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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April 18, 2016 Start: 10:33 a.m. Recess: 1:06 p.m.

HELD AT: 250 Broadway - Committee Rm.

14th Fl

B E F O R E: JUMAANE D. WILLIAMS

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Rosie Mendez

Ydanis A. Rodriguez Robert E. Cornegy, Jr. Rafael L. Espinal, Jr.

Mark Levine

Helen K. Rosenthal Ritchie J. Torres Barry S. Grodenchik Rafael Salamanca, Jr.

Eric A. Ulrich

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Timothy Hogan, Deputy Commissioner Enforcement NYC Department of Buildings, DOB

Parick Wehle, Assistant Commissioner External Affairs NYC Department of Buildings, DOB

Salvatore Agostino, Building Marshal NYC Department of Buildings, DOB

Deborah Rand, Assistant Commissioner Housing Litigation Dept of Housing Preservation and Development

Hiley Chiu Appearing For Gale Brewer Manhattan Borough President

Delsenia Glover, New York State Tenants and Neighbors and Tenants and Neighbors Coalition

Betty Eng Tenant at 90 Elizabeth Street

Fernando Guzman, United Neighbors Organization, UNO, Saint Nick's Alliance Stand for Tenant Safety Coalition

Tangier Harper, Staff Attorney MFY Legal Services

Karen Platt Tenant at 522 East 5th

Jack Underwood, Staff Attorney Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A Jan Lee, Housing Staff Attorney Urban Justice Center's Community Development Project

Chris Copeland, Staff Attorney Bronx Legal Services

David Fillingame, Staff Attorney Manhattan Legal Services

Betsy Eikel, Tenant Organizer Housing Conservation Coordinators

Donna Chin, Director Housing and Community Services Asian-Americans for Equality

Ana Rosa Granados Legal Advocate Brooklyn Legal Services

Lahari Torres

Nikki Ledger

David Chang, Environmental Health Coordinator We Act for Environmental Justice Appearing for Stand for Tenant Safety Coalition

Chelsea Blocklin, Tenant Organizer South Side of Williamsburg

Emily Goldstein
Assoc. for Neighborhood & Housing Development, ANHD

the bill.

| 2 | [sound check, pause] [coughs] [gavel] |
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| 3 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Good morning, |
| 4 | everyone. Thank you so much for your patience, and I |
| 5 | apologize for our tardiness. CouncilI'm Council |
| 6 | Member Jumaane Williams, Chair of the Council's |
| 7 | Committee on Housing and Buildings. I'm joined today |
| 8 | by Council Member Margaret Chin, and we were just |
| 9 | joined by Council Member Ritchie Torres. We're here |
| 10 | today to discuss four bills, Intro No. 918, No. 924, |
| 11 | No. 934 and Intro No. 944. In addition, the |
| 12 | committee will vote on three bills, Intro No. 831, |
| 13 | 1118 and Intro No. 1119. We've got a lot to cover so |
| 14 | I'm going to give a brief overview of the bills |
| | |

before us, and then we'll hear from the

Administrations and members of the public. Right

before that, we'll hear from some of the sponsors of

Intro No. 918 sponsored by Council Member Chin, who is here and present. Thank you Council Member Chin--will prohibit construction documents from being subject to less full examination, and would also require that final inspection by--be performed by DOB on more than 10% of the dwelling units are occupied or where the owner has previously

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2 harassed tenants. We've also been joined by Council
3 Member Grodenchik. [coughs]

Intro No. 924, sponsored by Council

Member Espinal, would require vacate orders to

include a requirement for the conditions for which

the vacate order was issued by--be corrected in ten

days or less.

Intro No. 934, sponsored by Council

Member Levin--sorry, Levine, would create a real time
enforcement unit in DOB to enforce construction

codes. The bill would also require DOB to publish an
annual report on the effectiveness of such unit.

Intro No. 944, sponsored by Council

Member Rosenthal would impose certain additional

penalties for performing construction work without a

permit, and would require posting of information

concerning the occupancy status of buildings subject

to a permit.

Intro No. 831, which we'll be voting on, sponsored by myself at the request of the Mayor, which the committee will voting on momentarily, would also permit filing fees for certain new buildings and alteration permit applications filed with DOB. The bill would be prescreens—the bill would be

prescreened from one, two, and three-family homes and increase fees for larger buildings. I would like to note that permit filing fees have not been increased

5 since 1991.

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Finally, the last bill the committee will vote on, Intro No. 1118 and Intro No. 1119, also sponsored by myself at the request of the Mayor, would move the City expiration date for the J51 program, a tax exemption and abatement program for renovation of residential buildings and single-room occupancy housing units from June 30th, 2015 to June 30th, 2019. And I believe that Council Member Chin would like to make an opening statement on her bill. Please go ahead.

Williams. Good morning. I'm Council Member Margaret
Chin. I represent Council District 1 in Lower
Manhattan. First, I want to thank Chair Williams for
hearing Intro 918 sponsored by me and Council Member
Menchaca along with several other bills from the-from the Department of Buildings Reform package to
protect residents against tenant harassment through
unnecessary construction. I also want to acknowledge
all the members of the stands of Tenant Safety

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 7 2 Coalition in the hearing room today for their 3 tireless work to get these bills to where they are 4 now. Half a year ago, my colleagues and I introduced a reform package because we needed a way to proactively prevent landlords from using construction 6 as one of the many tactics to force tenants out of 8 their homes. Since then, the problem has only gotten worse. For too many landlords, particularly those with a history of tenant harassment continue to self-10 11 certify and lie that their buildings are safe and eligible for construction activity without fear of 12 13 repercussions. However, by requiring the Department 14 of Buildings to institute limits on self-15 certification of buildings, we will be able to stop 16 the noise, the clouds of dust, the damage to people's 17 homes before it even starts. Our bill requires the 18 Department of Buildings to do a full examination of a 19 building before doing construction on a building that 20 has more than ten percent of the dwelling units 21 occupied or when the landlord has been found guilty 2.2 of tenant harassment within the last 15 years. 2.3 also requires the Department of Buildings to do a final inspection for permanent work on buildings that 24

have more than ten percent of the dwelling units

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Thank you. [applause]

occupied, or when a landlord has been found guilty of tenant harassment within the last 15 years. practice of self-certification must be limited if we are to protect the New Yorkers throughout our city from the growing problem of tenant harassment through construction. We must hold our landlords accountable and ensure our residents can live without the fear of harassment. I look forward to hearing testimony from the Department of Buildings as well as housing advocates, community leaders and tenants. Once again, I want to thank Chair Williams for having this hearing, and I also want to thank Council Members Menchaca, Johnson, Kallos, Levin, Levine, Mendez, Reynoso, Rosenthal, Lander, Rodriguez, Van Bramer, Rose and Richards for their support on Intro 918.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So what we try to do is one of these if you're happy with the reason that you've heard. [laughter] Thank you, Council Member Chin for your opening statement. We've also been joined by Council Member Salamanca. Again, we'll be having two separate things happening here. We'll be having a hearing on four bills, and we'll be voting on three bills and the three bills that I

| mentioned. I encourage all of my colleagues to vote |
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| in favor for today. I'd like to thank my staff for |
| the work they did to assemble this hearing including |
| Nick Smith, my Deputy Chief of Staff and Legislative |
| Director; Jim Wilcox and Megan Chin, counsel to the |
| committee; Guillermo Patino and Jose Conde, Policy |
| Analysts for the committee; and Sarah Gastelum, the |
| committee's Finance Analyst. That said, I'm going to |
| call up representatives from the Administration as |
| our first panel, and I'd like to remind everyone that |
| would like to testify today to please fill out a card |
| with the Sergeant at Arms. We're going to have |
| Timothy Hogan, the Deputy Commissioner of the |
| Department of Buildings. [pause] Timothy Hogan, and |
| we'll have Deputy Commissioner Agostino, and Patrick |
| Wehle to answer questions as necessary Deborah Reed |
| and Terry Davis Mitchell. [background comments] |
| Everyone who's testifying would 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 today, and to respond |
| honestly to council member questions? |

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2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, and you 3 can begin at your convenience.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: Good morning, Chair Williams, members of the Housing and Building Committee and other members of the City Council. I am Timothy Hogan, Deputy Commissioner of Enforcement for the Department of Buildings. I am joined by Assistant Commissioner for External Affairs, Patrick Wehle; the department's Building Marshall, Salvatore Agostino; and from the Department of Housing Preservation and Development, the Assistant Commissioner of Housing Litigation Deborah Rand. are pleased to be here to offer testimony on four different pieces of legis--proposed legislation related to the use of construction to harass tenants out of their apartments. Performing construction work as a means to harass tenants is illegal. puts the safety of the tenants at risk and destabilizes families and communities. At the direction of Commissioner Chandler, the department has renewed its focus on rooting out this illegal activity. The department participates in the Tenant Harassment Prevention Taskforce, a partnership between multiple city and state agencies in which

their neighborhoods. Administratively, the

department has put several reforms in place to help
identify bad actors, and ensure construction work
does not proceed without appropriate protections in

5 place for tenants.

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When Construction documents are filed with the department, an owner needs to certify that the building has--whether or not the building has any occupied dwelling units, and if so, whether they are subject to rent regulation. If they are subject to rent regulation, the owner is required to notify New York State Homes and Community Renewal of their filing with the department, and that they intend to apply--to comply with HCR regulations. Additionally, applicants are required to file a Tenant Protection Plan with the department whenever they are performing an alteration to a building in which there are any units occupied. The Tenant Protection Plan provides the means and methods to which the health and safety of the tenants will be protected. Historically, if an owner falsely stated on a construction document that their building was unoccupied when, in fact, it was, absent an inspection, the department has no means to verify the accuracy of that statement. pleased to inform you that the department has just

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executed a memorandum of understanding with housing--HCR, and that they will provide the department with access to the public database on rent regulated buildings. Once integrated into our system, the Buildings Department will be able to verify the occupancy and rent regulation status of buildings for which construction work is planned. It is important information, and it is not filed accurately with the department, the application will be approved -- will not be approved, and the violation will be issued. While Tenant Protection Plan s are required to be filed with the department, unless a visit was made to the department officers to be reviewed by the tenants, historically tenants in the public would not--have no awareness of their existence let alone what protections are being used to keep them safe. The department is now posting Tenant Protection Plan s on our website. Furthermore, applications will not be approved and construction will not proceed without a Tenant Protection Plan that meets the department's satisfaction.

I will now comment on the proposed legislation before this committee. Intro 918 floor plan examination by the department prohibits the

inspection of permit holders for multiple dwellings when more than ten percent of the units are occupied or where the owners harass tenants. While the department's prize--primary mandate is to advance safety and code compliance construction, we also obligated to do all we can to ensure safety--safe development happens swiftly. Allowing a licensed professional to self-certify their work is integral to hastening job creation and affordable housing construction. Prohibiting licensees from selfcertification of their work will drastically increase the time and cost for development of owners and professionals, the vast majority of whom are not engaging in the use of construction to harass tenants. Furthermore, the department has no ability to determine how--what percentage of a building is currently occupied. A universe we can identify that merits the extra scrutiny is owners who have been found guilty of harassing tenants. The department supports requiring full plan exam, and the department performs final inspections for any building or portion thereof where there is a court finding of a owner harassing tenants.

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2 Introductory No. 924 requires conditions 3 that resulted in the vacate order by the department 4 to be corrected within ten days. Given the harm displacement causes to tenants and other occupants of the building, the Department of Buildings issues 6 7 vacate orders only when absolutely necessary due to conditions at a building presenting an immediate 8 threat to the safety of the occupants and the public. In 2015, the department issued 1,969 vacate orders. 10 11 Vacate orders are typically issued for structural 12 problems or inadequate life safety systems. Correction of conditions that resulted in that vacate 13 14 order within ten days is in many instances 15 unrealistic or even impossible given the significant 16 amount of work necessary to correct the condition or 17 that the law does not allow correction, as in the 18 case of many illegal conversions. When opportunities 19 are available to reduce the safety risks, such as the 20 occupants being able to inhabit the building, the 21 department takes full advantage of them. 2.2 example, if a building is vacated due to an 2.3 inadequate sprinkler protection system, the department can allow access on the condition that 24 certified fire guards are stationed in the building. 25

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The department welcomes the opportunity to discuss

further the kind of vacate orders where more can be

done to compel correction in the form that that would

Introductory 934 establishes a real time enforcement unit within the department charged with focusing on occupied multiple dwellings that receive work without a permit complaint or valid permits for the alterations of ten percent or more of a building's floor area or of construction of in addition to the building. Work without a permit complaint would require inspection within two hours of receipt. Owners of occupied multiple dwellings with the permits for work just described will be required to notify the department within 72 hours of commencement of work, and the unit will be required to perform an inspection within five days after the commencement of such work. Finally, the unit will be required to support--provide annual reports on those activities. There are currently 218,703 multiple dwellings in the city of New York, which the department received approximately 7,500 work without a permit complaints in 2015. In 2015, the department issued 61,823 alternation permits to those multiple

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dwellings. The department does not track how many of those multiple dwellings are occupied, nor do we track the percentage of floor area affected by the alterations. In order to effectively respond to the enormous volume of complaints, the department receives [coughs] -- the department receives a triages used, which--where those complaints represent a greater threat to the safety of the public and inspected before complaints that present a lesser threat. A-Complaints are potentially life threatening and receive inspection within 24 hours. A-Complaints include structural stability issues and blocked egress. The department has elevated the status of complaints concerning the use of construction to harass tenants and now treats them akin to an A-Complaint, and which we respond within 48 hours. Most work without permit complaints are not life threatening, and as such, they do not receive an inspection within the 24-hour period let alone two hours. Requiring inspections of all types of work without a permit complaint within two hours absent a tremendous investment of new resources would result in an increase in the amount of time it takes for the department to respond to actual emergencies.

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Given the limited resources and other obligations to use them responsibly, most work without permit complaints should not receive the department's highest attention. Similarly, requiring inspection within five days of the commencement of work in occupied dwellings whose floor area is being altered by more than 10% or more or when an addition is being constructed is an inefficient use of limited resources. Those inspections would negatively affect our response time for work that deserves prompt attention.

Introductory 944 requires public notice of construction in buildings who's occupied and establishes new regulations that would apply for one year following the issue of work without a permit violation. Concerning public notice, the bill requires the department to post a notice on its website indicating whether construction documents related to the permit indicate any dwellings as being occupied. With our decision to post the Tenant Protection Plan on our website as explained earlier in the testimony, the department does provide that notice. Additionally, the bill requires posted permits to state whether the building will be

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occupied during construction. As an alternative to having the occupancy included on the permit, work consideration is requiring the Tenant Protection Plan be posted in a public area of the building during construction. The bill also requires full examination by the department for one year after the issuance of a work without a permit violation. the department--the department agrees that bad actors should not be entitled to self-certify their work, the department has concerns with the proposal as it makes no distinction between a building and an owner. As this bill is currently written, individual unit owners can be penalized for the actions of other tenants in the building. Additionally, when the work--when a unit is sold--I'm sorry, additionally, when a unit with a work permit--work without a permit is sold, the new owner could be prohibited from self-The department welcomes the opportunity certifying. to discuss this further with the Council.

For a year after the issuance of work without a permit violations at a building, upon receipt of an application of the same building, the department will also be required to provide notice of the proposed work to the relevant borough—borough

2 president, City Council members and community board

3 at least 30 days before the issuance of a permit.

4 Local 10 of '16, which was approved by this committee

on January 14th and takes effect on May 1st, requires

6 weekly--weekly notification of applications received,

7 approved, and disapproved to the same public

8 officials. This weekly notification would include

9 applications for which the notification is required

10 by this bill.

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Intro 944 also doubles the civil
penalties for work without a permit violation on a
building that is received within one year of the
initial work without a permit violation, and
authorizes the department to impose an inspection fee
for complaint based inspections that result in a
violation within one year of the issuance of a work
without a permit violation. Although the department
supports complaint based inspection fees, and
increased civil penalties for repeat violators, the
amount of the increase requires further discussion.
Similar to requiring full plan examinations resulting
from the work without a permit as explained above,
and as written, increased penalties will punish
individual unit owners for actions of other tenants

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in the building. The department does welcome the opportunity to discuss this further with Council. The use of construction to harass tenants is a real and absolutely dreadful practice that requires tenants and their surrogates to be promptly identified and served with severe punishment. That said, rather than advancing solutions that paint all multiple dwellings with the same broad brush, we ask that you support in advancing targeted solutions that will use limited resources efficiently, and ensure our attention is focused where it needs to be most productive. Thank you for your attention, and the opportunity to testify here today. I welcome you for any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you so much for the testimony. I just want to run down and make sure I have your correct understanding of your position on the bills, and ask some general questions, and then allow my colleagues to ask questions on their specific bills, and follow with any questions that weren't asked yet. So,

Councilman--I'm sorry. Intro No. 918, Council Member Chin. It seemed like you were potentially (sic) with the poster. Is that correct? [pause]

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2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: 3 morning, Council Member Williams. My name is Patrick Wehle, Assistant Commissioner for External Affairs at 4 the Buildings Department. Regarding Intro 918, I'd 5 say we support it in part. I think the idea of 6 requiring full plan exams for all multiple dwellings 7 that have ten--that are ten percent more occupied, we 8 don't agree with that idea because you're capturing a very large universe of multiple dwellings, the 10 11 overwhelming majority of whom are not engaging in the use of construction to harass tenants. However, 12 13 working on a more narrowly defined and targeted 14 universe of those buildings where, in fact, a court 15 has found that that tenant harassment did occur, we 16 do think it's a good idea to prohibit full plan 17 examinations, and final inspections for those 18 buildings. 19 And Intro 924, CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: 20 which is Espinal. This is a welcomed discussion before the -- the counter (sic) vacate orders. 21

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: Yes, as discussed earlier, the--we--we support the--the vacate orders as it relates to tenant harassment, but with the wide range of vacate order that are issued

2 | would make this very difficult to do. In--in a lot

3 of instances, they use a lot with fires and

4 structural stability issues that often take long

5 periods of time to repair.

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6 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Intro No. 934,

7 | Council Member Levine. It sounds like you have

8 several issues with this one.

[background comments]

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: The

11 department does not have the assets to have focus on

12 | that two-hour response time. We currently run an--

13 and emergency response team that does respond to

14 mergencies. With the amount of emergencies that we

15 have around the city, and the staffing that we have

16 available to cover that team, would--would never be

17 able to handle a two-hour response. In many

18 | instances it takes us over two hours just to get to a

19 | location, and when they go to a location, they're

often tied up there on a--on a major incident for

21 many hours.

22 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So this one it

23 seemed like everyone so far, you have the least

24 | support about--for this one.

been working on it?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yes.

data only for enforcement purposes.

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2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: We have 3 agreements with HCR, MOUs, which permit us to use the

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Can you use the mic, 5 6 please.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: I'm sorry. [background noise] I'm Deborah Rand. I'm head of the Division of Housing Litigation. Portions of HPD already have agreements with HCR, which permit us access to HCR information, but it's for the purposes of enforcement only. So I think that's what the OBS seek in a similar MOU.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So I'm just and this is a little off topic, but whenever we talk about what is issue in terms of rent stabilization is mentioned. But we always get a lot of pushback that we can't get that information. So while are we able to do it here, and not when it comes to registration or when it comes rent stabilization?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: I'm sorry. I didn't understand. The registration? What do mean?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: When we--when we ask questions about --

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND:

3 [interposing] Oh.

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registered for rent stabilization correctly,
accurately in the rents that are signed up. We
always bet pushback of how difficult that is, and we
keep pushing to--to have it done, even trying to push
for HPD to create their own system. We've been-we've been told that it's duplicative, but it seems
now for the--for the purpose of enforcement it can be
done. So why can't it be done here, but can't be
done when it comes to rent stabilization?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: You'd have to ask DHCO. We're under a privacy requirement like HCR is. We can't publicize the information, but you should approach HCR.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Have you--the same format that you requested the information for this, have you requested it for rent stabilization?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: No, that's what we have. We have an MOU to give us access to rent stabilization information, but it's only for the purposes of enforcement. We can't publicize the information we get.

CLERK: Grodenchik.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: They will

advise us as to a--a location of a building that has

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2 a rent subsidized unit. They will not identify the

3 level within. So if--if you have a building with 50

4 units and only three of them are rent subsidized, we

5 have a very limited access to about a few people

6 within the Enforcement Division who would be able to

7 look at the actual units to make a determination of

8 whether they're affected by the construction. But the

9 regular plan examiners would not have access to it.

10 Only an identification that says that that building

11 is, in fact, has--has rent stabilized apartments in

12 it.

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13 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: HPD, do you have

14 similar information that you can get so that you can

15 get so that you can enforce rent regulation, or help

enforce that you do not?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: We do not enforce rent regulations.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Well, so just so that we know--what I'm trying to get at is to assist in getting that information out there. So you are the city agencies. So if someone is violating, you can't even get that information to find out whether or not they're violating?

| ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: III'm |
|---|
| not sure I understand the question. What we use the |
| information we get for is to sue. Use it for |
| lawsuits for enforcement of the Housing Maintenance |
| Code |

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: All right, because there's been information about violations of tax abatements, and there have been. You know, they--they haven't registered units appropriately with they're doing tax information, city tax information, and we have learned that you didn't have that information.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: I'm--I'm sorry. I can't speak for that portion of the Department of Housing Preservation.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I know. It just seems to me now that the city can, in fact, enter an MOU with the State agency so that the City can enforce what they need to enforce. It sounds like several (sic) they don't want to. So I'm a little frustrated by that because although you don't enforce rent regulation, you do enforce tax abatements, and so--

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2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: I honestly
3 don't know the answer to that question.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. All right.

Thank you very much. I'm going to go to my

colleagues that have bills first. They're going to

get five minutes each. We'll have Council Member

Chin, Rosenthal, possibly Reynoso--

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: And Levin, sir. Levin.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Levin. Well, let's--we have Chin, Rosenthal, Reynoso and Levin. Does anybody else--?

[pause]

for your testimony. Regarding 918, you were saying that the--there are just too many buildings that you--we are asking for that at least ten percent of the dwelling unit is occupied that you have to--to review the plan, and then they--they cannot just self-certify. Now, in your testimony, you said that the department's primary mandate is to advance safe and co-com--compliance, right? Co-compliance construction. So, the issue here is that we have so many examples of not preserving affordable housing,

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but taking away affordable housing, and I think that is an important mandate for the department to help us preserve the affordable housing that we have. that now since you have the memorandum of understanding with HCR, you should be able now to get the information easily of all these rent regulated buildings, and you can see if they are occupied or not. So what would be so difficult to make sure that that the department reviews those plans and makes sure that tenants are not being harassed by these illegal constructions. Because the landlords have been certifying that they have no residents in the building and, in fact, they lie. We have examples after examples in my district, and it's really unconscionable that tenants have to live through those conditions. So as the City agency, we want to make sure that the city agencies are proactive to help us protect and preserve affordable housing. Because in your testimony, you're talking about, you know, pushing the process forward so we can build more affordable housing. But these bad actors are taking away affordable housing. So how is the City and the City agencies, how do we stop that? How do we proactively protect these units? Because we know

- 2 that this is a game that's going on, and these
- 3 landlords might not have a history of harassment
- 4 because they're new landlords? They're just spending
- 5 a lot of money. They bought the building, and they
- 6 just start harassing tenants. The tenants that's
- 7 sitting right here they could tell you what they went
- 8 through. So I'm asking the Department of Buildings
- 9 how do we proactively make sure that they following
- 10 the rules and doing the right thing?
- 11 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: We're taking
- 12 | a number of actions as of recent to ensure that this
- 13 goes on. First of all, the--if as enact--as in
- 14 enacted, if this bill is to be enacted, it would mean
- 15 | that we would have to do 61,000 reviews of all--of
- 16 permits that are being issued, and in the vast
- 17 | majority of those situations, it's not a tenant
- 18 | harassment issue.
- 19 COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Well, if that's the
- 20 case, then it shouldn't take that long, right? I
- 21 mean you also would sort of have an idea to sort out
- 22 where the problems are. From your own experience you
- 23 know who those bad landlords are.
- 24 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: We have been
- 25 taking--

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: [interposing] You 3 can--

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: We have been taking action involving false statements on the PW1 form where we find that they have taken and filed a document that says that the building is -- is vacant and it's not vacant. And we have taken action with ECB violations, and others against those people, and that's been going on for a number of months now. Where previously if they--if that was found, they were allowed to correct it, and file an amendment. Now, we actually take ECB violations against those If we find that there's a pattern, we--we-we monitor that and we run those particular landlords, and if we find that they have a pattern of doing it, then we inspect all their buildings, which we've done with HPD. And, that goes back to where we did the 2,500 violations because we--when we become aware of a landlord who may be a problem, we don't just inspect the building where the problem, we inspect every building that he has proactively.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: That's great.

That's good, and when you were talking about, you know, doing that inspection, I mean you need

2 | additional resources, and we would support that

3 because that is so important. And once you start

4 doing that, and hopefully it would send a strong

5 message to these landlords that they can't get away

6 | with it, and that's what we want to do.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: Additionally,

Council Member, we are doing referrals to the Tenant

Harassment Task Force that's run by the State.

Unfortunately, a lot of the issues we run into with

tenant harassments are not construction related.

They're actual late night phones calls and—and use

of force around the building to try and force people

out, which doesn't fall under a jurisdiction. But we

have done a number of referrals at the State, and

they are looking at number of prosecutions.

mean we just want to have--to ask you to do more, and what you are doing is great but we need to make sure that every [bell] tenant is protected. So I urge you to work with us, and make sure [applause] that we can do that, and let's work together and make sure that we can get a strong bill passed. Thank you very much. Thank you, Chair.

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I do want to make sure that I'm going to give courtesy to the sponsors of the bills first. So I just want to reorganize the order that I gave.

Council Member Rosenthal is next. Council Member Espinal is next, Council Member Levine and then [background comments, pause]. I apologize. So just again it's going to be Council Member Rosenthal,

Council Member Levin, then Council Espinal. That will be followed by Reynoso, Grodenchik, Levine and Salamanca. My apologizes to Council Member Levin and Levine, and so it will be Rosenthal, Levin and Espinal.

much Chair Williams. I just--and I appreciate your leadership, and the leadership of the groups, Stand for Tenant Safety for all the work they've done to help protect the tenants in our city who are--whose lives are miserable everyday because of these landlords. I want to give you three examples of things that have happened in my district, and get your help, and I'll--I'll preface by saying of Department of Buildings I--I think you guys have been great. HPD very, very helpful for all, DOH, DEP and

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going out time and time again and issuing violations. So here are my three stories. One is--and I'm just going to be honest about the addresses, 321 West 94th Street for years had been having problems with just the regular harassment of the tenants. And finally they got a work permit to do some minor cabinet repairs and minor partition work, and so once they got the permits, the landlord used those to do a complete gut renovation of an apartment. And, of course, other tenants are looking around. They hit a steam pipe in doing this work. Steam floods the, you know, the entire building. The Fire Department is called because there is steam and dust sort of coming out of this building. So eventually we did get to the point where they were hit with violations, and had to do a proper work--get a proper work permit. have another building, the Axton (sp?), that you have been incredibly helpful with so much so that we got their job shut down for eight weeks. And this is the building where there is yes Local Law 1 work that must be done to repair those terraces. A 1000% agree with that. Not so sure of the methodology of wrapping plastic around the entire building including the air conditioning units in all the windows, and

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the terrace doors had to be the way to protect the tenants, but the dust comes in anyway. Anyway, you guys working together, our office, Patrick, poor guy. At 10:00 p.m. I'm calling him on this stuff. He gets the inspector out the next day. Hey, just come to the table and we had a meeting with them the other day where they said all right, uncle, we are now going to offer the tenants different ways of sealing up their windows so there could possibly be a way of opening it to exit there. We'll now give a two-week look ahead so tenants will know which floors are being blah, blah, blah, blah. We're now going to give Hepa filters. By the way, these are all the things that they are legally responsible to do starting a year and a half ago, and we've still got two more years to go in this project. And lastly, I had a person come up to me outside the library the other day, when I was just handing out information about my town hall, saying I don't understand what you politicians think you're doing in terms of protecting tenants. You know, even your staff said to me the whole game is rigged. There's nothing we can do. Just give up. You know, you--you guys do get DOB out there and HPD violations. It doesn't

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It's the cost of doing business, and these guys don't care. You know, I'm living with dust and harassment, and asthma and there's nothing--you tell me what you can really do about this? You tell me and I'm like I got some bills, you know, I'm standing with the tenants. I'm calling everyday. We have a great relationship, but really I got nothing and, you know, really what I want to say to the guy is yeah, the tenant--the landlords have the money, and they have us. So, with 55 seconds left, I--I--I don't know what to do. I think this package of bills is a There are more bills to come. good start. I really urge you to reconsider these, and help us find ways to craft them so that they're not unwieldy and unmanageable for you. But, you know, even mine where I'm just asking for there to be a box on the work permit that you check that says tenants live here. mean that's like nothing and, you know, to hear well, the solution is the TPP will be posted in the lobby. I'm telling you the TPP is posted in the lobby of tax--where it's the bottom right hand corner that, you know, the mouse chews that every night. sees it, and when you say that the TPP is posted on every floor, [bell] yeah, it's the TPP from two years

- 2 ago. That page has changed five more times. Okay,
- 3 two more times, but it's not the most recent. Okay,
- 4 I'm done. I'll wrap up. It's really hard, and I
- 5 | appreciate you guys accepting our efforts, and trying
- 6 to make them more manageable for you, but either -- I
- 7 don't think you--I understand you deal with a lot of
- 8 | buildings, and most are great. The ones who are bad
- 9 are very, very bad and we have very few tools going
- 10 for us.
- 11 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: I--I think
- 12 | the main issues we is--is I think that it's something
- 13 | we can work with, but the--the current fee violation
- 14 or civil penalty for work without a permit is 14
- 15 | times the cost of the permit. So to double that
- 16 | number I don't know it's necessarily the best way to
- 17 do it. So I think if we have additional discussions
- 18 on how we can more effectively--
- 19 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [interposing]
- 20 You know what? For the guys who don't abuse it, they
- 21 | won't get the fee. They're not going to have a
- 22 problem.
- 23 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing]
- 24 | Council Member.

| | COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 43 |
|----|---|
| 2 | COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: They're just |
| 3 | going to have their work permit, and no problems. |
| 4 | [bell] Only the people who are doing it illegally are |
| 5 | going to get fined, and yes, fine crap out them. |
| 6 | FEMALE SPEAKER: [off mic] Yes, fine the |
| 7 | crap of them. |
| 8 | DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: And we'll be- |
| 9 | _ |
| LO | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing] |
| L1 | Council Member. |
| L2 | DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN:we'll be |
| L3 | happy to have that discussion. |
| L4 | COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you. |
| L5 | It's not my bill, but I agree with that one. |
| L6 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member |
| L7 | Levin and Espinal. |
| L8 | COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you very |
| L9 | much, Mr. Chair. Thank you very much, gentlemen and |
| 20 | ladies for joining us today. I do have a question |
| 21 | about Intro 934, that's thethe bill which I'm the |
| 22 | lead sponsor. What is the currentI think you |
| 23 | alluded to this in your testimony. Whatwhat is the |

current response time right now average for work

without permit complaints in New York City

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: Work without a permit complaint us up to 40 days. As a general time frame to get them done, they're—they're considered B-Complaints. When we know that there's a history of tenant harassment, both go immediately to the building marshal's office, and they respond with 48 hours.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: What defines the history of tenant harassment?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: If were then to investigate buildings where landlords have demonstrated that they have taken actions that are deleterious to the tenants that are in the building.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: So what's the threshold for that demonstration? Like who makes that determination? Is that a--is that a DOB attorney, or somebody in DOB makes that--an inspector or---?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: We have--we have inspectors who go out and inspect buildings.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: And how many of those exist? How many cases are there where a landlord has been found to--to have a history of tenant harassment.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: So we have—so what—the main thing that we do is we work with HPD, the different council members on—on this committee and complaints from the public. When we get those complaints of tenant harassment specifically, we respond to those within eight hours.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Yeah, and I--I I mean part of the situation is that like hear vou. the current practice is somebody will submit--will-will call 311 about working without a permit complaint. The tenant is concerned about it. Thinks they're being harassed. They--they call 311. know it's the 40 days. Eventually, they might, if they're--if they know where to go find a council member to reach to, probably reach out to the staff, and maybe the council member staff tells the council member. Then maybe that council member calls Patrick, and then--and then, you know, so that's the kind of process or I call Ben Columbo, and, you know, and there's process that's somewhat un--informal process. And--and meanwhile, the work continues, and I mean I have a building in my districts on--on Kent Avenue, a rent stabilized building, three buildings in a row in probably the hottest section of

2 Williamsburg and, you know, the owner removed the 3 roof off of the building all winter, and DOB came 4 back and said it wasn't really a structural issues because the roof is not a structural thing, no but it's--so there was no--you know, and 100 and a 100-6 7 year-old woman lived in the building and, you know, 8 it's-- At a certain point, you know, there--there 9 was--there's been work going on without a permit. It's--that situation is still unresolved. It's been 10 11 going on for about three years, and I worked with--12 with HPD on it. I worked with DOB on it, and all 13 these issues still continue. Now that we're down to like one or two tenants left, they've all been 14 15 basically harassed through--through alterations and-and, you know, and -- and work without a permit. 16 17 Basically, they've been kind of harassed out of the 18 apartment, and, you know, that kind of things is -- to 19 me is indicative of, you know, we need to have a 20 framework in which it's effective to be able to go 21 out in--in real time to catch people when they're 2.2 doing it. They're doing it. Forty days honestly is 2.3 not going to be-- You know, they'll--they'll be over and done with and--and the damage will be done. 24 25 doesn't take that long to--to really mess things up

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2 vacate order bill. So I think DOB has some issues, 3

but can you explain that a little more for me?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: We only--we-especially when it comes to tenancy and unregulated apartments, we take every step we can not to vacate a location. So the best example I can give you is -- is we had--we had a building where the landlord ripped out the kitchen and the bathroom of an apartment and left--and left and didn't do any repairs to the building. When we came in, we--we worked with the tenant to get access to bathroom and the kitchen at a neighboring apartment, and vacated those two rooms and allowed them to stay there, and then placed the fireguard in the building because some of the fire stopping was removed. And that fireguard is paid for by the landlord. Either he pays for it upfront or it's liened against his property, and so that was one of the--and one example of how kept the tenant in, in a very bad situation. So that he couldn't get them out when he tried to get them through construction. When we do do a vacate, it's normally because of a structural issue or it's because of a--a egress issue. So the examples I can give you, we went into one property where the landlord removed the--all the

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supports for the main beam heading into the building, and just to get an engineer to come in and figure out how to--how to repair it and get it set up takes much more than ten days. Never mind the permitting process and--and putting in the proper equipment to do it. You can do temporary shoring and bracing in--in some instances. In other instances, you can't. So those situations where ten days is unrealistic. Additionally, we get a lot of fire damage or we get blocked egress where they removed a fire escape. We had one in--in the Bronx where they took the fire escape off a 60 unit building. It took four months to actually rebuild the fire escape they needed to go in that building, and it was three, four, five us

COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: [interposing] So what--

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: -- for that period of time.

(sic) in the building for that--

COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: So what's the action DOB takes against these owners? You know, I think the issue that I'm having especially in Bushwick you have people living in the stabilized apartments and, you know, the--the building owners

- 2 | will come in and rip the apartments apart to the
- 3 point where the--the building is vacated, and you
- 4 have someone who's out of the rent stabilized
- 5 apartment for a certain amount of time. And in that
- 6 time, they start receiving pressure to either take a
- 7 buyout or to just wait it out, and to point where
- 8 they just can't wait any more.
- 9 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: Those are the
- 10 types of cases we take to the New York State Attorney
- 11 General for criminal prosecution.
- 12 COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: Okay. So,
- 13 | what's the average amount of time that a--that a
- 14 | tenant stays out of the apartment while they vacate
- 15 or it is in place?
- 16 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: You know, I
- 17 | can't--I can't give you that number, and the reason
- 18 | is is that every case is different. There are some
- 19 where we have--the vacate gets issued while they
- 20 repair a rear door. They block a rear door up and
- 21 | they get the rear door in, and they're back in within
- 22 a day or two days. Again, normally, if--if that's
- 23 the situation and we can use a fireguard, we do that
- 24 because that's a real financial direct out-of-pocket
- 25 expense to the landlord for taking that action. In

building has structural issues.

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the instances where we can't do it, if it's something simple, we--we usually push to get them right back in, but in the majority of instances when--when we get to the point of a vacate order there--there is such a--a vast amount of damage done that the

COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: Now is this--is this a--a new part of DOB's policy in--in trying to keep the tenants in their home or is this something that you guys incorporated recently or something that was practiced?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: We started at about 18 to--18 months to 2 years ago where we started seeing issues related to construction and tenant harassment, and we actually found we were--we were--we have low--we have lessened the number of vacate orders in certain neighborhoods by doing it, and some of the landlords have stopped doing what they were doing based on the actions.

COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: So you--do you believe this bill can be amended or do you think it's just not feasible to put a time frame?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: I--I--I think that we could look at specific types of vacates that

| we could try and work on, but again, when you look at |
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| the number of vacate orders, I mean we have active |
| approximately 14,000 vacate orders in the city, and |
| some of those are illegal conversion apartments for |
| thewhere people have illegally converted their |
| basement apartments, and you can't make them safe. |
| Theyyou don't have adequate light and adequate |
| ventilation. You don't have to means of egress, and |
| it's impossible to maketo correct those situations. |
| The only thing you can do is return it to a basement, |
| and again thisthis would have an effect on those. |
| So, II think it's something we could work on if we- |
| -if we look specifically at rent stabilized vacate |
| orders related to construction that may be something |
| that we could look at and try and work with you on |
| those. |

COUNCIL MEMBER ESPINAL: I--I think developing those (sic) to make sure that people can stay in their homes and don't get pushed--bullied out of their apartments. So, you know, I look forward to working with guys [bell] and the Chair if possible.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member
Reynoso followed by Council Member Grodenchik, Levine
and Salamanca.

that they would have to answer. So as of right now,

the--the task force has one--on landlord that
they're--that they're--they've actually brought
prosecution against.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Who is that landlord?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: I'm--I'm not--I don't even know what the conversation is.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So I quess, you know, when--when the answer to a broad set of harassment through construction that's happening, and you talk about your answer being prosecution or criminal prosecution and we have one person or one landlord that has actually gone through that, you know understand why a lot of the members in this--in communities that are being harassed think that that's not sufficient or that obviously you haven't done enough. I just want to be very clear. So that's a big--that's a big issue. Even if it's a one-year anniversary, it's not happening, and obviously the construction through harassment--the harassment through construction is happening and not enough prosecutions are happening. So I--I won't say how many are being investigated. Can you actually answer

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1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 56 2 that question? How many folks are being 3 investigated, landlords? 4 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: Yeah, I--I'm not able to answer that. 5 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okay. 6 7 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: I have no place to be--8 9 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okay. So we've all got to wait 'til--'til-'til it comes down. 10 11 That's a big concern for all of us. How many times --12 so work without a permit is a huge issue in my 13 community as well, Williamsburg, Bushwick, and then 14 Queens, mostly Williamsburg and Bushwick, and now 15 we're really starting to feel that. So I wanted to 16 ask, work--work without a permit. How--how many 17 times--how many work without permits I guess fines 18 has the DOB given out over the last year? 19 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: Last year we 20 issued 7,500 work without a permit violations. COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: After the 21 2.2 inspection came, how many of those resulted in vacate 2.3 orders?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: I couldn't

answer. I don't have that data in front of me. We

can get back to you with that.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: How many vacate orders in the city of New York over the last year?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: I'm sorry,
how many vacates over the last year? 1,969.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: 1,969. Okay, So a big concern that we have is folks call in a work without permit, and it takes forever for the inspector to finally get there. By the time they get there, the building is -- is in such disrepair and unlivable conditions that the vacate order gets--gets presented, and it's actually what the landlord wants is to have a vacate order. So by the time you get there, they've done their job. And that's why we're trying to figure out a way to close that timeline, in which you actually show up and that work without a permit is happening especially in districts like Williamsburg, Bushwick, Bed-Stuy, these neighborhoods that you know are ripe for illegal conversions and folks want to get -- that landlords want to make more money off of rooting out tenants that are rent controlled or rent stabilization.

| Τ | COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 58 |
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| 2 | DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: I can tell |
| 3 | you that last year in our work with HPD where we |
| 4 | proactively identified where we believed work without |
| 5 | a permit or harassment construction was going on that |
| 6 | we only issued 39 vacate orders out of the number of |
| 7 | buildings that we went to. We did everything we |
| 8 | could to keep as many tenants in as we could. |
| 9 | COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: I hope that all |
| 10 | those folks that were issued vacate ordersthere |
| 11 | should be at least 39 landlords that speak the same |

language, 39 landlords are being investigated criminally under what you're saying. So I hope that's something---

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: [interposing]

I know--I know a number of them are currently under investigation.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: That's great. I hope it's 39 is what I'm saying or all landlords within those buildings.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: Well, the-the--the 39 vacates may have been five in one
building or six or in one building.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: [interposing] Exactly. Okay.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: So it's--it's not 39 landlords that were involved. We--if a building had eight units and we had to vacate all eight units, that would be eight vacates.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: I understand.

All right. So the next thing I'm going to ask

Franklin--Franklin Avenue or Franklin Street.

Correct me if I'm wrong. Avenue or Street.

FEMALE SPEAKER: [off mic] I think that's Avenue.

built a synagogue in the back yard of this building, and it's fully built out. You guys didn't see it in-in however months it takes to build an entire building, DOB wasn't there. By the time DOB got there, they found out that there's egress issue, of course, because the back doesn't exist now. It's a building that's abutting the building in the front. It's the same lot. So there's a building a three-story, four-story building in the front and a little synagogue in the back. There's an egress issue.

After you guys go, of course, there's a vacate order. So if these people are living on the couches of family members [bell] or living doubled up with

2 children in other homes because of this, this 3 landlord then thereafter gets a permit by the

4 Department of Buildings to fix the--the--what is it

5 called the fire escape. How is it that that landlord

6 can still go to DOB and actively get permits to do

7 something like fix an issue--like not even fix it.

8 They wanted to remove and replace the fire escape.

9 So they can maintain the synagogue in the back of the

10 house. So they want to move the--the fire escape to

11 another location so that they can do that legally,

12 and what I'm hearing also and I hope that you guys

can clarify these rumors is that you guys are-- They

14 are actively seeking a waiver to allow for the

15 synagogue to stay in the back yard, and that--and

16 that you guys are considering that. So I would like

17 to just get some answers on those issues, and how

18 after somebody works without a permit and builds a

19 full structure and gets a building vacated, that they

20 can still get a permit from DOB?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: We have no authority to stop someone from getting a permit that has previous violations. It's not in the code. It's not in the regulations.

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COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: Okay so--but it's in our--it's in our laws. That's what we're trying to say here, and that you guys obviously don't have--and that--there's not enough policy or legislation or teeth to what you're doing that can allow you not to let that happen, and what the STS laws and legislation that we're proposing is really giving you more power to able to say to a landlord, you did work without a permit. You're a bad landlord obviously because you built a structure that put people's lives in danger, and that were vacated. We're going to make sure that if we ever give you a permit we're going to do our own inspection physically or we're not going to give you that permit. If you still can't do that as of right-right now, that is a problem for me. [applause/cheers]

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: [off mic] Keep it down, please.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So I'm done with my time, but I hope you can answer how either internally through policies you guys can address the issue of we're giving our permits to people that have vacate orders on their buildings to--to allow for

building for the vacated tenants.

you, Chair. [background comments, pause]

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2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member
3 Levine. Yeah. Oh, I'm sorry. I meant to call the-4 the clerk so Council Member Cornegy can vote.

CLERK: Continuation roll call Committee on Housing Buildings, Introductions 831-A, 1118 and 1119. Council Member Cornegy.

COUNCIL MEMBER CORNEGY: I vote aye.

CLERK: The vote now stands at 9.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member Levine and Salamanca.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: All right. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Great to see all of you. In my district there's a strategy that's being repeated over and over and over again in buildings that were historically mostly rent stabilized and now a number of units are becoming vacant. Sometimes because of landlord harassment, and aggressive efforts to push tenants out. And then the landlord decides they're going to do a complete overhaul of common areas in the building bringing them up to luxury levels so that the landlord can then go market to vacant units at very expensive market rate prices. This often occurs in buildings where existing tenant can't even get repairs in their rent stabilize units. In

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extreme cases, we've seen renovations in a hallway outside of an apartment where the ceiling is falling down in the living room. Sometimes the differences are that stark. And while these may not result in vacate orders, they can certainly put the safety of the existing tenants under threat. So it could be that the workers prop open the front door so anyone can walk in or out, or prop open the back door. Anyone can walk in and out. Perhaps fire escapes are blocked. Perhaps there are exposed wires, live wires in hallways. Perhaps there's periods where there's no light in wallways -- in hallways. Perhaps the tenants have to traverse hallways strewn with materials, obstacle courses of materials, and there's noxious chemicals left overnight and on and on and on. In such cases, we would presume that the landlord had prepared a tenant safety plan. Now, are these plans currently posted in the buildings where the renovation is taking place?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: There's no requirement for them to be currently posted in the building. That's one of the things that we offered as an alternative to try and make a list on because the—it's posted on the website—

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: --that you can go onto our website and look at the construction document and Tenant Harassment Plan is specifically called out there as well as on the plans. But the proposal would be to--to--to alter one of the proposals in these bills to have them post a Tenant Protection Plan at the front door.

actually have a bill that's packaged that would require that for consideration on a later hearing.

It sounds like you guys are already on board, which is great news. But the kinds of safety problems and—and just plain sources of hardship for the life of the existing tenants that I've described. Would these—is there an mandate to address these in the current requirements for safety plans?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: There's a requirement that they be allowed full egress to and from their apartments during any type of construction that's going on. So if you're in a situation where the egress has been blocked and that comes in as a call to 311 that the egress is blocked, that is an A-

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handled.

Complaint for us and we respond within—as quick as we can usually within two to six hours, but at a maximum within 24 hours we would be out there, and we would issue a stop work order and make them clear the hallway. So if there was construction materials blocking the hallways, that's the way that it's

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: So the--the--I guess the threshold is impassibility.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: The--the threshold is blocked egress in the event of a fire that you would not be able to get to get to and from your apartment, and if they're--if they are putting materials in the hallways, that is considered blocked egress, and we'll issue a stop work order, and make them make safe and remove the product--the--the materials out of those hallways.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: [interposing] Is the e--is the egress definition broad enough that it would guarantee that someone in a wheelchair would also be able to pass?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Got it, and what about leaving chemicals in public spaces overnight?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: That actually
would be handled by the Fire Department as an noxious
fume issue. They would be the ones who would respond
and they remove it as a--as a hazard.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Right, and what

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Right, and what about hallways with no light?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: Hallways with no light is violation for failure to supply egress because egress is has to be lit so that they can get to it and see--see their way down the hallway.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: And what about front and back doors propped open?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: That's not in the--in the Building Code.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: So even if a back door can be open, anyone could walk into the building and that's not considered a safety violation?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: Yeah, it's a Housing Maintenance Code violation. It would go to HPD. It doesn't go to the Buildings Department.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Okay. So if--if-if a City Council person has to ask all these
questions to understand what agency enforces each
violation, then you can imagine that the average

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tenant is completely in the dark. They don't know their rights. They don't know when a violation of the law is occurring. That's what we know--know-don't know what agency has jurisdiction. We have got to inform tenants of their rights, vis-a-vis construction in their buildings. They have to be informed of safety plans in their building. They have to understand what recourse they have, and the vast majority of tenants do not have that currently, and landlords are exploiting that. Because they know if tenants are subjected to this for months and months, some of them are going to move out [bell] and that's all part of their plan to push out market-push out rent regulated tenants, bring in market rate tenants, increase their profit. In the process, we lost affordable housing and that -- that's just something we can't allow to continue.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member Salamanca.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. My question is more geared towards HPD. I had in my council district one of the worst slumlords in the city of New York at 750 Grand Concourse. They were on the--the top list from the--that the Public

7A, we will get life, safe and healthy--health

issues. We will do an assessment of the building

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than others.

3 cascading water leaks, molds, no heat, no hot water.

Those are some of the most serious--more serious 4

violations. 5

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: All right. 6

7 Okay. Well, I look forward to working with you.

This is a serious issue in my--my council district,

and they--these tenants are living in horrible

conditions. I mean to address these issues. Thank 10

11 you.

8

12 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you vey

much. I'm just going to do a second round now 13

14 because it's only two--two people. So for the second

15 round for three minutes, Council Reynoso followed by

16 Council Member Rosenthal.

17 COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: You were so

18 gracious where--actually timing the first one.

19 Although, I'm going to go ahead and pass on this one.

20 Thank you so much, Chari.

21 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'll see you.

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23 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Wow and

24 things.

units.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: That's right.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: However, if
the work is being done in general in the building and
it's not necessarily for example if you're doing the
hallways, it's not necessarily on the individual
units. So the Tenant Protection Plan doesn't
necessarily identify which units are occupied and not
occupied.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right. Not a great example because you'd want to know if they're doing work on the hallways which units are—but I get the general idea that you're talking about. How hard would it be to get that information on the TPP for right on the front page for it to say, you know, 12 of the 200 units are occupied?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: I--I'd have to look into that. It's not data that we would be able to keep in our computer system. It's--would be able to register that type of information. So it would--it wouldn't necessarily--

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [interposing]
Right.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: --be searchable.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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| 2 | COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: The computer |
|---|--|
| 3 | systems aside for right now, you could require it on |
| 4 | the TPP that's getting uploaded into your website, |
| 5 | right? |

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: I--we can have that discussion, and look into it.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay. All right, so do you do any work to confirm that if a building—a building [bell] is occupied or vacant after you take the applicant?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: We--we rely on the applicant.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: You rely on the applicant and then complaint?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: Correct.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right. Okay.
Thank you very much. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

[coughs] I have a few follow-up questions starting with 918. One professional certified plans are modified who inspects the work to ensure that it's done in conformance with the amended plans?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: That's going to vary based on the type of application that was

the problem is in order to have enough people on

| 1 | COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 79 |
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| 2 | standby to respond to this the way that you're |
| 3 | you're laying it out for a two-hour response |
| 4 | COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing] Uh- |
| 5 | huh. |
| 6 | DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN:I wouldI |
| 7 | would have to have multiple teams in each borough |
| 8 | COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing] Uh- |
| 9 | huh. |
| 10 | DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN:in order to |
| 11 | get to our response time, and so you start right off |
| 12 | the bat at a minimum of ten people, probably more, |
| 13 | and if we'rewe do a lot of response in the evening |
| 14 | and at night. So it wouldit would be substantial. |
| 15 | Probably threefigure fortoto cover 24 hours a |
| 16 | day, 7 days a week for one person takes about 4.2 |
| 17 | employees |
| 18 | COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: [interposing] Uh- |
| 19 | huh. |
| 20 | DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN:to cover |
| 21 | that shift. So if you wanted us to have ten people |
| 22 | available, ten positions available that would be 40 |
| 23 | plus inspectors just to handle the real time |

regardless of the other work we do.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Got it, and then 3 just one other question with--for HPD, I wanted to 4 ask, are you the right person to ask about rent stabilization as it pertains to 421A buildings? ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: [off mic] 6 7 We frame that, and I don't believe that we'll hear it. (sic) 8 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay, thank you very much. Thank you for the extra time. Thanks. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [pause] what 12 happens when DOB makes an inspection and determines that the work is done in accordance with the approved 13 plans or picket blue law. (sic) 14 15 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: [off mic] This has not. 16 17 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'm sorry. It has 18 not been. What happens when the --when the refi work 19 is not done in accordance with the law, or in 20 accordance to what they certify? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: 21 Then

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And they're allowed to self-certify after that?

back into co-compliance.

violations are issued that require them to bring it

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| 2 | DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: Normally. It | | | | | | | |
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| 3 | depends on the type of work that's being done. | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Therethere are ways for them self-certify certain | | | | | | | |
| 5 | types of violations. Others require an inspection. | | | | | | | |
| 6 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: How many | | | | | | | |
| 7 | professionalprofessional certified applications | | | | | | | |
| 8 | does DOB receive per year? | | | | | | | |
| 9 | DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: II don't | | | | | | | |
| 10 | have that number in front of me, but it's | | | | | | | |
| 11 | significant. | | | | | | | |
| 12 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: All right. It | | | | | | | |
| 13 | probably would have been a good number to have for | | | | | | | |
| 14 | thisfor this hearing. So and you probably don't | | | | | | | |
| 15 | know how oftenhow often DOB audited construction | | | | | | | |
| 16 | documents were professionally certified? | | | | | | | |
| 17 | DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: We have a | | | | | | | |
| 18 | unit called the Professional Certification Directive | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 14 unit that does about 3,000 audits a month | | | | | | | |
| 20 | approximately, and it varies month to month, but they | | | | | | | |
| 21 | do approximately 3,000 audits on that. Hold on. | | | | | | | |
| 22 | ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: Council | | | | | | | |
| 23 | member in 20in 2015, a total of 36,515 building | | | | | | | |

alteration applications were filed. 20--of just over

particular issue or they had a particular objection

| 1 | COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 84 |
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| 2 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing] |
| 3 | Okay. |
| 4 | DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN:at the |
| 5 | audit. |
| 6 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: We sill would to |
| 7 | getget that number of what it is, andokay. [off |
| 8 | mic] I already asked this question. Would that be |
| 9 | one? (sic) |
| 10 | LEGAL COUNSEL: Yeah. |
| 11 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'm going to go to |
| 12 | Intro No. 944. Can you provide us a breakdown per |
| 13 | Council District of violations for work without a |
| 14 | permit, and of these how many violations occurred in |
| 15 | single-family homes and multi-family homes? Do you |
| 16 | have the breakdown byby Council? |
| 17 | ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: We do not. |
| 18 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. Are you |
| 19 | able to get that? |
| 20 | ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: We can get |
| 21 | that for you. |
| 22 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, and how |
| 23 | much does it cost for DOB to conduct an inspection? |
| 24 | [pause] |

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: I--I couldn't tell you that number. It depends on the type of inspection. Some inspections take the entire day.

Some inspections can be done in--in 20 minutes or a half hour. But we try and do them in 20, 25-minute increments, but there are inspections that require an entire day. So it's--it's going to vary based on the costs.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank you very much. Thanks so much for your testimony. We really appreciate it and we look forward to continued conversation about these bills in moving forward. Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOGAN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [coughs] Next
we'll have Hiley (sp?) Chiu from the Manhattan
Borough President Gale Brewer's Office. After her,
the next panel will be Tangier Harper, MFY; Karen
Platt, Seth Wandersman, Delsenia Glover, Tenants and
Neighbors; Fernando Guzman, United Neighbor
Organization; and Betty Eng. [background comments,
pause] 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

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

2 today, and to respond honestly to council member
3 questions?

HILEY CHIU: I do.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can begin.

6 Thank you.

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HILEY CHIU: Thank you. Good morning. am here today to provide testimony on behalf of Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer. Thank you Chair Williams, and the members of the committee for the opportunity to testify today regarding those package of legislative introductions that will strengthen tenant protection. Each day my office is inundated with complaints and concerns from tenants and advocate--advocacy groups regarding construction and the alterations taking place in occupied buildings. Some of these cases are extremely serious where tenants are exposed to dangerous conditions impacting their health and safety as well as their quality of life. My staff has found in many of these situations, Department of Buildings' permits have been granted, but either the applications contain false information or the construction is occurring outside the scope of the permit. Many of these abuses could be prevented by improving the Department

2 of Buildings' policies for issuing permits and

3 increasing as resources for siting and enforcing

4 violations. Therefore, I would like to voice support

5 | for the following intros.

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Intro 934 seeks to establish a real time enforcement unit within the DOB. The unit will improve responsiveness to complaints related to construction projects working without a permit and two types of projects with valid permits. One is the projects that alter 10% or more of existing floor area of the building, and the second one is projects that construct an additional but--an addition to the building. I believe this is critical--crucial because in all scenarios tenants within the building often suffer from noise, dust inhalation, elevator shut-downs, hallways flocked with construction materials and worse. In the most egregious cases, landlords use construction to harass rent regulated tenants in order to push them out generating a vacancy that they would then lease legally or otherwise at its deeply increased unaffordable rent. Too often, the tenants that are driven from their apartments are the most vulnerable. The disabled, ill or elderly making the repercussions more severe.

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Because of the constraints on DOB's current system of enforcement response to these cases of subsequent action is often too late to help the tenants being harassed. The result is not only hardship for tenants, but the loss of affordable housing stock.

Every day that such abuses go on is a day too long, and I believe that establishing a real time enforcement unit will help prevent unlawful

construction from being used to harass tenants.

Intro 944 seeks to increase the transparency and awareness of DOB procedures by requiring the public disclosure of a building's occupancy status. Local elected officials in the district and the community board would be notified of any buildings that perform work without proper permits or where construction documents might be falsified. This is a priority for my office. As I noted earlier, one of the biggest sources of tenant harassment is construction work in a building where the owner has certified to DOB that the building is unoccupied when, in fact, there are tenants in the building who will be affected by the proposed work, and who by law are entitled to protections under a tenant protection plan. Tenants unfamiliar with DOB

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filing requirements and process would not know to verify whether their landlords has falsely certified that the building is unoccupied. As a result, the work continues unmitigated and tenants suffer. certain instances, tenants are trapped or endangered. Housing advocates have shared with my office countless cases of tenant harassment including when landlords have removed a tenant's toilet in the case of 90 Elizabeth Street. A building has 3,000 times the limit of lead in the building and 102 Norfolk Street, and the landlord has removed the building's ventilation system leaving gaping holes accessible to rodents as in the case of 22 Spring Street. This is whit it is critical that DOB must verify a building's occupancy status before granting work permit-permits. In addition, DOB should make the status of a building's occupancy easily visible online and at the job site for everyone interested in verifying whether a filing is valid. By allowing tenants as well as elected officials and advocacy groups easier access to the reported status of the building's occupancy, falsified documents and illegal work can be halted earlier. Another important aspect of Intro 944 is notifying the appropriate borough president,

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permit.

council member and community board when the construction documents is submitted for buildings where work has been done without a permit in a previous year. This will prevent bad actors from repeating their violations adding an increase of check and balances to the attempt require new permits. As an additional measure of accountability, I also support the sections of Intro 944 that seek to enhance penalties for violations and impose inspection fees where work has been done without a

I am in support of Intro 924, which would ensure that DOB vacate orders issued in cases where conditions pose an imminent risk to the tenants or the public are, in fact, vacate and repair orders.

This would bring such DOB orders in line with parallel expedia orders and eliminate the loss of housing that currently transpires under DOB orders.

Landlords who move out tenants on the grounds of unsafe building conditions will be held accountable to make the necessary repairs to cure those unsafe conditions. Currently, nefarious landlords can use DOB vacate orders as a method to remove tenants from a building, incentivizing them to allow conditions to

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deteriorate until a building is unsafe and a vacate order is required. By ensuring that a vacate order includes the requirement to correct unsafe conditions within ten days, the landlord would not be able to keep tenants removed indefinitely under the guise of an actor vacate order. Additionally, this measure would stem the loss of rent regulated housing in vacated buildings based on the tactic that landlords have been utilizing to self-report against their own extremely deteriorated buildings with the goal of attain--obtaining DOB's permission to demolish those structures. Once demolished, regulated units are lost forever. Time and obligation to remediate the conditions that trigger the vacate order will provide a much-needed safeguard against losing more of the city's affordable housing. While I support Intro 924, I believe further steps can be taken to ensure landlords' adherence to the condition vacate orders. Fines should be assessed in increased increment for every day past the allotted ten days that conditions are not improved. There should be a mechanism for tenants to file grievances if they are having trouble returning to the building and believe that their landlord is actively preventing their return.

these grievances are investigated and found to have merit, fines should be assessed to the landlord, and tenants must be allowed to return to their units.

I believe Intros 934, 944 and 924 with some amendments will result in a better quality of life for tenants and support for the prevention of affordable rent regulated housing. I've heard stories from tenants who have had their locks removed, their heat and gas shut-off for months, their hot water turned off, their elevators shut down, the phone and Internet lines cut, their medical equipment compromised, their hallways filled with debris and their lungs filled with dust due in great part to the construction issues being addressed by this package of bills. Thank you for the opportunity to testify, and I look forward to working with members of the committee to continue to protect safety of tenants. [pause]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Any questions?

COUNCIL MEMBER: [off mic] No.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very

much for your testimony. Appreciate it.

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| 2 | | | HILI | ΞY (| CHIU: | ı | Thank | you | . I'll | ask | I ' ll |
|---|--------|-----|-------|------|-------|---|-------|-----|--------|------|---------------|
| 3 | call t | he | Clerk | to | call | a | vote | for | Counci | lman | Ulrich |
| 4 | [cough | .s] | | | | | | | | | |

CLERK: Continuation roll call Committee on Housing and Buildings. Council Member Ulrich.

COUNCIL MEMBER ULRICH: The vote now stands at 10 in the affirmative.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much. Tangier Harper, Karen Platt, Seth Wondersman, Delsenia Glover, Fernando Guzman and Betty Eng.

[background comments] After them we'll have Jack Underwood.

LEGAL COUNSEL: [off mic] Chris Copeland.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Chris Copeland,
David Fillingame and Jane Lee will be right after
this. Is that everybody? We have Tim Jerry Hopper,
Karen Platt, Delsenia Glover, Yolanda Goldman, and
Betty Eng. Is that correct? You can put two chairs
up. Can you each raise your right hand, please?
[background comments, pause] 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 today, and to respond
honestly to council member questions? You'll each

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2 have two minutes and you can begin in the order of 3 your preference. [pause]

DELSENIA GLOVER: Good morning and thank you Chair Williams, and the Council Committee on Housing for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Delsenia Glover. I'm with New York State Tenants and Neighbors, and New York State Tenants and Neighbors and Tenants and Neighbors Coalition are two affiliate organizations that share a common mission: To build a powerful and unified statewide organization that empowers and educates tenants, preserves affordable housing, livable neighborhoods and diverse communities and strengths--strengthens tenant protections. The Information Service organizes tenants and at-risk regulated and subsidized buildings, and helps them preserve their homes as affordable and organizes administrative reform campaigns. I am here today to testify in support of all BSTS legislation with particular impetus--emphasis on Intro 934, the establishment of a real time enforcement unit. Every week I talk to tenants across the city that live in rent regulated or other affordable housing apartments who are increasingly experiencing construction as harassment

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to devastating effects. It has become increasingly common for landlords to do construction and work in buildings without the proper permits, and in really egregious cases perform unnecessary constructions in apartments, don't finish it, and the leave people's homes in completely unlivable states. Then there are those who simply purchase rent regulated buildings and stop doing repairs. I am currently working with tenants in a building in Manhattan who finally took their landlord to court for hundreds of violations because the landlord purchased the building, and has refused to make any repairs. For more than ten years, the tenants in this building on the Upper East Side have had to contend with scaffolding around the building, which eventually became rotten. They were harassed with dogs around the building, and these tenants were not sure they had any recourse until they organized and began reaching out to organizations like Urban Justice Center and Tenants and Neighbor. The Real Time Enforcement Unit will fix the DOBs and adequate response time for tenant complaints. It would also mandate inspection within a specified period of time, which would bring great relief to tenants as well as reinforce with teeth

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2 that landlords cannot continue bad or legal conduct
3 without swift accountability. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

BETTY ENG: Hi. My name is Betty Eng. I'm from 90 Elizabeth Street. I'm the one that as mentioned before, I had a toilet in my living room for over eight months. It was just put into a bathroom last week, and I was there for the inspection with--with a Housing inspector last Thursday the 14th. He--he was telling my landlord that he was able to self-certify that everything was repaired and meanwhile I'm standing there next to a window was cracked and a fire escape that was broken. That's the type of stuff that I have to deal with every day, and then the day after he started without a dust door, which is required for--for like construction, and I couldn't even talk down. on the second floor. I had problems walking down my steps to the front door. That's what's the--the construction as harassment is doing. Supposing he-he had the permit. I looked through all the permits. I am one of the few tenants in my own building that actually sat down and read through mountains of stuff for a permit requirement. He didn't have the proper

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permits, and no matter what I seem to do, and I've-this is my third round of doing this, I--I can't seem to get any relief from the DOB because every time he fixes one thing, but the ten different things happen the same--the very next day. And at some point you have to look into the face of the person that can't--But even just to get to the meeting here that was gasping breath and turned blue trying to get out of the building to come to this meeting. And I coughed in front of my building for two minutes just so I can have enough strength to get here. That's--and I'm not that old. Imagine there are senior citizens in my building, and they're actually still stuck in their apartment and having problems. I'm just one of the lucky ones that can actually her way out. you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [off mic] Thank you.

FERNANDO GUZMAN: Good afternoon. My
name is Fernando Guzman. I'm here on behalf of
United Neighbors Organization, UNO from North
Brooklyn and also from Saint Nick's Alliance. We are
here also on behalf--representing or being part of
the Stand for Tenant Safety Coalition. This is a

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group of citywide organizations that we got tired of the harassment by construction happening throughout the city of New York. I just want to get back to a couple comments the Department of Buildings actually made when there was testimony. In our community based research that STS conducted, we actually found out that the average response time for DOB to from a 311 complaint to an actual inspection is about 42 days and a half. Listening to them saying that there is not a priority in terms of complaints for work without permit is really unnerving for us. We work with several buildings where tenants got tired of call 311 reporting conditions in their building, reporting work to--with--with--work without permits, and by the time that DOB goes in, they just go to issue a vacate order. So take for instance 300 Nassau where conditions were so bad that first the DOB issued a partial vacate order for a tenant not to use their bathroom. So you can imagine living in your apartment and not having access to your bathroom. And then we have several other buildings where tenants got tired of complaining for work without permits, and DOB taking forever to go. Examples are 119 Corinthian Street in Greenpoint; 36

2 Linden Avenue in Bushwick; 106 Bedford Avenue in

3 Williamsburg, and 1031 Lorimer Street in Greenpoint.

4 Those buildings. but the way, this is a modest--this

5 is a--a means of business for some landlords. A lot

6 of predatory equities are using aggressive,

7 disruptive work to harass these--those tenants and

8 also advantage that the city is not responding in

9 time. [bell] We believe this legislation is going to

10 provide tools to the city. We thank the Council

11 | Member Williams for having this hearing, and we thank

12 | Council Member Williams--Chin, Levin, Rosenthal,

13 | Johnson, Levine, and all the other council members

14 | that are supporting the STS legislation. Thank you

15 very much.

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TANGIER HARPER: Good morning. Thank you for having us here today. My name is Tangier Harper. I'm a staff attorney with MFY Legal Services. I've submitted written testimony outlining MFY support for all of the bills, and today I just want to give a brief description of what the current policies at DOB look like in terms of vacate orders. Landlords routinely use vacate orders to distance tenants, and they use it to deregulate buildings that are rent

stabilized. A group of tenants in the Longwood

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section of the Bronx, 783 Southern Boulevard experienced a fire in May 2015. Four of the apartments had DOB vacate orders, and those tenants were displaced. But the building tenants had--has a history of reporting violations, but nothing has been done. So that was May. So the tenants have been calling HPD, have been calling the landlord and nothing has been happening. They decided to start an HP action in Housing Court against the landlord, and--and MYF stepped in to help them get the tenants back into the apartment, and that required, you know, having the landlord do the repairs, having DOB come in and do inspections. Having DOB--they--they lift the vacate order. Even after MFY was involved-sorry, started the case, the landlord still didn't do anything in court. MFY had to then plead DOB as a respondent in order to get the landlord to put the lengthy fire under their--

FEMALE SPEAKER: [off mic] Their legal name. (sic)

TANGIER HARPER: Exactly, and so it was three months after MFY started the case that the repairs were finally completed, the vacate order lifted and blind elder wheelchair [bell] wheelchair

2 bound tenant was able to get back to the apartment

3 that he called home for 25 years. And so that is

4 | just one example of I'm certain--certain many

5 throughout the city, especially the neighborhoods

6 that are being targeted and up-zoned in--in New York

7 City. And so I--MFY enthusiastically supports these

bills, and thank you for allowing us to testify in

9 support of it.

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KAREN PLATT: Hello, my name is Karen I am testifying--[bell]. Oops. I am testifying on behalf of Intro 934 for a real time enforcement unit in the Department of Buildings. have been a resident of the East Village for 30 years and was born and raised in Manhattan. The past few years have seen many buildings including mine at 522 East 5th Street being renovated by new owners, and it often feels like we are under siege by predatory landlords using construction, and the neglect of serious building issues as forms or harassment to get rent stabilized people out of their apartments. my building alone, there have been five rent stabilized departments completely gut renovated to become market rate apartments, and they even added a floor in the basement despite the fact that notices

hanging in the lobby indicated the work would only 2 3 include minor alterations but no change in egress. 4 There were many times when tenants from the building 5 used the 311 system to file complaints that were either never responded to or were labeled as closed 6 7 or resolved without anyone in the building actually talking to an inspector, receiving correspondence 8 from an inspector or knowing if anyone had actually come to inspect. One of the first problems that 10 11 started in the building after it changed hands was intermittent hot water especially during the day. 12 While the demolition crews were renovating vacant 13 14 apartments, I suffered with intermittent hot water 15 that went from cold--that went from hot to ice cold. 16 311 was unable to give me a timeframe for sending an 17 inspector. I needed the super, who did not live on 18 premises to let them into the basement. So it was 19 really impossible to get the problem solved. 20 therefore had completely unreliable hot water for 21 over two years. Last summer we lost cooking gas in the building for four months. It took weeks for an 2.2 2.3 inspector to come out to respond to the no cooking gas complaints. It seems like there was no 24 organizing with regards to the inspector's visits. 25

| DOB takes so long to send an inspector that by the | 9 |
|---|------|
| time the problem the problem finally gets address | sed, |
| we have spent a lot of time suffering with lack or | f |
| services or dangerous buildings. This seems to go | Э |
| unrecognized by the DOB who also seems [bell] to be | эе |
| neglecting to appropriate to issue appropriate f: | ines |
| and violations. For serious safety issues we | |
| desperately need inspectors who can come out to the | ne |
| buildings immediately especially for important is: | sues |
| such as plumbing, leaks and related disasters, gas | S |
| issues, collapsed ceilings, fumes, hot water issue | ∋s, |
| missing sidewalks, giant holes, et cetera, et cete | era. |
| We would like to feel safe and protected by the DO | OB, |
| and that is why we need real time enforcement. Or | ne |
| other thing. | |

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Can I ask you to} % \begin{subarray}{ll} \begin{subarray}{l$

KAREN PLATT: Oh, sorry. If--if
harassment was just--DOB mentioned that if harassment
is mentioned to 311, they send someone right out.
Well, I wish I had known that. So maybe 311 should
be asking everybody do you feel like you are the
victim of harassment, yes or no?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

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2 SETH WANDERSMAN: My name is Seth 3 Wandersman. I lived in a building owned by one of 4 the notorious construction as a harassment landlords. I'm going to skip over a lot of what I've said to--to emphasize some of this--the--the scheduling part of 6 this, and how this really causes a lot of these 7 8 things to be not seen. So in our building one resident's ceilings collapsed spilling dust and debris on her bed. She reported it, but she can't 10 11 say home from work for two days to wait for an 12 inspector, and you have no idea during--when in those 13 next two days they're going to come. She has to 14 clean up the debris because it falls on her bed and 15 the construction crew fixes most--fixes the ceiling. 16 So if an inspector is arriving two days later nobody 17 is home. The person has to go to work. This type of 18 issue, which is pretty serious just gets missed. 19 gets lost, and I think that's one of the true 20 importance of--of--of real time enforcement that--21 that we haven't really been addressing. And I'll 2.2 point out that these ceilings collapses happened at 2.3 these other buildings that were undergoing renovations by our landlord. We also had huge 24

problems with lead dust getting distributed into

Well, the--

| 1 | COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 106 |
|----|--|
| 2 | BETTY ENG: II had to stare at it for |
| 3 | eight months. |
| 4 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Was the toilet |
| 5 | operable in the regular bathroom? |
| 6 | BETTY ENG: Yes. |
| 7 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. |
| 8 | BETTY ENG: It was at one point. It was |
| 9 | actually taken out |
| 10 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Oh, I see. |
| 11 | BETTY ENG:when it was operable. |
| 12 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'm confused. |
| 13 | Were you living without a toilet for a while? |
| 14 | BETTY ENG: Yes. |
| 15 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank you |
| 16 | very much. Appreciate it. Jack Underwood, Chris |
| 17 | Copeland, David Fillingame and Jane Lee. [background |
| 18 | comments, pause] So we have Jack Underwood. Is Jack |
| 19 | Underwood here? |
| 20 | JACK UNDERWOOD: [off mic] Yes, right |
| 21 | here. |
| 22 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Chris Copeland? |
| 23 | CHRIS COPELAND: [off mic] Here. |
| 24 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: David Fillingame. |
| 25 | DAVID FILLINGAME: Here. |

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2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And Jane Lee.

[background comments] After this panel we have Betsy Eifel, Donna Chin, Ju Chong-Chang and Lahari Torres and Ana Rose--Rosa Granados (sp?) I believe. So if they can stand on deck, that would be great. Right now we have Jack Underwood, Chris Copeland, David Fillingame and Jane Lee. 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?

PANEL MEMBERS: (in unison) I do.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You have two minutes each. You can begin in the order of your preference.

JACK UNDERWOOD: Thank you, Mr. Williams.

My name is Jack Underwood. I am a staff attorney at

Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A. I am here in

support of all the STS legislation, and I guess I

would like to start by seconding--seconding a lot of

the things that Ms. Harper said in the last panel

with regards to how the courts are in--inadequate

remedy as currently constituted to address this sort

of harassment by construction. The vacate orders are

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being weaponized against tenant, and the Department of Buildings more largely being used as an unwilling instrument of displacement. One of my clients will be speaking, Ms. Torres on the next panel more about We represent her and sort of in Housing Court where this--this a lot of works is the--the owner is given as much time as it wants to sort of delay the proceedings against it whether an HP action or, you know, another case. And it's -- it drags on and it drags and drags on, and the -- the courts just aren't currently constituted to resolve this problem. we need is comprehensive reform of the type that STS -- of the exact type that STS is putting forward. Ι think that it needs to be more timely, and that's sort of what the real time enforcement addresses. believe that the enforcement needs to be a greater deterrent, and that's the other Council -- the other bills in here address sort of the self-certification and making the landlord jump through more hoops if they have a history of harassment and illegal uncompleted construction. So Brooklyn and STS supports those bills wholeheartedly. I think particularly with--you'll hear from my client who will be out--be out of her rent stabilized apartment

for nine months as of tomorrow because there's a

3 vacate order put in place nine months ago because of

4 | illegal construction. I think my number one concern,

5 and Council Member Espinal's bill goes toward

6 addressing is once [bell] once a vacate order is put

7 in place, it doesn't seem that there's enough concern

8 for what becomes of a tenant and the rent stabilized

9 housing. I think these bills would go towards

10 addressing concerns like that, and Brooklyn A and STS

11 strongly supports that.

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JAN LEE: Hi, thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Jan Lee. I am a housing staff attorney at the Urban Justice Center's Community Development Project. The Community Development Project is a member of the Stanford Tenant Safety Coalition, and it's supporting the four bills being heard today. Our coalition recently conducted a survey of over 150 tenants who live in 57 buildings, and their experiences with the DOB and construction work in their building shows that 70% of the tenants found that DOB did a fair or poor job in addressing their problems. Twenty-two of their--22% of the respondents said that their problems were not addressed at all. The average

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response time between a complaint being filed and a DOB inspection being done was over 42 days, and the longest response time in a surveyed building was 926 So the results really point to the inadequacy davs. of the system. As it is now, the DOB is not timely doing inspections, and letting a critical amount of time lapse between when the problem is reported and when they actually show up. So many of the tenants that I currently represent especially in those living in areas where there's a new influx of wealthier tenants coming in are facing a lot of construction issues. And when I tell them to call 311 and make complaints, you know, the -- the usual refrain that I hear is that, you know, that doesn't really work. as an advocate what I'm left to do is to reach out to elected officials such as yourselves, community organizations or rely on the court system to get DOB inspections that I know will happen at a -- at a specific time or date. So that the landlord can [bell] be caught in the act of doing the unpermitted work or dangerous construction work. So that's all to say we are strongly in favor of these bills. Tenants need much more information to hold their landlords accountable, and we have a role to make

testimony before the New York City Committee on

2 Housing and Buildings. As staff attorneys in 3 Manhattan and the Bronx, Mr. Fillingame and I work 4 closely with low-income tenants in rapidly changing 5 neighborhoods where tenants too often and increasingly so experience many fold types of 6 7 harassment from landlords. And more often than not these harass--harassing tactics are designed to 8 displace rent stabilized tenants from their apartments and to replace them with higher paying 10 11 tenants. With these concerns in mind, we thank the 12 committee for holding this hearing pertaining to Intros 918, 924, 934 and 944 and we believe that 13 14 these code amendments would have a positive impact--15 impact on the clients that we serve. With regard to 16 Intro 924, landlords often engage in illegal 17 construction that creates hazardous uninhabitable 18 conditions in an effort to displace low-income 19 tenants from their homes. When the con--when these 20 conditions created reach such a dangerous level, they 21 inevitably necessitate vacate orders from the 2.2 Department of Buildings, another related tactic that 2.3 landlords employ to permanently displace tenants from their homes. Currently, when the Department of 24 Buildings issues a vacate order due to dangerous 25

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2 conditions in a building, Section 28-207.4 of the

3 Administrative Code mandates the Department of

4 Buildings reduce the order to writing, listing the

5 specific reasons for the order. Under this regime

6 the landlords simply allow their buildings to

7 | languish in disrepair long enough to permanently

8 displace the tenants and replace them with wealthier

9 ones. And although the Department of Housing

10 Preservation and Development currently issues its own

11 | vacate order along with orders to correct the

12 conditions in place, this has proved inadequate.

13 | Intro 924 takes a major step toward enabling the

14 Department of Building itself to resolve the problem,

15 | and it would eliminate any duplication of efforts

16 | [bell] between the Department of Buildings and HPD.

17 As such, we believe that Intro 924 would have a

18 positive impact for our clients.

DAVID FILLINGAME: Thank you for this opportunity. My name is David Fillingame. I'm a staff attorney at Manhattan Legal Services, and as my colleague shared, we could all share stories of how illegal construction has dramatically impacted our clients' lives. Passage of the Code Amendments in Intro 944 that create additional safeguards for

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construction from building owners--owners that have engage in illegal construction in the past, and enhanced against building owners who repeatedly perform illegal construction would benefit the lowincome clients we serve. In our experience the existing safeguards and civil penalties are insufficient to deter building owners from engaging in misconduct again and again. In one recent case, a landlord in East Harlem decided four separate times for work without a permit over and eight-month The fourth citation came when in the course period. of doing an illegal gut renovation of a vacant apart--apartment underneath my client's apartment, they removed a load-bearing wall, destabilizing my client's entire apartment, seeding the floor and forcing her and her family to leave the apartment for several days so emergency shoring work could be done to correct this reckless construction. My colleagues often see similar situations where building owners are gut renovating vacant apartments with--without permits, engaging in unauthorized electric-electrical or plumbing work that leads to the shutoff of gas services for months and other disruptive and dangerous construction. When this construction

without permits. Thank you.

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is literally moving ground underneath a tenant's feet, it can be a powerful tool for landlords to drive tenants from their long-term homes. New safeguards such as those in Intro 944 are needed to ensure that building owners who have engaged in work without a permit in the past are subjected to additional scrutiny—scrutiny in the future. And we think these amendments are also important to ensure that building owners applying for permits are not subjected to anything less than a full examination

when they have a recent history of engaging in work

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you all for your testimony and for the work that you do today.

Really appreciate it. Thank you. We have Betsy

Eikel. I'm sorry. Sorry, sir. [background

comments] Yes, Betsy Eikel, Donna Chin, Ju Chong

Chang and Lahari Torres, Ana Rosa Granados. [off

mic] That's great. Then the last panel will be Emily

Goldstein, Chelsea, Laughlin, David Chang, Nikki Lay
-Ledger. Thank you. That will be the panel after

this. That's all of the people that we have signed

up today. So if you still want to testify please get

a card filled out with the sergeant-at-arms, and we

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2 | have Betsy Eikel, Donna Chin, Chiu Chang Jong, Lahari

3 Torres, Ana Rose Granados, and I apologize to

4 everyone whose name I butchered. If you can please

5 raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the

6 truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in

7 your testimony before the committee today, and to

8 respond honestly to council member questions?

PANEL MEMBERS: I do.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can--you each have two minutes. You can begin in the order of your preference.

BETSY EIKEL: May name is Betsy Eikel, and I am a tenant organizer with Housing Conservation Coordinators, a non-profit legal service and tenant advocacy organization based in Hells Kitchen. I'm here to testify in favor of Bill No. 944 and thank you for allowing me to speak today. I organize buildings in Hells Kitchen, Chelsea and the Upper West Side where affordable housing is extremely scarce. Landlords want to get the already dwindling number of rent regulated tenants out so they could take advantage of hot markets and charge rents many times greater than what current tenants pay, and I have worked in several buildings where the management

begun that had disrupted tenants' lives, and

the council members that addressed--that introduced

organization with a community based office in--in and

serving Chinatown on the Lower East Side, and we're

also a member of the STS Stand for Tenant Safety

the STS legislation. AAFE is a non-profit

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Coalition, and like Betsy mentioned, construction as harassment is one of the most prevalent issues that we're seeing right now. So much so that any time a tenant comes in telling us that they have a new owner, we're going to see some level of construction as harassment or shut-off of any essential service. I want to make--structure my remarks so that I address some of the comments that DOB made today. support Intro 924 because we don't see an order to correct simultaneous with the full or partial vacate order as being mutually exclusive. When they--when DOB issues an order to correct, the time is running. They have a tool where they can enforce. years being a tenant advocate what's been so frustrating is that any time there's a partial or full vacate order, the burden is on the tenant to do something. It's never on the owners, and at least with an order to correct there's something advocates can go and enforce or DOB or HPD can enforce. also support 9--Intro 918. An example of how that will help our tenants is the building that we have been organizing, which is 173 Henry Street, the owners have work permits for some units, but not work permits for others, but the owner is doing illegal

lives at 211 Madison Street and in her--what she

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experienced at 211 Madison Street is an example of how--how all these bills will benefit the tenants. Since a new owner bought her building, the owner did illegal concrete work, and I've worked with Ms. Jong and other tenants to call 311, but they never come with the concrete work is happening, and by the -- And we never know whether they showed up because DOB never placed permits for the concrete work that-violations for the concrete work that they don't have any permits for. And because most of the residents at 211 Madison Street are elderly and mono-lingual, they don't know to go to DOB websites to look at the permits or what's listed in the application. And when we found out that the owners said that there were no residents living in the building, I called 311 with Ms. Jong, and, of course, we were routed to so many places because the 311 operators didn't know what I was talking about when I said it's a lie. There are tenants living there. It's a lie and they said, okay, well, we'll transfer you. And I think the frustrating part for our tenants is that unless you're sophisticated, you've been doing this for ten years or you know the proper language like the DOB Commissioner said, you don't know what to say when

- 2 | you call 311. The other frustrating thing for Ms.
- 3 Jong's building is that more recently about December
- 4 | they were doing unpermitted electrical work, and DOB
- 5 came in after a 311 call, and they--DOB and Con
- 6 Edison did shut down the cooking gas. So now they
- 7 haven't had cooking gas since December, and again the
- 8 burden is placed on the tenants because more recently
- 9 we did go to Housing Court, and sued the owner.
- 10 | They're getting some type of rent credit, but it's
- 11 | because we're forcing them through the courts. So
- 12 | now, they're doing something to get their cooking
- 13 back--back on. And this is kind of some of the
- 14 | frustration of what their experiencing, and the
- 15 benefits of these legislations. So thank you very
- 16 much.

- 17 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you and
- 18 Trisha (sic). [pause]
- 19 ANA GRANADOS: My name is Ana Granados,
- 20 | and I'm here to translate for my client Lahari
- 21 Torres. She's another example of how time is of the
- 22 essence in these kind of matters because in her
- 23 situation it has taken her--Well, she's still not
- 24 | back to her apartment, but nine months pending of her
- 25 getting out of her apartment due to a vacate order,

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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which was prompted from a stop work order. So here
we go.

LAHARI TORRES: [Speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATION: I'm sorry. Hi, my name is

Lahari (sp?) Torres, and I want to thank you, too,

for having me here in order for me to have a voice in

order to talk to you guys about my situation. I'm

almost out of my home for ten months now.

LAHARI TORRES: [Speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATION: She's like there are kids that are out of their homes, and away from their schools, and she's away from her work, and the landlord has failed to recognize that. And again, she's here in order for her to have the opportunity to probably go back home.

LAHARI TORRES: [Speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATION: So now that we are going to court, she has seen some change. She's like thanks for Brooklyn Legal Services that we--she come up--she came to us and we took the case as soon as possible even though it's not really in our area. She is saying that so now she's been in a shelter for this whole time with her children. And yes, the court is kind of recognizing the situation with her. We're

2 getting [laughs] a real pain to me getting a more

3 impact, but she is ready to go back home. It's ten

4 months. She has kids. Homeless shelters aren't--

5 aren't the safest place for them.

LAHARI TORRES: [Speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATION: She is here because now she wants an answer. She is fighting for her kids. You know, it's not only her that's out of her home. It's her children and the rest of the tenants have also been suffering and been out of their homes for this long. And she is here for an answers and, of course,

LAHARI TORRES: [Speaking Spanish]

she is supporting these bills as well.

TRANSLATION: The last thing she wanted to say was she has also been a victim of harassment due to the fact, you know, undocumented and the landlord has asked for her documents, and has scared [bell] everyone away. So she's here to share her story and thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, gracias and sorry for the--for what you have been dealing with. We appreciate you sharing your story, and we're going to try to help as much as we can, and I

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

- 2 know the Council Member still has a question.
- 3 [coughs]

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was just going to commend the Betsy Eikel who left.

Oh, could--yeah, because I wanted to ask you a

question because you've been an amazing organizer in

our district. But until you get settled down, could

I just ask you when is the landlord saying that the

work will be done? Or, are they required to tell you

that?

BETSY EIKEL: At this moment, we've been going to court, and the opposing counsel has tried very--has been trying very hard to get an adjournment. So the answers are very obscure and unclear. Unfortunately, the judge hasn't really been about like, you know, helping us out with time. But, yeah, the landlord hasn't really given us good treatment. (sic)

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I'm sorry to be--I'm--I'm not a lawyer. What does it mean to-- they're trying to get it adjourned. What does that mean.

BETSY EIKEL: Oh, they need more--they keep asking for more time.

what?

receive a rent, and again this would be something

| 1 | COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 129 |
|----|--|
| 2 | that should be happening already and, you know, |
| 3 | invest in the building and in their tenants' |
| 4 | wellbeing, which was the like philosophy of actually |
| 5 | being a landlord and taking care of your property, |
| 6 | which is quite different now. |
| 7 | COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And whowho |
| 8 | are the administrators? |
| 9 | BETSY EIKEL: Um, it's |
| 10 | COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [interposing] |
| 11 | Is that somebody paid for by the court? |
| 12 | BETSY EIKEL: I think yeah, DOB gives |
| 13 | I'm sorry if I've got myYeah, he's the lawyer on |
| 14 | the case. |
| 15 | MALE SPEAKER: [off mic] So interpreting |
| 16 | this, some of the |
| 17 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing] |
| 18 | You're going to have to come up. |
| 19 | MALE SPEAKER: Okay. May I. |
| 20 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yes. |
| 21 | MALE SPEAKER: Okay. |
| 22 | BETSY EIKEL: [laughs] We all need to |
| 23 | talk to you. [ringing phone] |
| 24 | MALE SPEAKER: There's a lit of 7-A |

Administrators--

tenants.

| Т | COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 131 |
|----|---|
| 2 | BETSY EIKEL: Yeah, yeah and I mean I |
| 3 | think in the building that I worked with it wasit |
| 4 | was issued so long after the fact that it was very |
| 5 | much just sort of a legal like covering themselves |
| 6 | document. |
| 7 | COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right. |
| 8 | BETSY EIKEL: And I mean that being said, |
| 9 | I'mthe conditions are likely not that safe to the |
| 10 | workers either. |
| 11 | COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right, right, |
| 12 | right. |
| 13 | BETSY EIKEL: So it's not focused on |
| 14 | tenants' or workers' rights really. |
| 15 | COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So, it's just |
| 16 | very small letters that no one can read? |
| 17 | BETSY EIKEL: Yes, yes. |
| 18 | COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay. Thank |
| 19 | you very much. Thank you, Chair. |
| 20 | CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. Just |
| 21 | before the next panel, Patrick Wehle, I'm going to |
| 22 | ask if you can come back up for a second. Thank you |
| 23 | so much. Thank you for your testimony. I appreciate |
| | |

25 BETSY EIKEL: [off mic] Thank you.

24 it.

2 [background comments, noise, pause]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you so much for staying and for coming back in an unusual move having you come back--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE:

[interposing] You're welcome.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: --to do--give these. You may not--I may not--I may not have the answer, but I was just curious. I was trying to figure out can you walk me through just the complaint process of how some--how a tenant complains about construction, and how they then complain about harassment due to construction?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: So as with any complaint, it gets filed through 311, and based on the nature of the complaint, it gets routed to the appropriate agency. If it's a construction related issue, it gets sent obviously to the Buildings

Department. As part of that complaint if, you know, buzz words, if you will, are used such as tenant harassment or things like that, then when we receive that complaint it gets referred over to our Building Marshal's Office, and they prioritize that complaint.

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- 2 And then we get out there as soon as we can, 3 generally with 48 hours.
 - CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: But they--but a tenant would have to know to say it's an harassment.

 They're not prompted.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: That's correct. The 311 operator they have a list of terminology and words, and based upon what the 311 operator is hearing, and learning, that's how they decide to route the calls to the appropriate agency. Can an operator—I mean at least you have a series of words. Do they have a way that even if the tenant had not said tenant harassment to assess that it is tenant harassment?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: Within reason, yeah, but they're 311 operators. They don't work for the Buildings Department, but they are provided with instruction on how to best understand what they're hearing from the complainant. So based on what they're hearing they may—they'll decide where to send it, and the nature of the call.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Have you found tenants complaining about the time it takes you to

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: It does exist?

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: Well, we receive—when complainants upload pictures to 311, we do—the Building Department does receive those pictures.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So I would like to

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So I would like to look for all how we can make it so that you can receive a video of those pictures—of those—of those complaints so that you can see it even if the inspector hasn't seen it, or has come after. So I'd like to talk about how—how we can do that, and see if your system is equipped to do that and help 311 allow tenants to understand that they can also upload a video and pictures. My guess is that 311 is probably not even telling them that they can upload pictures as well.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: Well, how can I talk to you more about that, Chair?

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [off mic] A quick question.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I have a question from Council Member Rosenthal.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Sorry. Can I just ask you I think something that's changed that I would like to look in with you is--into with you is

welcome.

3 Thank you so much for coming back.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: welcome.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Now, we have our last panel. Emily Goldstein, Chelsea Blocklin David Chang, Nikki Ledger. [background comments, pause] Emily Goldstein? Emily Goldstein is not here any more? [background comments] Chelsea Blocklin, David Change, Nikki Ledger. Okay. Can you please each 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?

NIKKI LEDGER: [off mic] Yes.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You each have two minutes and you can begin in the order of your preference.

NIKKI LEDGER I can email you a copy of this. I only have one here. My name is Ms. Ledger. I was born at that hospital on 168th Street and I have lived for the past decade within a few miles. Rules and laws with emerging concept and a strong statement invoked in governance by the arbitrary

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2 decisions of officials, which we have seen in the 3 case of the DOB is indicative of the weakening of the 4 rule of law. The 12 bills before us especially 918 5 and 934 would put a halt to the rampant legal, in quotes "lawlessness" permitted by government 6 7 officials, which we have been witnessing in our 8 buildings and neighborhoods. Here are a few instances in my own life as a rent regulated tenant. Jack hammering in the lobby begins unannounced -- [off 10 11 mic] Excuse me. New mail boxes, particulate matter 12 disbursed to--up to the third floor. No mail 13 delivery for a whole month and cracks appear in my apartment from the jack hammering. Contracting the 14 15 city about the particulate matter results in nothings. The inspection occurs after the dust has 16 17 settled. Another. Hurricane Sandy leaks into my 18 bedroom in two places. The roof repair misses the 19 parapet. DOB does not appear. I call a second time. 20 This time after the arrest of 50 inspectors in 21 Schneiderman sting operation, DOB appears and finds 2.2 that my assessment is correct. The private equity 2.3 from Wayland (sp?) repairs the parapet and facade. With this last instance I waited for over a year 24

enforcement. Regarding construction permits not

| being issued when required, such as when the |
|--|
| footprint of an apartment is altered. This occurred |
| in the apartment adjoining mine. Upon the sudden |
| shaking of my living room wall, I removed the |
| pictures then fled to Queens for two weeks. After my |
| return, I contracted bronchitis from the haze, the |
| particulate matter suspended in the air. A hole had |
| been in that wall through which I could see into the |
| adjoining apartment. Several of the bills would |
| address and deter such egregiousegregiousness. |
| It's self-evident that I have the subject of |
| harassment. This sort of destructive landlord ought |
| to be under stringent control since the law plays |
| universally. All landlords ought to be under |
| stringent control. The enforcement collection of |
| fines, the much larger fines [bell] have developed |
| into building permits that are issued upon the |
| completion of strenuous inspections, and real time |
| enforcement. These will all be excellent remedies to |
| stem the destruction of our affordable housing stock |
| and work to restore the rule of law of New York. |

[background comments, pause]

DAVID CHANG: Good afternoon and thank you for letting me be here. My name s David Chang

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and I'm the Environmental Health Coordinator at We Act for Environmental Justice. I'm here to testify in support of the Stand for Tenant Safety Coalition, and more specifically Intro 934. In light of recent gas shutoff, an intern that I work with has been without gas and has been using a hot plate for roughly a month. He received an email from those in charge of his building that reads: "Despite our best efforts to quickly correct all outstanding issues within 7 to 10 days following the March 22nd gas shutoff we are unable to control when Con Edison and the Department of Buildings will rectify the buildings and restore gas service." Like my intern who lives in Washington Heights, others across New York City have experienced situations where little reassurance has been given to those when services essential to both health and wellbeing will be restored. My intern is lucky to have gotten any notice at all. Take for example another member that I work with who previously lived downtown in Manhattan. Her building was being renovated, and she constantly experienced disruptions in gas and electricity services. She would get a notice saying that the shut-offs would last five hours at most,

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although they would often last a day, two days or even more. At times there wasn't any notice. We Act supports Intro 934, which aims at establishing a real time enforcement unit within DOB to respond to tenant complaints in a timely manner. I urge to advance Intro 934 as well as the package of related bills proposed by the Stand for Tenant Safety Coalition so that inspections following complaints are mandated and tenants are kept in the know. Thanks for your time.

[pause]

Good afternoon. My name is Chelsea Blocklin. I'm a tenant organizer in the south side of Williamsburg working with rent regulated tenants. I'm speaking today in support of the four proposed bills as well as the--the 12-bill package. What we are seeing now in alarming rates in our area are buildings that used to be completely rent stabilized. They're not half market rate, and tactics to kick out these rent stabilized tenants are, you know, through the roof. Whether it's frivolous lawsuits, disrupting services, such as heat and hot water, buy out offers, and of course construction as harassment. On one such

building I'm working at 292 Bedford Avenue, the

3 | landlord did construction to create market rate

4 units, and tamped with or changed the boiler pipes,

5 | for example.

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The market rate tenants have individual heating systems where the rent stabilized tenants utilized the older boiler system. The boiler system used to work fine before construction. Since then, for example, throughout the winter, some tenants would be saying there's little or no heat. Other tenants were complaining that they're burning. example on April 5th, I think the low for the day was 26 degrees. One tenant had temperatures in the 80s and the others saying they were frozen. October, they made 26 311 complaints, about no heat. This does not include folks who have called for too much heat, since that's not a violation. On April 14th, DOB finally came to inspect the boiler system and found it was installed with an expired permit and there was no sign-off. There was also 11 other violations placed just for the boiler. The cure dates on the self-certified is the 25th of April. I'm very doubtful that any work has or will be done, and actually while they're sending their -- a tenant

| 2 | I'm just send or a sending aa picture of a |
|----|---|
| 3 | thermometer saying 90 degrees, and this tenant |
| 4 | actually has an infant and hates that she has to |
| 5 | leave her windows open all the time. For another |
| 6 | tenant of apartment 4, Tyler in 292 Bedford, |
| 7 | construction occurred in the market rate units above |
| 8 | him, and his bathroom ceiling collapsed. [bell] It |
| 9 | took four months for them to fix that, and actually |
| 10 | his ceiling has collapsed a total of five times. I'm |
| 11 | just going to jump ahead. I'mI'm skipping another |
| 12 | building I didn't talk about. But situations like |
| 13 | these are becoming the norm, and creating new |
| 14 | affordable housing cannot be the only priority for |
| 15 | this city. Rent stabilized units are slipping |
| 16 | through the cracks on a daily basis because landlords |
| 17 | are a way toare able to get away with too much. |
| 18 | Civil penalties are treated as a piece of doing |
| 19 | business. There has be stronger legislation to give |
| 20 | DOB tools to protect the city's stabilized tenants. |
| 21 | Insidious and pervasive predatory practice of New |
| 22 | York City landlords to harass law abiding people with |
| 23 | impunity, and we cannot let get the best of this |
| 24 | city. Thank you very much. |

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| CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very |
|--|
| much. Thank you all for waiting so long to get your |
| testimony heard, and we appreciate it, and we will |
| continue to fight for these bills. Thank you very |
| much for the coalition for the work that you're |
| doing. Oh, yes, Emily Goldstein from MSD. I'll ask |
| you to come up. [pause] 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 today, and to respond honestly |
| to council member questions? |

EMILY GOLDSTEIN: I do.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can begin, and you have two minutes.

EMILY GOLDSTEIN: Great. Thank you and sorry I missed it when you actually called me. My name is Emily Goldstein and I work ANHD, the Association for Neighborhood and Housing Development. We're a membership organization of New York City based housing and economic development groups including CDC's Affordable Housing Developers, supportive housing developers, community organizers and economic development service providers. I'm here to testify in support of the four bills before the

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committee today. ANHD is a member of the Stand for Tenant Safety Coalition working to end the aggressive use--the use of aggressive residential construction as a form of tenant harassment. The affordable housing crisis in New York City has reached its most severe level in decades as housing in New York City has grown increasingly unaffordable to many residents and families. Tenants in many neighborhoods are coming under increasing pressure from landlords to take advantage of skyrocketing rents while many building owners obey the law, too many bad actors put the health and safety of tenants in danger in search of higher profits.

Two of the pieces of legislation before the committee today would close loopholes in the construction permitting process by preventing landlord self-certification for the DOB permit process specifically in those buildings where tenants are most likely to face construction as harassment and where improper construction is most likely to put tenants in harm's way. And under Intro 944, by creating important transparency and notification processes, so that tenants and elected officials will be aware of construction plans and permits and can

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verity that any construction work occurring is, in fact, permitted. Intro 934 would create a new real time enforcement unit to ensure that DOB will better--be better equipped to partner with tenants in addressing problems related to construction and respond to tenant complains in a timely and efficient manner. Tenants are the best eyes and ears the city has to monitor construction and catch possible problems or violations early because they are actually on site every day living their lives in the buildings where construction is happening. in buildings where unpermitted or unsafe [bell] construction work is occurring need prompt responses from DOB to protect their health and their homes. Finally, Intro 924 would ensure that vacate orders did not become a mechanism by which landlords effectively evict tenants who would otherwise have the right to remain in their homes. We urge the committee to pass all four pieces of legislation. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you so much,
Emily Goldstein, who I have been calling Goldsteen
for many years. My apologies. Thank you so much for
that work that you continue doing. With that, this

| 1 | COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 147 |
|----|---|
| 2 | hearing is now closed. oh, no, no, for the record, |
| 3 | we haveI will say REBNY and NYSAF testimony. Okay, |
| 4 | now with that testimony, the hearing is now closed. |
| 5 | [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 May 10, 2016