CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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February 22, 2016 Start: 10:16 a.m. Recess: 03:06 p.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room - City Hall

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JUMAANE D. WILLIAMS

Chairperson

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Displaced Harlem Tenant

Sandra Johnson Tenant

Rochelle Thompson Harlem Tenant

Nancy Sher Tenant

Sam Chiera Staff Attorney Preserving Affordable Housing Program Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A

Clentine Fenner Brooklyn Tenant

David Hansel
President
Manhattanville Tenants Association

Maria Tavares Vice President Williamsburg Southside Tenants Association [gavel]

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everyone, thank you for coming. My name is Jumaane Williams; I chair the Council's Committee on Housing and Buildings. I've been joined today by Public Advocate Letitia James, Council Member Ben Kallos from Manhattan; Council Member Brad Lander from Brooklyn. We're here to conduct a hearing on four bills.

Proposed Int. No. 0152-A, sponsored by

Council Member Lander at the request of the Manhattan

Borough President Gale Brewer, would bar the

Department of Buildings from approving any

construction document for alterations or demolitions

of residential buildings unless the applicant

provides either a certificate of no harassment from

the Department of Housing Preservation and

Development or a waiver of such certificate.

Int. No. 0543, sponsored by Council
Member Torres would make five or more violation s of

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the same or a substantially similar nature over a course of five years prima facie evidence of an underlying condition existing in a building and would allow tenants to apply to the housing part of the civil court for an order to correct such underlying conditions.

Int. No. 1015, sponsored by Council

Member Kallos at the request of the Manhattan Borough

President Gale Brewer, would create an affordable

housing portal.

Finally, Int. No. 1044, sponsored by the Public Advocate, would require the Department of Buildings to deny a permit when a building of fewer than 35 units has an average of at least three open, immediately hazardous or hazardous housing maintenance code violations or immediately hazardous or major construction code violations per unit, or when a building of 35 units or more has an average of at least two open, immediately hazardous or major construction code violations per unit.

I understand Council Members Lander,

Torres, Kallos and the Public Advocate would like to
each make a brief statement concerning their bills.

But first I wanna say the importance of these bills,

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and talking about preservation is well-known to everyone as we're going through this process of zoning in the Mayor's plan to build and preserve 200,000 units; we do know that nothing is better than preservation because we can't build our way out of the problem, so preservation is critical; we have to use every tool that we have and we also have to put additional tools in the toolbox. If we don't succeed in this, we will fail in the plan, so I'm very proud that we're having these bills heard today and I'd like to give some time to the Public Advocate; then Council Member Lander; then Council Member Kallos to have opening statements.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: Good morning.

Before I begin, I wanna thank the Chair of this

committee and co-lead sponsor of Int. 1044, Council

Member Jumaane Williams for hosing this hearing today

and the other members who have sponsored this

legislation, including Council Member Lander, Kallos

and Torres, I wanna thank them as well. I also wanna

recognize two of the co-sponsors of Int. 1044 who

were concerned about this issue from an early point,

Council Member Vallone from Queens and Council Member

Helen Rosenthal from Manhattan. I'd also like to

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2 thank the many tenant organizations who are here

3 today and who have done excellent work advancing many

4 of the housing issues in the City of New York,

5 particularly for those New Yorkers in need.

We are here today with the goal of stopping landlords from using construction as a pretext to harass rent-stabilized tenants. The Office of Public Advocate has been involved, as most of you know, in our annual worst landlords watch list, a list that identifies the most unscrupulous landlords in our city in an attempt to expose their bad acts and shame them into doing the right thing.

After we issued our watch list last year, a woman named Sandra Johnson contacted my office to share her story. Is Miss Johnson here? Okay.

She'll be here shortly.

Miss Johnson resides in a rent-stabilized apartment in Harlem with several of her children and grandchildren. Her landlord landed on the Public Advocates' worst landlords watch list repeatedly; she contacted our office and we visited her office and her landlord was literally trying to divide the apartments in the building in three while the tenants still lived in the building. Work crews had

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demolished a significant amount of the interior of 2 3 the building and they demolished the ceiling of the 4 apartment below her living room, so there was a 5 massive hole in her floor 10 feet in diameter that opened directly into the apartment upstairs. 6 7 was dust and debris all over the place and some of her grandchildren suffered from asthma and these 8 clearly were asthma triggers. After seeing these 10 deplorable conditions and done some research, we 11 discovered that in addition to allowing the 12 conditions bad enough to appear on the worst 13 landlords list, the landlord had filed a paper 14 claiming that the building was vacant so that he 15 could divide each apartment into two. We discovered 16 that the landlord had obtained the building from a 17 seller who bought the building from the City and who 18 had promised to bring the building up to code as a 19 condition of that purchase. Needless to say, the 20 building has never been brought up to code and today the Office of Public Advocate; we're in litigation 21 2.2 with the owner of that building.

Int. 1044 would have helped Miss Johnson and her neighbors by preventing this work from happening in the first place. The logic is simple --

if you own a building where there are significant documented unsafe and unhealthy conditions you may

4 not obtain a building permit unless that permit is

for repairs to the unsafe and unhealthy conditions;

7 as you address the open violations in your building,

meaning, you cannot obtain a permit until such time

particularly those that are unhealthy and unsafe.

Before I conclude I would like to make a brief point about our objective today. The goal of the legislation is clear; to stop landlords from ignoring unsafe conditions while engaging in construction or renovations on another portion of the building. If these revisions or amendments that help us to achieve this goal, we are open to all of these revisions, suggestions and amendments. But I think I speak for all of the tenant organizers, as well as the bill co-sponsors when I say that the era of using construction to punish rent-regulated tenants must end and I look forward to a constructive hearing, and I once again wanna thank Council Member Williams for holding this hearing. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

Council Member Lander.

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#### COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

1 2 COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank you, 3 Mr. Chair and the Public Advocate and everyone who's 4 here today. I think it's fitting that we're having this hearing on strengthening our tools to prevent harassment and displacement at the same time that the 6 new book Evicted is out and I urge people, if you haven't had a chance to pick it up, to do so or to 8 read the review in today's Times. We're facing an epidemic in this country of evictions and 10 11 displacement, exacerbating poverty, causing family trauma and this is all over the country; this is not 12 just in New York City and actually of course in New 13 14 York we are fortunate to have strong rent regulations 15 that provide some protections to tenants from 16 displacement, but we know in so many of our 17 neighborhoods that despite that tenants continue to 18 face, especially in hot marketplaces, pervasive 19 harassment and displacement and that we've gotta do 20 more about it. We appreciate what the de Blasio 21 administration has done putting significant resources on the table for tenant legal services and working 2.2 2.3 with this Council under the work of Chair Williams and The Speaker, but anybody who's in the 24

neighborhoods that are experiencing displacement and

harassment around the city knows that we need to do
more; that's especially true where the city itself is
encouraging development, and let's be clear, I'm a
supporter of encouraging development to create more
affordable and mixed-income and even market rate
housing, but especially where we do that, where we
add density and allow people to build bigger
buildings we create actually an incentive for people
to harass out existing low-income tenants, demolish
those buildings and build bigger ones and it's not
only in rezoning neighborhoods, all you have to do is
walk around Crown Heights to watch tenants being
displaced by landlords seeking to turn over buildings
by harassing and evicting low-income tenants. There
are things we can do to stop that; the Public
Advocate spoke to some; there are other bills by
Council Members Kallos and Torres, but Int. 0152 will
require owners of buildings, before they obtain a
permit from Department of Buildings for demolition or
material alteration of their building, to get from
HPD a certificate of no harassment that says we have
not emptied this building through harassment and
other illegal tactics and we are not therefore gonna

2 be able to profit from that activity, turn over a

3 | building and increase the rents.

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Now I anticipate and I even agree with something that I suspect that we'll hear from the administration and from building owners as well; most landlords and owners in New York City do not engage in harassment and we don't want a system that is overbroad and burdens those folks who are working hard to do the right thing, but I guess I would ask, before you come up and testify that because of that this system doesn't work; you know, I know, we all know that there are unfortunately a meaningful number of people whose business strategy is premised on harassment and displacement, so don't just come up here and say this is overbroad; come up here with a strategy -- how do we focus on and target those developer, owner landlords who have a strategy of harassment and displacement and make sure we don't give them permits to profit off those activities. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member Kallos.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you to Chair Jumaane Williams for hearing Int. 1015, as well

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as being a co-sponsor, along with Manhattan Borough

3 President Gale Brewer and Council Member Rosie

4 Mendez.

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This legislation would require owners of affordable housing to register with the City, provide for enforcement by the City or residents in court with fines for the first time since 1993 and a single place to apply, as well as monitor your status for new and most importantly, over a million units of existing affordable housing. Finding an affordable home in New York City must be easier than literally winning the lottery. Despite this city subsidizing the construction of thousands of affordable units, so many people are still in search of affordable housing. Anecdotally we've all seen the reports and heard the stories of rigged lotteries and waiting list corruption, but we didn't really have proof of what was causing much of the problem. Thanks to one of our city's 350,000 employees, one of them being a civil servant, an analyst, whistleblower at HPD, my hero and our city's champion for affordable housing, Stephen Werner, coupled with intrepid investigative reporting by ProPublica, Cezary Podkul, we now know

2 that up to 200,000 units of affordable housing are
3 missing from DHCR's registry.

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Also like to take a moment to thank our brothers and sisters in organized labor at the Organization of Staff Analysts for supporting their member Stephen Werner and for joining us today. It is the power of our workers organized together that gives them the protection necessary to speak for all New Yorkers.

offered above their legal affordable rents, then the best thing Mayor de Blasio can do to achieve his goal of building or preserving 200,000 units of affordable housing over the next years is to support and sign this legislation to potentially make this goal a reality by the next year so he can start working on the next 200,000 units.

This legislation seeks to solve the following long-standing problems with affordable housing -- non-registrations, owners fail to register thousands of buildings with tens of thousands of units; of course they receive hundreds of millions of dollars in tax breaks each year; paper applications that must be mailed and application requests, receive

their income so you don't end up missing your

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opportunity after you wind the lottery and making sure there's actually transparency around lotteries and waiting lists and with all this transparency there would also be protections for people's privacy, we'd be protecting individual tenants, especially those receiving financial assistance based on their individual status, whether it's SCRIE, DRIE, HASA or otherwise.

Just wanna thank Ed Atkin and Brad Reid for assistance in drafting this massive legislation, as well as housing advocates who helped us improve it and Fourth Estate, our friends at *ProPublica* who really helped us get our hands around the issue and really improve this legislation and in fact the report is what spurred our introduction. Thank you and I look forward to a great hearing and just as Brad had mentioned, we're looking for improvements; we wanna fix this, make it better, so please come with any ways we can improve this and our goal is to just get 200,000 units or more back on the market so that people can get into them. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you for providing additional background on each of your bills. I would also like to thank Manhattan Borough

2 President Gale Brewer for her work on Int. No. 1015
3 and proposed Int. No. 0152-A.

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I'd also like to thank my staff for the work they did to assemble this hearing, including
Nick E. Smith, my Deputy Chief of Staff and my
Legislative Director; Galanna Mayer, my
Communications Director; Jen Wilcox and Megan Chin,
Counsel to the Committee; Guillermo Patino and Jose
Conde, Policy Analysts to the Committee, and Sarah
Gastelum, the Committee's Finance Analyst.

Lastly, as a reminder for those of you who are testifying today, please be sure to fill out a card with the sergeant. I wanna recognize Council Member Cornegy has come.

But before I call up the next panel, I just wanna underscore something my colleagues mentioned; we are looking for improvements to the bills, we are looking for additional tools to add to the toolbox; it's clear to everything that whatever we are doing now isn't working; as was mentioned, we are in a crisis in this country, particularly in this city, in particular markets; the country will look to see where New York City goes to solve this problem, so we must have every tool. So it would be great if

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this could be a dialogue of how to improve these tools or a discussion about what tools you have that you're improving, because what we're doing is not working and we have to save these homes. We see what's happening, we see the homeless crisis spiking, we see a report this morning about overcrowding in what units do exist, so doing nothing; saying it's too difficult is not an answer or an appropriate response, so hopefully we'll hear more than that when the panel comes up.

We'd like to call the first panel -Patrick Wehle [sp?] from DOB; Jordan Dressler, Civil
Justice Coordinator at HRA; Anne-Marie Hendrickson,
HPD; Vito Mustaciuolo, HPD, and Baaba Halm from HPD.

[pause]

Can you all please raise your right hands? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions? And you can begin in the order of your preference. Also we've been joined by Council Member Helen Rosenthal.

PATRICK WEHLE: Good afternoon, Chair Williams, Madame Public Advocate; members of the

2 Housing and Buildings Committee and the City Council.

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3 I am Patrick Wehle, Assistant Commission of External

4 Affairs at the New York City Department of Buildings.

I am pleased to be here to offer

6 testimony on Int. No. 1044, which prohibits the

7 issuance of building permits for multiple dwellings

8 that have received a certain number of unaddressed

9 hazardous violations. Specifically, Int. 1044

10 prohibits the issuance of building permits for

11 | multiple dwellings with less than 35 units that have

12 | three or more open hazardous or immediately hazardous

13 | housing maintenance code violations or immediately

14 | hazardous or major construction code violations per

15 unit and for multiple dwellings with 35 or more

16 units, two or more of the same type of open

17 | violations per unit. An exception is provided to

18 | allow permits to be issued for work to correct the

19 conditions that resulted in the violations or where

20 the work is necessary to protect the health and

21 | safety of the public.

The Department applauds efforts to

23 protect the safety and rights of tenants in multiple

24 dwellings and works to ensure that construction is

25 not used as a means to evict tenants from their

1 2 apartments. The Department was pleased to make 3 available to Public Advocate James' office 4 information to help shape its worst landlord watch list, which serves as a valuable resource to help

hold scofflaw landlords accountable.

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Int. 1044 seeks to take the watch list a step further by making those owners subject to the criteria used to determine eligibility for the watch list to a prohibition from securing permits from the Department. While the Department appreciates the intent of this legislation, we would like to share some concerns that makes implementation challenging and cautions its effectiveness.

As written, Int. 1044 would require the Department to ascertain from construction documents whether planned work cures violating conditions or is for work unrelated to the violating conditions. The Department does not currently perform such an examination and doing so presents operational challenges that require additional thought. Oftentimes the work to make alterations to dwelling units encompasses the work performed to correct violating conditions such that parsing the two out based on the plan review is not possible.

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Additionally, having the ability to issue permits in circumstances where the work is necessary to protect the health and safety of the public is a big standard that can capture most if not all the violations we issue.

Another concern is that as drafted, Int. 1044 would prohibit owners from performing preventive maintenance on their buildings if the violation threshold was reached, such as replacing an elevator or a boiler.

Additionally as drafted, Int. 1044 would apply to co-ops and condos, which does not seem to be the intent of the legislation. Owners of individual units should not be prevented from making alterations to their units. Also, there are buildings that include a mixture of rentals and co-ops; under this bill violations received by the owner of the rentals would impact the owner of the co-op.

Finally, given the apparent disregard for the safety of tenants and our laws demonstrated by owners captured by Int. 1044, in the Department's experience many of these bad actors who renovate their buildings are not seeking permits in the first place. Furthermore, a prohibition on issuing permits

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can have the intended consequence of further incentivizing recalcitrant landlords to perform work without permits. Absent the Department's critical regulation and scrutiny, this work would further put tenants and the public at risk.

The Department works closely with HPD to identify instances of the use of the construction to harass tenants and takes enforcement action where appropriate. In addition to our own enforcement, the Department performs weekly inspects with HPD and over the past 18 months has issued over 1500 violations and other associated penalties. As part of the Tenant Harassment Task Force, the Department and its partner agencies meet regularly with numerous tenant associations to understand their concerns, receive complaints and promptly inspect.

Administratively, the Department has begun a process to thoroughly review construction applications to verify occupancy and rent regulation status. Additionally, we are now requiring that tenant protections plans be submitted separately from construction plans and they are now posted online. The Department will not approve plans and issue

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permits unless a tenant protection plan is filed and
approved to the Department's satisfaction.

While we do have some concerns with this legislation that can be discussed further with the Committee and the Public Advocate's Office, the idea of increased scrutiny of buildings identified on the Public Advocate's worst landlord list is one worth pursuing; whether it takes the form of something akin to this legislation or some other form, we look forward to discussing.

Thank you for your attention and the opportunity to testify before you today and after the rest of the panel I welcome any questions you may have.

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Good morning.

I'm testifying on Int. 1015 and for the record, I am

Anne-Marie Hendrickson, Deputy Commissioner for the

Office of Asset and Property Management.

Int. 1015 would require HPD to create a centralized listing and application system for available affordable units in New York City, including units that HPD has no involvement with.

The search for affordable housing in New York City can be difficult; to assist families seeking

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affordable apartments, the Agency launched the New York City Housing Connect online application system in 2013. The system dramatically eases the process of applying for affordable housing financed or assisted by an HPD program.

Prior to Housing Connect, perspective applicants had to search newspapers for advertisements of open housing lotteries, request paper applications from each development in which they were interested, fill out the same income and household information repeatedly to apply to multiple developments and mail each of those forms to the project sponsors; it was a tedious and sometimes confusing process.

Housing Connect offers a one stop

application process to navigate all of those steps.

Applicants create an online profile; then with the

click of a button, can apply to any newly constructed

and recently rehabilitated units as they become

available and for wait lists for certain existing

apartments.

InformationWeek, a respected national publication, recently recognized HPD as one of the year's Elite 100, technology division, based on

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innovations like Housing Connect. The system
currently boasts over 700,000 registered users. HPD
is proud of the system and will continue to invest in
upgrades and expansions of Housing Connect. In fact,
plans already in progress for Housing Connect, as
well as other complimentary technology systems,
include centralized access to a broader portfolio of
available affordable units and closer oversight of
the lease-up process.

For example, we have already planned to integrate units that have become vacant and are being re-rented into Housing Connect. Currently applicants for those apartments must apply to individual developers and projects to be placed on waiting lists for vacancies. Just last December we added the first set of re-rentals by incorporating Mitchell-Lama developments into Housing Connect; that adds another valuable affordable housing resource into the system. HPD Mitchell-Lama portfolio consists of nearly 50,000 affordable units. As those developments refresh their wait list, lotteries are now administered through Housing Connect.

With the changes we have made or are underway, applicants will have the ability to apply

not only to newly constructed or completely rehabilitated apartments, but to units that become vacant as apartments change tenancies over time, which will vastly increase the number of units made available through Housing Connect. Upon turnover of apartments, developers will enter unit information into the system; Housing Connect will randomly select applicants whose eligibility criteria and preferences match the unit specifications. The developer or its marketing agent will then screen applicants for the vacant unit.

To help us hone the vision for incorporating vacant re-rental units in Housing Connect, HPD engaged the Cornerstone Partnership, a reputable consultant with extensive nationwide experience and expertise on housing policy, electronic data and process management and best practices in stewardship of affordable housing assets. We are confident that we've developed an approach that rents up the affordable units quickly while ensuring a fair and open marketing process.

Moreover, our plan changes will enable HPD to monitor tenant selection for re-rental units in the same way that lotteries for new units are monitored today.

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Complimenting the upgrade and expansion of Housing Connect, two other technology platforms currently in development are transforming HPD's monitoring capacity to ensure the ongoing affordability and physical and financial health of the housing developments we finance.

Last year HPD released an electronic rent roll, e-rent roll system to enable developers to submit rent roll information through an online system. The system greatly enhanced HPD's oversight and information on turnover in affordable units. Currently the system accepts compliance information for the Federal Home and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Programs; we will be expanding the system to cover the rest of HPD's portfolio, which will allow us to better monitor affordable re-rental units and homeless set-aside units across all our programs. Developers will submit rent rolls on a regular basis, enabling HPD to ensure that building owners charge tenants appropriate rent, check DHCR for the status of rent-stabilized units, comply with affordability and set-aside restrictions of their project's regulatory agreement and market available re-rental

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2 units through the New York City Housing Connect 3 system.

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At the same time we are improving our comprehensive asset management of affordable housing projects by procuring a system to more efficiently monitor various risk factors associated with the financial and physical health of housing in order to have real time performance assessments of our portfolio; this will help HPD better ensure that the buildings be financed, remain in good physical and financial condition and protect the long-term

affordability and availability of the units.

In sum, HPD is already beginning to build the technology tools and operational capacity to enable online access to a broader portfolio of affordable housing. We have an aggressive but realistic plan already in place to complete this work, rolling out pieces of these systems later this year and continuing development and phased releases through December 2018.

Because we have made and continue to make significant progress in our affordable housing technology, we view Int. 1015 as unnecessary and therefore we do not support it. In order to comply

with Int. 1015, we would have to go back to the drawing board to fulfill the parameters of this bill. Restructuring our technology initiatives in this area would result in significant delay in our timeline for planned improvements and would be prohibitively expensive.

We also have significant concerns about how the bill would affect small building owners, homeowners and community-based affordable housing nonprofits. Most affordable housing is not in big buildings or owned by the City's largest developers, there are all sorts of housing types, but much of New York City's affordable housing is in small buildings, often developed and managed by nonprofits or small MWBE firms with limited staff and cash flow; for those buildings, any significant new costs will have to come at the expense of the maintenance of the building or tenant services; this bill would impose significant new obligations upon those owners.

For example, owners who do not reply in a timely manner indicating receipt of an application may be sued or fined with substantial penalties. As we have seen, the demand for housing in New York City is great, even small housing developments receive

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thousands of applications; small individual owners would need to respond to as many as a thousand individual applications for one unit and spend considerably more funds and manpower to manage their leasing process, which would take away funds from the maintenance and operation of their units or require the City to provide additional subsidies.

Int. 1015 also threatens and privacy of the residents of certain affordable housing developments by allowing the general public to deduce the income levels or health conditions of building residents. The bill would also impose new enforcement burdens on HPD by requiring that the agency monitor all owners' acknowledgements and acceptances of applications, enforce penalties flowing from private actions relating to the posting of information and investigate all claims that owners are stalling on reviewing applications or proceeding with rental.

We also have significant concerns about requiring the annual registration of rent-regulated units in the city. The state already requires registration and while there are certainly problems in the state's administration of that system, those

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problems are better addressed by working with the state to improve its system rather than by requiring the City to do duplicate that system. requirement also raises legal concerns about whether it can be maintained or be enforced by the City in any meaningful way. Duplicating the state's system is a waste of taxpayers' resources.

Again, we share the Council's concern that New Yorkers should be able to quickly and easily apply for affordable homes across the city. We have consistently improved and expanded Housing Connect in the few years since we launched the system and have a robust plan for additional improvements, but we have to balance the goals of making the process for applying for affordable housing as transparent and easy to use as possible against privacy concerns and concerns about burdening small and/or nonprofit We are happy to talk with any Council Member or community group about their ideas for improving the system. We are also happy to brief the Council on progress periodically, as we have done in budget hearings, for example, but legislating changes in the detail Int. 1015 seeks to impose is micromanagement and will impede rather than foster a better system.

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Thank you and we would be happy to answer any questions that you may have on these bills.

4 Thank you.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Good morning, Chair
Williams, members of the City Council; Madame Public
Advocate. My name is Vito Mustaciuolo and I am the
Deputy Commissioner for the Office of Enforcement and
Neighborhood Services and I will provide the Agency's
testimony today on Intros. 0152-A and 0543.

First let me address Int. No. 0152-A, which would impose a citywide requirement that owners seeking certain building permits first obtain a certification of no harassment from HPD. Tenant harassment can come in many forms; landlords attempt to force out tenants by not only making life difficult for them, but also by making living conditions unbearable, from cuts in necessary building services, locks changed without notice, unrequested, prolonged and disruptive rehabilitation projects and aggressive buyout offers to baseless eviction actions in housing court, tenants experience a range of pressure tactics by unscrupulous landlords. Through its enforcement and preventative and proactive measures, this administration takes

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harassment seriously and uses a wide variety of tools

we have to combat it and punish actors aggressively.

4 While these actions are prevalent in our city, we

5 know that these activities represent a small segment

6 of all landlords, most of whom are responsible and

7 attentive owners.

We are well aware that some landlords engage in harassment tactics and activities and we wholeheartedly agree that we should take proactive measures to prevent such behavior; indeed we have spent the past several years developing effective tools to combat harassment. Working with the Council, we secured new laws precluding owners and their agents from pressuring tenants to accept buy out offers and allowing tenants to initiate housing court actions against their landlord who engages in harassment.

Almost one year ago HPD helped to launch a multi-agency effort to focus all available enforcement tools on landlords engaging in patterns of harassment. This task force is a partnership between HPD, DOB, the Attorney General's Office and the State Division of Housing and Community Renewals. The task force identifies a portfolio of buildings

where harassment may be occurring on a widespread basis and each agency uses its individual enforcement and other powers to issue violations and gather information. Following the inspection and information gathering, the task force meets to determine the best course of action to address any conditions found during the inspections and investigations. The task force has inspected buildings across the city and hopes to curtail widespread harassment through its joint efforts.

Beyond those efforts we also work with local elected officials and community groups on specific neighborhood concerns; and example of this work includes HPD's participation in the North Brooklyn Housing Task Force; this task force brings together HPD, DOB, DHCR, City Council, along with community-based tenant advocates and legal services providers to target some of the most distressed buildings in the Williamsburg and Bushwick areas, as identified by the task force's community-based partners. This effort has allowed us to concentrate the City's resources and tools to assist tenants that may need our help.

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The administration also employs an array of programs to support tenants experiencing harassment from their landlords. HRA administers and free legal services program to income-eligible tenants, with \$76 million in funding devoted to that program, more than 10 times the amount budgeted in prior administrations.

In partnership with Council Members and community groups, HPD hosts tenant resource fairs in communities that provide an opportunity for residents to obtain information about their rights, to consult with legal service providers and HPD's code enforcement officials about problems they are facing to report issues with particular buildings and landlords and to submit applications for affordable housing.

City Hall and HRA have created a Tenant
Support unit that engages directly with tenants to
help them report housing quality issues, refers them
to legal services organizations to get help against
harassment, and provides information on their rights
and affordable housing opportunities. HPD is
experimenting with a mobile van to make it easier for
people to report housing conditions and get help if

they fear they are being harassed, evicted or threatened with service disruptions. In addition, HRA provides a range of assistance to people who might be rendered homeless through an eviction, utility cutoff or other housing problems.

While HPD believes that the current certification of no harassment requirements have been useful tools in the City's effort to curtail displacement and deter harassment of tenants in some circumstances, HPD is concerned that requiring a certification of no harassment as proposed in this intro would be overly broad, poorly targeted; after the fact approach to preventing harassment that will impose considerable cost upon all development; will therefore slow the production and rehabilitation of housing just when we have a pressing need for more housing to address the affordability crisis our families face and to prevent rent increases that lead to displacement.

For decades HPD has been accepting,
processing and issuing determinations on applications
for certifications of no harassment. Since the early
1980s the law has required owners to secure a
certification of no harassment before Department of

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Buildings can issue a permit to alter or demolish a single-room-occupancy multiple dwelling. requirements for a certification of no harassment for SROs were enacted after widespread incidents of extreme harassment in this building type. A similar requirement was including in zoning text, establishing special districts in the city. Special Clinton District provisions have included a no harassment provision since the special district was created in the early 1970s. When the Special West Chelsea District, the Greenpoint-Williamsburg anti-harassment area, the Special Hudson Yards District and a portion of the Special Garment District were established, the zoning text for those districts also included provision of requiring certifications of no harassment. Each of those actions was enacted in response to concerns about harassment in communities with large numbers of rentregulated apartments.

Int. 0152-A extends the requirement to obtain a certification of no harassment before any alteration or demolition permit can be issued by the Department of Buildings to virtually every residential building with three or more units in the

## COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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City of New York; this bill would apply to all residential areas in the city, affecting neighborhoods with housing stocks as different as South Jamaica, Bay Ridge, Forest Hills, East New York, Eltingville and Riverdale. Areas with high numbers of rent-stabilized apartments require different approaches than areas with predominantly three-family homes. At the same time, areas with large numbers of co-ops and condo buildings require different strategies than areas where buildings are primarily rentals. HPD believes that the bill would cause a variety of administrative and other delays, affecting the construction of all types of housing across the city. The current targeted nature of the certification of no harassment requirement is based on specific concerns related to areas with high number of buildings with rent-regulated housing. impact of requiring such a certification for all buildings would be enormous for both owners and residents of the affected buildings and would require significant agency resources. Some areas in the city contain few units that are rent-stabilized; if a unit is unregulated a landlord does not need to harass the tenant to move out; the landlord can simply raise the

affordability programs are already protected against no harassment before any alteration will be permitted in any Class A building would mean that in order of a small multiple dwelling or large apartment house or even a co-op building who wants to add a kitchen or bathroom to the unit, wants to combine dwelling units or wants to make any other change in the configuration of a residential unit or the public areas serving those units must ensure that such a certification has been applied for and issued within three years of any alteration application. If after a thorough investigation HPD finds reasonable cause to believe harassment has occurred in the building, a hearing must be held; these hearings are quite

lengthy, the process may raise the cost at times and

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time associated with construction work in an area where there is little history of harassment.

In sum, we agree that there are landlords that engage in deplorable harassment tactics; these landlords represent a small percentage of owners, most of again who are responsible and good. To get at bad actors we're deploring a large variety of tools to prevent harassment than ever before. We are always looking for more effective tools to identify these actors and prevent them from denying a tenant his or her rights. We are happy to work with the Council to assess ideas for additional tools. Effective tools must be targeted to the needs of particular neighborhoods, market cycles and building stock; the emphasis should be on preventing harassment and protecting the rights of current tenants and the tools should not impose costly delays on development and rehab of the housing stock that we so sorely need to reduce the pressures on rent that incentivize harassment and lead to displacement.

I will now speak Int. 0543. All New Yorkers have a right to live in a home environment that is safe and otherwise in compliance with the minimum housing quality standards, where essential

2 services are provided and the environment is free of

3 hazards. We assume that this bill seeks to ensure

4 that property owners address the root cause of a

5 housing code violation instead of repairing condition

6 in a superficial way; however, it is not clear the

7 types of conditions that this bill intended to

8 address.

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Mold, leaks and pests are the most common types of recurring conditions brought to the Agency's attention; as drafted, however, this bill is not clearly limited to those conditions. If it is meant to cover other recurring conditions, we need to hear more about what underlying conditions may be at issue. If mold, leaks and pests are the Council's concerns, we believe that HPD's current inspection procedure and our underlying condition program address the concerns. I will first describe our program and then discuss the effect this bill would have on our work.

In response to complaints, inspectors write violations for all conditions they observe.

For example, if an observable roof leak or a ceiling leak is causing a mold condition, violations will be issued for both the leak and the mold. Each

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violation has its own correction and certification

period based on the severity of the condition and

each condition carries with it its own civil penalty.

HPD also has a comprehensive program to address underlying conditions, which requires more resources than complaint inspections and therefore involves more targeted approach for buildings that warrant this attention.

Administrative Code Section 272091(c) enacted in 2013 authorizes HPD to issue underlying condition orders and provides the flexibility to define what conditions can trigger this type of an order. Our rules define an underlying condition as a physical defect or failure of a building system that is causing or has caused a violation, including but not limited to a structural failure; a failure of a heating, plumbing or other system. These rules are intended to identify buildings with widespread waterrelated issues. The program focuses on these conditions because leaks are often related to other types of poor conditions, including mold, pests, broken plaster and peeling paint. Buildings are selected based on the number of recent open mold and leak violations and the percentage of units which

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exhibit this type of condition. Once buildings are identified, HPD conducts a full cellar to roof inspection to accurately document current leak and mold violations on which an order can be based.

which 86 buildings have complied with the order by providing documentation from architects or engineers hired by the owner. The architects or engineers are required to submit an affidavit indicating that they have inspected the property and either determined the building has no underlying systemic issues or that the property did have such an issue and work has been completed properly to remediate the condition. If there were not system issues, the owner must still correct all existing leaks or other water conditions and mold conditions as a precondition for discharge. The owner is given 4 months with a possible 2-month extension in order to comply with the order.

HPD has initiated 12 litigation cases in situations where the owner has failed to comply. We believe that this program effectively focuses our resources on buildings where a systemic condition exists and creates a clear and separate penalty for failing to address the systemic condition.

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condition.

Our concerns with Int. 0543 are as follows. Because HPD already cites casual conditions when they are apparent, this bill seems to suggest that the inspector should conduct a more thorough inspection to determine the cause; it may be even that the inspector conducts a full building-wide inspection he or she would not be able to identify the root cause of the condition. The bill would require HPD to expend additional resources on every inspection it conducts, investigating every source of every condition, regardless of severity, even if one is not evident and documented whether there is such a

mold may mean a roof inspection, inspection of additional apartments, an exterior inspection that may or may not reveal the source, but would lengthen the time the inspection is required. We believe that such an extensive investigation is the responsibility of the owner; adding an underlying condition to every violation adds confusion to the straightforward process we use of issuing separate violations for underlying cause and outward manifestation of that problem, providing separate timeframes for the

correction of an underlying condition separate from the violation correction timeframes and changing penalties based on this identifier would also add confusion to the system.

Underlying conditions may also be conditions for which the tenant is partly responsible; in the case of pest conditions, tenants with situations that require assistance from medical professionals or tenants who do not understand the role that they play in proper pest management may complicate eradication of pest conditions.

Inspectors of either building engineers or pest management professionals, it is the role of the owner or agent to determine the cause of the violation and secure it. Recognizing that this is not always possible for the inspector to determine the underlying cause of a violation, HPD chose to address this in its underlying conditions program by requiring a professional qualified to make such systemic determinations to certify that the violations do not result from an underlying systemic problem. Water sources can include building façade penetration, internal plumbing leaks, roof leaks, or flooding in other units.

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Other recent legislation, including the Three Strike Law, passed by the City Council in 2015, or Local Law 65, creates an incentive for owners to correct violations at the source rather than have them reoccur. That legislation imposes inspection fees on property owners who received multiple violations in the same apartment where those violations are uncertified or falsely certified three ore more time within a year.

apply to housing court for an order to correct an underlying condition and authorizes the court to reduce or extend time for compliance by the owner.

Tenants already have the ability to seek relief when violations exist and the court already has the power to order a property owner to correct a violation and the condition causing that violation.

We believe that our current underlying conditions program addresses many of the goals of this bill and that this bill is unnecessary.

We are happy to talk with the Council about how we can continue to improve the quality of New York City's housing stock. Thank you.

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JORDAN DRESSLER: Good morning, Chairman Williams and members of the Committee. Thank you for this opportunity to discuss the work of the City's Human Resources Administration and our focus on carrying out the Mayor's priority of fighting poverty and income inequality and preventing homelessness.

My name is Jordan Dressler and I am the newly appointed Civil Justice Coordinator for the Office of Civil Justice at the New York City Human Resources Administration.

With an annual budget of \$9.9 billion and a staff of 14,000, HRA provides assistance and services to 3 million low-income children and adults; this includes economic support and social services for families and individuals through the administration of major benefit programs, homelessness prevention assistance, educational, vocational and employment services, assistance for persons with disabilities, services for immigrants, civil legal aid, which we'll discuss today and disaster relief, and for the most vulnerable New Yorkers, HIV/AIDS services, adult protective services, homecare and programs for survivors of domestic violence.

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Today I'm here to discuss in general the

City's extraordinary investment in legal services to

level the playing field for low-income New Yorkers

who otherwise appear alone in court when other

parties like landlords are represented and

specifically about our efforts to provide quality

legal representation for low-income tenants who face

eviction actions and other pressure tactics by

Affordable housing, a precious resource, is permanently lost to the City when tenants are evicted from rent-regulated and rent-controlled apartments and rent is increased above affordable levels. Protecting these affordable units through the City for families and seniors and protecting

tenants in small buildings is critical.

landlords seeking to harass them out of their homes.

It is important to note that even if we are making these commitments to provide access to justice, we recognize that the circumstances low-income and vulnerable New Yorkers are facing have built up over many years and will not be solved overnight. But for every family that stays in their home, it spares the City the expense of emergency shelter services and more importantly, spares the

family the trauma of homelessness, including disruption of education, employment and medical care.

HRA's legal services programs are aimed at keeping these New Yorkers in their homes, preventing displacement and preserving and protecting the City's affordable housing stock. Our commitment to expanding civil legal services to more New Yorkers in need and making those services more effective can be seen in the actions and investments of this administration over the past two years, specifically in the area of providing legal services to tenants facing harassment and eviction.

The Mayor's first budget for FY14

provided an unprecedented level of funding for civil

legal services for low-income New Yorkers. During

the course of that year we allocated a total of \$13.5

million to protect tenants facing eviction and

harassment by unscrupulous landlords. And let me

pause here and echo what others have said; that the

vast majority of landlords do follow the law, treat

their tenants with respect; we are focused on the few

that do not and have sought to ensure that tenants in

those buildings have the quality legal representation

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they need in the face of unfair and illegal actions or unacceptable living conditions.

In FY15, the administration significantly expanded the anti-eviction tenant protection program and made a \$5 million down payment on the creation of our new anti-harassment program for rezoning areas, which next year will grow to \$36 million. This program focuses on 14 zip codes throughout the five boroughs and includes neighborhoods such as East New York, East Harlem, Flushing, the Bay Street area, and High Bridge. The initiative is focused on ensuring that more than 13,000 of our city's low-income residents can stay in the neighborhoods they built as those grow denser and see considerable investment in the coming years.

In the current FY16 budget, the City
again increased the commitment to fund tenant
protection legal services for low-income New Yorkers.
This year's budget already included over \$33 million
to help New Yorkers stay in their homes.

In September of last year the Mayor announced that we are further deepening this commitment by allocating an additional \$12.3 million to the anti-eviction legal services program for

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providers already hard at work so we can reach more

New Yorkers as quickly as possible. This brings the

total investment in tenant protection legal services

in the administration's current FY16 budget to nearly

\$46 million.

Our program is by far the largest initiative of its kind in the nation, enough to provide more than 113,000 New Yorkers each year with legal services to protect against harassment and unnecessary evictions, which of course also has the benefit of protecting our affordable housing stock.

Tenant protection is the cornerstone of our initiatives to provide access to justice for low-income New Yorkers, but the City is working on many additional funds to support legal services by investing \$4.3 million for executive action legal assistant programs for immigrants, operated by HRA in conjunction with the Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs and CUNY; \$3.2 million for comprehensive immigration legal assistance that will begin to be implemented for a new RFP process during FY16; \$2.1 million for civil legal services for seniors, and \$2.6 million for legal services to secure federal disability benefits.

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When all of these programs are fully implemented in FY17, New York City will be allocating more than \$70 annually in our baseline budget to provide access to justice for low-income New Yorkers. A commitment to provide access to justice for low-income tenants is complimented by other major initiatives to prevent homelessness; among them is HRA's Homelessness Prevention Administration, which includes an early intervention outreach team that seeks out families and individuals on the verge of losing their homes and who can be helped by legal assistance or emergency rental assistance.

By providing free legal representation to low-income New Yorkers who would otherwise appear alone in court when other parties like landlords are represented, we give New Yorkers fair and equal access to our civil justice system, while working to fight poverty and inequality. These services help low-income New Yorkers to keep a roof over their heads, stabilize families, keep food in the kitchen, keep students in school, and preserve neighborhoods. We are working to help those who need it most to gain and maintain the security and dignity they deserve.

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Investing in access to justice is also smart economics; former Chief Judge Jonathan Lippman's task force found that for every dollar invested in civil legal services taxpayers see a return of more than \$6.00 in federal benefits, such as federal disability benefits. These benefits not only improve the living standards of the people who receive them, but help lift up local communities as more resources are put into neighborhoods economies. Real neighborhood impacts include: declines in evictions, reductions in the loss of subsidized and rent-stabilized housing, improvements to the housing stock, such as addressing buildings experiencing lack of heat and hot water, and other essential services in lack of repairs and the preservation of affordable rents.

Further, the City sees tremendous savings in averted shelter costs, providing civil suit legal services also reduces the cost of litigation, increases court efficiency, all of which benefit all litigants, regardless of their income level.

We also want to recognize the deep commitment of this legislative body and City Council Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito to expanding access to

2 justice. In FY16, HRA is overseeing \$19.1 million in

3 discretionary funding added by the City Council

4 during the budget process to support a diverse array

5 of civil legal services, including family

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6 reunification, immigration defense, assistance for

7 domestic violence survivors and veterans and anti-

8 eviction and SRO legal services and more.

No other municipality allocates even a small fraction of what New York City is committing to providing access to justice. This is one of the best investments we can make because it can so clearly change lives for the better, as we are already seeing across the city. We recognize that the challenges low-income and vulnerable New Yorkers face are complex and deep-rooted, but we know too that we have powerful tools at hand to address these challenges and lift up our neighbors who need it most and together we become a stronger and more just city. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today; we're now happy to answer any questions the Committee may have.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much for all of the testimony. Just an update; I know it's kind of warm in here; hopefully we'll be --

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: 2013.

2013. Now I am...

as my colleague, Council Member Kallos mentioned, I was very concerned about the articles, *ProPublica*, they did a very good job; I'm very proud that we have people out there doing that, saying that we lost about 200,000 units; hopefully we can reclaim them, but why was the portal unable to capture or prevent

9 something like that from happening?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Well the housing portal really is the online portal where people can apply; okay and basically what you do is you create your online profile and when any different housing lottery comes up, you just press a button and you can apply to it, so you don't have to keep doing your application over and over again.

Now in terms of... that has nothing to do, the housing portal, with rent registration and rent stabilization; those are two separate systems.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So my belief is -and Councilman Kallos will speak for himself -'cause we're trying to design something that can
capture units that have all kinds of programs
attached to it to help with enforcement and make sure
that the property owners are doing what they said

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Based on what you said earlier, what we're suggesting is actually

they are going to do, so as of now that doesn't exist; it sounds like you're saying that you're gonna expand the portal to include something like that?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Well we're going to expand the portal to include -- right now it captures new development and preservation when there's re-rentals; what we're gonna do is expand the portal where all re-rentals of any type are captured through that portal. So any development that has a new vacancy, okay, after new construction has happened, they will put that unit online and anybody can apply for it, based on certain criteria.

Now we have had discussions with other agencies that finance affordable housing and those conversations are ongoing, but the City, we can't actually require every agency, you know such as HCR and the Housing Authority, to include those units in our system and there's also... you know, we think legal issues, as well as security issues that would need to be worked out very carefully before we expand our housing portal to capture other information from other agencies.

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different than what you have now, so if we pass this law, why would you have to go back and undo what you already did if it's different than what we're asking?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: This law is asking us to encompass other agencies, okay, and to put small homeowners, you know, co-operative owners, anybody that has any vacancy onto this housing portal, okay; we think that would be burdensome; that would hurt small homeowners... [interpose]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Wait, before you get to the burdensome part of the owners, I'm going after the part where you said if we pass this law it will be hard for you to go back and undo the work you already did, but it sounds like the work you already did is completely different than what we're asking.

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: The work that we've done on the housing portal, again, is for new lotteries, okay, and what we're doing is expanding it from just new lotteries to also capture re-rental units, okay. What you're asking is for every small homeowner, any and everybody, okay, to put their unit onto this portal, okay; you're also asking for other agencies; that's not what we're doing, we're capturing the units that HPD has financed and HDC has

financed over the years; those are the units that are on the portal and what we're doing, again, is expanding it to capture re-rental units that those developments generate as well.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I understand; I'm just portioning out the arguments; it sounded like one of the arguments is not really applicable here because we're asking for something different, so it doesn't sound like it would be that prohibitive for you to go back and undo, because you haven't done it, to begin with.

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Well again, I think it is prohibitive, because you're talking about technology, okay, and I think while we totally agree that technology should be used to harness where people can look for affordable housing; we'd like to build upon our portal, expand our portal, not start afresh; we just recently added some Mitchell-Lama portfolios to the housing portal, which we think was a really significant addition, because that's another 50,000 units, you know of housing that's out there, so we're adding different things, 'cause we wanna build upon the technology and not kind of go back and start from scratch.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So if this bill was written in a way so that it would build upon what you already you have, would that satisfy the concern you have?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Well I think it's a discussion point, in terms of what we can all talk about collaboratively to build upon the existing system as opposed to, you know, building something different or replicating what other agencies already use as a system to track the units.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Now was there truth to the ProPublica article about the units that were lost and why was the City unable to prevent that from happening with the tools that already exist?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Well there is definitely a truth, you know to that article that there were units that were created through 421-a; I think it was predominantly condominium and cooperative owners, that had not registered those units and I think once this administration became aware of that problem we took very serious steps and we're working with the state and the Attorney General's Office to go after those owners and bring those units back into rent regulation.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And how did you become aware of the problem?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Well again, my understanding is this administration became aware of it, okay; again, I don't know what happened in prior administrations, but once this administration began to be aware of it, we began to take serious steps and began to evaluate and wanted to understand where those units were lost and again, reach out to those owners to give them an opportunity to put them into rent stabilization and if they do not; we plan to take serious steps to address that.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: My presumption is that the administration found out when we did, with the article that came out; if I'm wrong, you can correct me...

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: To be truthful, sir, I'm not quite sure, but I'm sure the article gave some sort of inkling to it, okay, but I think we were already looking at some of those things and you know, again, decided to join up with the other agencies that want to regulate that; to go after it.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sure. I just meant to say that my belief, and the administration,

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to that magnitude?

you can correct me at a later date; that the gravity of it was discovered when the article came out; not because I don't think the administration or HPD doesn't want to know about it or would have moved if they did; I don't know that it has the tools necessary right now to follow up on all of these things; if it does, please let me know; if it doesn't, I'd like to know what tools you're gonna put in place to make sure it doesn't happen again and be proactive as opposed to reactive. We believe this bill will help put something in place to assist you in doing that, so if not this bill; do you have something else that you're saying will be put in place to prevent something like that from happening

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Well again, I think that that is definitely a discussion moving forward, you know, as we are actively investigating what has gone on; we would need to conclude that and then work with you to decide how we could prevent that from happening moving forward.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You mentioned HPD engaged the Cornerstone Partnership; can you define what you mean by engaged?

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ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: I believe they were brought in -- I'm pretty sure we actually had a grant to kind of use them and bring them in to take a look at our systems and help us design some new technology.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: You weren't invited to the engagement party.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I don't think so. My follow-up question was; what other agencies did you engage, any advocacy group, any Council Members to discuss how this portal may be effective?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Again, Cornerstone I know definitely was brought in as a consultant, you know because they had that expertise and you know, we've been talking with other advocates and other not-for-profits and different advocates on how we actually are able to capture incorporating rerental units; it hasn't happened yet; it is something that's still ongoing, so we plan to reach out and talk to other folks in terms of what kind of suggestions they can make on how to hone in on those re-rental units.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: One of the pervasive problems I've seen in a number of areas is

that projects are started or projects are done or
plans are put forward without discussion of the
people who can make sure that those plans or programs
reach the needs of the people on the ground and if
that happens earlier there would be less confusion,
but then there is pushback when we put forward an
idea based on the on-the-ground [sic] understanding
that we have, and I think that's another thing that's
happening here. We are pushing for a portal to
respond to a need that we've seen and now we're being
told that a portal is already in place, but no
Council Members had discussions about the portal and
it doesn't sound like any advocacy groups on the
ground working on these things were in discussions of
the portal, so my recommendation is that going
forward with this project and with other projects as
such there are a plethora of organizations that will
provide a lot of good information so that when we get
to the point, like we are now, that will really be
involved, that were already there, conversation and
their interests [sic] would have already been taken
into account in the project so that we won't have a
tension here; we can be moving forward together.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Now proposed 0152-A. Based on the testimony, seems like every so often there was an update to how the certificate of no harassment was done, from SROs; then in the 1970s it was expanded to special districts; why would you not believe that there's a need to expand it even further now?

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Sir, my testimony was based on the current intro in front of us. So we certainly do wanna sit down with the Council and with advocates to talk about a best approach, but we believe that the intro as presented to us is overly broad and creates too much of a strain on resources for the City and it doesn't really capture I believe the intent of what the legislation was meant for.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: But if you believe that we can narrow it, there will be, you think, more room for discussion?

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: We certainly wanna sit with the Council and with advocates to talk more about and what the intent is and how we can get to a better place.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. It wasn't mentioned here, but one of the issues was -- I've

2 heard that there hasn't been too many example or too

3 many times where it's been used by HPD, but my

4 understanding is that it's a very helpful tool to

organizers; because they have it, it forces them to

6 also come to the table whereas they might not have.

Do you have any response to that?

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VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Well I do know that part of our process, when we do receive a certification of no harassment application, is we proactively reach out to tenant advocates, to legal services providers and we do take the information that we get back from those organizations and groups and that becomes part of our investigation. We also put publications in the newspapers and we go out and actively talk to both current as well as former tenants. All of that information is helpful in making a final determination.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. Now to 1044 -- these are 1044 on pa... on one of the pages; this is Page 2 -- Int. 1044 seeks to take the watch list a step further by making those owners subject to the criteria used to determine eligibility for the watch list to a prohibition from securing permits from the Department. It seems like the Department

was saying you wouldn't mind taking this watch list or some kind of things that exist of that and putting them on a list that will prevent them from getting permits; is that correct?

PATRICK WEHLE: What I was saying in my testimony is that certainly the watch list serves as a good barometer and I think it's worth discussing in more detail with the Public Advocate's office and the Council ways in which we can take that list a step further, rather just being a tool to shame people; perhaps use that as a tool to provide additional enforcement and scrutiny on those bad actors. This legislation specifically, while we do have some flaws, we have some concerns with it, that this may be a way to do it, but there certainly could be other ways that are worth discussion as well.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Is the problem the amount of units per apartment, because it seems like the watch list and this bill are kind of based off the same thinking, so is it that we have the wrong combination of numbers on 1044?

PATRICK WEHLE: No, I think we're not at appoint yet to say whether or not the threshold that exists is appropriate; I think our concerns are

2 largely twofold. First, we think the way it's defined it's too broad... [interpose]

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Say that again; sorry.

PATRICK WEHLE: We think the way it's defined is too broad; it would prevent preventive maintenance on a building, which I'm sure no one has the intention of doing; it also captures types of occupancies that we don't think is the intent of the legislation.

perspective, it would be quite challenging for the Department to identify those specific violations that would be subject to this law and also those specific units within a building that would be subject to this law. Oftentimes when we receive applications, the application is broad in its scope and it includes the work to cure these violations, along with additional work to perform renovations on the building. So it would certainly be a challenge for the Department to sort off parse that out and decipher between what's captured by the bill and what's not.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You also mentioned in the Department's experience, many of these bad

actors who renovate their buildings are not seeking permits in the first place; what are we doing to make sure that's not happening?

PATRICK WEHLE: So on that issue -- you know, I think a couple of things; first off, we issue well over 5,000 work without a permit violations annually and the fact of the matter is, in our experience, they're probably not doing that work in the first place.

In terms of what we're doing going forward, I think we're doing a number of things.

First off, we're being more targeted in our enforcement, we're being more proactive in our enforcement and we're being more holistic in our enforcement. As I mentioned in our testimony, we now, this administration now treats this kind of work as a priority and we get out there promptly; oftentimes within 48 hours. We have a relationship with HPD where we now perform weekly inspections on top of our additional inspections; in the past 18 months through that partnership we've issued 1500 violations; a couple of hundred stop work orders.

Through the support of the Mayor and the Council, we're in the process of hiring 100 additional

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enforcement inspectors and certainly in part that effort will go to address this issue.

Additionally, in terms of being more proactive I think in our enforcement efforts, the reality is; this Department sits on an enormous wealth of data and we need to do a better job using that data to drive our enforcement efforts. As you know, Mr. Chair, we've recently hired a risk management officer; we're in the process of hiring data scientists, with the goal of using that data, again, to drive our enforcement efforts; to understand trends and activity; to better understand who the bad actors are; with the ability getting out there sooner rather than later. And the final piece is to be more holistic in our enforcement efforts. The idea being, just going beyond issuing violations and what that means is; where appropriate, we are gonna be more aggressive in stopping jobs, pulling licenses or other privileges and again, where appropriate, making referrals for criminal prosecution.

So we have a lot on our plate and there's a number of new initiatives that we're in the process

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of doing right now and with the support of the Mayor and the Council we're making that happen.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. And I am appreciative of steps that DOB is taking in general -- legal actions of folks and pulling people's permits -- but I think we need to do further, so whatever we can do and hopefully we can work to figure out what the threshold actually is for this type of bill.

Lastly, Int. No. 0543; I had a similar question. Is it that the threshold as used to give underlying conditions are too broad or you don't agree with the concept of the bill?

JORDAN DRESSLER: So I believe that the underlying condition of the program has already been extremely effective; to date we have issued orders to 128 buildings of which 86 buildings have successfully been discharged from the order. So I think that the program has proven itself to be effective. There isn't just one silver bullet and there isn't one program; we have a variety of different tools that we use. I believe that the language, again, is overly broad and we'll welcome an opportunity to sit with the sponsor and with the advocates to see how we can

2 improve. You know this administration has really

3 focused on giving us new tools and improving on

4 existing tools; I think the Mayor's track record,

5 | both on the Council, as Public Advocate and now as

6 Mayor has proven that and every day he turns to me

7 and tells me to do better, so I think this is more of

8 a case that we have an existing piece of legislation

9 that has proven to be effective and we certainly

10 would welcome the opportunity to talk about how it

11 | could be even more effective.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. And I think, normally speaking, that might be correct; I think in the speed of which we're moving forward in certain other plans, like the rezonings and the zoning proposals, we have to make sure that we have every tool, because these things are moving fast and the effects and the impact can happen very quickly. I'm glad that the discussion we're having is how to fine-tune some of these things as opposed to just outright no; we may get to that at the end, but I think it's worth having discussions of how to fine-tune these tools to get to where we want, so I appreciate that.

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Just a quick update; we were told that

our congressional friends need about 10 more minutes

to finish with their questioning, so we're just gonna

-- this is bonding, we're bonding, you know.

We were joined by Council Members
Rodriguez, Reynoso, Torres, Levine, Grodenchik,
Espinal, and Ulrich.

I'm gonna allow five minutes for each of the bill sponsors and then three-minutes questioning for colleagues after that and we'll start with Council Member... I'm sorry, Public Advocate Tish James. I apologize; did not mean to bring you back down to Council Member level, Public Advocate.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: I'm an ex officio member of the City Council.

So first, thank you, Mr. Chair. The exceptions to 1044 can basically be described based on five categories. The first category is that it's too onerous; the second category, the second objection is that the standard that we identify in the bill is too vague; specifically, that we would like to make sure that conditions or violations that protect the health and safety of tenants is addressed. The third objection is that it would

prevent landlords from performing preventive

maintenance. The fourth objection is that there's an unintended consequence that we captured co-ops and condos and the fifth objection is that it's really speculative and that is is that it incentivizes landlords... incentivizes bad behavior.

So let me address each of the objections, beginning with the last objection, which is primarily speculative in conjecture that we would be incentivizing bad behavior, which I reject.

First of all, the current system that we have in place serves as a perverse incentive to landlords who basically seek to increase the market value and by increasing the market value, they recognize that by increasing the value of their apartment it basically outweighs the paying off of any violation and/or any fines, because the paying of fines and violations is really the cost of doing business in the City of New York and that simply to pay off the fines and/or the violations and/or ignore the violations that are on the books is just the cost of doing business in the City of New York because there are no penalties, there's no counterbalance of government; it's just on the books and we're gonna

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2 continue to do things as they exist. So I reject the

3 fifth point, which is really speculative in nature.

Two, the first argument against the bill is that it's onerous. And all I say to you is; what would it take for an inspector to just check the HPD website? How is that onerous? DOB inspector checks HPD's website to see if there is any violations on record and urge that the applicant correct it before you get a permit; why is that onerous?

PATRICK WEHLE: I agree with you that
that is not particularly onerous; what I'm getting at
is, before the permits are pulled, when the
applications are actually filed with the Department
to do the work, those applications can very well
include work to correct the underlying conditions
that resulted in those violations, along with
additional work as well, and the only point I'm
trying to make is, currently the Department does not
perform the exercise to parse out what other
violating conditions for those units first, perhaps,
other violating conditions for other units or other
violating conditions that don't rise to the level
that the bill calls for in addition to the type of
alteration work that's being performed, whether it's

in those units or outside of them; by no means, I am

not saying this is insurmountable, I'm just saying

that it's a challenge we have to thing through,

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES:

insurmountable and that's something that we can

achieve together and I also thank you for recognizing

that the watch list, which as you know, was created

by the current Mayor of the City of New York, serves

hopefully -- I... you know, I am not in the business of

as an important tool in the City of New York and

shaming landlords, I'm in the business of getting

communicate with DOB and if we could compile a list

that would assist not only this administration, but

all of the tenants who are here and all throughout

the City of New York, it would go a long way in,

things done and so if we could, if HPD could

That it is not

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that's all.

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Let me also go on to say that I agree with you, that it's only a few bad landlords which

again, addressing this abuse that we see in the city.

are really making matters worse for all landlords in the City of New York and I really wanna focus on this

bad behavior. But I have before me an application

and this is the application which is filed in DOB and

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there's a number of check boxes for all types of work and all we have to do is update this application with some additional boxes and it would go a long way in addressing a number of the objections that you have raised. So my suggestion is have an inspector or whoever is reviewing the application to check on the website of HPD and to include some check boxes.

[bell]

It also goes to your other objection, and that is, whether or not we are preventing landlords from engaging in preventive maintenance. There is a box on this application for the maintenance that you speak of, such as repairing a boiler, repairing a roof or whatever; there is a box on this application for that; the inspector only has to look. also a box on here for co-ops and condos, which would not apply; all you have to do is look. Your own application, again, addresses a number of the objections that you have raised; all we have to do is look at what you currently use and it would go a long way in meeting all of your objections. So I urge you to look at PW1, which is I think your Planned Work Application, which really speaks to your objections.

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Identifying -- let me go to your objection number two. The standard is too vague; that violations that protect the health and safety of tenants, is just too vague and we really can't get at that. There are a number of violations in the city, as you know; some are more serious than others, and some serious violations really go to health and safety. So we are attempting to look at those violations and if we could identify those violations; again, by looking at HPD's website; by including it on your application, that would go a long way in meeting that objection.

Lastly, the preventive maintenance, I mentioned; the unintended consequences I mentioned. I think I pretty much addressed all of your objections, which is why I would hope that we could work with the administration to, again, amend the bill to meet your objections and I think it would go a long way in improving the lives of tenants and also stopping the abuse of landlords who seek to evict rent-stabilized tenants in the City of New York by failing to address these serious violations, which is a form of harassment.

Do you have a response to my comments...?

[crosstalk]

PATRICK WEHLE: Yes. Thank you. As it relates to the PW1 form, I am familiar with it; I was speaking in terms of the bill and how it's drafted; that's the reason why I was raising those objections. If I may, I would also like to address the first concern you raised... [crosstalk]

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: Sure.

 $\label{eq:patrick} \mbox{{\tt PATRICK WEHLE:}} \quad \mbox{about the fifth point}$  that I raised...

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: Yeah.

PATRICK WEHLE: concerning the fact that this can push work underground and I agree that my response is somewhat speculative, but the concern that we have as a department is; today, if a building has a large number of these violations, separate and apart from that, as you well know, they can come to the Department, file applications and for [sic] permits; if this bill were to become law, they would not have that opportunity any long, unless they went ahead and first corrected those violations, those significant violations...

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: Right.

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2	PATRICK WEHLE: and I think the concern
3	that we have as a department with those violations
4	is, we're talking about bad actors here and they can
5	take the responsible path and correct them first and
6	then go ahead and to the work, but I think chances
7	are very good in many instances that they won't, and
8	if they don't, they may choose, rather than to do no
9	work at all, to go ahead and do work and not secure
10	the permission from the Department and do work that
11	is not subject to our regulation and scrutiny and as
12	you know, that would put tenants and the public at
13	further risk. So that's the only kind of concern
14	that I'm raising, that's all… [crosstalk]
15	PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: I understand
16	that. I understand and again, it's highly
17	speculative and you currently have landlords, based
18	upon the number of violations you just cited, who are
19	not filing for permits as of today
20	PATRICK WEHLE: Correct.
21	PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: so to do
22	absolutely nothing, to me is not an option.
23	PATRICK WEHLE: I agree and I'm not
2.4	saving we should do nothing [grosstalk]

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: Right.

PATRICK WEHLE: shortly I spoke at some length of all the additional enforcement efforts we're doing with the support of the Council and the administration.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: Do you ever require landlords to take corrective action of certain conditions in their buildings and if so, how do you verify that that action has been taken?

PATRICK WEHLE: So for an immediately hazardous violation, we require correction immediately and we will send out inspectors promptly; I think maybe 24 or 48 hours, I'm not quite sure; I think it depends a bit on the type of violation, to perform an inspection and make sure the violation has been corrected.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: And I am so -obviously I support the administration in the budget
to increase the number of inspectors by a 100; it's
something that I have called for for some time and I
hope that, again, we would use those inspectors to
continue to keep an eye on those bad actors in the
City of New York, but at the same time I know that a
number of the objections that you have raised can be
overcome and that I would hope that we could work

PATRICK WEHLE: Understood; we're happy to do that.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: Thank you, M. Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. And so we're gonna ask next Council Member Kallos, Lander and Torres. We'll do a second round, so if you can, try your best to get what you can in now in the five minutes. Council Member Kallos.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you, Chair.

We've got a unique opportunity where the Mayor and the Council are ideologically aligned and everyone in this room wants to get more affordable housing and I think all of us wanna collaborate together; I think one of the frustrations is trying to get that collaboration, and I know that we had the opportunity to sit down with Commissioner Been December 18th, and we've been trying to get a meeting and now we are in February and so no meeting to try to work together on this and that being said, it's

2 actually okay, because I actually prefer a public

3 discourse, which is where this should happen and

4 Anne-Marie Hendrickson, thank you for being here. So

5 I want to thank you for maintaining and expanding

6 upon Mayor Bloomberg's Housing Connect system, though

7 you were under no requirement to do so. The upgrade

8 to the system this past December is a great step

9 forward and you've laid out a plan to adopt much of

10  $\parallel$  Int. 1015 into Housing Connect by December 2018. Do

11 you think there is value to protecting Mayor

12 | Bloomberg and de Blasio's joint legacy from another

13 administration by codifying it into law?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: I think that, you know, what Mayor Bloomberg and Mayor de Blasio have built is, we have built a robust system, okay, that I cannot see with all the additional technology advancement that we will continue to make; I can't see anybody unwinding it; it already boasts 700,000 users, okay, and we are now... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Right, so just a technicality; do you think the next mayor should be able to dispose of a system that you're investing your heart and soul into and millions...? [crosstalk]

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the e-rent roll, electronic rent roll for the first

Okay, again, we began working... [interpose]

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

2 been registered, so I'm not quite sure if I can, you

3 know, can codify that number that they put out.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: With regard to your objection -- and forgive me for moving along so quickly; I'm just trying to do this within five minutes... [crosstalk]

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Uhm-hm, sure.

fan of a lot of the work that you're doing. Your objection regarding annual registration is because it's "duplicating the state system and a waste of taxpayer resources." How is e-rent roll system that you've already launched different than the state system and couldn't e-rent roll handle these registrations?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: E-rent roll is a system that we are designing to collect information from the developers that we work with; we launched it and currently we are collecting the information as relates to tax credit and home compliance; we plan to build upon that and collect information related to homeless families; we plan to building upon that and

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need to save some of that for the second round; I

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2 thought you just had one question, you know...

3 [crosstalk]

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the one question, which is just, a reader for ProPublica who prefers to actually go unnamed, noted that Subsection 10-a, I-I(4) actually mandates that HPD is supposed to have built the very system that this legislation requires in fact -- it says, and I quote, "the owner of a unit that is subject to provisions of this section shall file a copy of the rent registration for each unit with the local housing agency," which I think is you.

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Again sir, to my

-- again, we can't -- I don't wanna speak about any

legal issues; if you want to speak about that at a

later date, more than happy to do so, but I believe

this refers to them registering the unit with the New

York State Housing and Community Renewal Agency; not

HPD.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Do you have a list of the 200,000 units of affordable housing that are not registered?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: I'm not sure;

I'd have to check to see if we have a list that we

check with my legal counsel on that.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I guess I'm just concerned and I think this system would actually help you solve this problem and I'm overly concerned because this problem is decades old and it's been in the public eye since *ProPublica* really covered it and I was hoping there would be more answers. I'll have more questions on second round.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: 'Kay... [interpose]

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: We don't disagree that it is a complexing, you know issue, but we believe that this task force that we have put together with the Attorney General and the state will get at some of those issues; we've already started to bring some people back into compliance and we continue to work on that effort.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, Council Member. I do have to just say I'm a little concerned about the response to the *ProPublica* article and particularly it seems like you haven't read much of the things that were used; it sounded like the analyst had some documents that could be helpful. I

be out there. So I'm just concerned with what seems

2 to be the lack of depth that has gone into thinking

3 about this since the article came out; hopefully I'm

4 misunderstanding what you're saying, but it doesn't

5 sound like there is much. We're gonna go to Council

6 Member Torres -- hold one second. [background

7 | comments][pause] Another 5 or 10 minutes before we

8 can switch over. The first 10 minutes has turned

9 | into about 50 minutes now. But we'll go to Council

10 Member Torres. Thankfully it does seem to be cooling

11 down a little bit.

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12 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Thank you,

13 Mr. Chairman. My questions are directed to

14 | Commissioner Mustaciuolo, and even though I

15 | fundamentally disagree with your position on

16 underlying conditions, I wanna echo that I consider

17 you one of the greatest public servants in city

18 government, so never take your opinions lightly. I

19 know you have concerns about the scarce resources of

20 | code enforcement, but do you object to the notion of

21  $\parallel$  allowing tenants the ability to go to court and seek

22 an underlying conditions order, seeking redress

23 | independently of HPD?

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VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Currently tenants have

25 the right to petition in court to seek relief of any

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that.

condition or violation, so I'm not opposed to that language; I'm not quite sure what else it means in the context of this introduction. So a tenant can already and they already do; in effect, we're a named respondent to every one of those cases. So I do have attorneys that represent HPD's interest in those cases; I'm not quite sure, again, how it fits into the rest of the language in the introduction; we'd be more than glad to sit down with you and talk about

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: And we'll have conversations. My understanding is that a...

[crosstalk]

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: I'm sure we will.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: a tenant can go to court and seek a correction of visible conditions, but when it comes to underlying conditions there's no ability to secure a remedy in court; that your only option is the underlying conditions posed then [sic] by HPD.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: No, I would disagree with that statement; I believe that a judge can order an owner to take additional corrective actions that go beyond just the violation that was documented. So

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2 if a judge feels as if the owner hasn't adequately
3 addressed the condition, a judge can order the owner

4 to perform and look for the underlying cause.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: So if standard code enforcement and HPD action are sufficient to address the root causes of maintenance problems, then why did we have an underlying conditions program in the first place?

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Because again, the underlying condition program really is to address systemic problems that are more building-wide, right and I think it's been extremely successful; it's more, not just addressing the 128 buildings, but everything that we've done with the Council -- the alternative enforcement program, underlying conditions, the three strikes and you're out law -- it is also about changing behavior, right, it's about making sure that owners not only address the problems, address the underlying problem, but also that they don't repeat themselves, right, so it's about changing the behavior of owners and I think we're addressing that... [interpose]

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2	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: And your position
3	is that you could address the systemic problems in a
4	building through an HP action?
5	VITO MUSTACIUOLO: I think we have been
6	successful there; again, it's not the only
7	[crosstalk]
8	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: No, but outside
9	the context of your program; a tenant, independently
10	of HPD could go to court and have a judge correct a
11	systemic problem within a building; that that is
12	possible within the current system?
13	VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Yes it is.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay, 'cause my
15	understanding is that it's not, but
16	VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Okay, well
17	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay. But Okay.
18	VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Yeah, we'd love to
19	hear more about that, yeah.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Yeah. The
21	underlying conditions program; how many buildings are
22	subject to the program every year?
23	VITO MUSTACIUOLO: How many buildings? I
24	believe that per rules [sic] we had said that we

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would do 50 buildings a year, alright, and to date we have done 128, we have issued 128 orders.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: It just strikes me as a restrictive use of underlying conditions, 'cause I suspect there are far more buildings than 50 that have cases of underlying conditions and so... [crosstalk]

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Well also, let's couple that with the 250 buildings that go into the alternative enforcement program each year; let's couple that with the number of buildings that we've performed through the proactive preservation initiative, so we look at thousands of buildings through the proactive preservation initiative. Patrick indicated in his testimony and on Q&A, the task force initiatives, you know, I think some of the numbers are pretty impressive. The task force that's comprised of City agencies, we have inspected over 350 buildings to date; most of the referrals have come from community-based organizations; from elected officials; we look at data and we've looked at the Public Advocate's watch list to formulate the list of buildings that we look at. In addition to the 1500 ECB violations that Patrick mentioned, we've issued

over 10,000 BNC [sic] violations and within that portfolio, 353 buildings, we currently have 72 active litigation cases, and if you look at the task force that... [interpose]

quickly, 'cause my time is expiring. My concern is that there is a difference between complying with the housing code and addressing an underlying condition; it seems to me that under the current system a landlord could technically be code compliant without actually addressing the root cause of a maintenance problem; you could spray over the mold, you can paint over the mold, but not actually repairing the pipe causing the mold growth. I mean I'm not clear that the current system of code enforcement is effective at addressing those root causes in -- not only in the most egregious cases in AEP, but just in everyday cases.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Yeah and my answer to that would be what the Mayor [bell] constantly challenges me with is to do better and I'm not suggesting that the system is perfect and that we can't improve on it; I would also suggest, and unfortunately she's not here, but there is another

the clarity this administration has that while it is

a minority of landlords, that we really do face some

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severe and pervasive harassment as a strategy, not just because they're sort of rotten human beings, but as a strategy for turning buildings over and making money is an important recognition and that we've got a comprehensive effort to do something about it and we wanna keep doing more.

So I guess I wanna ask -- I think this

may be the most recent building where the certificate of no harassment strategy was used, or at least that I could find records for, are you familiar with 240 West 73rd Street, the Aimco building on the Upper West Side? [background comments] It's okay if you're not; I mean, this wasn't -- But just, you know, I guess I'll ask these questions of HPD more generally; you can get back to me, but you know, just last year, 2015, according to the Daily News and some additional records, HPD denied a certificate of no harassment to Aimco, an owner at 240 West 73rd Street; they were seeking to convert 69 affordable units to market rate and they were denied their certificate because HPD found, and there was an administrative tribunal, a history of some of the exact things that you cite in your testimony -ignoring requests for maintenance, inventing false

claims and taking tenants to housing court -- and

3 that after a hearing HPD determined that harassment

4 had taken place and denied Aimco their certificate of

5 no harassment. So it seems to me that that's a

6 building where all of the underlying issues already

7 existed and yet despite that we weren't able to

8 | prevent them from engaging in that activity, but it

9 made a difference and we saved or are in the process

10 of saving I think 70 units of affordable housing. So

11 | it sounds like that matches with your testimony, that

12 under some conditions a certificate of no harassment

13 can help us protect affordable housing from a

14 strategy of harassment.

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VITO MUSTACIUOLO: I apologize; I don't know the particulars of that case, but I agree with

17 you, that when used correctly, expending this

18 repetition of no harassment can be used to prevent

19 harassment from going forward; it has been an

20 | effective tool... [interpose]

21 COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Now I agree with

22 | you that as the current piece of legislation that's

23 up there is overly broad and that we wanna focus on

24 | smart ways of narrowing it to capture a universe of

buildings where we have good reason to be concerned

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that harassment is taking place. In your testimony I think you sort of hint at thinking about it by neighborhood; I know later today some of the advocates will present a different approach of maintaining essentially a database of buildings that present red flags, using existing available data of the kind we've been discussing in this hearing all morning that you'll have from some of the things you're already doing; other levels of government --DOB, DHCR -- we can bring those things together in a database that is just capturing rent-stabilized multi-family buildings where there's meaningful reason to believe that harassment might have occurred; we work together with tenant groups on the ground, and then those are the buildings that would have to go through the process that we're talking about; I just wonder, in concept, if you think something like that where we would narrow the universe, we'd keep it citywide, but we focus on the kinds of buildings where we're concerned this may be taking place.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: So without seeing any specific language, it's really hard to speculate; we do agree that any approach needs to be much more

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER:

Thank you,

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Mr. Chair.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you so

much, Chair Williams. I'd like to keep talking about

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the certificate of no harassment bill and your thoughts on this one and I'm thinking particularly about buildings where over time tenants get harassed out and apartments get warehoused, you know, we have the illegal hotel situation; in those cases, a lot of times the people who were calling 311 and lodging harassment complaints are gone after a period of time and I'm wondering what you think about the bill in the context of over a period of time it might show no harassment, but the reason is because they've already harassed everyone out.

WITO MUSTACIUOLO: So we do, as I mentioned earlier, send investigators out; not only to interview current tenants, but we also attempt to reach former tenants, and we do that in a number of ways; we use data that we have in our system from previous complaints, we put publications in the newspapers; I think more importantly though is the outreach to the community-based organizations, to the legal services providers; oftentimes they're still contact with former tenants, alright, and that interaction and that information is invaluable. So I think; can we do better? We're always looking to make improvements. Is there a way for us to do

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better outreach to former tenants? I would be welcome to hear any recommendations that you would have or that the advocates would have.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Uhm-hm. Μv concern is that of the hearings that happen, only 10%, you know, in only 10% of the cases do you have a real hearing and really, you know, deny the certificate of no harassment, but in 90% of the cases there's no opportunity for tenants who are long gone to make a case, so already we know that under the current system a lot of buildings are slipping through, a lot of landlords are getting away with harassing out the tenants and then eventually converting their buildings. There's a building in particular that I'm working with Department of Buildings on right now and because of the attention, I think, that we're giving to the building and you know, Deputy Commissioner, you've been amazing on this; the harassment has been -- you know, is very clearly there, but that's not the case in probably, you know, many more cases than just 10%.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: So actually, my numbers are slightly different than yours; I actually show only 2.2% of cases, and it depends on what

period of time that we're looking at, that we
actually denied a certificate of no harassment. I
mean one challenge that we also have too, and again,
I would love to have some, you know, to continue the
dialogue with you and some of the advocates on this;
you know, we have a case where there was a finding of
harassment at a hearing, but it was much more
profitable for the owners to make a huge settlement
offer to the tenants that they accepted and you know,
rightfully so, I mean it was in their best interest,
but part of that settlement offer then was that they
would not testify at a hearing against the
certification of the denial. So there are some real
challenges out there and again, I would welcome to
have conversations with you as to how we can be more
proactive and how we can do better outreach in
advance. You know, I think part of the task force
initiatives that we talk about, we hope to accomplish
that; I mean we are out there Council Member
sitting next to you [interpose]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yeah.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: has been absolutely fantastic in getting us referrals where it's early intervention; when we're going into a building that

can all imagine where it's happening, so I don't

3 [bell] a particularly conscientious Council Member.

quite understand why it would have to be driven by

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: No and I'm sorry; I

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5 was only using that as one example; that doesn't mean

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that the task force is not looking at data or going

out to buildings that have not been referred by

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Council Members; I was just using that as one example

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of where we're working collaboratively with the

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Council Member and with the community-based

acquisitions; we look at recent Department of

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organizations. We look at data; we look at recent

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Buildings applications for permits; we're looking at

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complaints. The Attorney General's Office receive

complaints for harassment; we look at that as well;

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16 with that task force we have gone out on over 116

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buildings to date; has resulted in an arrest of one

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owner in Brooklyn...

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Since when?

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VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Since just... it was

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actually just a year ago like this month.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Lastly, would

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you be willing, in the same way that you talked to

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Council Member Lander, in showing a willingness to

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think about a smaller universe of buildings; would

2 you consider a universe that defines harassment a

3 little bit better and maybe thought about extending

4 | the years that you're looking at; how long the look

back goes, much as happens in some of the special

6 districts?

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VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Again, we are open to any and all dialogue with respect to the certification of no harassment process.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

Council Member Reynoso and Levine; so far for second

round we only have Council Member Kallos.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Thank you,

Chair. Thank you guys for being here; you're folks

that I work with very closely and I do wanna say that

I think the housing task force is amazing; it's

working very well; things are actually getting done;

we're not over -- the goal here for the housing task

force was to make sure we didn't send you 100

buildings in one day and tell you fix it all and then

what would also happen is that DOB would go into one

building, HPD would go into another building; CPU

might go into a third building; no one's talking, it

just wasn't working when we were all scattered; now

we're sending one building a week; maybe two

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buildings a week in cases and we have all agencies working together going inside the building and it's been remarkable. I do wanna say I do think it's a model that works.

Now I'm gonna be a little selfish here and say my concern here is that if you do expand this type of model locally in other communities, do you have the resources to be able to get that done, 'cause a lot of Council Members are gonna ask about this task force and that it's working and what I don't want is you guys to stop working in my district 'cause you have to go into someone else's district; is there a criteria by which a community falls into a housing task force, probably priority? I think Council Member Levine might speak to this as the housing task force here in the City Council; he's the chair and maybe he could speak to it, but there are certain communities that are in high need and maybe those are the ones we target, but don't do this like citywide. Can we have a conversation about resources and whether it works and then whether or not the Chair should be looking to help you guys during the annual budget hearings?

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VITO MUSTACIUOLO: And first of all, again, Council Member, thank you very much for your support and more importantly, for the referrals that you've made, just recently last week.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Yeah, I'm gonna speak about that in the next question.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: So we do have multiple task force initiatives and you know, just this past summer, the Mayor -- and I didn't even ask for it -gave me additional heads for proactive preservation initiatives, which include the task force. larger task force, with the Attorney General's Office and the State Tenant Protection Unit, is somewhat more limited because I can't speak for the AG's Office or HCR as to what resources they have available; you know, as has been mentioned in the previous testimony, we're out there a week and with a larger task force we're really kind of focused more on owner portfolios and oftentimes they span over multiple boroughs and in multiple neighborhoods, right. So I think yes, we're certainly... we would love to sit down with the Council to talk more about how we can be more effective.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So now you have resources; did the task force idea get resources so that DOB also has the matching resources or is it just HPD that got more heads? I wanna make sure that the love is spread out evenly here in City agencies so that everyone... [crosstalk]

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: The love is spread out, but I'll let Patrick answer to that.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Yeah.

PATRICK WEHLE: I'll start -- I'd be remised if I didn't thank you as well for prioritizing complaints and sending them our way; it's certainly very valuable in our enforcement efforts and we appreciate that.

Certainly yes, with the support of the Mayor and the Council, the Buildings Department has been allocated additional resources for this very type of activity and as part of our efforts, we try to zero in on those parts of the city where these types of issues are more prevalent.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Awesome, so that's great. So I guess my next question is; we do have this one property in my district that I referred to the group about a week ago that is falling into

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disrepair and HUD is threatening to pull Section 8 support because the apartments are not up to code; the landlord is attempting to evict the Section 8 tenants through neglect and the tenants' inability to pay the difference left over from the loss of the Section 8 subsidy, so what he's doing is; HUD comes to inspect the apartments, sees that they're not up to snuff, says, we're gonna remove the Section 8 Voucher from this apartment or we're gonna take it away from you and then the tenant can no longer live there and then they get evicted; it's like another system by which they systematically displace tenants. But this landlord was on your list; he was on some list that you guys are working on; one of the task forces; my thing is -- but this building wasn't, alright, so it doesn't seem like the entire portfolio of this landlord was in the list and this no harassment legislation maybe would've given us the opportunity to get in there, I'm thinking can be applied in this one case where this landlord would've been looked at more thoroughly and I'm scared because there's more than 35 units in this building; he's already started construction, he has a permit from the Department of Buildings; while he repairs those

ago...

concerned, we jump on it, so... [crosstalk]

moment; I think this is your first time testifying;

since the City Council and the Mayor created the Office of Civil Justice we've never had such an entity here in New York City and I think it reflects the profound commitment that the Council and the Mayor have to leveling the playing field in places like housing court. And you enumerated the list of investments that we're making in that arena by providing attorneys for tenants and the numbers you total show we are increasing by ten- or eleven-fold the funding for tenants and getting attorneys in housing court; really it's an epic investment and it's already yielding results, we got the eviction numbers in for 2015; it showed a drop in evictions in New York City of about 5.5%. To see that kind of impact from government action, you don't get that

Lest we spend too much time patting ourselves on the back, I'll note that there were still about 22,000 families who lost their homes as a result of eviction last year and clearly reflecting the terrible human toll on the city. Can you estimate, Mr. Dressler, at this point, net of the new investment that the City is making, just what portion

often; it's really impressive.

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of tenants in housing court are still facing evictions without the benefit of attorney?

JORDAN DRESSLER: First let me thank you, Councilman Levine and the rest of the Council here for the support, for the creation of the Office of Civil Justice and for out civil legal services initiatives; it is a great thing for me to be leading an office where we can get our arms around the provision of these services, understand the impact that it's having, map out the results and dialogue with the Council about how best to use our resources.

That being said, it is too soon to say what the impact is in terms of the level of representation; we know that it's higher than what has traditionally been reported; the last stat that typically goes around, which is, you know, 9 tenants out of 10 do not have representation is probably inaccurate because it does not reflect the significant amount of resources that our legal services providers are delivering to the housing court; we're in the process of developing our strategy for getting real hard answers to this question and when we have something substantial to report to the Council, we will do so.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: We are anxious to get those numbers. Would you say it's fair to estimate that a significant majority of tenants still do not have attorneys in housing court?

JORDAN DRESSLER: I couldn't even go that far at this early stage in terms of our research; we know that we'll be able to arrive at this answer with some degree of certainty and when we do, we'll be able to discuss it and understand what implications that has, but for present... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: I understand that hard data is elusive, but I'll just note that advocates I've talked to who are in the courts every day still put the number at close to 80% of tenants without attorneys; granted, that might not be exactly accurate, but I think it gives us a sense of the scale of the problem.

Now most of the cases in which our city is providing for legal services are those in which a tenant is facing an eviction; obviously that's a clear priority, but then there's cases when a tenant's facing harassment; it's not exactly the same and in that case many of the City programs are really not tailored to serve the tenant; really, until

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they're facing an eviction, often that kind of legal assistance is not triggered; is that an accurate statement?

I'm not sure that it is JORDAN DRESSLER: fully accurate; we have sort of two main lanes of representation we're gonna portfolio, one is our Homelessness Prevent Law Project; the other being our Anti-Tenant Harassment Project and there have a significant amount of resources devoted to that that not only captures eviction cases and other more defensive cases for tenants that might be occurring in the selected zip codes where there's been rezoning, but we also encourage and are contracting with our legal services providers to be more proactive in their work to coordinate with the tenant support unit that's supported by HRA, which I'm sure you know about, to be seeking out those situations where there is harassment that may not rise to the level of eviction that's found its way into housing court -- conduct, failure to repair those conditions that do function as squeeze tactics on tenants who have every right to remain in their homes unencumbered. So that is developing; [bell] we're getting a better understanding about how that's

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working; one of the wonderful things that we're seeing already is a good hand in glove coordination between our legal services providers at that and we, now that we are formally an Office of Civil Justice, are looking for ways that we can better assist those legal service providers who are on the ground, taking those cases, developing those large-scale, even building-scale cases and being helpful in getting them to resolution.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Okay. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. So we have one other person that's for second round, so Council Member Kallos, you will have five minutes.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you very much, Chair Williams and thank you for moving us to a much more hospitable location; it is an extreme point of personal privilege.

I think I just wanted to start with just a little bit of disappointment. So we all get elected in this term January 2014; I actually put in the LS request on Int. 1015 February 10th, 40 days in; Cesar from *ProPublica* reached out to my office August 24th, 2015; same around for HPD, which is

bring 50,000 of those units back into rent

fines that we can levy, we will take an active, okay,

2 measure to do so. Okay, we do not -- I mean again, I

3 wanna go on the record that we take this very

4 | seriously; if it's 200,000 units, per the article,

5 | then it's 200,000 units; I'm saying to you, we know

6 about every unit that was developed, okay and we are

7 | researching; it is not an easy thing to research

8 because there are multiple records, okay and you have

9 | to reconcile data, but we're actively continuing to

10 work on those efforts to make sure that any unit that

11 were supposed to have been registered will be

who maybe help [sic]...? [crosstalk]

12 registered.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Will you make those records and that research public so that we on the Council and the folks here in this room and watching on TV and the 8.4 million people who live here and want affordable housing can look at it too

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: I am sure that when the investigation is finished, okay, you typically do not release information when an active investigation is ongoing.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: When will the investigation be... [crosstalk]

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ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: I do not know, okay; again, we got 50,000 units and we're gonna get every other unit that we need to back, but I cannot put a timeframe on an active investigation.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: In the interest of collaboration, will you agree to meet monthly with my office, the Housing Chair and his committee and any other members until we've looked at all 200,000 units that were identified, make sure they're identified, registered and back on the market and work with us monthly for the remainder of this term and if we get another till then, until all of them are out there...? [crosstalk]

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Well again, as it... as it just... it doesn't just involve the administration; it involves other agencies, okay, being the state and the Attorney General's Office, so I don't think I'm prepared to make that commitment; I think it involves getting other agencies to agree to that, and again, we want... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I just need HPD to sit with us to collaborate... [crosstalk]

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Well again, I'm not gonna agree to that sitting here, okay; when

we're doing an active investigation, you typically aren't going to meet with people and give out information; it may compromise what you're doing, so I'm not gonna make that commitment here, but I am gonna, again, go on the record to say we're taking it very seriously, okay and I think the Chair...

[crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I'm...

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: pointed out to me before that he didn't think we were doing enough; we have gotten 50,000 units and we continue to plan to get every unit that was lost back into rent registration.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: I guess it's just disappointing because we wanna collaborate and the administration says collaboration, but we sat down in December and haven't had a meeting since and there is no transparency; you're willing to give us the answers once the investigation is concluded, but in the meantime we have to wait, wait and wait and we're already more than halfway through this administration; we don't know what's left, so it's just... it's disappointing and I would like to hear back and I would like a meeting and it's troubling

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that we can't even get a meeting and we have to have public hearings and all this again should be happening in public.

With regard to the legislation itself, you indicated privacy concerns; did you review

Int. 1015 Sections 26-1203, Subsection a-6(d) and

a-6(i)(2), which provides exceptions where the

Department determines [bell] in accordance with

Public Officers Law that disclosures of such

information would constitute an unwarranted invasion

of personal privacy and do you believe HPD is

unequipped to make rules in accordance with these

provisions to protect privacy under this provision

and the state law?

as relate to privacy, okay and any sort of legal issues need to be discussed offline; right now my law department is still looking at the bill and all of the provisions, so I can't tell you that they've looked at every term and have determined that what you've put in there as relates to privacy covers everything; it is still being actively reviewed and again, once we... [crosstalk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: You testified in opposition on something you haven't fully reviewed yet?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: I said... Sir, I said the legal issues were something that we should speak offline about, okay, at a separate opportunity, okay and I think the legal issues also cover anything related to privacy concerns.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: In your testimony you mentioned, "even small housing developments receive thousands of applications" and would be burdened by responding to individual applications; do law or rules currently mandate a response and if not, why not?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: I'm sorry, say that one more... as your last question; I'm sorry.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: In your testimony you said, "even small housing developments receive thousands of applications." You went on to indicate that they would be burdened by responding to applications, so my question is; do law or rules currently mandate a response and if not, why not?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: To my knowledge there are not laws that require that you respond to

every application that you receive right now and we believe that would be burdensome; if someone's gonna get 10,000 applications for one apartment and having to respond to each and every one of them, we believe that that would cripple them, stop them from really focusing on maintaining their property and building.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So just the experience... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member, I'm gonna have to ask you to wrap up.

my concern about that is just -- one of my favorite things about using technology is the boundless opportunity for efficiency through automation, so if all these applications are coming in through Housing Connect, wouldn't that actually allow small housing developments to automate their responses to applications, relieving them of the additional burden and allowing them to focus on maintenance and operation of affordable housing units? So like once it's in the computer, the computer gets to do everything for you and it actually makes your life even easier; you don't have to deal with those

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MANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Again, you're making I think an assumption that everyone is, you know, technology savvy and be able to use a computer in that way; I mean right now most of our larger developers are on Housing Connect, so I think you're making an assumption that technology will then able people to respond to thousands of applications and I don't believe that may be true.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Technology allows me to respond to thousands of constituents and we have much smaller team than most developers do.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, Council Member... [crosstalk]

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Sir, right now sometimes we still get paper applications from applicants who are not so technology savvy.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Us too.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, Council Member. Just a couple more questions; thank you for answering our questions; just have a couple more; one on 1015. What is your communication with HCR; do they give you the information that you ask for?

## COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: With HCR, in

terms of information, there is some information

sharing that we have with HCR in terms of rent

registration and you know, properties that are

registered, so they have been, you know, an active

participant in this process with us.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Do you feel you have a sufficient communication with HCR to get the information you need, particularly on rent-regulated units?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: I think we have, you know, good communication; I think it is a complex system though, okay, that is not so easily navigated, so I think that, you know, working with HCR, they have been able to kind of give us more information about how to look at the system and read the system properly. So again, I don't believe there's any sort of communication issues with them at this point.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: In terms of the legality; you think it is not legal to acquire another system that gets information that HCR gets; is that what it is?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: I don't think
I'm questioning the legal pieces of that; I think

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it's just duplicative, okay; I think that when you have an agency, the state is responsible for rent registration and for rent stabilization and once we put a unit that we develop into that system, it is really under their purview to administer the system; that is in their legal purview to do and not the City.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So do you have access to their system?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: We share some information, okay; again, for my asset management portfolio, for example, we do get information about units that are registered and the legal rent, so I think it's limited and you know, I think we are probably looking to expand that, but again, it's a complex system, so it's not easily, again, navigated; we need to talk about what we should and should not share and how to interpret it better.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So just so I'm clear, you're not necessarily saying that it's illegal; you're just saying it might be duplicative?

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: Yeah, I think that's my focus, I mean the legal issues, again, I don't wanna touch upon, you know I think that my

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: If the counsel wants to come up, they can address it.

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: No, no, my cou... no; counsel is not here...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay.

ANNE-MARIE HENDRICKSON: okay and again,
I think we could do something at a separate date to
talk about the legal issues about you know the
concerns we have on the bill, but I think from my
standpoint and again, I am a housing practitioner; I
think it would be duplicative to have information
about units being registered in more than one
location.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And I understand that; I would say the use of duplicative here might not mean the same thing, particularly if you don't have immediate access to that information and so just from my experience and being in the housing world, I know that the -- I hear what you're saying, but I know the communication is probably not as fluid as we would like, so I think it would be duplicative if we

25 two more questions; one for 0152-A. How many

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

temperature shift that's freaking me out here --n

We believe that all four of the bills

you're considering here today would benefit tenants

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who are right now struggling to obtain necessary repairs and maintenance and that all four deserve to be enacted, but I'm here specifically to support the two that Gale is associated with; that's Int. 0152 of 2014 and 1015 of 2015, which we're proud to have co-sponsored with Council Members Lander and Kallos respectively.

Int. 0152, the certificate of no harassment bill, it would amend the Administrative Code to add the requirement of such a certificate before a permit for alterations can be issued by the Department of Buildings in all Class A apartments.

Right now the law requires that when an owner wishes to make substantial alterations to any part of a single-room-occupancy hotel, rooming house or lodging house and submits the appropriate plans for such alterations to the Department of Buildings, they must first apply for and obtain an affirmative finding from HPD that during the 36-month period prior to the permit application no harassment has occurred in the building.

Put plainly, in order to take advantage of the opportunity to make alterations or upgrades in vacant units or entire buildings, an owner must

assure the City that those vacancies were not obtained by harassing the tenant out. This system represents a rational effort to discourage harassing behavior by owners who seek greater profits, since we all can recognize that right now in New York City it's quite rare for tenants to voluntarily leave safe, properly maintained, regulated housing units.

The requirement for the certificate of no harassment will help deter landlords from using harassment to create vacancies unlawfully; it's a problem that's rampant in buildings with affordable Class A units. We all know that harassment is driven by a surging demand for apartments and rising real estate values. We believe this law will help address the growing problem of harassment through construction that we hear about from our constituents daily, and I'm sure that members of the Committee do as well.

Typically an owner obtains or creates one or two vacancies in a building and then commences major alterations in those units, the course of which work is done that severely and negatively impacts all the other apartments and their residents with continuous noise, filth in the building's hallways,

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stairwells, lobbies, front door; security issues are

3 raised, elevators, emergency exits can be blocked,

lighting is turned off at times and it also has --4

we've heard of stories where the heat and hot water

supply are severely interfered with. 6

In these cases, frequently the owners have failed to file the required plans to protect the life, health and safety of the tenants remaining and their work imposes intolerable conditions; often for many years, until the residents give up their apartments and this often is, if not the actual, then the secondary motive for the so-called renovations.

Under the provisions of Int. 0152, owners who have engaged in this type of illegal conduct would be prevented from obtaining alteration permits in the future.

Having worked over the years with many SRO tenants and tenant advocates, I understand that the system has its limitations; often in smaller SRO buildings an owner would not apply for the permit and the certificate until the building had been completely vacated and in such cases, almost impossible unless there was prior contact with organizers or attorneys to find tenants to explain

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how the building became vacant. But it has resulted over the years in the preservation of many SRO units and I believe it would be even more effective in larger Class A buildings where owners have a great incentive to alter and upgrade individual apartments as they become vacant, with the rest of the tenants still in place to witness and report any harassment and frankly, where the tenant population may be less vulnerable to being forced out and especially at this time where so many tenants are facing real pressures from gentrification and they really risk losing their affordable homes and where we all worry about potential unintended consequences of proposed zoning changes.

I urge the Council to put in place every reasonable measure it can to protect tenants from harassment, displacement and homelessness.

We also support Council Member Kallos'

Int. 1015 to create a housing portal and make it required by law. We believe it would build on the efficiency of the Housing Connect portal as it exists; it would provide truly randomized objective management of applications, from submission to the initial interview; it would enable tracking of the

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housing application process post initial rent-up by careful management of waiting lists for each affordable housing project, and it would provide heightened transparency, both during the initial rent-up and in years to come, when vacancies occur in these developments.

Over the years, hundreds of constituents have sought help from our office to learn about and apply for housing opportunities and they frequently have expressed frustration at having to visit multiple city and state offices or websites to find out about new availabilities, the date of the next lottery and so forth. By centralizing all affordable housing opportunities with an online application process in one portal, as proposed here, it will not only aid applications; it will also enable agencies, housing groups and elected officials to track the status of applications online and answer questions and catch problems for constituents in a timely way so that we can aid more applicants and reduce costs.

I'm well aware that the lack of home computer and internet service can be another barrier for applicants, but for those with minimal computer skills, the public library is a critical resource

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facilitate that.

2 where not only access, but also technical assistance

3 can be available. Here again, a centralized portal

4 | will help potential applicants, as the usage of

5 | library computers is time limited, so one-stop

6 shopping for people using that resource is essential.

Also, many local community-based organizations may be able to provide the service of allowing and assisting people to use the portal and we look forward to any additional programs that would

The potential of a unified portal to assist those in need of affordable housing would be immensely helpful, not only to identify and apply, but also to track applications.

And finally, the provisions of 1015 will enable the city and state agencies, housing assistance organizations and applicants to monitor the status of affordable housing units during the initial leasing period and help to ensure that the process is fair and open by requiring that all vacancies, both initial and newly created vacancies when a tenant leaves; by that requirement, landlords will be prevented from keeping available units hidden from potential applicants and make the process of

would the affordable housing portal and the

registration list and having a concrete count on how

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[background comments]

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Can you please raise your right hand? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions?

SARAH DESMOND: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And you can begin in the order of your preference.

SARAH DESMOND: Good afternoon, Chair Williams and members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify this morning or this afternoon in support of Int. 0152-A.

My name is Sarah Desmond; I'm the

Executive Director of Housing Conservation

Coordinators, a tenant advocacy organization based in

Hell's Kitchen/Clinton neighborhood.

The Hell's Kitchen neighborhood was the first community to adopt anti-harassment for tenant protections and dating back to 1972, the so-called Special Clinton District that requires first that an owner obtain a certificate of no harassment before a permit for material alteration can be issued. If the owner cannot obtain the CONH, then the owner must cure the harassment by deeding 28% of the square

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footage of that building to permanent affordable housing.

We have a long history of harassment in our community, dating back to all the cycles of gentrification, speculation and disinvestment; our records actually from the community board -- we kind of sat down and counted our Cure units and we came up with that there is actually about 100 units that have been created or facilitated because of the Special Clinton District, but the impact of it is actually much larger than those 100 units.

By way of an example, the first building to take the Cure was 500-506 West 42nd Street; it's a large site, it had four occupied buildings that were only about half occupied by the mid 1990s because of severe harassment; it had vacant buildings that also dotted the site; it wrapped around to 41st Street.

The new owner purchased the building at an FDIC auction; the building actually had a formal fining of harassment from the state, from DHCR. So when the new owner took the buildings, they attempted to demolish the vacant buildings to clear the way for an 80/20 on the site; because the fining of harassment was on that site, was on the same zoning lot, we were

2	able to get stop work permits issued for that and
3	then the owner realized that in order to actually
4	proceed with his luxury development he had to
5	actually deal with the harassment. So… [bell] but it
6	engaged a long there was a long discussion; as a
7	result of that discussion, those four buildings were
8	saved, they were deeded to a not-for-profit in
9	partnership with the tenant association; there were
10	25 Cure units on the eastern side of the site and
11	there were an additional 67 SRO units and apartments
12	for existing tenants, formerly homeless and community
13	referrals. So each of those buildings that we have
14	identified actually have gone on to be developed by
15	not-for-profits; have become larger affordable
16	housing sites and there's no question that without
17	the Special Clinton District regulations that nothing
18	ever would've happened here; we would've lost those
19	units through harassment, through attrition, but the
20	district allowed us to actually save them and give a
21	community benefit in a very bad situation. There is
22	more in my testimony that's longer and I'm willing to
23	answer questions on it as well.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very

25 much.

## COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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2 EMILY GOLDSTEIN: Good afternoon. 3 name's Emily Goldstein; I'm the Senior Campaign Organizer for the Association for Neighborhood and 4 Housing Development (ANHD), we're a membership organization with about 100 members that are all 6 7 neighborhood-based organizations throughout New York City. I'm really excited to be here today, you know, 8 testifying at this committee and at your renewed attention on preservation and on the prevention of 10 11 displacement and harassment of tenants who are already living in desperately needed affordable 12 housing in communities throughout the city. 13

As well all know, as has been talked about earlier, tenants are facing increased pressure as market rents skyrocket in more and more neighborhoods, sometimes exacerbated by rezonings that are intended to spur new market rate development and we do need more tools to keep low-income tenants and moderate-income tenants in their homes.

We're particularly excited to see

Int. 0152-A, which would create a citywide

certificate of no harassment program develop and move

forward. We believe that creating a strong new

requirement that landlords get certificate of no

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harassment before accessing permits from the Department of Buildings would be an effective proactive way to discourage harassment of low- and moderate-income tenants, particularly in rentstabilized housing. This legislation could create new leverage for the City to break the cycle of harassment, displacement and deregulation and prevent bad actors from profiting off of harassment.

Loopholes in the rent laws currently provide a perverse incentive for landlords to drastically increase their profits by getting longterm, lower-paying tenants out; landlords are then able to use individual apartment or building-wide renovations to drive up rents, deregulate apartments and attract higher-paying tenants. The proposed legislation could create new leverage to intervene in this cycle, flipping the existing incentive structure so that harassment is discouraged rather than rewarded.

Based on lessons learned from the Clinton Special District and in order to adapt the program to work properly at the citywide level, we recommend putting in place a two-tier system, [bell] casting a wide net in terms of the types of permits that the

For example, Jose Rodriguez has suffered for years from conditions including severe mold and

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active water leaks; after the City issued violations; after the tenant filed an HP and obtained an order to correct the mold, the landlord simply painted over it; five months later, unsurprisingly, the mold came back. Int. 0543 will help tenants like Jose get the relief they need from housing court.

However, we urge the Council to strengthen this bill, which currently allows tenants to prove the existence of underlying conditions by showing five repeated violations over five years.

That is simply too long for tenants to wait; remember, that's just the requirement to get into court and to prove their case; the landlord still has plenty of opportunity to either disprove it or correct the violation before facing any kind of penalty; I think three violations is a more reasonable trigger.

Make the Road also supports 0152-A, to created the citywide certificate of no harassment.

As the Council Member stated, harassment is an unwritten part of the business plan in neighborhoods like Bushwick; laws like the Tenant Protection Act provide some limited tools to an existing tenant to fight harassment, but once that tenant is gone,

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

they're gone for good and the landlord is free to renovate or redevelopment the apartment with no risk that their actions will come back to haunt them.

This bill recognizes the length between harassment and redevelopment by preventing harassers from obtaining the construction permits they need to capitalize on their bad deeds. [bell] If I may continue for a little bit.

Tenant harassment doesn't happen in a

vacuum; these unlawful efforts to drive one family out of their home are almost always connected to economic forces, driving redevelopment and gentrification across a neighborhood; therefore, it's vitally important that the remedy take into account the harm that harassment has on the community as a whole; that's why Make the Road strongly supports the proposed amendments to Int. 0152 that would create a Cure requirement. If an owner who has committed illegal acts of harassment wants to get a permit to redevelop, he should have to set aside a small portion of units that will be affordable to the community that is being displaced by his actions. Thank you.

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HARVEY EPSTEIN: Good afternoon. My name is Harvey Epstein; I'm the Associate Director at the Urban Justice Center, as well as the Director of the Community Development Project and really our goal is to strengthen the impact of grassroots organizations throughout New York City.

And so we're here in support of the package of four bills before us today. First, if I can just focus on Int. 1015, establishing the housing portal Councilman Kallos introduced.

Clearly this is an important step in the right direction to make available all of the affordable housing to low-income New Yorkers; that there's no central source of information available to people to say what's available; how can they have access to it is really problematic. There are some concerns around the bill about re-rentals, ensuring that, especially nonprofits and low-income co-ops, are afforded sufficient support in the bill to ensure they're not overburdened by a system like this, but the under penning of the bill, making this information available is critical for New Yorkers.

Second, Int. 0152-A, attached to my testimony is a draft piece of legislation that we

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serious problem.

have been working with Councilman Lander over; we encourage the Council to look at the A version of the bill. The goal, as what Make the Road and Ezra just said, is really to look more of an expansive citywide program that doesn't focus on the harassment, but focuses on the punishment and the cure and the hope is collectively that we can work with the administration and talk about harassment, recognize that it's a citywide problem and recognize they don't have the resources and approach [sic] a tenant and legal services don't have the resources alone to be able to get to every situation of harassment; that we need a widespread, citywide policy to address this

And then Int. 0543, around underlying conditions, as well as 1044, around denying DOB permits for excessive violations, both by Councilman Torres and the Public Advocate; we support both pieces of legislation. Thinking about long-term issues of displacement -- first of all, dealing with underlying conditions fundamentally changes the conversation and we know that even 80% of proceed [sic] tenants going to housing court will never get to the issues of underlying conditions and the issue

5 really focusing on the problems around reforming

6 Department of Buildings; this is a first step and

7 hopefully over the next few months we'll be having

hearings on the rest of the Stanford Tenant Safety

Coalition, that we've been part of for the last year,

9 bills.

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Finally, it's really important that HPD seems open to a conversation; however, that they say we don't need the legislation to deal with this problem I think is extremely problematic. They know they don't have resources to deal with these issues; they know that we don't have resources to deal with these issues, and unless we have legislation to deal with the underlying problems that we're talking about today, we don't know this administration, the next administration we're never gonna have structures in place to deal with wholesale problems around affordability in this city unless we work on legislation like we're introducing today. So thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

EFRAIN FELIPE: [Spanish - 00:56:50]

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2 SARAH NISBUL: Hi, my name is Sarah 3 Nisbul [sp?]; I'm going to translate.

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So Efrain just said, "Hello, good afternoon. My name is Efrain Felipe; I live in 119 Guernsey Street and I am a leader of the group UNO, an organization of united tenants fighting for affordable housing and against displacement in Williamsburg and Greenpoint."

EFRAIN FELIPE: [Spanish - 00:57:37]

SARAH NISBUL: So he says, "Now I am back in my home, but for a year-and-a-half my family and my neighbors and I were displaced because our landlord used destructive and dangerous construction as a form of harassment."

EFRAIN FELIPE: [Spanish - 00:58:15]
[bell] [background comments]

SARAH NISBUL: Okay. "So my landlord used many different types of harassment against us, the tenants; he did illegal construction in a vacant apartment to my building, making our occupied apartments dangerous, dirty and unlivable. A contractor took the roof off of my building because the owner told him that nobody was living inside; that day it rained and there was a lot of water in my

organizations, also this law must have more

contributions from tenants; we need amendments

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written by tenants with experience with harassment."

EFRAIN FELIPE: [Spanish - 01:03:04]

SARAH NISBUL: "So additionally, the City Council must pass all of STS Stand for Safety Tenant bills; it is not enough only to have new laws; tenants also need better enforcement and regulations from the Department of Buildings. We at 119 Guernsey had to organize with the help of lawyers and housing counselors because the Department of Buildings neither helped us nor protected us from these dangerous practices. Please pass certificates of no harassment and begin the hearings for the STS bills this session; help us please. Thank you."

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Muchas gracias. Thank you very much.

NICK PETRIE: Good afternoon. My name is Nick Petrie; I'm a housing organizer with Make the Road New York. I'm here today to share testimony from one of our tenants who sadly this morning got sick and is not able to join us.

"First off I would like to thank Chairman, Council Member Williams as well as Council

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Members Lander, Kallos and Torres for their leadership, as well as Public Advocate Letitia James.

My name is Sylvia Smith and I'm here today to share with you all why I believe passing Int. 0152-A and Int. 0543 are so crucial. I believe these intros would work together to fix an egregious loophole in our city's protection of tenants.

As a senior and a low-income tenant, I know what it means to face an unscrupulous landlord. In June of 2014 I found my apartment flooded with raw sewage; my landlord was creating an illegal apartment below mine and was trying to connect the water and sewer pipes; this reckless and hazardous act led my building management to rupture the sewage lines below my apartment; my kitchen sink overflowed with sewage, seeping into my countertops and cabinets; the sewage flowed for so long and so forcefully that my entire apartment was flooded.

After pleading with the landlord, he fixed the immediate issue and stopped the flooding, but, as so many tenants across New York have faced, he did not fix the underlying leak. For a year I asked for my cabinets to be replaced so I could simply store food in my apartment; for a year sewage

leaked into my kitchen, growing mold; unsurprisingly,
I became very sick; I developed asthma that I had
never had before and I was hospitalized for 10 days
for with a respiratory infection; I was given a
nebulizer to allow me to breathe. My doctor told me
my sickness was caused by persistent mold and that I

After being hospitalized, I returned to my landlord to demand action; again, the building management dragged their feet, offering nothing but weak short-term fixes. I returned repeatedly to get them to act, but nothing would force them to fix the leak." [bell] So I'll be brief.

needed to fix my apartment to get better.

"Finally, I was fed up and I joined my neighbors in a group HP demanding changes; my landlord finally replaced the cabinets and fixed the underlying leak a full two years after my apartment was first flooded and I am one of the lucky ones; my neighbors are still facing persistent leaks that cause mold to grow back every time it's painted over.

I'm here today to share my story because no tenant should have to wait two years to have a simple leak fixed. I'm here today because no tenant should be poisoned by their own apartment. I believe

it's crucial that we pass both Int. 0543, empowering
tenants to bring underlying conditions claims and
Int. 0152-A, requiring a certificate of no
harassment. I also share my story to tell you that
if the underlying conditions intro being discussed
today had been in effect two years ago, I would've
had the power to force my landlord to fix this
problem once and for all, I wouldn't have gotten sick
and I wouldn't have been hospitalized. Secondly, I
share my story to demonstrate how destructive
unregulated construction can be and how connected
construction is with consistent harassment. If my
landlord had needed to get a certificate of no
harassment before starting his ill-advised
construction, I'm confident his long history of
mistreating tenants would have come to light and his
actions would've been watched with the scrutiny they
deserved. But without this protection, unscrupulous
landlords use every trick in the book to cut corners
and push tenants out. Thank you all for supporting
tenants like me."

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much, particularly, thank you, Mr. Felipe and thank you for sharing the tenant's story, I think it's

2 | important that people see the folks that are affected

3 by this and that we're not just making stuff up;

4 | there are some horror stories out there.

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I have some questions, but I know my colleague very much has to leave and asked to say a couple of things before he left.

COUNCIL MEMBER LANDER: Thank vou. Mr. Chairman. Yes, I apologize that I have to run; I do promise for everyone who testifies we'll follow up and look in detail at all your testimony, the Chair will be here and I'm gonna take a look at it personally as well. But I wanna say a thank you to the advocates and the tenant organizers and the tenant leaders that have really pioneered certificate of no harassment, obviously, especially in Hell's Kitchen and the Special Clinton District, building up an experience with this and then ANHD, Make the Road and Urban Justice Center for moving forward to help us think about it around the city. I would urge people to look at, in the UJC testimony, actually, a proposed comprehensive amendment to the bill that UJC and ANHD and Make the Road and UNO and others have been working on, a good short description of how it would work and just point out that I really think it

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gets at some of what we were in some ways invited by the administration to look at, narrowing the universe of buildings to find those buildings that identify red flags but then lengthening the look-back period and closing the loopholes on different creative kinds of harassment and maltreatment of tenants that involve pushing people out. So we have a lot of work to do, but we have a really good team and a lot of experience, so thank you; you know, obviously we're sorry for the individual experiences of really just super mean, destructive and strategic harassment, but we're working hard together to close those loopholes. So thank you all very much. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

[clapping]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. So we don't clap, so we do this, if you'd like to express your approval. Thank you, Council Member.

Before my question; just in case he happens to watch this one late night, we got for the record another tenant, Orlando, I believe Cato [sp?]; just wanna let him know that we received your testimony; we're gonna put you in touch with your Council Member; hopefully you can get some immediate

2 assistance; we apologize for what you're dealing with

3 | right now.

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Just on the certificate of no harassment, you might've heard the administration testify; I think they -- about 2% have been denied; one of the claims is it's just overly burdened for that kind of low percentage return rate; just wanted to know if you had any response to that.

SARAH DESMOND: So the process, as far as I understand it, is that when an owner applies for an Alt 1 permit or a material alteration, they notify HPD and then HPD sends out notices. So my office receives the notices as they're sent out in the Special Clinton District and any SROs within our district as well and we'll go through our process of vetting and then we'll respond; I think there's a marginal process that HPD does, but to my understanding it's not particularly cumbersome and that it's largely when it's brought to their attention that there's a building that has been identified or for other reasons gets a red flag by them, that they then do the in depth process. think it catches the really bad actors that are out there and I think, you know one of the tools and the

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benefits of having it applied citywide is that
there's a lot of awareness about it and then it's

also a very effective prevention tool as well.

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EMILY GOLDSTEIN: I would add that the real goal here is to prevent the harassment from happening in the first place and so ultimately what we would want is, you know, as few as possible certificates of no harassment being denied, because in fact as many landlords as possible should be able to prove that they have not been harassing tenants and so I think in particular over time, you know in the Clinton Special District this has been in place for quite a while; we would hope that most buildings sail through because the goal here is really to prevent harassment in the first place and to disincentivize it.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you... [crosstalk]

HARVEY EPSTEIN: Can I add one last thing? The reality on top of it is; even if it is 2%, the reality is that they can't capture it, these are buildings that they have no history of, they have no knowledge of; they don't know that harassment's going on, 'cause they have limited resources.

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Without something like this citywide, we're gonna see

3 in every district as we see today, this ongoing

4 harassment of mostly rent-stabilized tenants and this

is... they don't have another suggestion of a tool to

punish landlords who do this and this the best tool 6

we have that we know of; unless they come up with

8 something different, this is the punishment we're

looking at.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. with 0543, just some of the testimony could sound persuasive. It was just a discussion -- okay, this ... this bill will require HPD to expend additional resources on every inspection it conducts investigating the source of every condition, regardless of the severity, even if one is not evident and document whether there is not such a condition. It was basically discussing how difficult it may be to find underlying conditions if someone is doing an inspection, the difficulty of finding where the leak is, the difficulty of finding what exactly is causing the mold; multiply that by the amount of inspections, it could be seen as persuasive the way the bill is written. I just wanted to know if you had any response to it.

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EZRA KAUTZ: It will require more work, but I think it's work that the landlord will have to do and not HPD; I'm not sure why HPD would be the one to do the floor to ceiling inspection if it's the tenant bringing the landlord to court; the tenant has the burden of proving that there is an underlying condition and this bill provides for some way of doing that, you know, given the repeated violations of the same type over several years. But then, you know, if the landlord wants to disprove that it actually exists or if there's some challenge in fixing it, that's really the landlord that's gonna have to come forward.

HARVEY EPSTEIN: And another thing I would add; I think this is saving of resources. reality for all of us is that we deal with these tenants where there's inspection after inspection and inspection, water, water, water and there's not a cure; what we're talking about here is a holistic response to a problem that'll save HPD resources in the long run. So we understand it's more intensive, but the reality is, you can't expect the tenants in and of themselves to figure out what the underlying

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two different things; I heard that, you're saying that the burden should be shifted to the owner to figure it out, but you're saying that it should be the inspector that has the burden of figuring it out.

HARVEY EPSTEIN: No, I think what Ezra's saying; it is the burden of the owner, but the reality is when HPD is coming back out to inspect, after the tenant's complained about, an inspector is at that point supposed to look for the underlying condition; traditionally, the owner's supposed to figure out what the underlying condition is, but on a violation, of a repeated HP on the same condition, it is HPD's job to figure out where the source of the water is and they are much more -- I mean the owner or HPD are in a better place to figure that out than the pro se tenant ever is.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

Council Member Kallos has some questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: First I just wanted to echo our Chairperson Jumaane Williams in just welcoming Efrain Felipe. Thank you for coming

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Thank you.

and thank you for taking time from work and earning income to be a voice for the people and thank you for having a translator who could help so that we could speak with one another and I think it's our goal to make sure that the Council is more approachable and accessible so folks can come whenever it's easy for them to come and please let them know that if you have anyone who wants to submit similar testimony,

you can just send it in when you want.

your support and with regard to the item brought up by Urban Justice Center, I think that in my contemplation of the legislation it is meant so that any housing developer, be they a large multinational conglomerate or a small nonprofit in the community would be able to just put things up on the Housing Connect portal and then let the Housing Connect portal do all the work for them and to the extent that that is not in the 15 pages of legislation, I would be open to making such an amendment, so I guess the only question is; would Urban Justice Center be willing to provide draft language to modify for such an exemption, as well as to provide for things like a

50% local preference for this and on the portal or

3 others as well?

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HARVEY EPSTEIN: The answer's of course.

And just on that point, I think we're supportive of the legislation, we're just concerned about the impact and I think together with groups like ANHD and Make the Road we can all figure this out together, but I think we want the information to be publically available, we just have to be concerned about the nonprofit affordable housing developers.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And to the extent we have a panel of experts, seems that we were unable to get a clear answer from HPD on almost anything, which was slightly disappointing; is it your assessment that the 200,000 units, do you believe that that is an accurate number or is that the tip of the iceberg or who knows?

think... we have no idea and that's the problem. The reality is, we have these units, honestly, whether they're rent-stabilized units or 421-a units or J51 units, I mean traditional rent-stabilized that are coming through 421-a or J51, they're all these units that no one's looking at and we have a system that's

2 tenant-driven complaints; there's no agency in this

3 city who's responsible and HCR takes the stance of,

4 well we respond to tenants' complaints and the

5 reality is we had some system in place that said we

6 know at this point in time these are the units;

7 making that information publically available would

8 | take us in the right direction.

And finally, if I can make the point about whether HPD has an obligation to do it already; I think you raise a really good point, that HPD may have an obligation to make this information available, at least on 421-a and maybe they're failing to comply with their statutory obligation.

that, we heard testimony from HPD that says in 421-a
-- and I'll just read a section. So this is
Subsection I(i)(2). The local housing agency, in
cooperation with the Division of the Housing and
Community Renewal, shall monitor and enforce
compliance with the following requirements of this
section. So in HPD's reading, DHCR would be both the
local housing agency and the specifically-named
Division of Housing and Community Renewal. Does this

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to post all of the affordable housing units. Clearly

2 we think... I think, based on the 421-a statute alone,

3 they may have an obligation, but I think they have an

4 obligation citywide to tell us all when the units

5 become available, so as advocates and as people

6 looking for affordable housing opportunities they

7 | will know. Just having tenants apply for an

8 apartment that may not be on the Housing Connect

9 system doesn't get at the problem. So if someone

10 doesn't put their apartment in the system, it never

11 | becomes available; a structure that knows that the

12 apartment's available and that there's a system in

13 place is really what we're looking for.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you.

15 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very

16 | much for all the work that you do. I do have to say

17 one small criticism and I'm gonna say this with very

18 | much love, but I do hold everyone accountable that

19 comes up, from the unions to administration; the

20 diversity of the folks who are testifying here don't

21 | necessarily reflect the people that you're testifying

22 on behalf, so it would be great if the organizations

23 | themselves can have people in the positions that are

24 | able to testify on their own behalf, so thank you for

that. But I appreciate the work that you're doing and looking forward to continuing to work with you.

[pause]

Association of New York City. Can you please raise your right hand? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions? [background comments] You may begin; you have two minutes to present your testimony.

ROBERT ALTMAN: Testing. Okay. Good
morning, my name is Robert Altman; I'm here
representing the Queens and Bronx Building
Association and the Building Industry Association of
New York City.

I'm here to testify in opposition to all the four bills, which while well-intentioned, all suffer from the same malady; they are either overbroad or disproportionate. I appreciate Council Member Torres and Council Member Lander both stating that; I also appreciate Council Member Lander saying don't just say that it's overbroad; however, I can only testify on what's in front of me, so I can only

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state the bill is overbroad and I'm glad he realizes the bill is overbroad.

I wanna just deal with some testimony that came up here today, to talk a little bit about. One is; I get a feeling that there was a discussion on 421-a, which was not necessarily the most accurate discussion. First of all, 421-a units or rentals go into rent registration; however, that does not automatically mean that they are affordable. Rents of 421-a are set pursuant to a formula; that formula usually can bring a rent, for example which was in a borough rent, I had one instance where the landlord could've charged \$4100 a month in rent under 421-a, now this was in a project that was ultimately brought into rent stabilization and the Attorney General, when he was discussing with -- I would up representing the entity, was convinced that he could be charging too much; we showed him the formula, we showed him the amounts; the rents were between \$1600 and \$2200, well below what was the allowable rent. However, let's assume that the rent was \$4100, okay; that rent would be in rent stabilization, even though it's above the -- I think it's \$2700 amount right now -- even though it's above the \$2700 amount, it must

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go through stabilization during the time of that period, so it would be subject to a 2% increase or a 3% increase, whatever the Rent Guidelines Board does. So it's realized that simply because -- I grant you, those units must go into rent stabilization, [bell] but don't assume that they're affordable.

Additionally, one more point; actually all the units do get registered with HPD; what that provision is talking about with respect to the registration is the multiple dwelling registration statement; HPD has been enforcing that.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much for the testimony. Just one thing with rent stabilization; it's often cited as just for its affordability, which is I think important, but it also provides protections... [crosstalk]

ROBERT ALTMAN: Protections, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: against... and so we wanna make sure we always mention that when we mention the program.

Is your objections to the theory behind the bills or more the scope, which we discussed that we wanna...

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ROBERT ALTMAN: Well let's take Council 3 Member Lander's bill for a point; it just has too 4 large a universe; you should be trying -- the concepts that I was hearing during the hearing hit me 5 as, you know, legitimate concepts to try to figure 6 7 out how to narrow things and that's legitimate, I 8 mean nobody should be harassing their tenants, period, I mean it's wrong. So I don't think anybody can object to that; I don't think you wanna put in 10 11 motion a bureaucracy that picks up everybody. I'd also note that the SROs were a limited number of 12 13 buildings; I mean I was around working on those 14 issues at the time and so you had a bureaucracy, 15 Mayor's Office of SRO Housing in conjunction with HPD 16 was working on that; you extend that to probably, you 17 know, hundreds of thousands of buildings; it's a much 18 more difficult enforcement mechanism, so you have to 19 figure out some way to narrow it. I think trying to 20 target it is a wonderful idea; you could even have a situation where the Council Member from each district 21 2.2 picks 20 buildings in his district that he wants them

to monitor, fine by me too, as long as you figure out

a way to narrow it; it's just too broad.

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## COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much. I know Council Member Kallos has some questions.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you,

Mr. Altman for coming out today and joining us for
this hearing and thank you for providing some
constructive feedback for ways to improve Int. 1015.

How large is your membership organization would you say?

ROBERT ALTMAN: Well the Queens and Bronx Building Association, that's basically their comment and we have about 250 members, but really about 55 builder members; a good chunk of them do affordable housing.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And how many of them do you think are the folks we're looking for that aren't registering with DHCR right now or are all... [interpose]

ROBERT ALTMAN: Oh I think most of your people do in fact register with DHCR; what probably happened was especially during the recession; people went about -- you have small building owners who -- and you did have some large building owners too, but mostly they were people who were building in the,

stop-shop system where we're not burdening developers

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2 or builders or nonprofits or for-profits, just a

3 system where that same registration they currently

4 have to do with DHCR could be done with the City as

5 | well and in fact the City's supposed be getting a

6 copy of the registration anyway and then once it's

7 | there, the system takes care of everything for you,

so you just put it up there, people apply and it...

[crosstalk]

10 ROBERT ALTMAN: We already do that with...

11 we already do that. What happens is the following...

[crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Yep.

14 ROBERT ALTMAN: the process is the

15 | following. We register -- when 421-a is approving

16 your final certificate it goes and it checks on its

17 units to make sure you made that multiple dwelling

18 | registration statement. So HPD already has that

19 | knowledge of what the units are. It's not something

20 | where it's not there; they have that, because by

21 | virtue of them checking before they issue that final

22 certificate and I've done some 421-a filings and I've

23  $\parallel$  had clients who have forgotten to do it and before we

24 get that final certificate, they go, they make sure

building with 400 units and 20% of them -- so you've

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got 40 of them are there, it's really difficult to try to figure out which units are... [interpose]

ROBERT ALTMAN: 421-a, unless it's the limited number of units that exist out there... Well let me rephrase that. Department of Finance lists every building that receives 421-a...

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Yep.

ROBERT ALTMAN: okay; with respect to what's the affordable units, I think they have to get designated. I don't have a list of those units, but there's -- remember, there was a very limited program under the Bloomberg administration, so your list of units that exist out there is not a large universe; it's only a couple thousand from my... my [inaudible] [crosstalk]

[inaudible], what I can tell you is we can't actually find that list; when we're talking about the rentals, which is a large portion of these rent-regulated and affordable units, so that's what we're trying to get at.

ROBERT ALTMAN: Well then I would take first a look at the -- you know what happens is, the Department of Finance does list, and I haven't gone

agree.

Rodriguez, Michael Grinthal and Natasia de Silva.

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STEPHEN WERNER: My name is Stephen

Werner; I am here to present my personal comments,

observations, recommendations regarding the bill

being considered by the Council; nothing I am going

to say represents the position or comments of my

employer, the City of New York, Department of Housing

Preservation and Development, where I have worked for

the last 23 years. Thank you for letting me speak.

Having a place to live is a necessity, not a luxury item; political economist Joseph Stiglitz, in his recent book on inequality, explains that some people use political influence and asymmetric information for their personal gain; he uses the example of insider trading; controlling and manipulating information regarding government—sponsored housing is another area where we see both these techniques in play.

At this point I'm going to skip some of my prepared material. In what follows I will discuss however three issues regarding the proposed bill where I see my experiences in computer systems and application development, as well as knowledge of the way the City works to talk about the bill. First I'm going to discuss the matter of tax exemptions; then

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program names that HPD uses and lastly, provide some recommendations for improvements in data collection and dissemination of information.

Regarding exemptions, Section 26-1201

identifies the definition used in the chapter. both the definition of affordable unit and rentregulated unit, there is reference to exemption reason; in this case, occupancy by the superintendent. The allowable reasons for exempting an apartment from rent regulation in the case of J-51 and 421-a, includes such a reason providing for a building superintendent. An allowable reason is also made in those cases for owner-occupied; there is no exemption reason however in the case of apartments and buildings with J-51 tax exemptions for the rent level to be a reason. The state has only recently started looking at apartment-level data in terms of exemption reasons; they have only accepted as is the data entered by owners; they have found thousands of cases where invalid reasons were given, such as high rent in buildings receiving J-51 or 421-a exemptions. My own estimate of the scope of this problem, as explained on the about page of my website, is that the number of apartments not registered may be

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100,000; that in addition to buildings where the building [bell] and all of the apartments are unregistered.

So I suggest before the bill proceeds you vet the property of 421-a buildings that may have invalidly exempt apartments before including them in the HPD bill.

names. In your interest, I have looked at the New York City Public Law 44 public portal; I have looked at the HPD data sets, I have looked at files and tables in there where they use the word program names; there are only 35 programs and only 50,000 units in those programs. I suggest this means that HPD may not be transmitting to the portal all of the data it's supposed to have in that regard.

Regarding reports and evaluations...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Gonna have to ask

you to wrap up.

STEPHEN WERNER: Okay. I think you should also be able, for example, to look at how many buildings are lost from the stock because of exemption termination of the property taxes, they time out at 15 years or 24 years; you should be

housing portal mandating owners to list apartments

2 with J-51 tax breaks has very important purpose. I

3 am also representing the following tenants that also

4 have long tenure at 109 West 105th Street -- Jose L.

5 Lopez, Apt. 5A, a tenant since May 1995; Daniel C.

6 Williams, Apt. 4C, a tenant since June 1997, and

7 Michael Floy [sp?], Apt. 3A, a tenant since March

8 1996.

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The City needs the database to keep residents protected as well as to hold landlords accountable. We live in a building now owned by the Orbach Group, operating as COSO Management; today we are facing the DHCR application for the destabilization of our rent-stabilized apartments on the basis that a mass rehabilitation of the building took place back in the early 80s. Prior to their application, the Orbach Group took it upon themselves to entice their tenants into giving up our rentstabilized apartments for low buyout offers; we are part of the few that did not accept the buyouts and are now fighting the application. During and after this construction took place, the building owners benefitted from a J-51 tax break; however, none of us were ever informed of the J-51 by any of the building's previous owners.

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Now the Orbach Group is claiming that every rent-stabilized lease issued since the mass rehab was in error and our apartments should have seized being rent-stabilized once the J-51 tax break There are... [bell] There are four other management companies and at least as many owners prior to this group; the end of the J-51 abatement was never disclosed to any of us, since we were never informed that it was the J-51 tax abatement that kept our apartments affordable and not the existence of rent stabilization; we all assumed our affordable rents were protected as long as our rents never hit the threshold for destabilization. Had we known, we all could have sought other living options in our neighborhood if necessary, but we were never informed until we were revealed the mass rehab that our apartments were all allegedly renovated and are exempt from rent stabilization since the J-51 expired. This bill will allow tenants to access a database to verify whether their legal rent is correct for their particular unit, research and rent history of an apartment and access manager and superintendent information filed under the Housing Maintenance Code.

## COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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The portal will also offer a single online application for residents to apply for all open affordable housing units based on their financial and household information and permit tracking of the lottery process and wait list for affordable units. We think it is obvious that all the destabilized tenants living in the building would have benefited from a database like this and it would have held the management company responsible for informing the tenants and providing the correct documentation regarding the J-51 tax benefit and rent stabilization units and I'll stop there, since my two minutes is up.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you. Jennifer, nice to see you.

JENNIFER BERKLEY: Thanks. Good afternoon. Thank you to Chair Williams and to the Housing and Buildings Committee members for the opportunity to testify today.

My name is Jennifer Berkley and I am the Subsidized Housing Lead Organizer for New York State Tenants and Neighbors Information Service and New York State Tenants and Neighbors Coalition, two affiliate organizations that share a common mission,

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to build a powerful and unified statewide organization that empowers and educates tenants, preserves affordable housing, livable neighborhoods and diverse communities and strengthens tenant protections.

We are testifying today in support of the four bills in front of the Committee; we must do whatever it takes to preserve all the affordable housing units we have today because our city loses tens of thousands of precious rent-regulated units every year. To make matters worse for tenants, it was recently revealed in a series of investigative reports in *ProPublica* that landlords currently receiving over \$100 billion in tax breaks failed to register as many as 200,000 apartments with the State Division of Housing and Community Renewal. These are developers who receive lucrative 421-a and J-51 tax abatements; we believe the primary reason for this overwhelming omission is a serious lack of enforcement of the provisions of the 421-a tax abatement that requires developers to reserve a percentage of the units built under the program at rent-stabilized rents. We have seen this alarming trend in buildings that have received J-51 tax

2 credits as well. To date there has been little to no

3 oversight of this regulation and the result has been

4 thousands of hardworking tenants living in apartments

5 that should be rent-regulated but are not. Tenants

6 whose rights should be protected under rent

7 stabilization are at risk of being violated; this is

8 unacceptable.

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Int. No. 1015 would create a portal that would allow for a full accounting of every affordable unit built under both 421-a and J-51 programs, as well as additional abatement programs. We would finally [bell] have the means to monitor and enforce these provisions and penalize those who fail to comply.

And the rest is here for your review, since I'm out of time.

much. My question is for Stephen Werner. When was the first time that you discovered that there might be a problem? It says in your testimony that you have been at HPD for 23 years and you started there in 1992, so how long did it take you to identify the problem?

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS:

Please turn on

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3 your mic.

STEPHEN WERNER: In 1993 I received taped files from DHCR containing six million records that consisted of five years of data for every apartment and every building that were registered with DHCR in the prior five years. I at the same time over the computer, internet processed tens of thousands of records from the Department of Finance on J-51 and 421-a in connection with my work, producing the Housing and Vacancy Survey; an example is an attachment to my submission. What I do is, I take the information on registrations, I take the information on buildings getting J-51; 421-a and I report on those that are registered, and according to the appendix in the report, you will see we add to our estimate of stabilized units in buildings that are getting J-51 and 421-a that are not registered but should be registered; that's based on an analysis of six million records, starting in 1993; I have been doing this for 23 years, every time the vacancy report comes out and the numbers have been consistent; the estimate is one million units and the number registered is 800,000. On the point of

STEPHEN WERNER: Starting in 1993.

## COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

2 COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And have you reported it up to your supervisors?

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STEPHEN WERNER: In the first year I said on my desk I have and I also that year produced a camera-ready copy of the appendix that was published with the report; in the appendix it says, we are putting out an estimate that has this and those that should be registered; I said to my boss, I... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: How many years have you been trying to get this information...

[crosstalk]

STEPHEN WERNER: I've been trying to do it since 1993. Ten years ago I issued... Am I allowed to talk about memos I've sent; I'm under oath?

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: That's a question for your OSA representative.

TOM ANDERSON: Uh yeah, if you want to [sic].

STEPHEN WERNER: Well I sent emails to the State, Department of Housing Community Renewal Information Office and I asked in my memo, and this is actually coming from me at my HPD desk; who is looking at J-51 and 421-a programs in relation to the

And then, have you brought this to the attention of the current administration and the current mayor?

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## COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

TOM ANDERSON: Excuse me.

3 COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Sorry. Have...

4 you've been bringing this...

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STEPHEN WERNER: Yeah, well... No, uh a year...

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So... So you've been bringing it to... [crosstalk]

STEPHEN WERNER: A year-and-a-half ago I made a video; I sent it to Michael Berrios and in --Michael Berrios is the Executive Assistant to the Office of Rent Administration at DHCR; in the video I go through the computer program, using a Microsoft product called a Wizard, looks for membership in one list by a key in another list and the one list I created was the 43,000, what's called BINs, a social security number for a building of DHCR registrations; on the other side I generated for every lot that was getting 421-a, all the buildings in a lot; you see, you have to get out of the website publication by the Department of Finance on a BBL level and get into the number of buildings on lots. I took the second list of buildings on lots and on screen execute a program written by Microsoft, that's pretty good, and the program is called Find Unmatched Records, and lo and

nights and weekends to work on my website.

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## COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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interested?

2 COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: So you did that
3 all -- and the URL for your website, for anyone who's

STEPHEN WERNER: The website is rentstabilizedbuildings.azurewebsites.net, what it does, and I still think it's unique; you enter an address, I go look up through an application program interface through the Department of Information

Technology and Communications that it's a valid address; if it is, I get the BIN and the BBL; I take the BIN and I go through a resident file of DHCR registration information for the last three years, I see if it's registered; I take the BBL; I go to the Department of Finance list from the website of BBLs for 421-a rentals; if it is in there, I go subsequently to something called Pluto, which is the City Department of Planning database... [crosstalk]

STEPHEN WERNER: and get the name of the owner, the dollar amount of the exemptions.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS:

I'm going to ...

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you; that is amazing, quite complicated work and I doubt there are many people on the face of this earth who would take vacation to build this for the public good and I

Council.

[interpose]

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to just ask everyone to raise their right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions?

[collective affirmations]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you.

FRED NEWTON: Okay. Go? [background comments] Yeah. Fred Newton, retired city employee, also one of Councilman Kallos' constituents. I sat here and listened to the testimonies this morning; it is obvious that there's going to be some amendments and fine-tuning after listening to the agency, you know, high level deputy commissioner level speak.

I've got three things that concern me.

You have the bad actors; I remember once reading a

Village Voice article; a landlord had a million

complaints against him and all of a sudden the

building was sold, it had a new owner and it was

flipped. So I hope that that will be considered and

dealt with when you deal with bad actors; they flip

it, there's a new owner; do you have to start from

scratch?

J

The other thing that I've long felt, after reading decades and decades of, you know, tenants and neighbors and Met Council, is fines; some of the fines landlords have was the equivalent to me going to Dunkin' Donuts and treating a friend to -- two or three friends to coffee and a donut, costing me \$15; that's not a strain on my budget. This is the equivalent to a landlord paying a \$5,000 to a \$25,000 fine; should the fines start at \$150,000 or a quarter million? You have developers that are millionaires or billionaires; these fines, as the Public Advocate mentioned, are just the cost of doing business.

The other thing that I'm concerned about is after reading literature for decades from tenants and neighbors and Met Council and other advocacy groups; very few [bell] landlords go to jail; some of these people should be wearing orange suits on Rikers Island. Thank you.

DAVE POWELL: Well said. My name is Dave Powell; I'm the Director of Organizing and Advocacy at the Fifth Avenue Committee and also Neighbors
Helping Neighbors, a Fifth Avenue Committee

Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS:

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affiliate; both organizations are in Brooklyn and both organizations fight to keep families in their home through eviction-prevention casework, tenant association organizing and policy activism.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to testify today in support of Int. 0152-A and Int. 1044, which stand to significantly mitigate the displacement pressures faced by our communities.

I'm gonna focus not so much on the technical aspect so much as just giving some anecdotal examples of why this legislation is needed. But I just wanna start off by saying, you know I think for a couple of decades now both advocates and elected officials have used the term of "housing crisis" and I think you know generally in this chamber and the narrative in the media is that that's referring to, you know, the lack of affordability of rents for low- and moderate-income people and that certainly is a problem that continues to rage on, but I think that was really needs to happen narrativewise and I'm really pleased to see this, you know, suite of bills being brought before this chamber, is that we really need to start talking about the displacement crisis, because we have that raging full

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on as well and the administration, from Koch to the present day, often talks about affordable housing as the solution to displacement and it's not, right; these are two distinct things, they're related, of course, but they're distinct, so I just wanna make that distinction.

Tenants in New York City are very much in need of aggressive protections to address this displacement crisis, which of course is fueled by deregulation loopholes, created rent-stabilization, international speculation in our housing market and the upzonings of dozens of our communities, especially by the Bloomberg administration, and we all know the profit [bell] incentive that's been created to displace us.

I just wanna say, you know, I think especially because we're considering the de Blasio housing plan, that the upzonings that are gonna be called for as a core part of this plan are also going to increase that displacement pressure and so this chamber really needs to consider before any of those proposals move forward that these proposals that we're talking about, specifically creating an antiharassment special district citywide, and clamping

down on landlords applying for DOB permits when they have multiple violations needs to be put in place.

I recognize my time is over, but my

testimony does contain several specific incidents in

our area of families that were displaced who would

still be in our community if this legislation were

law and include some one-pagers and newspaper

articles about that. So I urge you, Councilman;

thank you for sticking around and you know, I'm

looking forward to working with this body on passing

this legislation.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you.

THOMAS HONAN: Good afternoon. My name is Thomas Honan; I'm a Staff Attorney with Legal Services of New York City. Legal Services NYC is the largest provider of free civil legal services in the country; our 19 neighborhood offices throughout New York City represent thousands of low-income tenants annually in disputes involving tenants' rights to remain in their homes and to keep their homes habitable. We welcome the opportunity to testify in connection with the proposed new regulations.

As to Int. 0543, Legal Services regularly sees tenants returning to its offices frustrated

2 because systemic problems in their apartment are 3 never fully addressed. Too often landlords can 4 satisfy orders to correct by making cheap cosmetic 5 repairs to apartments without addressing the underlying problem, forcing tenants to repeatedly 6 call 311 and bring HP proceedings for essentially the same issue; as a result, tenants in the communities 8 that we serve lose faith in the ability of the legal system to adequately address systemic repair 10 11 problems. Tenants often become resigned to living with unsafe conditions that could be addressed were 12 13 landlords required to repair the root cause of the problem. For example, I have a client right now who 14 15 -- we're in court for the fourth HP proceeding in the 16 past three years to correct a hazardous mold issue; 17 however, hazardous mold is not the only underlying 18 issues that need to be corrected, there are other 19 issues, including root sources of leaks, fixing 20 structural flooring defects and replacing defective boilers instead of providing quick fixes to remove 21 2.2 the most recent violation. For example, landlords 2.3 often paint over mold, patch a ceiling in an apartment when the leak is in the roof, install new 24 tiles when the flooring underneath is defective and 25

make minor repairs to decades-old boilers that should

3 be replaced. [bell]

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One final comment. Int. 0543 will allow for more efficient use of the court and HPD's resources; when underlying issues are not being addressed, a tenant's only option is to make repeated calls to 311 and to bring repeated HP proceedings, all to address the consequences of the same underlying problem. Providing tenants with the power to seek orders to correct the root causes of these problems will reduce repetitious calls to 311 and thus inspections by HPD and also HPD proceedings in the court, undoubtedly reducing the amount of resources dedicated to every given problem.

One last thing. The current administration has significantly increased funding to Legal Services NYC and other legal services providers to expand anti-displacement and tenant protection services throughout New York City; we believe Int. 0543 will assist us and all other legal service provides to provide these services more efficiently and to more tenants. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you.

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NATASIA DE SILVA: Good afternoon. My name's Natasia de Silva and along with Thomas, I am a Staff Attorney at Legal Services NYC.

I'd like to speak with respect first to

Int. 1044 and Int. 0152. These bills would stem the occurrence of poor practices that have been discussed extensively today and I'd like to point out an occurrence our office has encountered at 144th Avenue in Brooklyn. There the owners received permission from the Department of Buildings to add two stories to a four-story tenement so dilapidated that it had been placed in HPD's Alternate Enforcement Program. The construction resulted in copious dust and debris throughout the building, buckling joists, falling ceilings, water leaks, electrical problems and interruption of heat and hot water service. These, combined with the original conditions of disrepair resulted in displacement of six of the eight original tenants. The remaining tenants now face eviction proceedings because the owners claim they must temporarily vacate their apartments so he can repair the problems caused by his own construction. are currently 93 uncorrected violations in this building. Under current City policies, the owner of

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this property will be rewarded for his flagrant violations of the law by being allowed to rent the six vacant apartments at market rate, plus the luxury penthouse unit, the construction of which caused so much anguish to the existing tenants.

Under Int. No. 1044 and proposed

Int. 0152-A, such travesties of justice would be much less likely to occur.

I'd like to speak briefly also about

Int. 1015, the housing portal and the establishment
of that portal will help to shine a light on
landlords feigning ignorance about registration
requirements of the City's programs and guide the
City in taking much-needed steps towards a more
transparent housing market. As tenant advocates,
we're committed to assisting our clients and their
communities in combating housing deterioration and
maintaining safe conditions for all of our tenants.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you.

MIKE GRINTHAL: Good afternoon. My name is Mike Grinthal; I'm a Supervising Attorney at MFY Legal Services. MFY provides legal advice and representation for free to more than 10,000 New

Office to preserve her home for her family. More

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than a year-and-a-half ago her landlord filed plans with the Department of Buildings to completely renovate the six-unit, rent-stabilized building to turn it into I believe 16 luxury units, including a new duplex built on the roof. The landlord bragged about how many millions of dollars the renovation will cost; nevertheless, at the time that the landlord started the work, there were 356 hazardous and immediately hazardous violations in the building, including lack of heat, lack of hot water, water leaks, mice, roaches, rotting floors, mold, broken radiators, unworking light fixtures; now a year-anda-half later, despite all of these resources that the landlord is pouring into the building, almost all of those violations [bell] remain.

So if we wanna talk about delays, then I wish that more members of the Rent Stabilization

Association felt the same urgency towards correcting hazardous violations that they do towards converting apartments into luxury apartments.

I'd also like to say just in conclusion
that MFY is a member of the Stanford Tenant Safety
Coalition; is also strongly supportive of the package
of recently introduced related bills and we urge the

Committee. My name is Quinn and I am in favor of --

2 First and foremost, I am a person with disabilities,

3 of course sight impairment, among other physical

4 disabilities. I wanted to support the Public

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5 Advocate's bill, Int. 1044. Thank you so much.

I wanted to say briefly why it's so

7 | important about the no eviction by construction bill.

8 My testimony is this -- Year 2014, okay, the building

9 | that I lived in, Astor Row; that's Uptown in Harlem,

10 this is a place I wanted to live -- lived there for

11 | over six years; this is 67 West 104th Street -- there

12 was a building where it accommodated people with

13 disabilities, as far as vision, physical;

14 | neurological, we cannot walk and see and there was a

15 | new owner who came; he came on 14th day of June 2014

16 and he said, I am the new owner and we said, okay, we

17 don't know who you are; we didn't take this man

18 | serious; he is from Russia. So he came back June

19 | 30th; he said, you will now leave, 11 families, 11

20 | units, you will leave; he told us we had five days; I

21 | will give you \$5,000. I said this is strange; I am

22 | in a permanent building, I pay \$950 a month, okay,

23 | for a two-bedroom apartment; where will I get another

24  $\parallel$  place as persons with disabilities? We have people

here who have been in this building for over 22

2 years; this is the only home that we know and the 3 only place a person with disabilities can afford 4 without being in all of these other programs, you 5 know these programs, like public... [background comment] the portal; whatever that, we don't have 6 7 [bell] So I will say this and I will be brief 8 -- June 30th he came; July 5th is when he cleared out eight families by construction, they tore down [background comment] the toilet, the bathroom sink, 10 11 the tub; they tore the kitchen, took out the 12 kitchens; they crushed up all the walls, okay; I held 13 out, me and the other three apartments on my floor; 14 because one of the person could not take it, they 15 crushed up his place; he had to leave; then the new 16 owners, with their construction permit, came in 17 through that apartment, broke up the walls; the walls 18 are busted open, came inside the wall to destroy my 19 kitchen and my bathroom; thank you to Keith Wright 20 and Kathleen McCadden, who called that same day, 21 promised to come and stop them. Kathleen McCadden 2.2 talked to these people; they said okay, we will not 2.3 destroy her bathroom and her kitchen, the two apartments left. Well they destroyed the bathroom 24 floor, a big hole in the wall and the stairwell to 25

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS walk downstairs, so they got us out in 42 days because you need to walk down your stairwell; we didn't have a stairwell, busted up the site. Persons with disabilities and one other person was very overweight; this is what happened. So yes, I'm in favor of the Public Advocate's bill, Int. 1044. was displaced and taken from my community... 

[crosstalk]

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

QUINN: I had to live on the East Side;
that was 2014; now where will I live for \$950 a month
in a two-bedroom apartment? Where? You can't even
live that way to be put in a studio... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very

much for...

QUINN: for \$1,000 that does not accommodate me for the handles and the flooring that persons with disabilities, people need [background comments]. This is not even a building equipped. So I wanna thank you; this is my testimony and this is what happened. But thank you to Keith Wright and Kathleen McCadden; they did help and they came through, but of course, I am no longer on Astor Row.

## COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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2	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you so much
3	for your testimony. I was gonna ask if someone was
4	helping you; it sounded like you did receive some
5	help from the Assembly Member; I'm not sure who the
6	other person is.

QUINN: Keith Wright and his assistant, Kathleen... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay.

QUINN: she had 16 other cases.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you for your testimony; very sorry; that's the reason we're here, trying to see what we can do to help.

SANDRA JOHNSON: Hi, I wanna start; thank the panel, especially you, Mr. James; I watch you on TV all the time [background comment] I'm... yeah, Mr. Williams; I've very sorry.

I'm Sandra Johnson and MFY has been helping me all along, basically for a year or somein', but I've been doing this for 30-something years. Under the hands of HPD, who was the most horrible landlord there is, compared to this landlord, so how they're not knowing what's going on, I don't understand; over 300 calls to HPD I made myself alone when me and my kids and my hands crack

2 up when I get cold; my feet cracked up; no heat and 3 they're still doin' it to the present day. At night, 4 8:00, you can forget about heat and hot water, they 5 are still goin' on with illegal construction in my building. I have reached out to every official; I 6 7 have emailed, I have took up myself for bein' a 8 nonprofit organization and these ladies that you see here, Miss Rochelle and Miss Quinn, know me because they came to one of the meetings that we have set up 10 11 in a church that let us meet and thanks to MFY and 12 Letitia James, when they came out to my house and 13 they really stepped in to help me, you know, but you 14 know what; still nothing is really being done. 15 now living in an abandoned [sic] building with my grandkids and my kids and my son who just got his leg 16 17 amputated because of the mold, the lead and the rat 18 droppings; I still have floor damages, I still have 19 water leaking; my building is something that I took 20 proud in, because when I was homeless, I was made to 21 go to this building; I used to live in a Harlem hotel; I also fight with Dave Dinkins during the 2.2 2.3 time; I tried to be very active and make my kids be active and of course I'm a single mother; I did my 24 own organizations and got paper done and they call it 25

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 223 14 East Tenants Association [bell] Organization. 2 And 3 I wanna say that I am very much with this bill of 4 1044, but I think that we need to really look deeply 5 into the people and stop lookin' in all these organizations; come out to the people, please, see 6 7 the people and then you would know what organizations to start from and then to build on that. But I 8 really thank everybody and every one of y'all who's

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

out here today and especially our panel people whose

here to listen. So I thank you and have a blessed

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day.

ROCHELLE THOMPSON: My name is Rochelle

Thompson and I'm also known as the First Lady of Jazz
in Harlem, USA, the continent that I love.

I've lived in my building for 31 years,

I've won two supreme court cases, one I wrote on my

own; I had to take the landlord to small claims

court, I have been a housing advocate, I have gone to

housing court to advocate for out seniors; I also

went to court with Miss Johnson on Christmas when she

had no heat and hot water and the judge wanted to

adjourn her case. The problem that we are having,

that I am specifically having, is frivolous lawsuits;

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we go to court, they are settled or they are discontinued; they are started again. My problem specifically is; I had paid my landlord by certified mail, I have given copies to their attorneys and they're still trying to evict me, so I think we really need to look into the court system. I don't think we need lawyers, I think we need, as Miss Johnson so aptly said, I think we need the Council, a questionnaire; we need you all to ask us as tenants, advocates, activists what is really needed in the housing situation. Again, lastly, I've lived in my apartment for 31 years, 305 West 138th Street, Apt. 4A, New York, New York, 130, block 2041, lot 45 and I want to stay there. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much.

My name is Nancy Sher; I NANCY SHER: reside at 125 Court Street and was featured in one of ProPublica's articles in a series on rent racket.

I wanna clarify two issues regarding the current legislation. Filing -- Unless you require HPD to verify the rent amounts, it remains an invitation for landlord fraud. DHCR, the State

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agency charged with monitoring and protecting rent stabilization, states, and this is on their rent registration -- you can have a copy of this if you want -- you know and they state: "DHCR does not attest the truthfulness of the owner's statements or the legalities of rents reported in this document."

So in the case of 125 Court Street, Two Trees submitted falsified rent registrations starting in 2005 with the initial registration and continued to do so until 2013. My initial registration said my unit was permanently exempt -- we're in a 421-a building, and it said it was permanently exempt due to high rent vacancy, which does not apply to 421-a. In 2013, Two Trees changed over 2300 rent registrations for 125 Court Street; essentially they replaced one fraud with another without any supervision. In other words, Two Trees established the public record for a state agency that is used as evidence in housing court. Without strict verification of landlord-submitted information, this kind of fraud and corruption of public information will continue, essentially depriving tenants for truthful information needed to pursue their legal rights.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: we're concerned. Unfortunately right now I have to recess, they're waiting for me to vote across the street, so I apologize. We're gonna recess for about 10 minutes, [background comments] we'll come back and pick up

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right with your testimony. I do apologize; I'm just running over to vote and I'll be right back and so right now we're holding recess.

[gavel]

[background comments]

[pause]

[gavel]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright. Thanks everybody for their patience. You can begin your testimony.

SAM CHIERA: Hello. Good afternoon and thank you for this opportunity. My name is Sam Chiera; I'm from Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A; I'm a Staff Attorney in the Preserving Affordable Housing Program. We serve primarily low-income tenant families in the communities of Williamsburg, Bushwick, Greenpoint and parts of Bed-Stuy, which as I'm sure we're all aware, are rapidly gentrifying neighborhoods with increasing economic pressures on landlords to evict rent-regulated and stabilized tenants.

By far the most common problem we see at Brooklyn A is landlord harassment, through neglecting construction and that's why we are part of Stand for

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Tenant Safety, a coalition of tenant advocates, fighting to pass a slate of, I believe it's now 11 bills that are waiting to be heard in the City Council, so we urge the Council to hear those, but today specifically I am here to testify in support of 1044, the Public Advocate's bill.

As many of you are aware, the housing crisis has created a climate that encourages landlords to evict tenants by any means possible; these landlords know that if they can't remove tenants through the courts, they can do it by creating unsafe conditions through simple neglect. Many landlords refuse to spend a dime to repair these apartments, forcing tenants to go without heat and hot water and to live without working appliances, with leaking ceilings and crumbling walls, all the while gut renovating other vacant apartments in the building, pouring resources into those in effort to break through the rate stabilization ceiling.

I was going to speak about a couple of tenants of ours who have been harassed through construction and through neglect, but you heard from one of our tenants earlier today, Efrain, from 119 Guernsey, [bell] whose roof was removed while he was

1 inside, so I would refer you to his testimony. 2 3 Public Advocate's bill addresses these issues in neglect and construction abuse by forcing landlords 4 5 to attend to existing disrepair if they want to get a permit from DOB by making new construction contingent 6 on repairing existing HPD violations; the bill also 8 requires the City to take a hard look at one of the best indicators that tenants are actually living

inside the building existing violations.

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Brooklyn A welcomes all the great work the Public Advocate and her office has done for tenants in the city and we are happy to support and endorse this bill. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much. Thank you for the work that you do in Corporate A and thank you for coming to share your testimony, it's always good for folks to see the faces behind the people that we're fighting for and hopefully we can get these pieces of legislation through and provide some relief so people don't have to go through what you did. Thank you so much for your testimony.

[background comments]

SAM CHIERA: Thank you.

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testimony.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS:

We have one more

panel of people signed up; if you don't hear your name and you still wanna testify, please reach out to

the sergeant. Olivia Cortez, Erica Rojas, David

6 Hansel, Maria Tavares [sp?], Clentine Fenner, and

7 Paul W. Gilman. So we have a... [background comments]

8 Paul Gilman left. Alright. Thank you. So we have

9 Olivia Cortez? Is Olivia Cortez here? Erica Rojas.

10 Is Erica Rojas here? David Hansel. [background

11 | comment] Maria Tavares and Clentine Fenner.

12 | [background comment] Clentine, my apologies.

13 [background comment] They do that to my name all the

14 | time; I get called all kinda crazy stuff.

You affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions? [collective affirmations] Thank you very much. Again, this is the last that we have on queue to testify; if you haven't testified and still would like to, if you can please sign up with the sergeant of arms desk. You can begin in the order of your preference and you have two minutes to give your

2 3 very good. Hello. I am Clentine Fenner and I thank

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CLENTINE FENNER: How is this? Oh good,

you for this opportunity. I am a 66-year-old retiree; I reside at 1030 Carroll Street in Brooklyn

and I'm glad for you to see the face and hear the

7 voice of a human being who lives in a rent-stabilized

apartment and the landlord wants me out. 8

victim of this gentrification and I can understand

the fact that people want to upgrade their property 10

11 and I'm all for that; I am not all for the health and

12 safety issues that's going at 10:30; I have developed

13 breathing problems, as you can hear; I've been

14 affected by the dust; I'm in a pre-war building,

15 which possibly has lead; I've called 311 a number of

times to report it; I have also called and made 16

17 several complaints and management of 1030 Carroll

18 Street, when I've reported these health and safety

19 issues to him, he has asked me, "Do you want to move?

20 Do you want me to make you comfortable?" And I

21 understand the quise of do you want to make me

2.2 comfortable. I definitely hope that the tenant's

2.3 rights and new legislation will come into effect, but

more so than that, to have someone to monitor, to 24

come out, because we could have a thousand laws and

_	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 232
2	nothing would still be done if these laws are not
3	enforced. I live in the building also with children;
4	they walk into 1030 Carroll Street, tracking in this
5	dust; no one really knows what contents are in this
6	dust and what we're tracking into our apartment, so
7	therefore, not only are the seniors affected by the
8	unsafe construction that's goin' on now, and it is
9	massive [bell] renovation, under the guise of
10	cosmetic work, but the unit that I am in, which is
11	1D, a total gut job is going on there. I had to
12	complain about no safety tools being put up in terms
13	of plastic; there is not safety equipment put in
14	place for us and the workers who are working there
15	don't even have masks on themselves. So I will make
16	another call to 311 and I reached out to the
17	commissioner and I will be callin' their office, but
18	more so; I pray, Chairperson and members of this
19	commission and this hearing that you would definitely
20	look into what everyone has testified before you
21	today, because it is inhuman and it's criminal.
22	Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

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DAVID HANSEL: Good afternoon. My name is David Hansel and I'm the President of the

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Manhattanville Tenants Association. We are based in

3 Morningside Heights and I represent six buildings and

have been honored to have the guidance of PALANTE 4

Harlem, a nonprofit organization that helps fight for

tenants rights. I'd like to start by thanking 6

7 Chairman Williams for giving me the opportunity to

8 speak today.

> Before I comment on the amendment in front of you, I wanna give you a little background on a personal experience of excessive construction. wanna point a picture for you and I ask that you try to imagine from your own personal lives, in your own home.

> In November of 2014 my life, along with all the tenants I represent, changed dramatically, our building was sold to BCB Management and immediately went from living comfortably in our homes to fighting for the right to live comfortably in our homes, our sanity, our safety and our health on a daily basis. We live in a 21-unit, six-floor walkup building; many of my neighbors have lived there for decades, some as long as 40 years; demolition started immediately on almost half the units, an extra large dumpster was placed in front of our homes, filled and

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emptied on a daily basis, with rubble of framework of over a 100-year building, filled with lead, asbestos and who knows what other elements. Our alarm clocks were no longer needed; we knew at 7 a.m. the banging would start above, below, next to our homes; this banging would continue throughout the day, into the evening and throughout the weekend. Just the routine act of walking out in front of the door was treacherous; we needed to navigate around dangerous construction equipment, construction workers, flumes of dust fumes as we walked freely in a front door that is propped open for the world to come and go as they please, welcomed or not.

We started calling 311, daily basis; inspectors came by and would issue violations.

Imagine how frustrating it is to come home to your building where your family lives and yet another building permit go up day after day after day, as violations continue to pile up, while quality of life declines.

We ask you today, where is the accountability? [bell] Given the violations on our building, how can this landlord continue to put our lives at risk, when we've had violations that go back

as far as September and since then eight new permits have been issued to them, with a total of 75 open violations.

For all these reasons I explained, I support Amendment 1044 that is in front of you today and ask that you vote yes in favor of it and thank you again for giving me the opportunity to speak.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

MARIA TAVARES: Good afternoon, Chairman Williams and I was hoping that my Council -- Mr.

Reynoso would be here to hear me. My name is Maria Tavares and I am the Vice President of the Williamsburg Southside Tenants Association.

You've asked before if we were cold; I am cold, but most of us here today have a choice, we could leave and we have access to a different situation; us tenants, we are prisoners of our own homes; we are being harassed by our landlords and I am -- our building has just recently been organized with PALANTE Harlem against BCB, our property manager, and Novell [sp?]. David is also -- his property manager is BCB as well; his building is ahead in the construction project and the harassment that tenants experience daily. A few weeks ago I

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wanted to address Miss Charatan, the owner of that company and let her know the hardships that she puts families today. So I wrote this specifically for her to hear; I want her to know how we feel; it's not about the bottom line and money, it's the human toll and I address this to her specifically.

I'm not here to tell you the specifics of the abuse that we continue to endure, I'm here to tell you that BCB has turned a mother into a lioness; you, Miss Charatan do not know [bell] to what length a mother will go to safeguard their children. We live in service to love and nothing is more powerful than the spirit. I live with passion and love with my family and my friends; your passion is business and profit at the expense of families and communities. Money builds dreams; you take dreams; your dreams poison my children and sicken the weak. I'm here to protect my tenants, my children and my neighborhood.

BCB's business is successful at the expense of our health, our comfort and the livelihoods of our entire community; this is our home and we will not be pushed out; not my people, this is my Brooklyn and this is my New York; please help us

2 stay in our apartments and our communities with the 3 people that we love; this is where we could afford to 4 live; I mean, I moved into this neighborhood with my 5 mother paying \$200; this is all we could afford; it was drug-ridden, crime-ridden and this is the only 6 7 place we could live; today it's okay, gentrification 8 is not a problem; there's many developments and market rate is fine, but why do we have to be moved; why can't we live together? I feel -- in my building 10 11 my neighbor passed away and in a matter of three 12 years, now that's a market rate apartment; it doesn't 13 They're gonna come in; I haven't had gas make sense. 14 for months; they're gonna drill holes in my 15 apartment; there's been talk about a buyout; I know 16 all of this is illegal and the only reason why I know this is because somebody decided to help me. 17 I don't 18 know what my recourse is; I don't have access to a 19 lawyer; I'm thankful to grassroots organizations and 20 communities that are giving us a voice and I'm here 21 today and I'm honored to be here in your presence and 2.2 I appreciate the work that you do. I voted for 2.3 Mr. Reynoso, but I never thought that I would actually be sitting here in front of you in this 24 building as a New Yorker, though exercising my right, 25

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You have.

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 239
2	CLENTINE FENNER: in Brooklyn.
3	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay, great. I
4	just wanted to make sure, and you look great for 66,
5	by the way.
6	[background comments]
7	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: But thank you so
8	much, all of you, for coming down. Please don't give
9	up the fight; we'll have additional hearings on this
10	topic, there will be rallies; we wanna make sure your
11	voice is heard, so thank you so much.
12	DAVID HANSEL: Thank you.
13	MARIA TAVARES: Thank you.
14	CLENTINE FENNER: I just wanna add one
15	thing.
16	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Turn on the mic.
17	CLENTINE FENNER: Thank you. I just
18	wanted to add one thing. Public Advocate Letitia
19	James has been instrumental and she knows about 1030
20	Carroll Street. Thank you all.
21	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.
22	[background comments] We received some testimony for
23	the record from REBNY, Association of Building

Owners, NYSAFAH, RSA, Legal Aid, Orlando Cotto, HCC,

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS	240
2	Losores [sp?], and MMIC. With that, this hearing	, is
3	now adjourned. Thank you.	
4	[gavel]	
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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date March 8, 2016\_\_\_\_\_