

## Transcript: Wake Up, New York! A Sunrise NYC Podcast

### 02: Green New Deal for Public Housing: The Way Forward

In this episode, we learn more about the existing policies around public housing, particularly the shift towards privatization. We hear about why some community organizers are against privatization and are instead pushing for renewed public investment in the form of a Green New Deal for Public Housing. We will also discuss how to make this bill a reality and how YOU can get involved.

*The following has been lightly edited for clarity.*

MUSIC [00:00:00] (THEME: “Time Capsules” by Janet May)

**PAOLA:** [00:00:26] Welcome back to WAKE UP, NEW YORK! A SUNRISE NYC PODCAST, the show that highlights NYC-specific politics, policy, and the road towards a Green New Deal. We’re your hosts:

**GIO:** [00:00:35] I’m Gio

**JENNA:** [00:00:36] I’m Jenna

**PAOLA:** [00:00:37] and I’m Paula.

**GIO:** [00:00:38] Last episode, we learned about the history of public housing in New York City and heard from tenants Romaine, La Keesha, and Cesar about their experiences living in NYCHA housing and the need for transformative change. They described the poor unsafe housing conditions and management issues with NYCHA and gave us an idea about what changes a Green New Deal for Public Housing could deliver to them: improved transparency, investment, jobs, and much, much more.

**PAOLA:** [00:01:08] This episode, we will learn more about the existing policies around public housing, particularly the shift towards privatization. We’ll hear about why some community organizers are against privatization and for renewed public investment in the form of a Green New Deal for Public Housing. We’ll also discuss how to make this bill a reality and how you can get involved.

**JENNA:** [00:01:29] So settle in to hear more about the Green New Deal for Public Housing and how we can collectively work to make it a reality for New York City.

**PAOLA:** [00:01:38] The US decided to invest and then disinvest in public housing after a single generation. Let’s start off with Sunrise NYC member and NYCHA resident Jasmin, with a bit of history about how public housing ended up in the situation that exists today.

**JASMIN SANCHEZ:** [00:01:53] Public housing has not been well-funded since the seventies. It wasn't like something that just happened – when President Nixon was in office, which was in the seventies, he ushered in this era of privatization where he stated that he's going to put a moratorium on all subsidized housing programs. And he pretty much minimizes the involvement of the federal government in all things public housing, from management to construction. And in '74, he passed this act, the US Housing Act, that creates Section 8 vouchers and it allows the residents to use these public subsidies with private landlords.

So that's where I think the shift happened. When folks started receiving these voucher programs they could actually leave these public housing units and move into these private facilities

**PAOLA:** [00:02:51] Compared to over \$80 billion under President Richard Nixon, President Ronald Reagan slashed the budget of HUD, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, to under \$40 billion. With these cuts, Reagan also campaigned using the story of Linda Taylor, a Chicago woman who used dozens of different names to fraudulently claim public benefits, to paint a false picture of public housing tenants.

**JASMIN SANCHEZ:** [00:03:14] He actually coined her “The Welfare Queen” and folks just started to think like, ‘Wow, is this what public housing is really supposed to be?’ which was the beginning of this stigma around public housing. Like, people that live there are, you know, not contributors to society, that they leach off the system, and that they're like poorly educated, and that they want to just absorb a lot of the resources that are being given by the government – which is false. Right.

In the nineties, we had Hope VI. And basically what Hope VI does is that it waits until the public housing buildings are in deplorable conditions and then they demolish them. And they're supposed to rebuild them and move everyone back. That did not happen. We learned that only 11% of the folks that were displaced from any project of Hope VI reoccupied any building that went up. And that's when we started seeing the true disinvestment in public housing and what it looks like because of the two decades prior to the nineties of federal slashes.

**PAOLA:** [00:04:26] Also happening during this era was the War on Drugs that imposed a tough on crime, one strike rule that removed people from public housing after one offense. In 1998, Congress passed the Faircloth Amendment introduced by Republican Senator Faircloth from North Carolina.

**JASMIN SANCHEZ:** [00:04:42] Basically, prior to this Faircloth Amendment, if a building came down, you had to build one up – like knock one down, you build one. He said, ‘that is not happening anymore. You knock down the building. No more public housing is going up. We are not even thinking about that. We are not pushing for any public housing.’

**PAOLA:** [00:05:01] In the following decade, NYCHA and other public housing units across the country continue to deteriorate, leaving residents facing problems like broken elevators, lack of heat or water, and more, like we've heard from the tenants in our last episode.

**JASMIN SANCHEZ:** [00:05:15] The Obama administration, in about 2012, decides that because of the lack of funding that's invested in public housing that something had to happen. They create – and Julian Castro is actually the one who does it because he was the secretary of HUD at the time – they introduced the Rental Assistance Demonstration program. And this authorizes the transformation of public housing into private sector, Section 8 housing. And this passes in Congress.

I call RAD, as it is known, I call it Real Advanced Displacement because that is what happens when you move to privatize institutions that are public. In this case, it is public housing.

**JENNA:** [00:06:02] So what does nearly 50 years of disinvestment in public housing and proposals of privatization mean in New York City? How have local policies responded? Let's hear from our Sunrise NYC Green New Deal for Public Housing team lead, Arthur.

**ARTHUR BORDEN-HEILMAN:** [00:06:17] New York City has the largest public housing stock in the country with over 700,000 public housing tenants. And there have been many plans over the past, probably two decades to privatize it – which is understandable, and let me tell you why. There's like... the money for that housing, the majority of it has to come from the federal government. And so, because the federal government has been purposefully not providing that money, the city and the state get blamed for having terrible public housing conditions.

And also, they should get blamed partially because what money they do have they squander, they waste, they use terrible contractors; contractors will sometimes get paid just to show up, look at your wall, then go back, say that they painted it, and removed the lead paint when they did nothing. So not trying to put New York City or the state off the hook, but I understand why they want to sell their public housing stock because they can't get the funding from the federal government.

And so, there've been a number of plans over time that have sought to sell off New York City public housing to private developers so the city doesn't have to manage it anymore. Those plans have been called NYCHA 2.0, RAD, PACT, Infill, and a number of other names. And they've all been different, slightly different versions of privatization.

Most of them haven't worked very well. They've only gotten a couple developments here or there to be privatized. So they still have a huge amount of public housing that they, that New York City, still has to own. And so what DeBlasio has done is hired the global Czar of Privatization.

**JENNA:** [00:08:05] Enter Greg Russ, who was appointed Chair and Chief Executive Officer of the New York City Housing Authority by Mayor Bill de Blasio in 2019. Before New York City, he worked in public housing in cities like Chicago, Philadelphia, and Minneapolis. He has earned the name Czar of Privatization and has been criticized for potential conflicts of interests.

**ARTHUR BORDEN-HEILMAN:** [00:08:28] His wife is the partner of a real estate company that invests in affordable housing. Which means that once he sells off the public housing and makes it private his wife's company can then invest in, can purchase that, and make it affordable housing. Which

means that instead of having rents that are deeply affordable, like \$400 or \$500 a month, they raise the rent to affordable levels of \$800 to \$900 a month, kick out all of the poor folks, bring in other people, raise the rent. For example, in Minnesota, they have had the highest amount of evictions in their city's history right after Greg Russ left Minneapolis.

Also, Greg Russ gets paid \$400,000 a year. That's twice as much as de Blasio in order to come to New York and prioritize all the public housing. And what he's done is create something called the Blueprint [for Change], which is a plan to privatize but do it in a sneaky way so that it doesn't sound like privatization.

The thirty second-version is: he has created something called a public trust, which sounds lovely, both public and trustworthy, but it is neither trustworthy and it is not public. What it is is it's a financial instrument that will... step one is you turn all of the public housing in this city into an investment asset. Then, once you financialize all of the public housing by creating a value on it, and then creating bonds that own all the public housing, then those financial instruments are held in what's called a public trust. That public trust will be chaired by a board of directors and by a couple other entities. Those boards of directors would be made up of executives from large banks and large investment firms. Which would mean that the public housing communities would be turned into investment assets that would be owned by Goldman Sachs, Bank of America, Chase, BlackRock. This is literally a worst case scenario.

**JENNA:** [00:10:50] The promises of an influx of money through privatization may sound appealing to some public housing residents who want to see an end to their poor living conditions as soon as possible. But when it comes to privatization, the devil is in the details.

**JASMIN SANCHEZ:** [00:11:05] What's happened is – is that our apartments are in such horrible conditions and not just the apartments, but the exterior of our buildings, our grounds, right? Like everything around us is in really, really bad shape – that a lot of people, a lot of residents, feel that they need to say, 'we want RAD.' They need to say, 'we need to have like the Blueprint and this trust set up' because they can get immediate repairs done without knowing what they'll be losing.

They don't say that when you convert to privatization, like this public-private model, that you have to reapply. And for public housing residents this is something that's really important because there's opportunities to have succession rights – there's opportunities to be readded onto the lease because you were a part of the original household composition – that you're not privy to if you have to apply to this public-private partnership. If it's Wavecrest, if it's Kraus, there is a new application process and you might not pass, right? Like you just might not pass the background check.

The other process that's really important is the status of evictions. When you enter this like RAD partnership or the Blueprint, you're no longer protected by the federal policy that says that you have a certain amount of time before you can actually be evicted. They only give you 14 days before they evict you. And we've seen that at Ocean Bay Houses, which piloted this private partnership of

RAD back in, I believe like 2016 or 2017, where they had two times higher the eviction rates of any public housing resident in New York City. So we know that that's a fact, we're not saying it's a scare residents – it's been proven.

**GIO:** [00:12:55] Privatization could shift NYCHA and other public housing over to property management corporations, potentially endangering the rights of already vulnerable tenants and their ability to stay in their homes. Even more, privatization will incentivize profit which could have critical consequences.

**ARTHUR BORDEN-HEILMAN:** [00:13:14] They can't then demolish or rebuild any of the buildings until they are in “critical condition” – they mean imminent danger to people's lives. So it would go from terrible conditions to incentivizing these large financial firms to do no repairs so that the developments can get in such poor conditions, so that then they could classify them as critical and then they can kick everyone out of the development without giving them a place to stay, which would increase the homelessness crisis. And then they can cut that down, build new buildings, increase the rent, and bring in new people. That is the textbook definition of gentrification.

**GIO:** [00:13:58] NYCHA resident La Keesha is concerned about affordability if New York City public housing is privatized, even partially.

**LA KEESHA TAYLOR:** [00:14:06] We all need to tell those public officials that think a 30-70 deal is for me, that thinks a 50-50 deal is for me, that thinks that \$65,000 is low-income – that thinks that I can afford something like that when I work at McDonald's – is a great deal is wrong. That's what we all need to learn: that this is not the new low-income – that building new buildings and telling people that the lowest income should be \$65,000 or \$55,000 (for people that work at McDonald's or people who are just coming out of college). That's not the new low- medium for income for anyone. That doesn't work.

So when they build these private partnerships and tell people that, ‘Oh, a one bedroom or studio should start at \$55,000’, [they’re] not thinking of anyone with a family. [They’re] not thinking of any single parents. These private-partnerships do not work. They don’t. And this is what we need to start fighting back against. That needs to be the new conversation. Because that's not affordable housing: affordable for who? Not us, not me, not my skin color.

**ARTHUR BORDEN-HEILMAN:** [00:15:36] That is the Blueprint. It is a terrible idea. So it'll go through the state assembly, the state house, and then it will be voted on by Cuomo. And so we are trying to launch an attack at that. So it won't get passed.

**JENNA:** [00:15:50] So, we've heard about privatization, which Sunrise NYC and public housing tenants are organizing against that begs the question: what is the alternative? How can we address the issues that plague public housing residents without risking further disinvestment and displacement?

We spoke to representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez's legislative aide, Claudia Pagon Marchena, who told us about the Green New Deal for Public Housing bill written by AOC and Senator Bernie Sanders.

**CLAUDIA PAGON MARCHENA:** [00:16:20] Right now, I think a lot of us have heard about proposals to privatize public housing. And so in putting this bill together, we were trying to provide an alternate vision.

We've all heard about proposals like RAD, which tried to privatize and bring in private capital for the very needed repairs, right? But we have... we're laying out a vision of public housing where residents are empowered, where frontline communities are centered, and where the stock of public housing is not only decarbonized and habitable, but is creating economic opportunities for those residents.

So when you think about the basic tenants of the Green New Deal, it's rapid decarbonization, high-quality jobs for those that need them, and centering frontline communities. And public housing, like all housing, is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, and historically it has been very underfunded. And so residents have lived with mold infestations, with lead paint, without heat in the winter, and all kinds of other conditions. And so, in putting forward this visionary proposal for a Green New Deal for Public Housing, we're trying to get at all of those different issues.

**GIO:** [00:17:35] A Green New Deal for Public Housing, that centers and empowers public housing residents while funding and decarbonizing public housing sounds great. But how would it accomplish these goals?

**CLAUDIA PAGON MARCHENA:** [00:17:46] So the bill creates two different grant programs: one of them being focused on workforce development and the other being focused on the actual, um, rehabilitation and decarbonization work of public housing.

In the bill, we have included provisions to make sure that anyone that is doing the work is being paid the higher of a \$15 minimum wage or prevailing wage in that sector. So for example, in New York City construction jobs, there's a prevailing wage of like \$82k per year. And so, whatever is higher would be what folks that are doing the work are being paid.

We've also made it so that there are mechanisms for residents to receive technical assistance in securing government procurement opportunities and contracting opportunities. Right, because we want to make sure that these are the folks that are capitalizing on these economic opportunities.

We've also provided for the construction of childcare centers, senior centers, community gardens, bicycle lanes. There's even a provision in there for universal internet. And so, we've really tried to lay out as robust a vision as possible to improve the lives of residents, make sure that they are being extended these kinds of economic opportunities, and that they're being put into apprenticeship programs and union paying jobs.

We know that, now, tenant organizations have organized because that is a problem in public housing. One of the reasons why you see so many of these different things reflected in this bill is because we have tried our very best to try and engage with resident organizations, with housing, equity organizations, climate organizations, academics, like we've really sought the input of so many different stakeholders and depended on the brilliance of so many different folks that I think that's why it's as great a proposal as it is.

**GIO:** [00:19:37] Public housing tenants should have a say in the future of public housing. Arthur, who we heard from earlier, helped lead work done by Sunrise NYC and Movement School to organize and build momentum around the issue.

**ARTHUR BORDEN-HEILMAN:** [00:19:52] A friend and mentor of mine ran a program called Reclaim NYCHA through Movement School, where a number of public housing tenant organizers were trained up on how to organize on how to become tenant leaders and how to run programs of their own. They were able to give input on the actual bill for the Green New Deal for Public Housing.

**JASMIN SANCHEZ:** [00:20:16] Movement School is an organization, the sister organization of Justice Democrats. And their focus has been on training BIPOC individuals and folks from the LGBTQ community to really run grassroots, super left, progressive campaigns in all aspects.

It stemmed out of AOC's 2018 victory, and it has been by far the best organizing school that I think has existed (ever, right?) for these new races that are coming up. But in addition to that, Ilona Duverge, who is the co-founder [of Movement School] along with Gabe Tobias, they both started thinking about what else can be done specifically in New York City.

And in conversations and in just like planning, Ilona had decided that the focus should be on public housing. One, because of the injustice that happens there, how we all are treated as second class citizens. And, you know, it's been a really successful program, Movement School has been a successful program, that she felt that some of those skills can actually transfer over to training tenants at the very local level. And in doing so, she partnered up with some amazing facilitators, like Daniel [Aldana] Cohen, Randy Abreu, Marcela Mulholland. It's been fantastic.

The public housing cohort that they had is called Reclaim. And it's like Reclaiming NYCHA. And both programs have been super successful. And, you know, the goal of that was really to amplify our voices and to ensure that we had a platform to organize our communities and launch direct actions in a very meaningful and intentional way. And they taught us and they spoke to us. They asked us what we wanted to see in public housing so that we can help craft what this Green New Deal for Public Housing could look like.

This bill is not a bill that AOC decided it's just right on her own. It stemmed from lots of conversations with community-based organizations, with organizers on the ground, with public

housing residents. You know, we feel as if we're part of this and never have we felt as if we have been part of anything.

**GIO:** [00:22:28] NYCHA tenants Cesar and La Keesha shared a similar sentiment.

**CESAR YOC:** [00:22:33] Well, when I grew up, we were only a few teenagers who had these dreams. Not a lot of us were told to go into the science field and talk about environmental justice and climate change, you know.

We felt like we were on an island fighting a war, you know, like if we were just left there. And we had to struggle just to, just to be accepted into the discussion, just to discuss things. It was, as young people, we were struggling and saying, 'how do we contribute to this thing that we envisioned when we were kids?' You know?

So some of us gave up. For me, I do my best. And then when I saw Sunrise [and Movement School], I was sort of stunned, surprised, excited, you know? Like seeing the young people coming in and be like, 'hey, it's our generation.' The moment when I heard about Sunrise, I was like, 'it's about time. You have a lot of power. You have a lot of vision.'

**LA KEESHA TAYLOR:** [00:23:37] So when you have people like Movement School [and] Sunrise, you're building your own coalition to help you fight; to help you educate; to help you teach people how to fight against NYCHA, to educate your neighbors on how; to learn your rights; to fight with your public officials; to tell NYCHA: you need to fix the front door, you need to fix my bathroom, you need to fix my sink. We all need to stand together. We all need to learn about the Green New Deal.

**JASMIN SANCHEZ:** [00:24:15] We're no longer alone. Back then we were alone, but there has been a shift, politically, and we have been fortunate to merge our ideas and partner and collaborate on all things public housing. And, you know, I'm, I'm really, really ecstatic about seeing what happens within the next few months, what we can accomplish, you know, in a year or so.

**JENNA:** [00:24:36] AOC staffer Claudia told us more about why the time is right for a Green New Deal for Public Housing.

**CLAUDIA PAGON MARCHENA:** [00:24:42] This really is a once in a generation opportunity. And given just where public housing stands and all of the needs and the backlog, you know, if we pass this up or if we don't get it right this time around there's going to be real suffering for folks. And so I think on our end, we're going to be doing everything we can to elevate and advocate for this proposal. And we're hopeful that, you know, it's being considered by the House Financial Services Committee. And we want to work with our Senate partners like Senator Bernie Sanders and Senator Schumer.

**ARTHUR BORDEN-HEILMAN:** [00:25:16] Because New York City is the largest public housing development in the country, and because AOC represents New York, the kickoff for the Green New



Deal for Public Housing bill was in New York City. And so, AOC reached out to Sunrise and asked, would you be willing to help us run this launch event? And a number of us said, 'of course we will, we'd love to.'

On the technical side, a Green New Deal for Public Housing has to get past the House, Senate, and President. It will very easily get past the House. The Senate is tricky. And, Biden is sort of like, I'm not sure if you would vote yes on it, probably no. So there's a technical aspect of just whipping the votes, of pushing conservative Democrats, corporate Democrats, to vote yes.

But if you're a part of Sunrise, you should know nothing is impossible to pass. It is our job as a movement to create the political will for anything to get passed. The stimulus bill that just got passed would never have been as big as it was – and would not have any specific mentions to Black folks, to poor folks, the little that it does – if there was not the uprising for Black lives this past summer. Which is to say, like, our job as organizers, as movement people, is to create the world that allows us to pass things.

**CLAUDIA PAGON MARCHENA:** [00:26:53] Sunrise New York City has really done a lot to elevate this proposal and organize around it. And I think it's caught the attention of the right people. And so we definitely couldn't be doing this work here, if it weren't for all of the organizing efforts.

**JENNA:** [00:27:05] The momentum behind the Green New Deal for Public Housing is building, but now we need to make it a reality. One option that has been floated is making it part of the infrastructure package. Let's hear from Claudia about how the bill can get passed.

**CLAUDIA PAGON MARCHENA:** [00:27:20] Yeah, so I think in this proposal, the way we've structured it is that all of the funds and financing would come directly from the federal government, right. This being a federal program in public housing being... the federal government owns it.

So we laid it out so that an investment of up to \$172 billion would be made to retrofit, rehabilitate, decarbonize, public housing. And this would include that \$70 billion figure that you routinely hear thrown around which captures the maintenance backlog nationwide.

This would go a bit further than not just getting housing up to code and making it habitable, but making sure that it's resilient in the long-term, right? Because we know, um, that extreme weather events will become more frequent. Um, in California, you have fires in Puerto Rico, you have these massive hurricanes, right? And so this takes it a bit further, so that housing is not just habitable, but that it's resilient as extreme weather events become more frequent.

Recently, we had a committee hearing in financial services talking through some of the housing provisions of the infrastructure package and the Green New Deal for Public Housing was actually featured as a serious proposal in thinking through what the committee is going to pass out of committee. During that committee hearing, I think you heard a lot of Republican saying that, you

know, this infrastructure package was like a Trojan horse for the Green New Deal and that it didn't actually include infrastructure priorities, et cetera, et cetera.

And I think that: number one, housing is infrastructure; and number two, I think the Congresswoman in all of her remarks and what she said publicly would favor getting the Green New Deal for Public Housing as much money as possible, right? And so, I don't think a bipartisan package – that Republicans are going to be a part of – I don't think they would necessarily stomach anything with the words “Green New Deal” in it. So I think we would try to be as ambitious, as aggressive as possible and go through a channel that would allow the Green New Deal for Public Housing to become law, which I would say is definitely not that bipartisan package.

**JENNA:** [00:29:44] New Yorkers can help get it passed by putting pressure on our federal representatives.

**CLAUDIA PAGON MARCHENA:** [00:29:49] There a lot of New York offices that sit on the House Financial Services Committee. And so, I think members are going to be very careful about what that end package looks like because folks are going to obviously want to deliver. And I think that there are internal organizing efforts going on to try and make sure that that \$40 billion number doesn't end up just being \$40 billion, but that it's a lot more.

**PAOLA:** [00:30:16] New York Senator and Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer recently came out in favor of an \$80 billion investment. The momentum is building, but there's still a lot of work to do to make a green, new deal for public housing our reality.

**JASMIN SANCHEZ:** [00:30:35] I think that – a lot of folks don't say this, like no one ever wants to go back to something, but in this specific case – I would like to go back to the NYCHA that I grew up in, the NYCHA that had no issues: had no water coming down, had no lead, had no mold; that if anything went wrong in the apartment, we got that fixed within 24 hours – not the way the system is set up now, where they never show up or they close out your ticket.

But also that we have ample space. Growing up in my development, I had ten parks. Right now, I have one for 9,000 people. Right? So to have this quality of life that we used to have: when we had green space; [when] we were able, I was able to catch light bugs; when it rained, I would stomp on the mud and the worms would come out. You know, really generating this space of like: we matter and our lives are of value.

I read this quote somewhere: ‘you can tell the character of a governing system or country based on how they treat their most vulnerable.’ And the way that they are treating us now is deplorable and inhumane.

I would want a massive investment in public housing; the entirety of NYCHA, and other housing authorities, to put forth a method and a plan to provide social housing that is deeply rooted and investment in community, and being led by people that live there.

**ARTHUR BORDEN-HEILMAN:** [00:32:12] The long-term answer is we need to organize: organize your communities; organize your family; organize your friends; like, figure out how you can work with other organizations that are in your town and just start getting things moving. Because there will be another transformative bill in a year, in two years, in five years, and building the people power and the political power to get that passed starts today.

**PAOLA:** [00:32:45] A Green New Deal for Public Housing is possible if we make it possible. Sunrise NYC invites you to join us in pushing for a Green New Deal for Public Housing and fighting for public housing that creates quality jobs, is sustainable for the planet, and is good for tenants

**JENNA:** [00:33:20] Thank you for listening to WAKE UP, NEW YORK! A SUNRISE NYC PODCAST.

**PAOLA:** [00:33:25] This episode is produced by Frankie James Albin, Natalie Bartfay, Hillary McDonald, and your hosts – Paula Sanchez, Gio Santalucia and Jenna Tipaldo.

**GIO:** [00:33:35] The episode was edited by Natalie Bartfay. Our music is composed and performed by [Janet May](#). Additional support from the rest of our Sunrise NYC team.

**PAOLA:** [00:33:44] Special thanks to Jasmin Sanchez, Arthur Borden-Heilman, and Claudia Pagon Marchena for their insight on public housing. Additional thanks to Romaine Singleton La Keesha Taylor, and Cesar Yoc for sharing their stories about NYCHA.

**JENNA:** [00:33:57] See you back for our next episode, where we will dive into the upcoming New York City democratic primary elections, happening on June 22nd.

**PAOLA:** [00:34:06] To get involved in the fight for a Green New Deal for Public Housing visit [gnd4ph.com](http://gnd4ph.com) to learn about different opportunities to get involved.

**GIO:** [00:34:16] To learn more about Sunrise NYC, visit us online at [sunrise-nyc.org](http://sunrise-nyc.org), or follow us on social media @sunrisemvmtnyc.

## SHOW NOTES

Check out [gnd4ph.com](http://gnd4ph.com) to learn more about this tenant-led, activist-supported movement. Call your representatives to tell them that we can't wait any longer for a Green New Deal for Public Housing.

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*Get involved in [Sunrise Movement NYC](#), by checking out our [New Member Sign-Up form](#).*