27
11205	*	12	10030	*	*
11206	*	21	10034	*	*
11207	*	*	10035	*	*
11208	*	*	10037	*	*
11211	*	*	10038	*	*
11212	20	35	10039	*	*
11213	*	*	10040	*	16
11217	*	*	10128	*	*
11220	*	*	Queens	22	54
11221	*	*	11102	*	*
11222	*	*	11106	*	*
11223	*	*	11354	*	*
11224	12	29	11365	*	*

*Data redacted to maintain client privacy

APPENDIX 2

ZIP	Households	Individuals
Queens (continued)		
11377	*	18
11412	*	*
11433	*	*
11434	*	*
11693	*	*
Staten Island	*	22
10301	*	*
10305	*	*
10306	*	*
10310	*	*
10314	*	*

**Data redacted to maintain client privacy*

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3: NYC-BASED JUDICIARY CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES (JCLS) GRANTEES, 2022-2027

- Advocates for Children of New York
- Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund Inc.
- Bronx Defenders
- Brooklyn Bar Association Volunteer Lawyers Project, Inc.
- Brooklyn Defender Services
- Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A
- CAMBA Legal Services, Inc.
- Catholic Charities Community Services, Archdiocese of New York
- Catholic Migration Services, Inc.
- Center for Family Representation
- Central American Legal Assistance
- Child and Family Services
- Community Service Society of New York
- Family Center Inc.
- Goddard Riverside Law Project
- Her Justice, Inc.
- Housing Conservation Coordinators, Inc.
- Jewish Association for Services for the Aged
- Latino Justice PRLDEF
- Lawyers for Children
- Legal Action Center
- Legal Aid Society
- Legal Information for Families Today
- Legal Services NYC
- Lenox Hill Neighborhood House
- Make the Road New York
- Mobilization for Justice, Inc.
- Neighborhood Defender Services
- New Economy Project
- New York Center for Law and Justice
- New York City Anti-Violence Project
- New York County Lawyers Association
- New York Lawyers for the Public Interest
- New York Legal Assistance Group, Inc. (including VLFD)
- Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation
- Pace University
- Part of the Solution
- Project Guardianship
- Queens Volunteer Lawyers Project
- Richmond County Bar Association Volunteer Lawyers' Project
- RiseBoro Community Partnership
- Safe Horizon, Inc.
- Safe Passage Project Corporation
- Sanctuary for Families, Inc.
- TakeRoot Justice
- The Door – A Center for Alternatives, Inc.
- UnLocal
- Urban Justice Center
- Volunteers of Legal Services, Inc.
- Youth Represent

Source: JCLS 2022-2027 Grantees Press Release. Retrieved from nycourts.gov

APPENDIX 4

APPENDIX 4: NYC-BASED INTEREST ON LAWYER ACCOUNT (IOLA) FUND GRANTEES, 2023-2025

- Access Justice Brooklyn
- Advocates for Children of New York
- African Services committee
- Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund
- Bronx Defenders
- Brooklyn Defender Services
- Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A
- CAMBA Inc.
- Catholic Charities Community Services
- Catholic Migration Services
- Center for Community Alternatives
- Center for Family Representation
- Central American Legal Assistance
- Community Development Project, Inc.
- Community Service Society of New York
- Day One New York
- Disability Advocates
- Door - A Center for Alternatives
- Family Center
- Family Legal care
- Goddard Riverside Community center
- Her Justice
- Housing Conservation Coordinators
- Immigrant Advocates Response Collaborative
- Jewish Association for Services for the Aged
- LatinoJustice PRLDEF
- Lawyers Alliance for New York
- Legal Action Center of the City of New York
- Legal Aid Society (NYC)
- Legal Momentum
- Legal Services NYC
- Make the Road New York
- MinKwon Center for Community Action
- Mobilization for Justice, Inc.
- Neighborhood Defender Service
- New Economy Project
- New York City Gay & Lesbian Anti Violence Project
- New York County Lawyers Association
- New York Immigration Coalition
- New York Justice for Our Neighbors
- New York Lawyers for the Public Interest
- New York Legal Assistance Group
- Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation
- Part of the Solution
- Pro Bono Net
- RiseBoro Community Partnerships
- Safe Horizon
- Safe Passage Project
- Sanctuary for Families
- UnLocal
- Urban Justice Center
- Volunteers of Legal Services
- Youth Represent

APPENDIX 5

APPENDIX 5: FY24 OCJ TENANT LEGAL SERVICES PROVIDER PARTNERS

Homelessness Prevention Law Project (HPLP)
 Anti-harassment Tenant Protection (AHTP)
 Assigned Counsel Project (ACP)
 Housing Help Program (HHP)

Tenant Legal Services Providers	HPLP	AHTP	ACP	HHP
Brooklyn Defender Services		■		
Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A	■	■		
CAMBA Legal Services	■	■		
Catholic Migration Services		■		
Communities Resist		■		
Goddard Riverside Law Project	■	■		
Housing Conservation Coordinators	■			
Jewish Association for Services for the Aged		■	■	
Legal Services NYC	■	■	■	
LEAP*		■		
Make the Road New York		■		
Mobilization for Justice	■	■	■	
Neighborhood Association for Intercultural Affairs	■			
Neighborhood Defender Service of Harlem	■	■		
New York Legal Assistance Group	■			
Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation	■	■		
RiseBoro Community Partnership	■			
TakeRoot Justice		■		
Tanya Hobson-Williams	■			
The Bronx Defenders	■	■		
The Legal Aid Society	■	■	■	■
Urban Justice Center	■	■		

*LEAP is a coalition of several member organizations. Member organizations rendering services under OCJ-administered tenant legal services programs are included in this list.

APPENDIX 6

APPENDIX 6: FY24 OCJ IMMIGRATION LEGAL SERVICES PROVIDER PARTNERS

Immigrant Opportunity Initiative (IOI)
 Low Wage Workers (LWW)
 New York Family Unity Project (NYIFUP)
 Immigrant Child Advocates' Relief Effort (ICARE)/Unaccompanied Minors and Families Initiative (UMFI)

Immigration Legal Services Providers	IOI	LWW	NYIFUP	ICARE/ UMFI
Adhikaar	■			
African Communities Together	■			
The Ansob Center for Refugees, Inc.	■			
Asian Americans for Equality, Inc.	■			
Association of the Bar of the City of New York	■			
Boro Park Jewish Community Council	■			
Boys & Girls Club of Metro Queens, Inc.	■			
Brooklyn Chinese-American Association, Inc.	■			
Brooklyn Defender Services	■		■	
The Bronx Defenders	■		■	
CAMBA, Inc.	■			
Caribbean Women's Health Association, Inc.	■			
Catholic Charities Community Services	■			■
Catholic Migration Services	■	■		
Central American Legal Assistance	■			■
Chinese Staff & Workers' Association	■			
Coalition for Immigrant Freedom (Northern Manhattan Coalition for Immigrant Rights)	■			

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Immigration Legal Services Providers	IOI	LWW	NYIFUP	ICARE/ UMFI
Community Development Project (TakeRoot Justice)	■	■		
Comprehensive Development, Inc.	■			
Council of Jewish Organizations of Flatbush, Inc.	■			
DAMAYAN Migrant Workers' Association	■			
Desis Rising Up and Moving	■			
The Door- A Center of Alternatives, Inc.	■			■
Emerald Isle Immigration Center	■			
Garden of Hope	■			
Gay Men's Health Crisis, Inc.	■			
Haitian Americans United for Progress, Inc.	■			
HANAC, Inc.	■			
Housing Conservation Coordinators, Inc.	■			
Human Rights First				■
Immigration Equality	■			
Immigrant Justice Corps, Inc.	■			
KIND, Inc.	■			■
The Legal Aid Society	■	■	■	■
Legal Services NYC	■	■		
Make the Road New York	■	■		
MinkWon Center for Community	■			
Mobilization for Justice, Inc.	■			
National Mobilization Against Sweatshops	■			

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Immigration Legal Services Providers	IOI	LWW	NYIFUP	ICARE/ UMFI
New Immigrant Community Empowerment	■	■		
New York Committee for Occupational Safety and Health		■		
New York Legal Assistance Group, Inc.	■	■		
Polish and Slavic Center, Inc.	■			
Queens Community House, Inc.	■			
Safe Horizon, Inc.	■			
Safe Passage Project Corporation	■			■
Sanctuary for Families, Inc.	■			
SBH Community Service Network, Inc.	■			
Southside Community Mission, Inc.	■			
Third Sector New England, Inc.		■		
United Jewish Organizations of Williamsburg, Inc.	■			
Urban Justice Center	■			
West Bronx Housing and Neighborhood Resource Center, Inc.	■			
Worker's Justice Project/Proyecto Justicia Laboral	■			
Youth Ministries for Peace and Justice, Inc.	■			

APPENDIX 7: FY24 ACTIONNYC PROVIDERS (MOIA)

- Catholic Charities Community Services (CCCS)
- African Communities Together (ACT)
- African Services Committee, Inc. (ASC)
- BronxWorks, Inc.
- CAMBA Legal Services, Inc.
- Caribbean Women’s Health Association, Inc. (CWHHA)
- Center for Family Life (CFL) (Formerly SCO)
- Haitian Americans United for Progress, Inc. (HAUP)
- Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement (Jacob Riis)
- Lutheran Social Services of Metropolitan New York, Inc. (LSSNY)
- Make the Road New York (MRNY)
- MinKwon Center for Community Action, Inc.
- New York Legal Assistance Group, Inc. (NYLAG)
- Northern Manhattan Improvement Corporation (NMIC)
- Chhaya CDC
- Arab American Association of New York (AAANY)
- Chinese American Planning Council (CPC)
- Sunnyside Community Services (SCS)
- New York Legal Assistance Group, Inc. (NYLAG)
- Brooklyn Public Library (BPL)
- Immigrant Justice Corps (IJC)
- New York Public Library (NYPL)
- Queens Public Library (QPL)
- Catholic Charities Community Services (CCCS)
- The Door
- Little Sisters of the Assumption (LSA)

ENDNOTES

1. Legal representation rates were determined by combining data from the NYS OCA regarding eviction proceedings in NYC Housing Court for which legal representation was indicated in such data and OCJ administrative data indicating full legal representation was provided by OCJ legal services providers in cases marked as “self-represented” in court data and landlord-tenant index number was verified.
2. Eviction petitions are not required to explicitly name all parties; “JOHN DOE” or “JANE DOE” are often used in lieu of individual names. OCJ has counted all named and “Doe” respondents in each eviction petition to estimate the number of “covered individuals” (as defined in the UAC law) residing in the related dwelling. A “covered individual” is defined in the UAC law as a tenant of a rental dwelling unit located in the city, including a tenant in a building operated by NYCHA, who is a respondent in a covered proceeding. A “covered proceeding” is defined in the UAC law as any summary proceeding in housing court to evict a covered individual, including a summary proceeding to seek possession for the nonpayment of rent or a holdover, or an administrative proceeding of NYCHA for termination of tenancy.
3. Receipt of “ongoing public benefits” was established by matching OCJ enrollment data against HRA Enterprise Data Warehouse records to verify an active Cash Assistance or SNAP benefits case on the date of enrollment for legal services.