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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October 31, 2016 Start: 10:21 a.m. Recess: 3:20 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

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Chairperson

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22 Spring Coalition

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COMMITTEE	ON		
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	[gavel]

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3 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Morning everyone. 4 My name is Jumaane Williams, Chair of the Housing 5 Buildings Committee. Currently joined by Council 6 Member Ritchie Torres, Council Member Vincent... Vinny Gentile, Council Member Ben Colis [phonetic], 8 Kallos, I don't know where I got Colis from, sorry. 9 Happy Halloween. Happy Monday. I do want to thank Council Member Torres who was prepared to chair ... 10 11 Council Member Torres, he can't hear me. Council 12 Member Ritchie Torres. Council Member Ritchie 13 Torres?

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sorry. I was just thanking you for being ready to chair the committee. I didn't know if I was going to make it today so I just want to say publicly, say thank you very much.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: ...eternally grateful...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: We are here today to discuss five bills. We have a lot to cover so

I'm going to give a brief overview of the bills

before us and then we'll hear from the

who was going to sponsor it so... Intro number 1210

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lean sales. And then I'll pause for opening

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statements. We'll, we'll have Council Member Kallos and Council Member Gentile.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you Chair Williams. And thank you to committee members as well as the stand for tenant safety coalition and all the tenants who have come out here today because we as the city council work for you. If you're a tenant or you're in favor of the SCS package can I see one of these. This is how we demonstrate support in the council. And so, I'm Council Member Ben Kallos, that's at Ben Kallos on twitter. Please feel free to let us know your thoughts during this hearing on twitter. I'm the proud sponsor of Introduction 930 which amends the definition of a distressed property by including tax leans resulting from unpaid ECB, environmental control board, or quote unquote quality of life violations along with other leans which currently can get a building classified as distressed. ECB violations that may be issued like, for things like, for certain things that people tend to experience when their landlord is trying to force them out of their apartment through construction. So, that would be excessive debris which we heard

2 about today during our press conference, illegal 3 work on a landmarked building, noncompliance with a certificate of occupancy, illegal conversions, and 4 5 violating relating to improper operation of boilers, electrical, heating, or plumbing. For 6 these violations, a summons is issued resulting in a fine and if, if they're found quilty... What we 8 know about ECB violations is that the city isn't very good at collecting them. There's about 1.6 10 11 billion dollars in unpaid ECB debt that's been uncollected, so that's just how big the magnitude 12 13 of the problem is. Which means the fines are not 14 really incentive for some landlords to maintain 15 their buildings because even a tax lean may not do 16 anything. We know examples of landlords who 17 purposely allow rent regulated apartments to fall 18 into disrepair in order to drive tenants out and 19 ultimately turn the buildings over to market rate 20 tenants. It's amazing how building conditions 21 improve once they force all the rent regulated tenants out. To rent this the laws need teeth that 2.2 2.3 will compel landlords to maintain their buildings and fix issues like broken stairs, peeling paint, 24 broken heating systems in a timely manner. The 25

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threat of foreclosure and losing their building to a more responsible landlord is necessary and helpful. The distressed building may end up in the third party transfer program which is where I hope to see them go which works as owners to address underlying problems in the building and make a plan to fix them or the property will be transferred to a responsible owner. Quality of life or ECB violations are a stepping stone to a distressed property. If we can compel the owner at this stage we will reduce the amounts of buildings reaching distressed levels while maintaining quality of life for tenants in those buildings and the surrounding neighborhood. Tenants deserve to live in buildings that are taken care of and not allowed to fall into disrepair. Violations such as peeling paint that may have lead, stairs, stairwells in disrepair, improper electrical or plumbing systems negatively affect the quality of life of building tenants and buildings owners have the responsibility not just correct immediate violations but to address any underlying condition which could lead to repeat problems. We want building owners to be proactive about maintaining the integrity of their buildings

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2 and quality of life. I want to, again, thank
3 Housing Committee Chair Jumaane Williams as well

4 the progressive caucus of which I'm Vice Chair of

5 which has been championing this package of

6 | legislation for our tenants.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

8 | Council Member Gentile.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: Thank you Chair Williams. Good morning. I am Council Member Vincent Gentile representing the 43<sup>rd</sup> district in Brooklyn. As the chair mentioned one of the bills that we will be hearing today is Intro 12-18, the aggravated illegal conversions bill. This is a bill that the Brooklyn Borough President Eric Adams, Chairman Jumaane Williams, and I have worked on for nearly two years since the fatal fire of an illegally converted building in the Flatbush section of Council Member Williams' district. I thank Borough President Adams and his staff and Chair Williams and his staff for working with me and my staff to construct and draft a meaningful and tough bill that aims directly at the most egregious conversions. And today I also thank the 15 other council members who have since signed on

2 as co-sponsors recognizing the need for this 3 council and this city to act on this burgeoning problem. From January 1<sup>st</sup> 2010 until last Monday 4 there have been over 120,000 complaints of illegal residential conversions citywide. 120,000, an 6 7 average of more than 45 per day. To put this in perspective that is more than the number of 8 complaints for graffiti, smoking, and illegal fireworks combined. As the New York City, as New 10 11 York City moves forward in tackling its housing 12 dilemma it's extremely salient that we as a city council set a clear precedent that substandard 13 14 housing is not affordable housing. And that is 15 exactly what this bill seeks to do, to root out the 16 worst purveyors of converting residential property 17 in a grossly i.e. aggravated manner. It seeks to 18 root out those profiteers who care not for the law, 19 for a certificate of occupancy, or for the health 20 or safety of a building's residents or of a 21 surrounding neighbors'. These purveyors of profit 2.2 are not the grandmas who rent out a basement but 2.3 really, but the really bad actors who gut residential homes and after shoddy construction and 24 wiring make 10, 15, even 20 subdivided rooms that 25

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far exceeds their certificate of occupancy. Intro 12-18 will create new sections in the administrative coal, code co... co... dubbed as the aggravated illegal conversions to deter the profiteers one provision will impose a 15,000 dollar fine for each illegally subdivided dwelling unit that is three or more units above the allowed certificate of occupancy or the official records. So, if a two family home is found to have been illegally converted to a, five dwelling units then a 45,000 dollar fine would be imposed on the owner of the property. I want to emphasize that the fine is placed strictly on the owner and not on the inhabitants of these buildings. The primary victims of the growing illegal conversion crisis are the people living inside. They can be living in life threatening, hazardous conditions that include faulty electrical wiring, compromised gas work, unsustainable construction, and the lack of egress in the case of a fire or other emergency. This bill none the less does provide affirmative defenses to an owner such as the owner reasonably not knowing of the illegal conversion, the owner attempting to address illegal conversion, or the property being a

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lawful up to code multiple dwelling. Perhaps the strongest enforcement of this legislation is that the amount of the fine for the aggravated illegal conversion would upon a judgement rendered by the environmental control board constitute a tax lien on the property. To ensure payment of the fines and remediation of the property by the owner of the aggravated illegal conversion the property would be able to be sold by the city after one year if the penalty is not paid off. Along with the danger of structural, structural failure, danger of façade failure, inadequate fire protection, detection, or suppression, inadequate egress, and improper storage of hazardous, combustible, or toxic materials Intro 1218 will make aggravated illegal conversion an additional basis for a vacate order. It is reasonable and rational to think that a structure illegally subdivided into multiple units in an aggravated fashion as defined in this bill may not be a structurally sound building for the inhabitants inside. The conditions can sometimes but not always create an immediately hazardous condition and put the lives of the victims inside in danger. For example, just this August in the

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Dyker Heights section of my district 31 people were evacuated from an illegally converted two family home. 31 people. 13 of them children living in two floors, a basement, and a sealed in garage that was converted to living space. DOB determined the living conditions to be immediately hazardous and vacated the building yet only 4 of the 31 individuals needed transitional housing services provided by HPD and other agencies in conjunction with the red cross. The remaining families had other places to lodge. Thankfully the Department of Buildings was able to gain access to the property, spot out these immediately dangerous conditions, and prevent a potential catastrophe not only for the inhabitants but for the first responders who would have a daunting task to find and rescue everyone and/or keep themselves safe in the event of an incident. Yet, more often than not, the Department of Buildings unable to gain access to the premises... essential component of Intro 1218 is to require DOB to apply to the corporation council for an access warrant after three failed attempts to gain entry. This access will allow inspectors to determine the veracity and the severity of the

And this bill with 17 sponsors represents the most

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forceful attempt to date to stem this problem and take the profit incentive away. All in all, these measures serve as strong deterrents in the first instance and if needed our strong enforcement tools against bad actors. New York City may be called the big apple but it must not tolerate bad apples who convert, who convert residential homes in the most egregious fashion. We must set a precedent that substandard housing is not affordable housing and we can do that here with Intro 1218. Thank you to all my colleagues who have co-sponsored the, this bill and I look forward to hearing the testimony from all stakeholders about this issue. And I hand this back over to Chair Williams. Thank you.

much for that statement. So, what we try to do is if you're happy with... doing you go like this. I don't know if we've figured out one that it's, you're mad... But I think it was probably not appropriate so... But I do want to say we've been joined by Council Member Garodnick and I'm just, these are... days like this I'm excited that, I'm thankful that the, a speaker allowing be chair of this, this committee coming from organizing tenants

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and seeing so many things that were wrong. I'm very glad that we could put forth some legislation to try to help in situations that I think will help ease some of the problems that we're having with the housing market which would then hopefully help ease some of the issues that are mine and council member Gentile's bill is, is causing. And that is a issue as mentioned that happened... a fire in my district and former Council Member Phil Lewis here reminds me that there was a fire many years ago in the same area. And so, this is a issue that as across the city, across all types of districts and all types of areas bar none. It is... I, I would say it is affordable housing but it's a very dangerous housing. It's not the type of housing that we want to push forth. So, I'm just glad that we can put forth these piece of legislation. I'd like to thank the staff for the work they did to assemble this hearing including Nick Smith, Council Member William, sorry, again as ... for those who weren't here my good friend Council Member Torres was going to read this because I wasn't going to be here, so no need to thank myself. So including Nick Smith, my Deputy Chief of Staff, and Legislative Director

your hand as you come up we'll, we'll affirm

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everyone. Do you have... Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions? And

6 you can begin at the order of your preference,

thank you.

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ALEXANDRA FISHER: Good morning Chair Williams. Is this okay volume-wise? We're good? Okay. Better? Better. Good morning Chair Williams, members of the Housing and Buildings Committee and other members of the city council. I am Alexandra Fisher, Deputy Commissioner for Legal and Regulatory Affairs at the Department of Buildings. I am joined by Assistant Commissioner for External Affairs Patrick Wehle. We are pleased to be here to offer testimony on Intro number 1218 which includes a number of proposals to address certain illegal conversions of residential buildings. Illegal conversions are violations of the city's construction codes and can lead to potentially deadly consequences for occupants, first responders, and the public at large. With heat season approaching comes an increased risk of overloading electrical outlets which are commonly

2 associated with illegal conversions. In response, 3 the Department conducts its annual Living Safely 4 campaign where Department staff partner with the FDNY and the Department of Housing, Preservation, 5 and Development to distribute multi-lingual flyers 6 to alert tenants and home owners to the dangers of 8 illegal apartments. The Department has a number of strategies in place to address illegal conversions. The Department routinely responds to illegal 10 11 conversion complaints received from 311 or 12 referrals from our partner agencies. Depending on the conditions observed violations with associated 13 14 penalties can be issued for the illegal conversion, 15 any maintenance issues found, and for performing 16 construction work without a permit. If construction 17 work is in progress a stop work order will be 18 issued. If the conditions observed present an 19 immediate threat to occupants and the public such 20 as inadequate egress or illegal gas work the 21 premises will be vacated. While all of our 2.2 enforcement inspectors respond to illegal 2.3 conversion complaints recognizing the unique challenges associated with their enforcement the 24 Department has a quality of life unit which 25

2 includes a team of specially trained inspectors who 3 can identify the indicia of illegal conversions and 4 where appropriate work with Department attorneys 5 and the law department to prepare access warrant requests for a court's approval. The Department 6 also partners with the FDNY to perform after hours inspections on a weekly basis. With additional 8 resources provided by the mayor and city council the department has hired 10 new inspectors within 10 11 the quality of life unit as part of more than 100 12 new inspectors being hired overall. The department has taken the additional step of deploying the 13 14 resources of the building Marshall's office to 15 target locations where we have seen large concentrations of illegal construction in progress 16 17 resulting in illegal conversions. Most recently in 18 Bay Ridge Brooklyn. Our work in Bay Ridge has 19 resulted in significant increases in violations and 20 stop work orders. Additionally, the Department works with the FDNY and the Mayor's Office of Data 21 Analytics to target locations where illegal 2.2 2.3 conversions are likely to exist. Finally, the Department is working with the Department of 24 25 Finance and the Office of Administrative Trials and

2 Hearings to for the first time exercise the limited 3 authority the city has to place leans on one, two, 4 three family homes with unpaid penalties. Intro 5 1218 establishes a new 15,000 dollar per unit penalty for illegal conversions of three units or 6 more. Makes this penalty eligible for a lean sale 8 if unpaid. Makes such illegal conversions a basis for a vacate order and revises the process by which the department seeks access warrants. While the 10 11 department supports strong penalties for those 12 responsible for illegally converting dwelling units 13 the Department already has very strong penalties in 14 place, in many cases cumulatively higher than what 15 this bill proposes. An illegal conversion violation of the crime described in this bill would currently 16 be assessed a 24 hundred dollar penalty for the 17 18 illegal conversion, a 16 hundred dollar penalty for 19 performing work without a penalty, an additional 20 work without a permit civil penalty with a minimum of 500 dollars for one and two family homes and 21 5,000 dollars for all other occupancies which could 2.2 2.3 be significantly larger based on the cost to correct the illegal condition, and another 15 24 hundred dollar civil penalty if the conditions are 25

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not corrected in a timely manner. Additionally, changes approved by the council in our most recent code revision in 2014 established a 1,000 dollar per day penalty up to 45,000 dollars when three or more units are illegally converted. Finally receiving additional violations within three years will result in a maximum penalty of 12,000 dollars and a penalty that is defaulted on will result in a maximum penalty of 25,000 dollars. As you can see the existing penalties are already quite significant. Furthermore, with the expansion of the 1,000 dollar daily penalty in the 2014 code the department has unfortunately not seen an increase in compliance. It is likely that a 15,000 dollar per unit penalty will not result in the correction of illegal conditions just as an increase in unpaid, just an increase in unpaid debt to the city. The affirmative defenses in the proposed legislation that would relieve a property owner from this proposed penalty are particularly problematic. For example, providing a defense for an owner who is unaware of the illegal conversion is unprovable and creates a significant loophole. Additionally, a defense for an owner who attempts

to correct the illegal condition by imitating 2 3 eviction proceedings against tenants not only undermines one of the central tenants of the 4 5 construction codes in that owners have an obligation to maintain their buildings in a code 6 7 compliant manner but also creates the perverse incentive for owners to evict tenants. Intro 1218 8 also makes this proposed new penalty eligible for a lean sale should it go unpaid. While as a general 10 11 matter the department supports expanding lean authority as it relates to violations issues by the 12 13 Department state legislation is necessary to do so. 14 Currently the department's authority is essentially 15 limited to unpaid penalties resulting from 16 violations issued to one, two, and three family 17 home owners. As mentioned the department is working 18 with the Department of Finance and Oath to for the 19 first time exercise this limited authority. Intro 20 1218 also makes the illegal conversion of three or more units a basis for issuing a vacate order. The 21 2.2 department already has the authority to issue 2.3 vacate orders for illegal conversions. However, it is important to note that we exercise the ... excuse 24 me, that we exercise this authority not based on 25

habitation contrary to the certificate of occupancy
but on whether the conditions observed present an
immediate threat to occupants and the public.
Should the department observe an illegal conversion
where the number of illegal units was increased by
three or more the department would not vacate the
premises if no immediate threat existed such as a
lack of egress or illegal plumbing work. Given the
tremendous hardship vacates can have on residents
the department orders them only when absolutely
necessary. Finally Intro 1218 revises the process
by which the department seeks access warrants. The
department is constitutionally prohibited from
forcing access into a dwelling to determine if an
illegal conversion exists. The department makes two
separate attempts to gain access. If access cannot
be obtained and there is sufficient evidence of an
illegal conversion the department consults with the
law department who submits evidence to a court
documenting the alleged illegal conversion in an
attempt to obtain an access warrant. Obtaining an
access warrant increases the likelihood that access
will be obtained but it is no guarantee. The
department obtained fewer access warrants in fiscal

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year 2016 as compared to fiscal year 2015 due to a loss of staff in our quality of life unit and a judge's determination that multiple doorbells do not present sufficient justification to secure an access warrant. The department has since increased staffing within the quality of life unit and the court is once again accepting multiple doorbells as sufficient evidence to obtain an access warrant. Intro 1218 requires the department to make a third attempt to obtain access following the certified mailing of the letter which informs the owner that an inspection is forthcoming. The department's current practice is to post a notice on the front door of the building and to mail a letter requesting an inspection. This practice is just as effective as what is proposed by this legislation and presents less of a burden to the department. Additionally, the bill requires the department to submit an affidavit to the law department seeking their assistance in preparing an access warrant should access not be obtained on the third attempt. Should sufficient evidence of an illegal conversion exist the department pursues an access warrant. If insufficient evidence exists there is no need to

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submit an affidavit to the law department since pursing an access warrant without evidence is unconstitutional and no court would approve one. Requiring the department to prepare an avadavat for every complaint where no access is obtained represents an inefficient use of limited resources without any enforcement value. In some while the department appreciates the council's intent to more aggressively enforce against illegal conversions Intro 1218 is either preempted by state law, duplicates existing authority or would prove ineffective. Thank you for your attention and the opportunity to testify before you today. We welcome any questions that you may have.

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Good morning Chair
Williams, members of the Housing and Buildings
Committee. My name is Vito Mustaciuolo and I am
Deputy Commissioner for the Office of Enforcement
and Neighborhood Services at the New York City
Department of Housing Preservation and Development.
Here with me today is Mathew Murphy, Assistant
Commissioner for the Division of Strategic
Planning. Thank you for the opportunity to testify
today on Intros 1210 and 1211 which seek to address

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problems associated with investment practices that have been termed predatory equity. Intro 967 which proposes to amend local law 44 to create a position at HPD to address construction quality and Intro 930 which amends the statutory definition of a distressed building. We'd like first to discuss the issue of predatory equity. Predatory Equity is a term generally used to refer to the practice of private equity firms, buying properties, often at high prices given New York City's real estate market assuming that they will be able to achieve high recurrents from the buildings once the buildings are deregulated as rent stabilized or rent controlled apartments. The investors sometimes assume high amounts of debt to facilitate the acquisition. Some such investors have engaged in harassing tactics in an effort to push out rent stabilized tenants and bring in higher income renters in order to earn more money from the buildings. Some landlords purposely defer maintenance in the buildings in order to discourage current tenants from remaining which may result in a high number of housing quality violations under the housing maintenance code. Some end up

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delinquent on their outsetting [phonetic] debt and other obligations because they achieve rents less than what was expected. Whether an investment is predatory or when it becomes predatory can be difficult to pin down. And there is no agreed upon way of measuring the existence or extent of predatory equity throughout the city. We join the council in its concerns about the impact of over leveraged real estate transactions and their effects on housing stability and affordability. HPD has been working with the council on the issue of tenant harassment and code enforcement. The agency has been aggressively addressing complaints related to tenant harassment proactively investigating owners we suspect may be trying to deregulate rent regulated apartments and working to increase our current code enforcement programs and activities. Over the past few years we have expanded out work in this area in order to protect tenants in New York's ever changing housing market. As you know HPD is part of a multi-agency effort to focus available enforcement tools on landlords engaging in patterns of harassment by working with our partner agencies at local and state levels. The

2	task force is a partnership between HPD, the
3	Department of Buildings, the Attorney General's
4	Office and the state division of housing and
5	community renewal. The taskforce identifies a
6	portfolio of buildings where harassment may be
7	occurring on a widespread basis. And each agency
8	uses its enforcement and other powers to issue
9	violations and gather information. Following the
10	inspections and information gathering the taskforce
11	determines the best course of action to address any
12	conditions and/or harassment it has found. Data
13	analytics inform the actions of the task force and
14	are an integral part of determining follow-up
15	actions with respect to certain buildings. The task
16	force has inspected buildings across the city and a
17	number of administrative actions and criminal
18	prosecutions already has resulted from the task
19	force's activities. Beyond those efforts we also
20	work with local elected officials and community
21	groups on specific neighborhood concerns. An
22	example of this work is HPD's continued
23	participation in the North Brooklyn Housing
24	Taskforce. This taskforce brings together HPD, DOB,

and HCR with community based tenant advocates and

2	legal services providers to target distressed
3	buildings in the Williamsburg and Bushwick areas
4	identified by the taskforce's community based
5	partners. This effort has allowed us to coordinate
6	the city's resources and tools to assist tenants
7	that may need our help. The administration also
8	employs an array of programs to support tenants
9	experiencing harassment from their landlords. HRA
10	funds a free legal services program for income
11	eligible tenants. In fiscal year 2017 New York
12	City's overall investment in legal services for low
13	income city residents will exceed 100 million
14	dollars through mayoral programs exceeding 83
15	million dollars and city council awards of nearly
16	28 million. In January 2016 HRA launched the anti-
17	harassment and tenant protection legal services
18	program which provides resources for tenant
19	outreach and pre-litigation services with a goal of
20	preventing eviction and displacement. HPD has also
21	been working in partnership with council members
22	and community groups to host tenant resource fairs
23	and communities around the city. Those fairs
24	provide an opportunity for residents to obtain
25	information about their rights to consult with

certification of the harassment is the most

subgroups that are exploring how to define

effective solution. The group is divided into

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harassment and recognize its signs, analyzing data to see if there are patterns and indicators of harassment that can be used to officially target anti-harassment efforts. Exploring alternative tools for deterring and punishing harassment and looking at the challenges of implementing a broader certification program or other anti-harassment tools. The working group will continue to meet for the end of this year and will make recommendations to the council as soon as possible thus HPD is critically concerned about the problem of harassment and any financial practices such as those described as predatory equity that may exacerbate the problem. The term predatory equity describes a transaction that counts on a rate of return achievable that existing tenants leave the building or pay significantly higher rents to remain. But not all owners who enter into overly optimistic or poor investments intend to or do disrupt the lives of tenants or engage in bad behavior. And even owners who intend to try to convert rent regulated units to higher rents, they stop short of engaging in harassment, neglect, or other displacement tactics. HPD does not have the

2 ability to protect which investments will be 3 accompanied by harassment, neglective..., or other bad acts. Trying to make those predictions by 4 tracking financial transactions in which HPD is not a party would be extremely difficult and costly. 6 There would be limited by data constraints, regulatory and jurisdictional complications, and 8 the perils of predicting real estate markets in general. Intro 1210 would require HPD to capture, 10 11 analyze, monitor, and maintain a wide array of complex data in order to identify buildings who 12 13 owners might engage in harassment or otherwise be bad landlords. Intro 1211 adds the term debt 14 15 service coverage ratio to the definition section of the housing maintenance code and then creates a 16 17 rebuttable presumption that if a building's debt 18 service coverage ratio dips below 1.05 certain 19 activities were tended to or did cause tenants to 20 vacate their homes or surrender their rights and thus constitute harassment under the housing 21 maintenance code. Both of these bills require the 2.2 2.3 calculation of the debt service coverage ratio of every building subject to the bills. A debt service 24 25 coverage ratio serves as an indicator of a

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building's financial health by raising red flags about whether the rents received are likely to be enough to allow the owner to both pay the operating expenses and repay outstanding debt. A debt service coverage ratio is the building's net operating income divided by its total outstanding debt. The proposed legislation assumes that a ratio above one shows that the building has enough cash flow to pay its debts and that a ratio below one would indicate that the building would most likely not be able to sustain making these payments. It is not clear how city agencies would be able to calculate the debt service coverage ratio in order to accurately determine whether a building should be included on the watch list described in Intro 1210. Intro 1210 requires that HPD in conjunction with the Department of Finance calculate this ratio for every building in New York City over six units which would mean that DOF would need to make the calculations for tens of thousands of buildings. In order to properly calculate the net operating income of a building that is its total gross revenue minus necessary operating expenses it is necessary to have accurate and complete financial

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information on the buildings' revenue expenses which is not always possible. It is our understanding that DOF has access to some operating and expense information through its real property income and expense RPIE statements used to value property. The information contained within real property income and expense statement is considered tax secret and DOF may divulge it except under, may not divulge it except under very limited circumstances. This confidentiality encompasses the amount of the income and expense and also any particulars set forth in the RPIE statement. Given DOF's confidentiality constraints around this information, excuse me, it would be challenging to make the calculation envisioned by these bills. The debt service coverage ratio calculation also relies on disclosure of the payments required of the debt of a property which we similarly would have trouble obtaining. Although mortgages are recorded documents and public record the terms of repayment generally are not included in a mortgage but rather the note which is not a recorded document. Currently property owners do not disclose debt service payments on loans. Further property owners

2 may also take out loans that are not secured by a 3 mortgage on the property and therefore not possible to identify easily. Even if the data were available 4 5 calculating the debt service coverage ratio each year for every building in the city over six units 6 would require extensive staff, time, and resources 8 because we would have to collect, process, and analyze data from a variety of sources for every building. The bill would most likely require the 10 11 creation of a new unit within HPD with staff to collect this information and perform the complex 12 13 analysis and quality control audits required to use 14 the data. In addition, HPD would be required to 15 track and address public submissions, nominating 16 buildings for inclusion on the watch list. Intro 17 1210 also creates additional technological demands 18 on the agency in order to create an extensive 19 online database. HPD cannot build and maintain such a database without extensive resources. In 20 21 addition, if the development of such a watch list was feasible HPD would need increased funding, 2.2 2.3 staff, and time in order to properly develop this online tool. We believe those resources would not 24 be well spent. First the debt service coverage 25

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criteria are overbroad or impossible to capture without extensive investigation. For example, the

operating costs. Second, several of the watch list

landlords from purchasing buildings with high

operating expenses and trying to reduce those

enforcement program. Instead HPD's alternative

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enforcement program requires buildings to have a much higher threshold of BNC violations and a high number of outstanding BN... and a high number of ERP charges before they are included in the program. By using this level of violations HPD is sure, ensures that it is addressing the needs of the city's buildings in most critical condition. Fourth, the tool is under-inclusive. While paying more for a building or taking out more debt than the rent regulated units can support may lead some owners to neglect their building's physical plant. There are many owners who can pay their debts monthly but still neglect to maintain their buildings. Indeed, owners may fail to take on sufficient debt to help them improve and maintain the building and instead run the building into terrible state of repair. The other bill before us today regarding predatory equity also includes provisions that are unlikely to reduce harassment or other irresponsible or illegal behavior. The harassment provisions of the housing maintenance code allow tenants to file a case in housing court. Intro 1211 adds a provision that if debt service coverage ratio is below 1.05 the owner is presumed to be engaging in harassment

when certain conduct defined elsewhere to the 2 3 statute occurs. Although it, there is anecdotal 4 evidence of a connection between predatory equity and harassment creating such a presumption is not supported by factual data. This bill seems to 6 7 create a presumption of legal fault by owners based solely upon their financial transactions. There are 8 many reasons why a building may not have sufficient income to cover its debt. The bill does not 10 11 describe what entity or party to this case would calculate the debt service coverage ratio. The 12 13 concept of debt service coverage ratio is complex 14 and it is unlikely that many tenants filing 15 harassment cases would have access to necessary 16 information to calculate the ratio. HPD is 17 concerned about the continued expansion of the definition of harassment. The courts have rarely 18 19 made findings of harassment in cases commenced... the 20 housing maintenance code provisions in part because 21 although provisions are already broad in scope tenants have been unable, [clears throat] excuse 2.2 2.3 me, to prevent, to present evidence persuasive to the courts. Expanding the definition to include 24 this new provision would make tenant harassment 25

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cases even more difficult to understand and harder for judges to identify. As stated previously simply calculating debt service coverage ratio does not serve as a good proxy for ascertaining the existence of harassment as the presumption requires. In sum HPD does not think the bills before us today would be sufficiently helpful in preventing harassment, neglect, or other tools that landlords use to push rent regulated tenants out of their apartments, to be worth the considerable cost they would impose upon the agency. But we certainly urge the council to work with us as we continue to find innovative solutions to ensure safe, affordable, and habitable housing to New York City residents. HPD and the council can work together to better understand the extent of the problems that plague too many of our buildings that come up with better, more practical, and more effective solutions than these bills currently offer. Council members can be most helpful in identifying problematic buildings in your communities. While we strive to reach as many buildings as possible you, as council members, know your communities best and are often extremely familiar with what's happening

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in the buildings in your districts. We need your help in identifying the buildings that should receive the most attention. If you will let us know about any owner you suspect is harassing tenants, neglecting the building, or otherwise not being a responsible landlord who will inspect the building, analyze the data we have on the building and owner and take appropriate action either at HPD or through one of the taskforce initiatives that I had mentioned. We can then assess whether a particular building fits into patterns we are seeing in some of our work. We can also suggest a path forward for stabilizing a building whether that means working without preservation of finance staff to restructure the building's existing debt in exchange for a long term affordability or working with our code enforcement staff so they can address the building's physical deterioration with additional inspections or through inclusion in one of our special enforcement programs. We think a good way to move forward together would be to broaden the work that is currently underway with the anti harassment and certificate of no harassment working group. The working group could

However, there are already established procedures and personnel to perform these functions so the bill would add duplicative and confusing

regarding the oversight of construction issues.

requirements. The oversight of contract is in

construction issues falls within three different

departments at HPD. The office of develop...

developments building and land services division monitors for conformance with the project's

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construction contract and construction related laws. The labor monitoring unit within our regulatory compliance division checks for wage disparities and other labor issues for work is on HPD finance projects and the office of asset and property management tracks complaints of issues after construction's completion. Our BLDS group examines HPD financed projects during the course of construction to ensure that the quality of the construction meets our requirements. If BLDS identifies any construction issues during its site visit staff notifies the applicable HPD program, the developer, the architect engineer and the general contractor and monitors to ensure corrective action. If the issues are not resolved or the external parties are not responsive HPD will escalate the issue to one of its sister agencies having jurisdiction over that issue which may be DOB or the Department of Environmental Protection. Labor Monitoring Unit within the Division of Regulatory Compliance ensures that contractors and subcontractors working on HPD development contracts subject, subject to prevailing wage requirements comply with prevailing wage and labor laws during

2	the course of construction. Labor compliance
3	officers investigate possible violations of
4	prevailing wage and labor law standards by one,
5	reviewing payroll records, two, conducting site
6	visits, and three, interviewing workers. The agency
7	instituted a new enhanced contractor review policy,
8	enhanced review in September of 2012. The enhanced
9	review policy is intended to supplement, not
10	replace, the agency's other review processes. Under
11	enhanced review contractors for the record of
12	outstanding labor violations and/or construction
13	quality issues are subject to greater scrutiny
14	prior to closing and proactive contractual and
15	procedural measures during construction. The
16	purpose of enhanced review is to identify and
17	correct the behavior of those contractors that have
18	demonstrated an inability to consistently comply
19	with the agency's labor and/or construction quality
20	standards. The Office of Asset and Property
21	Management has technical staff that receives and
22	reviews complaints for most construction
23	conditions. In 24 2014 HPD hired a new dedicated
24	staff person to serve as a centralized intake point
25	to accept complaints regarding post-construction

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conditions and assess how HPD should respond. Staff make best efforts to understand the nature of the complaint and assist the homeowner or building owner in identifying the appropriate remedy. A staff person may advise an owner how to make a claim on a warrant... and as appropriate they facilitate communication between the owner and the contractor who perform the construction. They also track the outcome of each complaint and report any findings of construction defects to the regulatory compliance division. Further, HPD already complies with the requirements of local law 44 with respect to reporting of construction conditions. This bill seeks to have HPD duplicate work better performed by experts than construction codes and practices. The bill would require HPD to assess the validity of complaints and take further appropriate action based upon that finding. Following the completion of construction however, it is often extremely difficult to ascertain the true cause of the complaint of condition. As time passes it's possible that the lack of maintenance and proper use, expected wear and tear, weather events, or other causes are responsible for the condition.

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Forensic engineers are best trained to attempt to understand the underlying cause of the condition. Intro 967 requires that HPD create a list of preferred contractors based on the number of substantial... of substantiating claims in relation to the number of dwelling units at a housing development project that a contractor worked on. This metric does not take into account that a project can only have one very serious condition that affects the entirety of the building such as foundation issues result in the contractor's unwarranted inclusion on the preferential list. Conversely a project can have many issues that are less serious in nature but would cause the contractor to be excluded from the list simply because of the number of conditions rather than the severity of the issue or cost to remediate. Further construction issues may be a matter related to the project's design, manufacturer product defect, or improper maintenance. More importantly having a preferred contractor list on the agency's website may suggest an endorsement of these businesses. HPD would not want to create an impression that has a special relationship with certain contractors.

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Given the city's affordable housing crisis we are trying to encourage a wide array of businesses involved in projects that HPD finances especially MWBEs because the list is limited to contractors that have worked on housing development contracts within the last five years and have not incurred a certain threshold of substantiated construction complaints or label violations against them in recent years. It has the potential to limit the list to more established contractors. Having this list could affect the prospects of new contractors trying to enter the affordable housing development marketplace or from being considered a model company with the... the industry. HPD has been working with the council as part of tax lean... taskforce along with our agency partners at the Department of Finance, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Department of Environmental Protection. As part of HPD's analysis and recommendation of how to reform the... our agency has suggested revising the definition of distressed building to better protect chronically troubled buildings. As you know each year, excuse me, the tax lean sale statute requires properties that meet

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statutory distress criteria to be removed from the sale. The statutory distress criteria was included in the tax lean sale legislation with the intent for the city to improve the conditions of these properties but the current definition results in a mismatch between the type of buildings that often fall under this criteria and HPD programs. While many buildings are excluded from the tax lean sale HPD has observed that many of the same buildings cycle multiple times through the tax lean sale without any positive outcomes that change the building's physical and financial needs. Based on HPD's research almost 80 percent of properties that have met the statutory distress criteria in 2016 have previously been pulled from the tax lean sale at least one other time resulting in no change in the status for the building or revenue to the city. The agency believes that the definition of distressed properties should be recalibrated or on a more precise definition of distress offering them protection from tax lean sales. This would then allow the city the opportunity to examine and to better align some of these chronically troubled properties with current HPD programs to ensure

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2	their	long	term	viability

questions that you have.

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y where feasible. Additionally, HPD has already pulls properties from the tax lean sale that might not meet the current definition of distressed but are already in its development pipeline. HPD would like to continue discussions with the sponsor and work with the council tax lean taskforce to study this issue further in order to address the issues comprehensively and in a manner consistent with the findings of the taskforce. We thank you for the opportunity to testify on these bills. We believe that working together we can continue to help New Yorkers across the city live in safe affordable housing. And we would now be happy to answer any

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. I might recommend you just next time put a big no on all and just submit that. It might be ...

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: That was actually a big we want to sit down with you and work with you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Well usually they put some we agree with the framework-type language. That... [cross-talk]

## COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: See, no would have been a lot shorter.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you for the, for the testimony. We've been joined by Council Member Rosenthal, Cornegy, Espinal, Crowley, Mendez, and Rodriguez. And Council Member Salamanca. I'm going to turn it over to Council Member Rosenthal for her opening statement. Before you do that I just want to shout out Guillermo Patino, one of the best staff we have for passing his bar today. Where is he? Did he go? Where is he? Sorry. I just want to make sure we give him a big, big thank you. And he did all of that while being a staff member in the Housing and Buildings City Council. That's a very difficult thing. So, congratulations again. And Public Housing. Oh, he got two committees. Alright. Council Member Rosenthal.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thanks so much. So, I think I could have given this opening statement either prior to or after your comments Vito. And I want to start by saying how much the council and I know the city appreciates all your hard work. Your taskforce is the go-to place for so

2 many of us when we're trying to help our 3 constituents who are being harassed out of their 4 homes one way or another. My bill in particular, 967 tries to get at the issue of the contractors or the developers themselves and how they're treating 6 their workers. And the genesis of the bill was 8 really an HPD hearing back in April of 2015, Housing and Buildings hearing where we were, it was sort of an oversight hearing on HPD with some 10 attention paid to 421A, in other words the 11 intersection between our tax dollars and how 12 13 they're spent and affordable housing. And through 14 421A you know that intersection is very clear. And 15 what we found and what we heard on, on that day was 16 that in fact the contractors or developers who were 17 getting money to building affordable housing, that 18 included among those were contractors who were 19 involved in wage theft, you know discrimination, 20 and, and in many ways just treating their workers 21 very badly. And we, in our oversight you know 2.2 position don't want to see that happen. And I'm 2.3 sure you don't want to see that happen. There's no doubt it's a somewhat convoluted process between 24 how that, our oversight position, right, because 25

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the way the funding works is not direct. You know we have our sponsors and then the sponsors hire the developers who hire the contractors, who hire the subcontractors. I mean there are certainly lots of layers to swish through but that doesn't mean that we don't want to fix the problem. And we're, we're responsible to fix the problem not only as we are looking out for our residents and, and they are, and in this case they're laborers, but also as stewards of the tax dollar we don't want our tax dollars a part of something that isn't morally correct. So what this bill does is simply say let's have an ombudsman and a preferred contractor list. I, I frankly don't think it goes far enough and I don't think it really, in many ways I think it's tough being included as a position in HPD for many of the reasons you suggested but also in the sense that there might be conflicting missions of that person and the HPD commissioner. So I, I too look forward to working with you. But you know I would like to in lieu of just saying no... And, and I see why you've outlined what doesn't work, we need to come up with what does work. So if HPD is already, has a position like this and yet we're still seeing

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you know, you know sites where sadly construction workers have died and it's because they're misusing equipment or, or you know just don't, aren't wearing a harness, just basic stuff that any worksite should know to be doing with their workers or you know workers still not getting... their paychecks are being paid you know at a much lower rate of what they've actually worked. You know perhaps that position should be in Department of Investigation. And perhaps that position already is but you know maybe we have to put it some place that really has teeth and has a direct clear mission. And perhaps it's not just a preferred contract list or the enhanced contract list which really frustrates me because it's not clear that we're not contracting with those same contractors who are on the enhanced list after repeated violations. But the public can't see that even. And these are our public dollars. So, I look forward to working with you too. And I actually in, in talking about this and asking questions am going to be talking about going much deeper and much more, putting more teeth into this legislation. Thank you very much.

1 2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you for 3 opening statement. I, I too just want to say I appreciate all the work that's being done with DOB 4 5 and HPD. Obviously, it's, it's not enough so we, we have to do more. People are dying on construction 6 7 sites. People are losing their homes to predatory 8 equity. People are in danger by illegal conversions. So, we have to provide more tools 10 wherever possible. I did have one question I want 11 to turn over to sponsors to ask questions first; 12 Garodnick, Torres, Kallos, and then follow up with Crowley and Rodriguez. With intros 1210 and 1211 13 14 particularly you did mention how burdensome it 15 would be. Is it illegal in your opinion? Intros 16 1210 and 1211, dealing with the watch list and the 17 other one changing the definition of 1.05 or... is 18 any, are any of those things illegal besides being 19 burdensome. 20

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: I'm not quite sure what you mean by is it illegal ...

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Do you have any legal concerns?

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Well I... I think we need to delve a little bit deeper into what's being

know for 1218 I think there was mentioned,

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2 preemption. I don't think, I don't know that we

3 have the same concerns with exemption problems in

4 the state so we may disagree on that. And I'm

5 hoping to look into some of the other things. But

6 let me go to the sponsors first. Garodnick, Torres,

7 and Kallos. We'll put five minutes for the first

round and see if there's a second round needed and

9 | then we'll go with Crowley Rodriguez.

very much Mr. Chairman and we thank you for your extensive testimony and obviously you laid out a variety of objections particularly intros 1210 and 1211. But it sounds like the message that we should be taking from this is you have concerns about the text of the bills but you are willing to work with us on how to formulate this in a way that you might be more supportive of, is that correct? Okay let's, let's talk about the substance for a second. In your testimony you said we are not sure debt service coverage ratio is the best indicator of predatory equity. So, in the view of HPD what is the best indicator or, and best predictor of predatory equity?

MATTHEW MURPHY: So, predatory equity as a term, there's not necessarily an agreed upon definition of what exactly over a leveraged means. So in terms of indicators of predatory equity our primary concern is actually the tenant harassment that occurs. That's... the existance of the task force and examining complaints...

 $\hbox{ \begin{tabular}{ll} COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: So, let me} \\ \hbox{ \end{tabular} stop you for one sec since I'm on a clock.}$ 

MATTHEW MURPHY: Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: What then is the best predictor of tenant harassment?

MATTHEW MURPHY: Well we're working in the anti-harassment working group to find out different types of predictors. On their own we have concerns about one particular predictor being used to say this is tenant harassment. For example, something under a certain debt service coverage ratio. The anti-harassment working group is looking at different indicators to see how they might relate to one another.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: What are the top three indicators that would lead you to believe

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2 that a building might result in harassment of

3 tenants?

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MATTHEW MURPHY: Well we're actively working on that right now. We, we're looking at things like violations, like transactions, something like the debt service coverage ratio though, the concern I think actually over the transaction so that the overwritten rents in the proforma that the bank is looking at or that the lender is looking at assumes higher rents than the current rent roll. That's a concern to us as well. And that's something the task force sees when they're looking to investigate in certain instances. But there are other instances where debt service coverage ratio fluctuates over a 1.05 and under a 1.05.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Alright so violations, existing violations are one. Two, is the transaction itself? Is that... Am I understanding you correctly? That the actual...

MATTHEW MURPHY: Well these are the ones we're looking at. So, we're looking at transaction itself. So, in buildings where harassment has been identified or we've worked with tenant advocates to

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understand that harassment is occurring, it, did they sell more often than other buildings, do they sell more often in a shorter term period. We're looking at specific things like that, violations, DOB violations, HPD violations. These are all part of the...

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Yeah. And if I could just add to that. I mean and putting the financial issues aside for a minute I think you know it differs from council district to council district. In one district, we seen the warehousing of vacant apartments in a building or in buildings that might be a predictor of harassment. Frivolous lawsuits filed against tenants, notices being sent to tenants saying that they're illegal and that they should leave the building, unsafe work practices, or work being conducted without proper permit. These are the types of harassment that we're seeing with the taskforce. And again, I would still argue that it differs from council district to council district. To date we have been in 35 different council districts with the taskforce and we have seen a variety of different methods being used by owners to harass tenants. Do you, do you... does HPD

not view a scenario in which the amount of debt that is taken out for a certain property not being supported by the rental income as a reasonable predictor of something likely to go wrong there. I think that there are assumptions that we do draw from that. And certainly, referrals that we have received from external sources that have resulted in taskforce inspections and/or investigations started with, with a referral saying that, that there was an over leveraged deal that just occurred. In some of those cases we did find other types of harassment being conducted. But in other instances, we also found that there was no harassment occurring.

council Member Garodnick: Okay I, I only have one second left so I'm just going to use it by, by saying that I'm a little surprised that HPD does not view that dynamic of more of a likely predictor of harassment or something else to go wrong in a way that you know there's no conclusive feeling as to whether or not this is predictive of anything from the administration's perspective today.

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MATTHEW MURPHY: No, I'm sorry if, if that's the impression I left with you, no. Each of those referrals are acted on. So, we do take those referrals seriously. So, it is a... I wouldn't say it's a predictor but it certainly is a complaint or a referral that we look into further.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Just a follow-up. You said that they do provide some assumptions? What are the assumptions that they provide? With over leverage... it sound like you say the over leverage properties can give you some... you make some assumptions. What are the assumptions that you make?

MATTHEW MURPHY: Well over leveraged properties or basically what the debt service coverage ratio measures is your operate... it's a ratio of your net operating income so you're income and net of... and then minus your expenses over the annual debt service that is paid. So if the net operating income is actually assumed to be higher than it actually is or if the intent of the landlord is to illegally raises rents then your net 2 operating income would start off artificially high.

3 So, if a lender is assuming, or whoever, an

4 investor is assuming that the net operating income

5 is higher than it actually is then that would

6 imply, that, that's an assumption that they're

7 making. That would be their... basically...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: No, it sounded like... when you were talking with Council Member Garodnick that the agency makes some assumptions when they seize over leveraged buildings. So, what is... what if any assumptions does the agency make? Or did I hear that wrong?

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: No, I mean again when we receive a referral from a community based organization that they believe a portfolio or particular building is over leveraged it's a complaint that we look into. So, it does generate either HPD looking further at that particular building or portfolio and it could very well result in a referral to the taskforce. So we do accept those. And we do look into each of those allegations. But again not every situation where it has been presented to us that there has been an

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2 over leveraged deal results in a finding of
3 harassment.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright I'm going to have some more questions. But... And there is some... some change, some of the... I neglected to recognize some of the sponsors so it's going to be Torres, Kallos, Gentile, Rosenthal. Then Crowley and Rodriguez. Council Member Torres.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Thank you. Thank you. Listening to your testimony was thinking to myself with friends like these who needs enemies right? So, the phenomenon of predatory equity traces back to the real estate boom leading up to the financial crisis. It's a phenomenon that's been observed for 10 years. As far as I can tell in those 10 years HPD has developed no strategy for... I mean you're, you're right to point out that it is a challenge to determine the existence and extent of predatory equity but the agency has had 10 years to develop a standard for identifying predatory equity and as far as I know you have not. You can answer with a simple no if... given the time constraint.

 $\label{eq:VITO MUSTACIUOLO:} \mbox{So, we do not have a} \\$  defined definition.

## COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

2 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Yeah. Despite 3 the 10 years of knowledge of predatory equity.

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VITO MUSTACIUOLO: I think it has been a moving target over the last 10 years. And we have certainly seen changes in the market. We have seen changes in how owners are financing deals. And we have certainly seen changes in how owners harass tenants.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Now in your testimony you indicated that there were confidentiality constraints relating to the RPIE statement but you did not specify the nature of those restraints. Are there restraints in local law, state law, federal law? What's the...

 $\label{eq:VITO MUSTACIUOLO: I would have to defer} % \begin{subarray}{ll} \end{subarray} % \begin{subarray$ 

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Hold on. You're going to have to come to one of the...

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Can we, can we pause...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And also, can you raise your right hand? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth

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the data were available, even if you had complete perfect data the agency is doubtful whether it's worth the cost. And so I guess my question to you is there predictive, knowing the financial conditions of a property has predictive value it tells us which affordable housing is in danger, it tells us which tenants are at risk of deferred maintenance and harassment and displacement. I mean how could that not be a sufficient value if HPD had enough data to determine predatory equity.

MATTHEW MURPHY: No we, we do agree with that. We do agree that if we have sufficient data that we can look at transactions and come up with some metric of whether or not there's too much debt on the property in comparison to other transactions. And we agree that this is an issue. But the debt service coverage ratio is not necessarily going to be the best metric for that. That's... we do want to explore alternatives.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: But the debt service ratio tells us whether a building has enough income to support the debt.

MATTHEW MURPHY: It... well it... functionally, yes. But there are situations in

leveraging in your opinion is an inadequate

COMMITTEE	ON	HOUSING	AND	BUILDINGS

2 indicator of harassment and displacement? Is that

3 what you're suggesting?

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MATTHEW MURPHY: I'm not suggesting that. I'm saying we want to look at that in the anti-harassment working group. But what I'm saying is that we have actually concerns about other buildings. For example, they might not be over leveraged... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: I'm not talking about those buildings. This hearing is about over leveraging so...

MATTHEW MURPHY: Right but, but if I put in 50 percent equity and I'm borrowing 50 percent debt my debt service ratio could actually indicate that it's a healthier building. But that could mean that I'm also looking for a higher...

understand that there are causes of harassment beyond over leveraging. But the focus of my bill is over leveraging. Now, my understanding is that the Department of Financial Services in 2014 set forth what I think were known as slumlord prevention guidelines denying CRA credit for loans that lead to over leveraging and the loss of affordable

2	housing.	Right?	And	relies	upon	debt	service	ratio.

3 And so debt service ratio is a reliable metric for

4 Department of Financial Services which is the

5 leading bank regulator in our city why is it not a

6 reliable metric for HPD and DOF.

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MATHEW: I don't know the specifics of that particular legislation but...

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: I would encourage you to look into it. So, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, you... that was kind of surprising. So, if I'm doing the math right, so you do lending up to 125 percent of the value of the property is, is that what you're saying?

MATTHEW MURPHY: No. So, let me clarify.

So, there's several metrics that lenders look at when doing multi-family lending, one is the debt service coverage ratio, that's the net operating income over the annual debt service. Another is the loan to value. So, the amount, the proportion of the loan to value. So, 80 percent loan to value would mean 20 percent equity or 80 percent of the value of the property is debt. For example, that's another metric we would want to look at and explore

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

in the anti-harassment working group. Other metrics

are the income to expense ratio that implies

4 something about the, just the, the way that the,

5 the amount of income that's going into the

6 property. That is what's in the RPI E-statements

7 and done for taxation purposes. However, debt

amount is not collected in the RPIE.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, you don't do... you sound like you say you do debt, debt to service ratios of 1.25.

MATHEW: When HPD does affordable housing transactions there are multiple loans. There's usually a senior loan from a bank like HDC or HFA. And then HPD puts in subordinate subsidy loans. So, we actively asset manage our properties and we do look at the debt service coverage ratio. We calculate it according to all the loans that are paid. But we, when we underwrite the original transaction we're look at debt service coverage ratios at about a 115 because we're trying to get as much affordability into that property without making it at risk.

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# COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

2	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, one, so one
3	you're saying basically a… you're doing a higher
4	than 1.05?

MATTHEW MURPHY: Yes which, which means... so the relationship is that the higher it is the more income you have to cover your debt. So, 115 is kind of the agreed upon debt service coverage ratio that we will do in our affordable transactions.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. So, higher is better?

MATTHEW MURPHY: Higher is better in the debt service coverage ratio but we also have to be cautious when properties might have more equity in the deal.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, I just want...
so I'm clear... so our 1.05 is a lower metric than
you have but this... does this metric actually
signify something worse? You wouldn't cover that?

MATTHEW MURPHY: I, I don't know about a specific debt service coverage ratio but...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You do. Wait, wait, wait, hold on.

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MATTHEW MURPHY: No, I'm saying in terms of something we'd want to say this is the right debt service coverage ratio. [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: But you usually do a 1.15, 1.25?

MATTHEW MURPHY: Right. And most banks will do a 1 point... I think the rank guidelines report this last year said the... the average debt service coverage ratio is a 1.21 for multi-family properties.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, I... I just got to say it's surprising to hear that... sound like we're saying it's not a predictor by itself. But then it sounds like you're saying it kind of can't predict anything which is... which is just strange to me. Like to hear that an over leveraged building can't predict something is just a very strange logic to me. And so, as we, as we have nicely said we want to work together, we want to be part of the working together so we're going to push forth on this that haven't accomplished, have been accomplished yet like defining what predatory equity and when we should step in. And I believe we have to find some predictors even if they're

2 | imperfect. Sometimes the best available data is bad

3 | but that doesn't mean we can't use it. And since we

4 | haven't done anything so far... it's surprising to

5 hear so much push back on that indicator because I

6 think you're right that it's not the only

7 | indicator. But I think it's a good one to start

8 with. If someone's purchasing a building or has a

9 | building that their rent can't cover their expenses

they have to do something about that. And we've

11 seen... happened so many times. But I would... I've

12 | been surprised by the interactions so far. But we

13 | have Council Member Kallos, Gentile, Rosenthal, and

14 | then we'll have Crowley and Rodriguez.

15 COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you Chair

16 | Williams. First question is what is the total

17 amount of debt owed to the city by bad landlords

18 | for quality of life violations broken down by

19 | what's outstanding and what's secured as leans or

20 | tax liens? Does DOF have the answer? Does anyone on

21 | this panel have the answer? I need to somebody to

22 say that on the record.

23 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Just come to the

24 | mic. Say your name again thanks.

[background comments]

### COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you. In your testimony you stated quote HPD already pulls properties from the tax lien sale that might not meet the current definition of distressed but are already in its development pipeline, end quote. How many times did that happen in 2015 or 2016?

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Do we have... Okay, I'm sorry we do not have that but achievable by the end of the day, yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: It... it... ballpark, less than 100 times, more than 100 times.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Sure, by end of the day. It's just... It was in your testimony so I would hope that you would have...

[background comments]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Did she... I'm sorry did you... Did you say something? So, if you can come back 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?

least one other time resulting in no change in

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

2 status for the building or revenue for the city.

3 Wouldn't expanding the definition to catch more

4 | buildings help deal with that problem.

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MERYL BLOCK WEISMAN: We're currently been discussing this as part of the tax lien taskforce and we are looking at changing the definition for distressed so we are definitely...

[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: And... and expanding it so that we catch more properties specifically ones with quality of life violations?

MERYL BLOCK WEISMAN: We're discussing to make sure that the criteria is effective, the intent is to be able to pull properties that are considered distressed that the city can work with so...

I've been working with Finance Commissioner Jacques
Jiha as well as 12 agencies righting quality of
life violations. We have recently passed
legislation into law earlier this year that takes
into account repeat offenders should we expand the
bill, this bill to cover repeat offenders who pay
violations as a cost of doing business, a cost of

displacing rent regulated tenants from affordable housing. So should we just cover these folks as well and expand it not only from having a certain amount of outstanding debt but having a certain number of violations that might help us indicate that hey if this building keeps having this problem with tenants maybe we need to get them into the third party transfer as quickly as possible.

MERYL BLOCK WEISMAN: So not sure what the question were there but again we are looking for... we're happy to sit down and discuss what the change... we do want to focus on changing the... updating the distress criteria so...

the last piece which I think you were hoping to answer is why do distressed buildings get pulled from the tax lien sale without improving the, improving the building status and I just look forward to working with you and getting this package of legislation passed as quickly as possible. That is... I just need the answer of the question. So why do the buildings end up getting pulled from the...

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MERYL BLOCK WEISMAN: Oh it's just ...

specific... the criteria is in the tax lien
legislation and some of the criteria result in
buildings that are sometimes very small. At times
the criteria could be that it's actually not a
building any more. One of the leans would have been
we've done emergency repair to actually demolish a
building. So right now, there is, there is a
mismatch on the criteria. So, we want to make it
more effective.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Just to clarify. So, if you can expand 80 percent, so 80 percent of the building become demolished buildings. Do those lots become then affordable housing lots or... what are... if you can just clarify why those 80 percents of buildings get pulled and then the buildings don't get improved.

MERYL BLOCK WEISMAN: Sure. A lot... some of those... a number of those buildings are small buildings. And again it is a mismatch between the programs that HPD has. So, they could be small buildings, one under 5 unit buildings. That is a mismatch with what the criteria that it might not necessarily mean that they are physically and

forward to doing that.

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COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you Council Member Gentile, Rosenthal, Crowley, and

Rodriquez.

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: Thank you Mr.

Chairman. Commissioner Fisher I just want to bring up an issue that you bring up for the first time today and that is your position at expanding the lien authority requires state legislation. Now we may have just met for the first time today but that doesn't mean that your staff, my staff, the staff of the borough president have not met repeatedly about this bill over a two year period. We met with at least the DOB staff at least on two occasions with the law department. In fact, you brought up legal issues, the law department brought up legal issues during that, those, those meetings on this bill where you said that there was an impediment in the bill that the fines imposed could not be used in what the original version of the bill created which was a displacement fund for those who are being vacated. Both the DOB and the law department told us it could only be done in an MOU after the bill became law. So, the provision had to be removed. You brought up the legal issues during our

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meetings on this bill. You conferred about this bill with our senior staff from the speaker's office and yet, and yet you never brought up this issue before about lien authority needing state legislation. I first heard about it on Friday when Mr. Wehle came to see me about this bill. So, excuse me, but if this is not disingenuous I don't know what is. We've been meeting for over two years on this bill. It's our position that in conferring with our senior council, worked on this legislation that the city created and imposed water liens, sewage liens, and unpaid emergency repair, repair fines among others. So, for you to bring this up now after two years of meeting on this bill is really disingenuous. That... that... it's not a question, it's just a statement that I think needs, needs to be made.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Just as a chair and co-sponsor I just want to concur with everything that my colleague said.

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: As, as, as to the liens, the one and three family homes... when did you first obtain that ability to place liens on the one to three family homes?

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 8
2	ALEXANDRA FISHER: I believe it's been
3	in our code since at least the year 2000 if I'm not
4	mistaken. I'd have to get back to you to be 100
5	percent [cross-talk]
6	COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: Okay. So, since
7	the year 2000 we're talking 15 maybe 16 years and
_	

the year 2000 we're talking 15 maybe 16 years and yet you have not, you have not placed the lien on any of those homes that you now have the authority to do?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: That's true. We've had some operational concerns... [cross-talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: 15 or 16 years. How long will it take you to begin imposing these liens?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: We've started working with Oath and Finance to have that accomplished as of about a year ago. We've started the process of sending the appropriate notifications out as per our code. So, to the extent that violations written about a year ago do not end up having payments on those penalties then liens may be placed.

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: So, it's Oath, it's Finance, it's DOB, and it's ECB. So, you, you... it's taken 15 years to work out some kind of agreed

broken out. We can certainly get that for you.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: And then if you 3 add up all the penalties you say that now exist for 4 one and two family homes we're talking about... added all the ones up that you told us about, comes to about 45 hundred dollars, no matter how many units 6 are, are... are illegally converted. And for three family homes comes to about 9,000 dollars. 45 8 hundred dollars is probably equal to one month's rent in illegally converted buildings. So, can you 10 11 see how it is that some immediately hazardous 12 violations are more severe than others so that ... so 13 a structure where there's a specific fine that we 14 propose on each additional unit has a stronger 15 impact and a deterrent factor for the bad actor property owner. It is not just a cost of their 16 17 doing business. It reflects the severity of the 18 aggravated condition by setting a base fine per 19 unit. And then you can add the 1,000 dollars a day 20 that you currently have in the law. That's the real 21 impact, not this 45 hundred dollars and maybe down the road some more additional penalties. 15,000 2.2 2.3 dollars per unit plus the 1,000 dollars a day.

That's the real impact about fining. That's why

it's not in this bill a cost of doing business.

It's a deterrent to doing the bad act that they're doing now. Councilman I have other questions but

4 I'll come back if you'll allow me.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And I'm on this bill as well and I appreciate your passion. I just do want to have an answer about this preemption issue because it seems to have just come up and that's, that doesn't feel like good will so is that something you knew and forgot to bring up? Is that something that you just discovered recently?

PATRICK WEHLE: It's something we were aware of when we've had prior conversations with the council regarding a prior version of the bill.

I believe it was HPD and the law department race, legal issues with a prior version...

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: You did, you did. And, and, and we responded to those legal issues but you never brought up the issue of preemption.

PATRICK WEHLE: Well as of at least

September we certainly did share comments with the council about this specific version of the bill.

And certainly, those comments did include reference to our preemption concerns.

### COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: Our, our... our counsel is not here right now Mr. Chairman but I understand that that was not the case.

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a, have a fantastic counsel for this committee. So, they didn't bring it up. And so, they, they're generally pretty good about that. This would be the first time that something this big was missed by them. So, I'm looking forward to reviewing whatever information was sent but this was a shocker to us coming up close to the hearing to hear that the preemption issue that wasn't brought up at all. I think from what we've heard we disagree with you and so other things we do want to talk about. But we'll go to Council Member Rosenthal. Then we'll have Council Member Crowley, Rodriguez. We'll have a second round of three minutes and that will be Torres and Gentile.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much Chair Williams. I guess my questions when thinking about my bill 967 have to do with... How do you talk in this without it screaming back at you. Oh, that worked. The type of information you might collect now and how you use it to evaluate

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contractors perhaps aren't used?

you. Welcome back Bobba.

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contractors that your sponsors accept bids for and
whether or not you have legal authority to... legal
authority to... sorry... to require that certain

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: 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. Thank

BOBBA HELM: So I'm Bobba Helm. I'm the
Assistant Commissioner for the Division of Economic
Opportunity and Regulatory Compliance.

MARGARET BROWN: And I'm Margaret Brown.

I'm Assistant Commissioner for Policy and

Operations in the Office of Asset and Property

Management of HPD.

BOBBA HELM: Council Member Rosenthal as we mentioned in our testimony there are a couple of different divisions, units within the agency that have, are involved in tracking and monitoring projects. We have our building, land, and disposition services division builds that monitors a project during the construction to ascertain

whole bucket, some are good actors, some maybe not.

# COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

2 BOBBA HELM: So, 47 is the full bucket.

It does not mean that we are only monitoring those sites because we... contractors on our hands. So... we have a reason to be concerned about what's

6 happening... [cross-talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Got it. How many are on enhanced review list of the 47.

BOBBA HELM: So, of the 47 sites there are... so I, I just want to clarify... 47 is the enhanced review number. That is 47 active enhanced, projects that we are monitoring under our enhanced review policy. That's not the full number of sites that we're monitoring that includes prevailing wage projects.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Got it. So, what are the full number of sites?

BOBBA HELM: Well, we'll get that back to you hopefully before the end of this hearing. We're pulling that right now.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And are they of the 47 active sites are any, are they all separate contractors or is there some overlap where the same contractor is doing a couple of different building sites.

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	BOBBA HELM: There, there is some
3	overlap. We have some larger contractors that are
4	able to have more than one project at a time. So,
5	there is some overlap.
6	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And so, what
7	are you finding? Well first of all, so what's the
8	number, what's the number of contractors of the 47
9	getting rid of the dupes, duplicates?
10	BOBBA HELM: So, we'll, we'll parse it
11	down to tell you how many of you know individual
12	contract is on a 47. Again we'll, we'll get the
13	number for you for the contract more than one
14	site. I think that that's what your question is.
15	We'll see if we can get that number.
16	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And so, what
17	are you finding?
18	BOBBA HELM: In terms of?
19	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: On the 47
20	sites. So, is wage abuse going on in any of the
21	sites? Are people at every site being paid for the
22	work they do?

BOBBA HELM: So, let me just talk to you a little bit about what we do and I'll... labor monitoring of these sites. So, for a site that is

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subject to enhanced review if it's a prevailing
wage project we require for there to be weekly
submissions of payroll records, we have compliance
officers that go on site that interview workers
that follows up if there's any discrepancies or
reasons to be concerned. We also have a hotline
that is required to be posted on all sites that are
subject to prevailing wage requirements that
workers could call in to us if they have concerns
and they feel like they are not being paid what
they're due. And so...

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And how many phone calls have you gotten like that?

BOBBA HELM: You know we don't track currently. We're not tracking phone calls separately from complaints that may come in through different forms whether we're on a site… [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: How many complaints have you gotten from the 47 sites?

Here's my point. My point is I think there should be a public mechanism so that, so that the public knows what the city is doing to keep its eyes on

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Great.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: Shouldn't every
3 single site be monitored for those three

4 characteristics, three areas?

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ALEXANDRA FISHER: Well every single site is certainly monitored for timeliness whether it's done by HPD or sometimes the bank hire monitors to be responsible for that task, for the construction quality conditions every single site is... we, we certainly pay attention to that and we're open to complaints and investigations for every single site. For our label monitoring there's only a small number of projects that are subject to prevailing wage requirements.

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: But every,
every site is subject to minimum wage requirements
and aren't some subject to living wage if they're
not subject to prevailing wage?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: Right but the, the...

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: And there's no...

so there's no oversight on the projects in terms of possibly having wage violations if they're not a prevailing wage job site.

ALEXANDRA FISHER: The minimum wage enforcement is not vested with HPD. That state or

those contractors where we have reason to be

concerned about their practices we subject them to

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
additional scrutiny under our enhanced review

3 policy. And that...

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COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: Do this for subcontractors?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: Yes. If a subcontractor is on our enhanced review list before that subcontractor can participate in an HPD assisted contract the developer or the general contractor has to come to HPD and consult with us about whether or not they can use that subcontractor. And, and conditions or instances in which we have reason to be concerned about that subcontractor's practices we can subject that project to additional scrutiny which can include a third party monitor in addition to our internal monitoring.

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: So, is that

new? Because in the past the commissioner has

testified that your subcontractors are not required

to follow the same procurement rules as your

contractors who are concerned your main general

contractors, the developer, or the owner. Do you

have the same rules for subcontractors who are

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projects.

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receiving city dollars through working on these HPD

ALEXANDRA FISHER: So, the extra scrutiny that we place with subcontractors is on subcontractors who are enhanced review. And those subcontractors are in enhanced review again as I said before have to come to us and we can determine whether or not we would allow them to participate.

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: So, you're going to hear from the Legal Aid Society who's going to talk about situations where contractors take out stairways when tenants are living in buildings or boilers without replacing them. Are there penalties for those types of contractors that abuse tenants? Is there a way for us to know when a contractor is unscrupulous from your HPD website? Is there a way the public can find out about contractors who are doing work that is substandard or abusing their workforce? Is there a way to find out on HPD website?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: So, other than our enhanced review list which is currently published and we publicly identify the criteria that we look at in determining whether or not a contractor

2 should be placed on enhanced review. That's public.

3 So, our enhanced review list is public so we have

4 told you know everyone who's interested... [cross-

5 talk]

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council Member Crowley: But you're still giving work to people... to contractors that are on your enhanced review list.

ALEXANDRA FISHER: We review every contractor on a project by project basis.

in a... in a previous story that was written in the daily news that, that Mountco Construction and Development was on your enhanced review for owing hundreds of thousands in back pay and wages. And still, despite that, they were given over 17 million dollars to work on a project in the Bronx, a Webster Avenue affordable housing project. Could that be true? Could your agency have somebody on enhanced review for being found to have owed hundreds of thousands of back pay but you still go forward with new projects and give so much as over 17 million dollars in city tax dollars to those projects?

# COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

2	ALEXANDRA FISHER: We do not currently
3	debar contractors across the board from ever
4	working on a HPD project for a particular term or
5	indefinitely. What we do is we view on a project by
6	project basis if we feel comfortable with that
7	contractor participating in the project. And if we
8	believe additional conditions should be imposed on
9	that contractor for us to feel comfortable with
10	their participation on that project. But you don't
11	feel comfortable putting the names of these
12	contractors, who the principle owners are because
13	often they're found that once they get to a point
14	where they're not considered eligible to apply for
15	work that they open new companies under new names.
16	But you're you're saying that HPD does not want to
17	report the names of these contractors on a website.
18	They don't want to have a prequalified list of
19	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member.
20	COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY:construction
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ALEXANDRA FISHER: So, we do have currently a published list of contractors we're concerned about. We can place related entities so

workers, construction companies that follow the

rules? You're against a pre-qualified list?

2 if they form a new company we can place related

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3 entities on enhanced review list. On the preferred

4 | contractor list we're very concerned about that

5 because we feel like there's no way for us to fully

6 know the universe of what may be needed on a

7 particular project. We don't want to exclude local

8 or new businesses that can form day to day and

9 there's no way we can keep on, on top of that and

10 we are also concerned about giving the appearance

11 | that a contractor can, it's okay for use when

12 complaints can come in at any point. And so, a

13 preferred list kind of gives that assurances to

14 | folks that we think a contractor's okay to use and,

15 and we certainly cannot do that.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. Sure, if you want to be on a second round just let me know. We have Council Member Rodriguez. And then we'll go to the second round which would be Torres, Gentile, Rosenthal, and Crowley.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Thank you

Chair. As you know I represent the district that

has a higher regulated apartment in New York City

and the second in the state of New York after

Buffalo. Therefore, we have leave in, we have been

2	the victim of vantage and in the past. So And
3	today we know that we are in the front on many of
4	those irresponsible landlords, those bad apple
5	because unfortunately we have bad apple everywhere
6	in government and in the real estate. We know that
7	a lot people that will hardly invest their money
8	they expect it to get a return but they provide the
9	services. So, those minority who are the bad line
10	look like they have a lot of protections. You know
11	it go, it look that they have a lot of friends
12	everywhere. You know in governments, in media, in
13	finance, in site agency because we been going
14	through these cycle for decades. So, it's not that
15	we don't know the information. It's about… it's
16	like corruption Albany It was happening under the
17	watch of everyone. Suddenling [phonetic] all the
18	big shot, they went down and lot of people now they
19	are surprised that they corruption it was
20	happening. So, when we address predatory… I mean
21	those landlord who get who getting to doing
22	everything they have to. For me it is hard to hear
23	from saying we been doing great jobs. I know
24	people with a big heart. I know that the deputy
25	commissioner, he been going there, he tried to do

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4 help the men and women power not only to a start an

the city, putting all the money that he needs to

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5 investigation but to be able you know to keep those

6 investigation until will make those people

7 accountable. So today who is, who can, who has

8 based on the data that HPD, Department of Building

9 has, who can we say is leading the list as the

10 worst landlords who got into like you know doing

11 | illegal conversion, harassing tenants with

12 expectation that those people will be out of the

13 | apartment... Is there any particular... do you have the

14 data? Advantage... Is there any institution that we

15 can say this is the one that is leading this

16 practice that we are investigating?

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: So, Sir, I will take
a stab at that response. We have a number of active
on, and ongoing cases with the state Attorney
General's Office and the state Tenant Protection
Unit. Some of those are leaning more towards
criminality than they are civil actions. So, I
really would not want to mention any names because
again we do have a number of active cases. I think

25 | to your point though I think it's important to

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 10
2	stress that we have been extremely proactive and,
3	and thanks to, to the mayor and the city council
4	the agencies have benefitted in gaining additional
5	resources to be proactive and not just to be
6	reactionary. You know I do want to make a point
7	clear about our objections to the, the intros in
8	front of us that we feel that there are extremely
9	broad. There are over 54,000 properties that meet
10	the definition laid out in the legislation, in the
11	legislative proposal, six units or more. To create
12	a program to track and monitor the financing of
13	54,000 buildings is a monumental task. And even
14	when you read the report by ANHD you know they
15	acknowledge the fact that the data is very
16	difficult if not impossible to obtain. It's
17	important to point out that it's, it's part of the
18	taskforce. Alright we have inspected well
19	COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Sorry
20	Commissioner
21	VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Yes, Sir?
22	COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Let me If
23	you don't mind to leave it there because
24	VITO MUSTACIUOLO: No

2 COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: ...want to get
3 into my second question... [cross-talk]

into my second question… [cross-talk]

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VITO MUSTACIUOLO: Yeah, go ahead, sorry.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: So, you know now I want to address something local. And first I'd like to say thank you to the Commissioner for being working with us because if we talk about those practice of those landlord doing all those type of things that we know we working with 78, 78 Dayu [sp?] Street where we... Thank you for your leadership you been on top of that case. The reaction of the owners in the newspaper... was well I did nothing wrong. However, when you spoke to all those tenants who used to live there they say he use bad practice to push us out. What he say is that those apartment they are co-op. So how easy is it for someone who push buying tenants out... apartment and suddenly turn those percent... apartment... called?

VITO MUSTACIUOLO: So, I, I can't answer exactly how easy it is but I can tell you that we're looking to make it more difficult for owners to do that and certainly working in collaboration

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with the state Attorney General's Office and with the state Tenant Protection Unit we're finding additional tools to do that.

We go to the second round I just want to go back to that preemption issue. So, it, we did speak with my wonderful counsel through all the correspondence that we had. We found one line. It was a pretty lengthy discussion on everything except for this one line that says we think that treating violations as tax liens are preempted. No information about what it's preempted by. No information of what that preemption is. So do you have some statute or anything now that you believe preempts...

ALEXANDRA FISHER: So, I've been advised by the law department that tax lien authority has to come from the state legislature rather than from the city council.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, the, I know you... there's tax liens now that you do. And the triggers were decided by the city. So why would it now be to go to the state?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: No, I believe the original legislation in 2000 was also from the state, not from the local council.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay I'm going to come back. So, let's just go for a third, a second round. It's going to be three minutes. Torres,

Gentile, Rosenthal, Crowley, and Rodriguez. Council Member Torres.

questions for Bobba regarding labor compliance so...

Hi Bobba. So here, here's what I find puzzling. If
I were to steal your wallet I would be arrested, go
to jail spend days if not weeks in Ryker's if I
could not afford bail but if I'm a developer and I
deprive workers of hundreds of thousands of dollars
worth of their wages you don't go to jail, you
don't get de-barred, you just go on a list. It
seems to me there's something wrong with that
double standard. And it shows no regard for the
lives of construction workers. Is that, is that not
a problem in the mind of HPD?

BOBBA HELM: Council Member the list is not the only enforcement action HPD takes. I mean what we look to, where we find that a workers were

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not properly paid the wages that they were required to pay. We actively seek to collect those funds and return them to workers. We think that that's one of the most important things that we could do to make sure that workers...

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: What about the punitive actions?

BOBBA HELM: So the punitive actions that we take is one, we can consider on sponse [phonetic] review, if that contractor comes back to us to work with us whether we want to... for them to participate on that project and our enhanced review list is our way to let the public also be aware of the contractors where we have legitimate reasons to be concerned about.

with you... and I... we can explore more deeply but I only have a few minutes. I have concerns about the notion of HPD policing itself. I mean there, there, there's... no there's a real phenomenon in academia known as regulatory capture. Right? When there's a revolving door between industry and government. It exists even in the city council at every level of government we know that there are a small set of

BOBBA HELM: We report to the

Commissioner. We report to the Commissioner.

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Council Member Gentile.

ALEXANDRA FISHER: It's approximately

one-sixth of what was imposed.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: One-sixth. So,

that clearly tells us why the lien aspect is so

important here. You've collected only one-sixth and

yet you can't tell us here today, what state law

preempts us from adding a lien authority in this

bill. It's... you have not come up with one statute

yet. How many access warrants have you obtained

over the last three years?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: In 2014 we sought 278 and we received 278. In 2015 we sought 250 and we received 250. 2016 we sought 164 and we received 160.

I want to ask you... quick about vacate orders. I know, I get it... I... that you only issue them as a last resort but you realize that this bill doesn't change the commissioner's discretion. Commissioner still has discretion under this bill to issue a vacate order or not. But you'll agree won't you? That you can't guarantee that the conditions in an aggravated illegally converted home do not breed hazardous conditions, whether those hazardous conditions be structural failure, façade failure, inaccurate fire protection, egress. You, you can't

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guarantee us that those conditions don't exist in an aggravated illegal conversion. You agree with that right?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: If such conditions exist and they're a danger to the tenants then we will vacate it.

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: And so... so yes and... and therefore... and you can't ensure also that our first responders wouldn't face additional dangers through the lack of egress in an aggravated illegal converted home correct? Aggravated illegal converted home. That's why we're putting this as an... as an additional vacate order, a possibility because those things are factors aggravated illegal conversions. I'm out of time but I just want to say one thing Mr. Chairman. Originally the thinking and... and the first draft of this legislation was to have the strict fine structure accomplish two purposes, one to significantly impact and deter the bad actor profiteer motive and two, the original intent was to have the fines collected, go to a finance, to go to finance a relocation fund created under this bill to assist those who needed relocation services yet it was this provision was

opposed in our meetings with DOB and the law
department. DOB opposed it because the creation,
they opposed the creation of the fund because they
said that HPD already has a program in place and
HPD does have a program in place. And the law
department opposed it because they said it was
legally, we could only accomplish the creation of a
relocation fund through a memo of understanding
with the administration but it only could be
negotiated after this bill became law. So, that's
why the creation of the relocation fund was taken
out of this bill and this intro. But I know for
myself and I think I could speak for the borough
president also and he'll speak in a few minutes
that we would welcome the opportunity to work with
the administration to get this memorandum of
understanding done once this bill becomes law.
CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. I did,
again want to come back to the preemption. How many

again want to come back to the preemption. How many violations of 28-210.1 have you given to properties other than one to three family homes?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: Give me one second please.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. So, you

already have the, the power to turn those

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2 violations if they weren't collected into leans,

3 correct?

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 $\label{eq:alexandra} \mbox{ALEXANDRA FISHER: For one, two, and} \\ \mbox{three family homes...}$ 

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sure.

ALEXANDRA FISHER: ...if they are converted illegally then yes.

is the preemption because we have set triggers and, and changed triggers to make things lienable or not. And since we already have the power to get to the lien and we have other powers to trigger lien sales what exactly is the preemption and where is it... preemption.

ALEXANDRA FISHER: I personally don't know where the preemption is. What I can tell you is that that can be Chapter 45 of the laws of 2000 from the state legislature. I believe that is where the lien provision that we currently have in our code came from. And since that time when the 08 code came into effect by a local law 33 of 2007 that continued along and it still remains in our code today.

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2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, I would say ... 3 the frustration for us is that there was kind of half a sentence put in in a, in a long list of 4 5 things with no follow-up information of what exactly was preempted and where it was preempted. 6 So, there was no way that any, can, can be 8 responded to. And it was only one correspondence. All the rest of them didn't have it. I will say this though. It doesn't really make sense because 10 11 we have the ability to make the... for lienable sales 12 and we have made triggers and we've changed 13 triggers. So, I don't know why this would be any 14 different because you already have the ability to 15 put a lien on it. And we have the ability to make 16 things lienable. So, I really don't see where the, where it would be preempted. So, if you have 17 18 something else it would actually probably been the 19 time to talk about it now since we have a hearing 20 on it and you bringing it up. But if you have 21 anything else please let us know. I'm going to have 2.2 additional questions. Some other of the bills, 2.3 probably some more on this one as well but I want to go to Council Member Rosenthal, Crowley, 24

Rodriguez, and, for some... questions.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Great. Thank

3 you very much. I just actually want to...

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sorry I keep forgetting to say that we're joined by Council Member Levine.

back to Council Member Crowley's line of questioning. For the company that owes hundred of... hundreds of thousands of dollars in wage theft and you agreed to use them for a project in the Bronx, is there a plan for them paying back the workers first before they can draw down any city funds?

particular details for, on me today about particular projects. And also, to the extent that the company is disputing a finding of an underpayment that is still an open investigation and so we could not give you the status of that. So, I, I don't have the details about that particular project today and I don't even know if it's actually in dispute.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Has there ever been a case that where it's been found that the contractor did owe the wages?

2 ALEXANDRA FISHER: Absolutely.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And what was

4 | the cure?

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ALEXANDRA FISHER: If... the contractor we have concluded our investigation and found the contractor owed wages our, we make all attempts to collect those wages and distribute it to the affected workers.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Can you think of one example in your mind's eye and were all the ages collected and given back to the workers?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: I don't have individual project details with me today. I can certainly tell you that through the course of the regular work that the labor monitoring unit does collecting old wages and dispersing it to workers is something that we do yearly.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Sure. And my point being that there could very well be a case where we found that a contractor is on enhanced review, found guilty of wage theft. Perhaps you come up with although there's no way for the public to know but perhaps there's a roadmap you have for paying back the wages. But at the exact same time

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we are, we've hired them to do work and our city funds are part of that payment to that exact contractor should the city have, should tax payers have confidence that that contractor won't do it again?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: The, the thing that we are paying what we do through our enhance review policy is not just only have a list but for every project that that particular contractor is interested in participating in the agency is going to determine whether or not we want that contract...

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Here's my point. I'm interrupting you because I have 22 seconds.

ALEXANDRA FISHER: Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I have no confidence that the city is not paying money to a contractor that is guilty of, has been guilty of in the past of keeping wages. And I would like to know that they all... that they already fixed the situation before getting new tax dollars. Secondly, I'd like to know whether or not we are sharing the information about who's on the enhanced review list and why with nonmayoral agencies; NYCHA, SCA, HHC,

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are they inadvertently hiring those contractors without knowing that they're on the enhanced review list for one of 20 reasons? Right? Because the public certainly doesn't know why they're on the, why they're on the enhanced review list and so an agency wouldn't know what to look for. I have no confidence that that communication is happening behind the scenes as chair of the Contracts

Committee and knowing that the systems don't talk to each other. And having been... have, having walked through...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: ...the, what the public sees about a contractor and how impossible it is to see on even the private agency eyes only fields, the exact reason why, and why an agency should perhaps not contract with this vendor for all those reasons...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member we're going to have to ask you to wrap up please.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: ...I'm, I'm planning on pursuing this bill, actually adding more teeth to it, and adding more specifics about what the city needs to make very public on its

2 website and in public reports about those

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3 contractors that we are giving city money to.

ALEXANDRA FISHER: So, I just want to say last year at the hearing you made the point about what information we share with nonmayoral city agencies and we thought that that was, and we thought that that was a good point. And since then we do share with other city agencies... whenever we update our list, our enhanced review list because we're not just waiting for them to go find the list on their own, so we will, we do inform them and send them the updated list and, and if they have any questions let them know who they can reach out to.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member, sorry, you got to... It's okay. We're going to go to Council Member Levine who did not get a first round. So I'm going to. He says he only needs three. Hopefully he'll use it. I'll put up five just in case.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: I'll be brief.

Thank you Mr. Chair. I want to ask about Intro 930 which probably hasn't gotten enough air time this morning. There's so many great bills today to

1 2 discuss. Concerning an expansion of the cases in 3 which a building can be seized for the third party transfer program when, when landlords neglect these 4 5 residential buildings. Am I right that this program dates back to the 70s? Would that be accurate? A 6 7 very different time in the city's history. Sorry. 8 Very different time in the city's history when landlords were walking away from buildings. In fact, many were happy to hand off the keys to the 10 11 city so they wouldn't have the headaches of dealing with their buildings in a real estate market which 12 13 was deeply, deeply depressed. Today buildings go on 14 a third party transfer for very different reasons. 15 Buildings are neglected today for very different 16 reasons. And often it's a deliberate strategy by 17 landlords who are hoping to smoke tenants out. 18 You've seen this many times. And... 19

ALEXANDRA FISHER: Sorry, just want to correct, it was created in 1996.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: 1996. Okay. So, I... interesting that it's hitting the tail end of this period of abandonment. But there's no question that today often landlords are not hoping they lose their buildings. They're hoping to lose the tenants

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and to get high paying market rate tenants in. And we can disrupt that plan by intervening and seizing the building, and putting into TPT. I have a couple questions about how that works. How long does a building have to be distressed before we actually put it into TPT, into foreclosure? Is there a minimum, a maximum period?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: I just want to clarify there is a significant distinction between the tax lien sale and the third party transfer program.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Yes.

ALEXANDRA FISHER: There is no requirement that something... be in the tax lien sale for it to go into third party transfer program. We'll have to get back to you on the exact criteria because I am not the assistant commissioner over that. I just work with them on these issues. But it is that there needs to be property... and other liens that are outstanding. There's no specific amount of time. I believe...

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: And at what, at what point is the owner themselves notified that the property has been labeled distressed?

2 ALEXANDRA FISHER: For the third party
3 transfer?

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COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Yes.

ALEXANDRA FISHER: Again, I am not the person that can talk to you about the timing of when the letters go out. There's a few different, there's a period of time... like for example the last round of third party transfer was last year.

There's a very specific process in terms of, in terms of when it goes, in terms from... the courts and then the letters that do go out. So I don't know the exact time.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Do owners have any way to contest their designation?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: Yes, they, I believe... just jump in here. I believe there's a four-month time period.

PATRICK WEHLE: There is a process before... it actually leads to the transfer of title. So, there are opportunities for owners to... to... the building from the...

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: And how often does that happen? How often do owners recapture their buildings?

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properties.

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ALEXANDRA FISHER: It's about the same. It's actually about the... it's about the same as in terms of redemption in terms of the tax lien sale. At least when we've looked at it in the past it's been you know between 75 to 85 percent of the

PATRICK WEHLE: But we can provide you with specifics.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: And so how do we explain this so called death bed conversion of an owner who neglected, neglected, neglected and then finally when they're faced with losing the property does enough to recapture it. Is this, is this rewarding bad actors potentially or allowing them to skate by on minimal performance? How, how do youy explain that so many owners go from neglect to taking action to retain their ownership?

PATRICK WEHLE: Yeah, I mean owners have a constitutional right. And I'm not suggesting that in these cases we agree with a situation where an owner may be able to recapture their property but we just can't take property. I mean so they do have rights and we have to respect their rights.

being transferred? How many have been transferred

under the de Blasio administration.

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ALEXANDRA FISHER: There's been one round which just... was started last May so it is still in process.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: So, has there been any units?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: There is... a process that's going on. It started out with 504 lofts. But have to get back to you about where all the, where it is in the process.

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: So, you don't know that one lot has been transferred?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: It's... But this is round 10 but it's... it's the only thing under... You asked under the de Blasio administration correct?

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: Correct.

ALEXANDRA FISHER: Yeah. So... so the, the... it started in May and I don't know where it is in the teeth, the ground...

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: So, it's a new program that wasn't around prior?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: No, what happens is there's multiple rounds so you're asking underneath the de Blasio administration when TPT actions began. So underneath the de Blasio administration

ALEXANDRA FISHER: No and...

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: So, what

happens is that it begins and as we are saying

there's legal proceedings that are involved and

then there is a period of time before the first

transfer occurs.

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ALEXANDRA FISHER: And there's been no transfers?

PATRICK WEHLE: Not, not as of today.

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: Okay. At what point do the tax liens... what point do the money owed in taxes and ECB violations get so high that you could put a lien on the building or the property?

PATRICK WEHLE: So, I'm not quite sure.

I mean for instance for emergency repair charges
the owner has an opportunity to, to pay before they
convert to tax liens. A lot of the fees that we
impose on properties, that were legislated by the
city council for programs such as AEP, if they're
unpaid convert to tax liens. But then we also have
judgements that do not convert to tax liens.

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: But at what point does the, the property get to a point where it is up for sale?

PATRICK WEHLE: Well the, I mean when
you goes into a tax lien there are triggers or
when properties enter into tax lien sales. Alright,
so for instance in, just in, in recent history the
council passed legislation that allows the
emergency repair liens to be a trigger for a tax
lien sale irrespective of whether or not the owner
has paid their real estate taxes and water sewer
charges. So, we have some new enforcement tools.
The first year that we were able to put properties
into a tax lien sale because of an ERP trigger
about 12 million dollars went into the lien sale
and we collected about 10 of that 12 million in the
first year.

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: So, you're more than likely going to get the landlord, the property owner to pay before you're able to, in more cases than not, to proceed in taking up the land.

PATRICK WEHLE: In, in more cases than not owners do pay.

COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: Okay. I mean I have another question but it's for HPD.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Go ahead, go ahead.

HPB... HPD and Finance I'm never sure who's working where. What I'm trying to figure out is why it's important for HPD to make sure that contractors are following the federal guidelines for prevailing wage but you're not holding contractors to other wage standards. And it takes outside agencies to come in and investigate when workers are abused. I don't understand why you can't make sure that within your ownersight that all labor laws are being followed. Because these, these are our tax dollars. And you're the agency that's giving out these contracts to these contractors. It's like you're afraid to follow, you're afraid to make sure

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them are breaking the law.

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specifically delegated as the enforcement entity 5

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under federal law for prevailing wage requirements.

MERYL BLOCK WEISMAN: We are

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own resources and determine when they are going to

The other bodies that have jurisdiction have their

follow-up on a complaint. If we learn about a

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minimum wage violation or have concerns about a

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project that we are not actively monitoring. We

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refer it out to DOL. We refer it out to state DOL.

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We even refer projects to federal DOL and we work

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closely with them. DOI is also involved so it's not

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that HPD is not paying attention to these sites but

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we don't have active responsibility for monitoring

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minimum wage projects.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: But ...

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you Council

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Member.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CROWLEY: and then the only other thing's why are, why are you hesitant to

be more transparent and allow this information to

be made public such as the principle owners,

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138 developers, and who the contracts are and what type of contracts they're getting.

MERYL BLOCK WEISMAN: We would certainly be open to considering that and will consult with our legal advisors about whether or not we can do so.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. Council Member Rodriguez.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Thank you Chair. First of all... mention it before, we walked through three building in my district together... we... Commissioner on Friday, one, five, and nine... Boulevard. 50 percent of those unit being empty for years. And they being empty now because those people who were living in regulated apartments many of them living there for 20 or 30 years they decided to leave because they didn't want to enjoy the view of the George Washington Bridge and... push out so that the landlord, if you click right now and go into the market after year he put in those apartment for three 4,000 dollars. So how can... and again at the personal level you know someone that I can say... accessible... nine... anytime... do an inspection, doing the best he can. But how can

they, you know an entity who own building like

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3 those are allowed to get rid of, of those situation

4 keeping those apartments empty, apartment that they

will regulated, that many of them probably were 5

rent control, they were not markets. So how, how is 6

that happening? And I know that we have a plan,

8 know that we... may... and we took the... we going back

this week. But you know for the public notice like

how critical is that situation? How can we address 10

11 those type of behave, behavior from, from those?

PATRICK WEHLE: Sweet. Sir thank you very much for mentioning that. And I think what we're doing is critical you know and, and we need to better educate tenants as to what their rights

are. As we heard from talking to some of the 17 tenants that remained when the owner sent notices

18 out saying that you're illegal, you should leave,

19 many tenants that night fled the building. So, it's

20 important that we continue to educate tenants. The

21 City Council passed a tenant protection law that

requires that owners post notices about where 2.2

2.3 tenants can, can obtain information about what

their rights and, and duties are. The mayor and the

city council has also put over 100 million dollars 25

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into legal services contracts. 24 percent reduction in evictions as a result of some of the earlier actions. I think the collaboration that we have with our state partners at HCR and at the attorney general's office is also critical to this.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: Okay. Second question is on, on the legal, on the legal conversion I get like having... tonight, the largest one, community board 12, on regulated apartments. We've been living that reality. We've been in the front of a target of gentrification. It... when I look at by the Department of Building that the finish... example illegal conversion you mentioning using a property... for manufacturing... to use, to be used for residential occupancy. How can... do we also have a... rate of illegal conversion of apartment building, why it supposed to be residential to be used for commercial. Because I know that I have many avenue in my district that it's supposed to be residential. And those whole first floor they been turn into commercial.

ALEXANDRA FISHER: There are violations that we can, we can write for things like this for

much Council Member. I have some more questions and

have access. I don't get the contracts, probably

how many tenant harassment cases have been filed. I

equity companies are currently vacate... are

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: First attempt.

PATRICK WEHLE: First attempt. Second attempt, we gain access just under 30 percent of the time.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: 30 percent.

PATRICK WEHLE: In the, in the even we cannot obtain access the second time and we witness evidence of an illegal conversion, multiple mail boxes, door bells, etcetera we go down the road of pursuing an access warrant we are able to get access about 90 percent of the time.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: 90 percent of the warrants? How many times... so what does that bring up the 30 percent to? Because you got access to 30 percent, then you got some warrants so that changes the number. So, what is the final number of access?

PATRICK WEHLE: It's hard to say because some, on that second attempt where we don't get access it's entirely possible that there might not be evidence of that illegal conversion. So, in that instance, we would not be pursing that access warrant.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, what generally happens to the other 60 to 70 percent?

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1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 147					
2	ALEXANDRA FISHER: The ones that we					
3	don't gain access to?					
4	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yes.					
5	ALEXANDRA FISHER: And don't get an					
6	access warrant for?					
7	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yes.					
8	ALEXANDRA FISHER: We do not re-inspect					
9	those after the second time. We close those out.					
10	And if there's another complaint generated then					
11	we'll go back out again.					
12	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Of the 30 percent					
13	that you gained access to and the additional one					
14	that you got warrants to gain access to how many					
15	there were found to have illegal conversions?					
16	ALEXANDRA FISHER: Bear with us for one					
17	second. Would it be okay if we got back to you with					
18	that number?					
19	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sure.					
20	ALEXANDRA FISHER: It's a little more					
21	complicated so					
22	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sure. And wanted					
23	to know how do you, how do you get a access warrant					
24	and don't get access?					

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ALEXANDRA FISHER: In the cases of... on occasion people will still tell us no you cannot come in. But this is just an administrative warrant and the Department's only allowed to use reasonable force to gain access. So, we're not going to be breaking people's doors down.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay so then what happens after they say no to the administrative one?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: At this point, nothing. We could attempt a civil contempt proceeding against them. We have yet to do that against the one or two handful of people who have refused us access. But when we do obtain an access warrant we take all the steps possible including working with the NYPD so we do gain access and we're very successful in issuing violations when we do gain access and observe conditions.

PATRICK WEHLE: And Council Member if I may just to get back to your earlier question when we do in fact gain access to the premises 46 percent of the time we observe conditions that warrant the issuance of an illegal conversion violation.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very

much. I do want to... you guys are usually pretty

good, have the numbers ready so I appreciate that.

So, I want to get back to a preemption. So, in

regard to your preemption concern are you arguing

that making unpaid civil penalties for violations

of 28-210.1 liens are preempted or that making them

a trigger for lien sale is preempted.

PATRICK WEHLE: So, just to start with, you know our understanding in speaking with the law department on their advice is that the city's authority to issue attach liens to building department violations is limited to one, two, and three family homes. Now, what's being proposed in this bill, this aggravated 15,000 dollar per unit penalty, should that become law, if that penalty was attached to a one, two, or three family home that would be eligible for a lien. However, if it's something other than a one, two or three offers issuing that it's preempted and requires state legislation to expand our existing authority beyond one, two, and three family homes.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, if it's... just so I know if it's over three are you still saying

because those are the ones we are focusing on.

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[pause]

they should have made this very clear very early on. Really. This, this, this clarity coming at the end of their testimony is amazing here. So regardless of the number of units that have been converted if it's a one to three family home on the C of O they are eligible for the tax lien under the current law.

ALEXANDRA FISHER: They are, that's correct.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright. That would have, would have saved us a lot of time. But I just want to say and... usually it's me kind of giving some hard questions but you see it was spread along my colleagues so you got it from everybody. That was good. So, I didn't have to do it all. But you see how important this stuff is to us, all of these bills. And that's because our constituents find it very important to them and that is because housing is becoming more and more of a crisis and is pushing up homelessness more and more. So, I don't think it's enough to say... hold on one second.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. Have

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another question but let me finish without saying...

Alright so I think it's just important to see how

important it is to us. We want to make sure... I

don't think these bills are going to go away. So, we have to find a way for it to work. I understand

that some of it can be cumbersome. Maybe we have to

you know try and bring it back a little bit. But

years and nothing happens. And so, it's our job to

it's not enough to have these problems for so many

propose. It'll be good if when you come saying no.

You can have some alternatives of what could work.

But after what's happening now and both agency work

very hard and have good people and we really

appreciate it. But it's not enough so we have to

provide some more tools. And whether those tools

are presented usually this back and forth goes so

it's not abnormal. But we're going to continue to

push just so you know. One more question on the

preemption. How many violations of that, that 28-

210.1 did you give for multiple dwellings?

ALEXANDRA FISHER: That number I don't

have.

[pause]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright if we can

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have Assembly Member Harris, Andrew Gounardes from Borough President Adams, Lew Fidler, and Josephine Beckman. After this panel, will be Warren Chin, Tyler Cassell, Matthew Cassara, Andrea Shapiro, and Pat Cassell [sp?]. Can everybody please raise their right hand? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your

testimony before this committee, and to respond

honestly to council member questions? We'll start

with the Assembly Member and then you can start in

the order of your preference.

ASSEMBLYMEMBER HARRIS: Good afternoon. I am here today out of grave concerns for the dangers imposed on our families, communities by illegal converted homes. This type of home modification poses serious safety risks to residents of our city. It also poses safety risks to first responders by creating potentially unsafe living conditions and not complying with building and fire codes. Illegal conversions also reduce the neighborhood's quality of life by straining essential services such as over enrollment in our local schools which I actually call over the

Τ.	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 15
2	counter kids and congestion on public
3	transportation and local roads. I believe that we
4	could come close to resolving this issue by
5	supporting Councilman Gentile's bill, Intro 1218.
6	History time in, time and again has revealed how
7	dangerous illegal conversions are to New York
8	City's residents. In December 2013, a Brooklyn
9	woman died in a fire in an illegally converted
10	basement. Last year work on illegally converted
11	conversion threatened a restaurant ceiling and
12	businesses in Bay Ridge. And let's not forget the
13	firefighters who jumped to their death out of the
14	windows of illegally converted homes. These are
15	stories that are no longer surprising for our city,
16	city boroughs. Their chilling effects however
17	emphasized a critical problem that must be
18	addressed quickly and efficiently. One of the
19	causes of illegal conversions is said to be the
20	lack of affordable housing in our city. To be clear
21	substantiated housing is not affordable housing. I
22	would also like to make it clear that I am not
23	advocating to displace residents. Many of you are
24	aware that this past sumber [phonetic], summer

FDNY, Department of Buildings Inspectors, found

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COMMITTEE	()N	HOUSING	ANI)	BUILDINGS

2	that two family houses at 6705 7 <sup>th</sup> Avenue in
3	Brooklyn had been subdivided into five family
4	dwellings. I have the information here. The
5	residents had a multitude of safety hazards that
6	range from lack of egress or exits to compromised
7	plumbing, electrical, and gas work to extreme
8	overcrowding. The American Red Cross had to
9	relocate over 30 displaced Dyker Heights Residents
10	which included 18 adult and 13 children to our
11	nearby Days Inn for up to three days. I believe
12	that we must work together to find solvency on this
13	issue and that it's something that I will work with
14	on my, with my colleagues in government. Illegally
15	converted homes has become a wide spread issue
16	particularly in Dyker Heights and Bay Ridge
17	Neighborhoods in my district. In 2014 Dyker
18	Heights, PS 176 saw 71 percent enrollment and was
19	the most overcrowded of all of District 20, 20
20	schools. And part of this can be attributed to a
21	large amount of illegal conversions and the
22	increase in population it brings to the
23	neighborhood. Illegal conversions are one of the
24	most common complaints that my office has received
25	since I was elected last November. That is why I

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you Assembly Member.

illegal conversions.

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ASSEMBLYMEMBER HARRIS: Thank you.

council authority to place tax liens on aggravated

ANDREW GOUNARDES: Good afternoon. My
name is Andrew Gounardes. I am Counsel to Borough
President Eric Adams. I'm going to read a statement
on his behalf. Good afternoon Council Member
Williams and members of the New York City Committee
on Housing and Buildings and fellow concerned
citizens. Thank you for considering Intro 1218, a
bill sponsored primarily by Council Member Williams
with Council Members Gentile and Grodenchik at my

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request. This bill would increase the minimum civil penalty for certain immediately hazardous illegal conversions, make such conversions a basis for a vacate order and make such civil penalties when unpaid eligible for a lien sale. Profiteering property owners are taking advantage of our tight housing market and are creating unlivable cubicles illegally inside homes turning dwellings intended for only one to three families into dangerous cramped flop houses for dozens of people. Often the wiring and plumbing in these structures are inadequate to the task as the property was never intended to house so many people. Almost always there is a lack of proper ingress and egress. Walls are frequently made of temporary and flimsy plywood partitions. The building conversions are always done without permits so there is no way to check on the quality of any of this work before greedy owners start raking in the cash renting out these dangerous and barely habitable spaces for as much as \$500 a month if not more. These units are also dangerous to the neighborhood as well. With improper and overtaxed electrical systems they are prone to fire creating a dangerous situation not

only for those residing in the dwellings but also 2 3 for innocent homeowners and occupants in surrounding buildings. Likewise, this creates an 4 increased danger for our first responders who have to put out these fires. The problem we are 6 7 addressing today is not new nor is it confined to any single neighborhood, type of neighborhood, or 8 ethnic group. Here are just some examples. January 7<sup>th</sup>, 1985, 1985. Five Haitian immigrants died in a 10 fire on East 57<sup>th</sup> Street and East Flatbush. 14 men 11 12 including the five victims were found to have been squeezed into basement cubicles with no smoke 13 14 detectors or proper egress. 2003 a mother and child 15 were killed living in cubicle apartments in Queens. 16 2005, three children were killed in an illegally 17 converted home in Elmhurst. 2009, three people died 18 and four more were critically injured in an 19 illegally converted home that was on fire in Woodside. 2011, two adults and a child died when a 20 fire broke out in an illegally converted apartment 21 in Belmont. 2013, a woman died in a fire in an 2.2 2.3 illegally converted basement in Borough Park. The conversion was first documented by the Department 24 25 of Buildings in 1990. And as Chairman Williams

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knows all too well 2014 one man died and 15 others were injured in an illegally converted building in Flatbush. These are just some examples. Earlier this year as Assembly Member just mentioned 31 residents including 13 children were removed from squallered [phonetic] and dangerous conditions in Dyker Heights. Fortunately, this is occurred before anyone else had to die. All of these incidents were in different boroughs, different communities, and in neighborhoods that differed economically and ethnically. And yet all of them have the same thing in common. People are profiteering off the backs of innocent residents who are living in substandard and dangerous housing conditions. I am not one that believes that all landlords or property owners are bad people but clearly we have some who are taking advantage of others to make a profit. We need to change the culture that allows these people to think that they can get away with it. This legislation attacks this longstanding problem by taking the profit out of the crime giving DOB the tools to effectively take the property from the hands of the bad actors and dis-incentivizing them from creating these conditions to begin with. After

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31 years of public awareness we need more than words and pamphlets. Now is the time to change the law to give city government the tools that are needed to take real action. I urge this body to report Intro 1218 out of committee and for the full council to pass this legislation so that no one else dies for the sake of turning an illegal profit thank you.

JOSEPHINE BECKMAN: Good afternoon. My name is Josephine Beckman and I am the District Manager of Community Board 10 Brooklyn which encompasses the communities of Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights, and Fort Hamilton. I want to also thank our city council member Vincent Gentile for his efforts on this issue and, and we've partnered also with is office. We are in support of Intro 1218 because we need a deterrent. In community district 10 the impact of illegal conversions is significant. Offenders display blatant disregard for zoning and building code regulations illegally establishing full apartments and single room rental occupancies often creating structural and fire hazards during construction and post construction. Plans are being filed at the Department of

this bill because it will increase fines for owners

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who subject families to substandard and dangerous 2 3 living conditions when converting these into three or more families. It is most troubling cases, 4 5 complaints of 30 to 35 people which we, we hear often living in homes that once had occupied a 6 7 family of five. I visited a vacated location small children, and saw small children and adults living 8 in a garage portion attached to a one family home. The trend in CB10 begins with a full gut renovation 10 11 of one and two family homes under an alt-2 permit. When we look at the data with new alteration 2 12 13 permits from 2010 when there were only 154 permits 14 filed for alt-2 work last year in 2015 there were 15 711. Changes to certificate of occupancy are not 16 required for all two even when work is extensive. Alteration one permits require plan by the 17 18 examination by the Department of Buildings. And we 19 are working on further studies to quantify this as 20 we look at the overcrowding in our district. The strain on public amenities will continue to grow if 21 the city of New York is unable to curtail this 2.2 2.3 illegal and unsafe activity. The northern section of Dyker Heights founded by the area east of 7th 24 Avenue toward 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue and from 62<sup>nd</sup> Street to

district 20. In fact, two schools were built in the 4

most overcrowded schools are in our district,

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last decade within this D, within the Dyker Heights

Community. Two large expansions of schools were 6

7 also completed but they now are already

overcrowded. School district 20 is the most 8

overcrowded district in the city with a deficit of

more than 10,000 seat with funding in place to 10

11 build less than half that number. But a shortage of

12 available development sites has made this a

13 challenge. It is our hope that this bill will serve

14 as a deterrent, a deterrent that is needed for the

15 safety of the tenants and residents of our

16 community. Thank you.

> LEWIS FIDLER: Good afternoon. My name is Lew Fiddler. Happy Halloween. I promised you guys I was going to come back and haunt you so today is as good a day as any. I, I have to tell you I, as a, just as a private citizen and I am, I'm appalled at the testimony of the Buildings Department today, that they're politely, to, to characterize their testimony as aggrisarial

[phonetic] would be generous. You know Andrew

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2	handed up this packet of, of articles, each of
3	which documents the, the events that I could find
4	online when people died, firefighters died. The
5	first one goes back to when I was a Community Board
6	Chairman in 1985 in Council Member Williams
7	district where 5 Haitian immigrants died in a fire
8	where both the buildings and the fire department
9	had cited the, the property for its illegal
10	conversion and hazardous condition. And back then
11	the Buildings Department blamed the Fire
12	Department. The Fire Department blamed the
13	Buildings Department. Nothing happened and people
14	died. So, the law hasn't changed. Things have
15	gotten worse. The prior administration's answer to
16	this problem after two firefighters died in the
17	building was to blame the bad landlords and their
18	solution was to print 50,000 pamphlets telling the
19	tenants how dangerous it was for them to live in
20	these conditions. Now obviously that's not the
21	right solution for the Buildings Department to be
22	sitting here reminds me, their testimony reminds me
23	of Kevin Bacon in Animal House. When the Animal
24	House people are rioting you know, you know during
25	the parade him standing there waving his arms and

2 saying all is well, all is well, keep calm. Well 3 all's not well. 120,000 complaints. If one-third of 4 them are justified all is not well. 31 years, no 5 solution to the problem because no one is getting to the heart of it which is to take the profit of 6 7 the industry. If it's not profitable building 8 owners won't do it. If they're going to lose their property they won't do it. Now quickly to the substance of their complaints. None of which, now 10 11 we've dealt with the, the preemption issue and, and 12 quite honestly they were at best misleading for about two and half hours about that. Because I was 13 here when we did the water lien bill and made them 14 15 sellable. And I, I do want to point out to 16 everybody the difference between something being 17 lienable and something being sellable. Okay. Those 18 are two different things. Making these liens 19 sellable is what this bill does, does put the 20 property owner of losing his property. As to the 21 fines, we could amend the bill. I'd be happy to add 2.2 the 1,000 dollar a day addition, not a problem. But 2.3 this bill creates a mandatory fine. Your fine per unit is 15,000 dollars not what is decided later 24 on. You're found guilty. It's 15,000 dollars a 25

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS unit. If you three units, being fined 45,000 2 3 dollars. Go explain that to the bank that's holding 4 the mortgage on your property that you don't now 5 have a lienable, sellable, 45,000 dollar lien against your property and see what the bank does. 6 7 So, it's going to put a stop to it. As to the process that they described, you're saying well 8 this is more burdensome, this was... than what we do already? Great. Come to the table. Sit down with 10 11 us. We'll work that out with you. You know instead of you know, you know the October 31st surprise of 12 13 saying its preempted and throwing up every possible 14 obstacle in the way of a problem that hasn't been 15 solved in 31 years of my life. Come to the table. 16 We can figure that stuff out. It, it, it is really 17 not hard. And as to their issue of the affirmative 18 defense in suggesting that what this bill does is 19 encourage landlords to get off the hook by evicting 20 their tenants they are misreading the bill. The 21 word says 'and'. Okay? It says you must for those landlords who truly did not know or reasonably did 2.2 2.3 not know and who seek to take action to remediate it by evicting the tenants so that they can correct 24

condition they will get off the hook. And I will

point out, and I know that Council Member Williams

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3 is not a lawyer but he plays one on TV. But an

4 affirmative defense, the burden of proof is on the

5 person raising the burden of proof. So their

6 comment of saying well how can we prove that they

7 | were unaware is just completely incorrect. They

8 must prove why they were unaware, that they are,

9 credibly unaware of the problem in order to succeed

10  $\parallel$  on the affirmative defense. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. Got to remember. Thank you very much. I think Council Member Gentile has some questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: Thank you Mr.

Chair and I must say one of the, one of the reasons

Lew Fidler knows so much about the bill is he was

part of the Borough President's working group on

drafting portions of this bill and, and Lou thank

you so much for your efforts here. And certainly,

Andrew if you can take back our thanks to the

Borough President for his support and his efforts

to have you and, and Lou and members of your staff

work on drafting this legislation we, we appreciate

those, those efforts greatly. And speaking of

appreciation I want to thank Assembly Member Pam

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Harris because you have thrown us the lifeline that we were looking for if we should need any type of legislation that would overcome any preemption. You have granted that to us in open door. And I thank you, I thank you for that very, very much. I just want to ask the Community Board district manager Josephine Beckman a question. Is that how a lot of these illegal conversions start out? They go for a alt, alteration 2 permit then which allows them to do some renovations but they instead gut the whole place and then change the permit after they get it approved?

is, is that there's filings for an alteration 2.

And typically in a one or two family house the house is taken, is gutted to the brick and then it's, it's reconfigured typically in, in subdivided rooms, rooms that would meet the minimal building department requirements. Those rooms which used to in a one and two family house have a common living space, a living room, or a dining room are now typically just a kitchen and all bedrooms. And the bedrooms then after the sign offs take place the bedrooms become living units and not bedroom spaces

Member. And thank you all for, for the work you're

important that you're here. It just really gets us

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to show, gets... we're able to show how important this issue actually is that we needed overflow rooms just to have everybody here. So, thank you for staying. You can begin in the order of your preference.

CYNTHIA CHAFFEE: Okay. Okay. My name is

Cynthia Chaffee and I am a founding member of the Stop Croman Coalition. We are tenants living in over 185 plus buildings owned and operated by the notorious landlord Steve Croman who is indicted and arrested in May by the New York state Attorney General Eric Schneiderman. On behalf of the Stop Croman Coalition, the Stanford Tenant Safety Coalition, and myself we urge the city council to adopt Intro 930 into law. This will allow the city to put liens on buildings to discourage landlords from not paying their outstanding fines. Here is why. Our landlord Steven Harriet Croman have been scufflords [phonetic] for years. In December of 2015 they owed over a million dollars in ECB fines alone and many more fines have accumulated from other agencies. These statistics contained information compiled by Cooper Square Committee and the Stop Croman Coalition in 2015. All of the

community in south Brooklyn specifically

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 17
2	Bensonhurst and Sunset Park. And the Asian
3	communities have been growing in these
4	neighborhoods for the past more than 10, 10 years.
5	And when our community started growing and housing
6	shortage is, it became a problem we got housing
7	developer taking advantage of this situations. And
8	these developers not doing what they're supposed to
9	do. And they're creating a housing environment that
10	is very, very dangerous to, specifically to my
11	ethnic groups. And in regards to the, the substan
12	housings they're, they're, they not creating
13	affordable housing. They're still charging regular
14	rent. If they're creating a, a affordable housing
15	then I might go easy on them but they're not.
16	They're still charging regular rent. And which
17	makes regular homeowners, used to create a bad name
18	for the home owners. And for regular home owners
19	it's really unfair to them too. Because they are
20	being outbid by these bad developers because these
21	bad developers have more budgets than regular
22	homeowners. And regular homeowners also checking,
23	check out the price for real estate and denied.
24	The opportunity for regular homeowners to become a

I mean potential homeowners to become a homeowners

COMMITTEE	ON	HOUSING	AND	BUILDINGS

which is very unfair and it's how it's creating this drastic housing crisis and increase in real estate prices at least for my communities. And...

Okay.

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TYLER CASSELL: Good afternoon Council Members. My name is Tyler Cassell. I'm the President of the North Flushing Civic Association... Community Board 70 Queens for 12 years. But I'm also the Vice President with the Oueens Civic Congress. The Queens Civic Congress is an umbrella organization of about 100 homeowner and civic organizations and Queens. We represent members from Whitestone to the Rockaways. We play an active role in supporting causes that our members feel are important. We're very excited about Intro 1218 introduced by Councilman Vincent Gentile that supported by several Queen council members. We see the laws being a good start to enable the Department of Buildings to a legal remedy, to remedy illegal housing and to correct code violations that threaten the lives of tenants, owners, and neighbors alike and contribute to the reduction of our quality of life. The legal housing is the foundation of several problems that threaten

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 our health, safety of residents and tenants alike. 3 Tenants are forced to live in substandard living 4 conditions without the safety of code protection without tenant rights or any means of recourse. Unscrupulous landlords continue to profit and avoid 6 taxes for rent payment and are rarely caught or 8 ever prosecuted for these illegal conditions. We often hear stories about tenant injury or loss of life due to illegal hot plates and overloading of 10 11 electrical lines. Further investigation usually 12 reveals hot plates and overloading of electrical 13 lines. Further investigation used... reveals that the 14 Department of Buildings was denied entry on several 15 occasion and warrants were never sought to inspect. As a result of this inaction the violations were 16 17 allowed to continue until tragedy struck. We continually see these stories, say it was a shame 18 19 that something wasn't done and we move on until the 20 next one happens. The cycle continues. Any one of 21 us in Queens can point to a multitude of illegal

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can complete a sentence.

us have reported hundreds of...

housing units in our respected communities. Most of

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TYLER CASSELL: Most of us have reported hundreds of suspected violations on circumstantial evidence such as too many cable TV antennas, doorbells, excessive trash, delivery of wall board and building materials for subdividing rooms, occupied garages, and the coming and going of numerous visitors with suitcase just to mention a few.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

TYLER CASSELL: You have copies of my testimony by the way.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much.

I'm Matt Cassara. I'll be providing testimony for Fran Vella-Marrone, President of the Dyker Heights Civic Association. On behalf of the members of the Dyker Heights Civic Association I'm expressing our support for Intro 1218 which will codify the term aggravated illegal conversion. Proliferation of illegal home conversions has caused great harm to Dyker Heights Community as well as many communities throughout New York City. Illegal home conversions create an unsafe environment for those residing in

2 those residences, the surrounding neighbors, and 3 the community as a whole. One and two family 4 private homes are being converted to house many times what they were intended. The increase in density cannot be supported and has caused a strain 6 on our infrastructure and essential services such 8 as sanitation, police, fire, water, sewer, roads, and mass transit. Our local schools are overcrowded with no relief in sight. These conversions present 10 11 an immediate danger for their inhabitants as they 12 are overcrowded, have no proper means of egress and 13 contain non code compliant electrical, plumbing, and structural conditions. In addition the 14 15 owners/developers of these properties are praying 16 on the misfortune of others and providing 17 substandard housing at the expense of good 18 affordable housing. These conversions have taken 19 traditional housing units off the market which 20 increases rents and artificially inflates property values. This makes it unaffordable to purchase, 21 2.2 own, or rent in our community. I believe that Intro 2.3 1218 will have a great effect on battling illegal home conversions. It will provide the tools 24 necessary to combat this problem more effectively 25

2 such as increased penalties, making such penalties 3 eligible for a tax lien, making conversions a basis 4 for a vacate order, and requiring the Department of 5 Buildings to appeal to the law department for appropriate access to a suspected aggravated 6 7 illegal conversion if access has been denied 8 multiple times. I want to take this opportunity to thank Council Members Gentile, Williams, and Grodenchik for sponsoring this legislation as well 10 11 as Brooklyn Borough President Adams for his support. I ask the members of the Committee to 12 13 carefully consider this matter and support our

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fabric of all our communities and as such ensure that all residents of New York City can enjoy the benefits of safe affordable housing. Thank you.

efforts to combat the scourge of illegal home

conversions so as to prevent the tearing of the

ANDREA: Good afternoon. My name is

Andrea Shapiro and I'm the Program Coordinator at
the Metropolitan Council on Housing where I run our
tenants rights hotline and clinic. I am here in
support of all of the bills being heard today but
I'd like to specifically speak in support of Intro
1218. On our tenants rights hotline every time we

hear a call about an illegal conversion our hearts 2 3 stop. We know that it's not just a tenant living in 4 potentially a fire trap but also a landlord blatantly taking advantage of vulnerable tenants. Tenants live in fear of their landlords and in fear 6 of vacate orders without landlords seeming to care 8 about the consequences. Raising... fines and making properties eligible for lien sales is not wholly the answer to illegal conversions but will force 10 11 landlords to think twice before converting housing 12 to apartments. The tenants who call us about 13 illegally converted buildings are some of the most 14 vulnerable New Yorkers. They are often to new to 15 New York, immigrants with children particularly. They are also tenants who are unable to get housing 16 for other circumstances. They have bad credit. 17 18 They're on the tenant blacklist or they're leaving 19 dangerous family situations. They don't know that 20 these apartments are illegally converted or they 21 are unable to move anywhere else. We received one call from a tenant in College Point Queens who 2.2 2.3 feels trapped. She cannot find another place to live because she is disabled and has bad credit. 24 Her landlord harasses her by screaming at her, does 25

not fix repairs to her ceiling as well as her toilet backing up. She told us that the landlord's not scared of fines and he says he'll just wait a little bit and rent it out again. Raising the fines on landlords with potential loss of their property, if these fine goes unpaid through lien sales will help landlords think twice about renting out potentially dangerous apartments and taking advantage of vulnerable tenants. And I'm glad to hear from Council Member Gentile that the plan for these fines are to go to rehousing people for the

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you so much for the testimony. I believe you had one thing you wanted to add?

long term after a vacate order, thank you.

CYNTHIA CHAFFEE: Okay. I would just like to add that on the, the three buildings, the joining buildings that he owns on our block on East 18<sup>th</sup> Street they were... when he, when Croman first bought the building there were 70... 72 apartments full of rent regulated tenants, rent stabilized and rent controlled. There are only 10 tenants left of the original tenants. He got rid of 72 families of

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tenants. That's why we need this law, this bill
signed.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Absolutely we know how, how, how bad he is. I wish there was only one of him. There isn't.

CYNTHIA CHAFFEE: That's right.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So hopefully get some of these laws passed in terms of 1218 Mr. Chan thank you for coming out to testify. I know there was some, some questions of what this bill was and if we were trying to hurt specific demographics and whether it was Haitians in my district and Chinese in Council Member... district. Unfortunately, the people who were hurt many times are immigrants and people who don't have a lot of means and need our protection the most and those are people that get prayed on. So, it was definitely not aimed at any one population but to do our best to protect the entire population from Flatbush to Bay Ridge to Queens. So thank you just for, for coming out here.

WARREN CHAN: Yeah, I'll just thank you guys for starting Intro 1218. At first I was expecting that you guys are just talking specifically but now I, after spoking [phonetic]

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with Gentiles [phonetic] I understand that we are targeting the bad developers. These are bad apples and we don't want thems [phonetic]. And also, want to add to the affirmative action you should only give this privilege to the homeowners, the person, the person that live the house, not to the LLC. So, that is something I want to add.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Yeah. We're taking a look at that. Thank you. And you help... your input helped us to create the, the draft that, that you see in front of you. And I just want to thank the Queens Civic Congress too because you, you mentioned very much that these things happen as was pointed out by the Brooklyn Borough President's testimony. These things happen over the years, over the years, over the years and we, we always say what a shame, what a shame as we should do something about it and then we forget about it and it happens again and it happens again. And exactly as you said it's about time we, we finally took the, the lead in doing something about it and I think that's what this bill represents. So. thank you.

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I did want to ... I 3 heard that you said... I was... particular point that it's not even, they're not even charging affordable 4 rents. That, that sucks. TYLER CASSELL: Yeah. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I would say even if they were it'd still be pretty bad but I was 8 surprised to hear they were charging normal rents 10 even. 11 TYLER CASSELL: That, that's why the profit is so much in these buildings. 12 13 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you so 14 much. 15

WARREN CHAN: ...able to pay off the loan for five years, not like regular person like me and you 15 years 30 years only they're doing five years.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you so much. So, we had to switch a little bit. So the next panel is going to be Anthony Soretti, Bob Cassara, John Ferna. And the panel afterward will be Pat Purcell, Nicole Vecchione, Vincentes Invana [phonetic], and John Skinner. So right now, we have Anthony Soretti, Bob Cassara, John Ferna, and right

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2 after that we'll have Pat Purcell, Nicole

3 Vecchione, I'm sure I pronounced her name wrong,

4 sorry Nicole, Vecchione alright, Vincentes Invana

5 [phonetic], and John Skinner. My name gets jacked

6 up all the time so...

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 $\label{eq:ANTHONY: Good morning. And thank you} % \end{substitute}% \begin{substitute}{0.5\textwidth} \end{substitute}% \begin{s$ 

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Hold on one second please.

ANTHONY: Oh you have to swear us in?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yeah. And just...

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

and you can begin. Thank you.

ANTHONY: And we're off. Good morning and thank you for your time as I provide my testimony in support of Intro 1218. My name is Anthony Soretti and I've been a resident of Community Board 10 for over 40 years. My statement on illegal home conversions is from the perspective of a middle-class home owner. About three years ago

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I notice many two and three family homes were up 2 3 for sale. Where there, where there were four 4 bedrooms in a two-family home now there were 10 bedrooms. I felt I had to engage. In February 2014, a town hall meeting on the subject was held by the 6 Brooklyn Housing Preservation Alliance, the president is to my left, over 400 people came out 8 that evening despite it being 13 degrees out. I had never went to a single subject community forum and 10 11 I have been to a few where so many people showed up never mind on a cold wintery night. So where are we 12 13 today. Here are some observations. There have been 14 hundreds of illegal home conversions, stop work 15 orders within community board 10. Neighbors are now 16 pitted against each other. A lack of trust has 17 severely eroded the fabric of the community. Our 18 public schools are double legal capacity. I cannot 19 send my children to public school because of a lack 20 of resources from an overburdened system. Families 21 are moving out. Once a home is sold and illegally 2.2 converted people refuse to live next to a home with 2.3 triple the legal occupancy. New families cannot buy a home because they cannot compete in a price 24

bidding war against a cash investor illegally

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converting. Parking has become a serious issue due to an increase in density. Lack of parking has spurred the increased tearing out of front yards, replacing them with parking spaces. As a measure to increase security many of the illegally converted homes have installed security cameras and iron bars on all first-floor windows. It is like living in an armed camp. A once beautiful aesthetic is disappearing. A block for every close to mine has the unprecedented, had, has had an unprecedented eight homes sold in the last two years. Four of the homes were issued stop work orders during renovations. On my block a new owner investor was renovating a two-family attached home. As is par for the course the owner legally excavated the cellar. A stop work order has been in effect for over four months. The investor now seeks the permission of the attached home owner to underpin foundations on both sides of the wall. I'm going to finish with one last paragraph.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Wait. One last sentence.

ANTHONY: Okay one last sentence. Okay. If this issue continues to progress I ask the

following; will the city of New York one day become

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3 a city in which only two kinds of people live; a

4 city for of the only very rich and a city of the

5 only very poor. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. I don't, Bob I don't know if you can get through the whole book.

BOB: Well I was thinking ... so I cut it down, I cut it down. Actually, good afternoon Mr. Chairman, Council Members, ladies and gentleman. I am Bob Cassara Founder and President of the Brooklyn Housing Preservation Alliance. In early 2014 directly across the street from my home a house was sold and a dumpster appeared outside. Construction quickly commenced. It was a complete gun renovation under type 2 permit. Like most citizens at the time I did not recognize the early signs of what was happening to our house and ultimately to many of the recently sold homes in our community. I visited Community Board 10 District Manager Josephine Beckman and she believed that they were constructing an SRO, a single room occupancy like most, most likely when completed it would contain multiple bedrooms, bathrooms, shared

kitchen, potentially housing 30 to 40 residents 2 3 over time. Our community is zoned primarily for one and two family residents with higher density 4 apartments, buildings along 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Shore 5 Road. The house across the street from me elicited 6 7 over 30 complaints including some for excavation without a permit for which they received a full 8 stop work order, construction workers continued to work in violation of the first stop work order. And 10 11 so the stop work order was issued. Finally work stopped. There are still outstanding issues and 12 unpaid fines on this property despite the people 13 14 are... despite that the people are living in this 15 house. Here's a copy of, of the information on that 16 house. Over 30 in outstanding fines. From what we 17 have learned the process of, of, a process of 18 illegally converting a house is fairly simple. The 19 new owners/investors, some of whom are out-of-town-20 ers buy a building usually paying much more than the true market value. Much of the money is either 21 cash or short term bank mortgages. The sellers are 2.2 easily swayed with the high cash offers. What is 2.3 currently happening is reminiscent of block busing 24 that this city witnessed back in the 60s and the 25

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70s. As a result of our activism and community outreach effort... Okay. Okay punchline on, on a housing affordability issue we are witnessing the rise of, rise of rents and costs of housing. We had affordable housing in our community. And with the illegal conversions our housing stock. And for those who wish to live and stay in a community with traditional housing is becoming nearly impossible. Recently on October 22<sup>nd</sup> Governor Cuomo signed into law legislation prohibiting the short-term rentals for less than 30 days with justification that this type of rental will or does eliminate affordable housing. If this is true, keep in mind there are about 33,000 Air B&B listings for New York City where there are in excess of over one million illegal conversions in this city. Wouldn't it make sense to focus on these illegal conversions which represent a much larger number of units and probably have a far greater impact on the affordable housing crisis.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

BOB: I support Intro 1218 and I thank you Mr. Chairman and, and Councilman Gentile and, and the rest of the, the, the...

occupancies to acknowledge there is limited

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regulations and thus there is limited enforcement 2 regarding safety measures needed to ensure that 3 4 those living within those single rooms will be safe or for that matter can, the neighbors can be safe in the event of a fire. In addition to fire safety 6 building and health related issues must be 8 considered when so many tenants are packed together in unsafe and regulated conditions. When one and two, when one and two family homes are converted to 10 11 rooms rented by the week or the month with people coming and going at all weird hours a hotel is 12 13 created in a residential neighborhood. Again, there 14 are no assurances as to personal safety for 15 neighbors or children. Along with this problem is a 16 major issue concerning zoning in an area with one 17 and two family homes only. For example, a rooming 18 house or a single room occupancy denies those who 19 live in those areas the benefit of knowing that 20 their property values won't go down. If allowed to 21 continue the neighborhood becomes saturated with 2.2 those improper and illegal occupancies. Brooklyn 2.3 will lose its identity as a borough of neighborhoods. Property owners will lose the value 24 of their investment and the borough will lose the 25

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2 character of its neighborhoods that make it great.

These, this legislation should also consider those

4 neighborhoods zoned for one to two family dwellings

5 that prohibit businesses. An example of this is

6 zoning for R3-1, one and two family neighborhoods

7 of Manhattan Beach Brooklyn. Those that rent even a

8 single room can create a business. Call it what you

9 | like, a hotel or a motel and air B&B type

10 enterprise in a residential neighborhood are all in

11 | fact businesses and should be clarified in this

12 | legislation as well. That ends the testimony on

13 behalf of Judy. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you so much. And by... just so you know we... the city council has been very big on, on dealing with the Air B&B issue, myself included so... on that. Council Member Gentile.

COUNCIL MEMBER GENTILE: I... I... it's been mentioned a couple of times from different people and Bob mentioned it again and I think

Anthony did also about how the property values continue to sore because of the potential profit that new investors can make in these buildings. So, the person who grew up and lived in a certain

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taxes, a portion of that does go towards the schools. And because the schools are being

issue that I, I felt the city would be a little

more interested in mainly because the property

community can't afford to stay in that community because the, the property value, the property prices have gone... sore, sored high because of this potential profit from the illegal conversions that, that is being made. So, it has a ripple effect that affects not only the individual building or the neighbors but it affects the whole community in that way that people cannot continue to stay and buy affordable homes in the community.

mean what... you mentioned the increased prices.

What's happening also because of the increased prices it's driving up our taxes. You have the comps on all houses around you so when you get your new tax bill it's got the perverse effect of jacking our taxes up and forcing even you know older people to leave because they can't even pay the taxes anymore. So it's, you know it, it compounds as it goes along.

ANTHONY SORETTI: The, the taxes are an

overpopulated and overcrowded and the city services 2 3 such as transportation they're being... they're kind of... they're being stretched to... they're squeezing 4 5 blood out of a rock but the homes that are being illegally converted are still listed as one and two 6 7 families so the property taxes are not being 8 collected on these houses. So it's just very... it surprised me that the city is not working in its best interest to get the proper taxes to support 10

more services for all these extra people but they're... these buildings are being taxed just two and three family homes when they're housing five and six families in them. So you're losing on both sides of the ledger. You're spending more on services and not getting any more money from the property tax.

the services that it's basically hemorrhaging money

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Well thank you very much. Please continue the work you're doing. Thank you.

BOB CASSARA: Thank you.

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for so...

Purcell. I'm just going to say Nicole, Vincentes
Invanna [phonetic], John Skinner, after that will
be Kari White, Nicole, that's the same one, that's
a new one, Nicole Dinuchio [phonetic] from Lindon
Street, Jackie Del Valle, Keriann Pauls, Madeline
Mendez will be up after this. 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? You can, you
have, each have two minutes. It can begin in the
order of your preference. I assume you're
translating? So, we'll make sure we have four... four
minutes...

UNKNOWN MALE: Alright. I guess I'll start this off. Yeah, you have a copy of my testimony. So first let me say thank you to the Chairman and members of the committee and Council Member Helen Rosenthal for moving forward on Intro 967. Look I'm going to reserve the right to call an audible and simply just say a little bit more as to based on what I've heard from the administration. Level playing field tax payer accountability,

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public confidence and high standards. The first step is admitting there's a problem and that seems to be HPD's biggest issue. Through years we've been trying to bring transparency and reform to this agency. The record is clear as to wage theft. The record is clear as to corruption. I have never met with a city official, council member or anyone who argues that point. That point is only being argued by the HPD bureaucrats. And the reason I say bureaucrats is I do believe there are some good people that have recently been with HPD are trying to make some changes there. But we continue to find, come across this, this opposition to transparency. And it starts not just with this, this bill but it goes back to laws that have been passed. When Intro 730, Local Law 44 was passed there was a lawsuit that this administration continue to follow through on to prevent wage requirement reporting. So even when the city council voted to put wage requirement reportings and other transparency in it this agency fought it all the way to the highest level of the state court and is now still as far as we understand not implementing law that's been passed by this

1 2 council. So, I guess at the end of the day the 3 issue that I would simply say is we're fully aware 4 of the corruption. We're fully aware of the wage 5 theft. I'm not going to sit here and, and really debate whether or not the world is flat or round 6 because that seems to be the conversation we constantly have with HPD. But I will say this. It 8 really begins to raise the question as to what exactly is HPD hiding? What exactly is taking place 10 11 in an agency so adamant about bringing simple transparency and accountability and making sure 12 that when there's affordable housing built it's not 13 14 being done with contractors who are simply

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JOHN SKINNER: Good afternoon members of the council, Mr. Chair. My name is John Skinner. I'm the President and Political Director for Local 46, Metal Lathers and Reinforcing Ironworkers here in New York City. I am here to express my concerns about HPD and to ask that they, that you either revise Intro 967 so that it carries actual protections for the people it was meant to protect

violating the law and seem opposed to making sure

that tax payers are getting their best

accountability for their tax dollars.

2 or scrap it and start over. In April of 2015 there 3 were oversight hearings and we heard horrific tales of workers being abused, stolen from, degraded and 4 5 forced to work in dangerous conditions, for contractors receiving our tax dollars to build 6 7 affordable housing. We all agreed it was appalling and Councilman Williams' commented that these were 8 not mistakes but planned criminal behavior. And nothing about the contracting practices has changed 10 11 at HPD in a year and a half since. Contractors continue to receive lucrative projects regardless 12 of criminal behavior and home owners and tenants 13 continue to ask for an honest review of their 14 15 home's quality. We know of well over 20 million 16 dollars in wage theft that has occurred in our city's affordable housing project, projects in the 17 18 last 10 years and yet nothing has changed in the 19 contracting. I want to thank Council Member 20 Rosenthal for taking the initiative and at least admitting there is a problem and drafting a 21 solution. But I urge that recommendations which we 2.2 2.3 and other labor unions have submitted here be immediately incorporated into the bill. For 24 25 example, an ombudsman must have far greater powers

2	and work under and an independent agency with no
3	right to with, with the right to interview
4	workers, tenants, and homeowners, a preferred
5	contractor enrollment should have an established
6	scoring system and contractors should be required
7	to apply for and certify all information submitted
8	on an annual basis. Any label or violation should
9	be considered in the preferred contractor process
10	all information as by preferred contractors should
11	be made readily available to the public on HPD's
12	website. These are public projects with public
13	dollars and so we have the opportunity and the
14	obligation to protect the public good. I'd like to
15	add one other thing. I thought that when HPD was
16	stating their original testimony here I thought I
17	was watching a late night TV comedy show on their
18	reaction to what they spoke about. It is
19	ridiculous, their stand, and their evasive measure
20	on all the questions that we put forth to them and
21	it needs to stop now. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

NICOLE VECCHIONE: Hi. My name is Nicole Vecchione and I am a Researcher with the Laborer's Eastern Region. I believe that the intention of

2	Intro 967 is to create transparency and
3	accountability in the HPD development pipeline.
4	However, like Mr. Skinner I do not believe that
5	this legislation will actually address the problems
6	at in hand, that are in hand but in fact
7	functionally legitimize HPD's broken affordable
8	housing procurement and contracting system.
9	Firstly, enrollment as a preferred contractor
10	should not simply be triggered by successfully
11	bidding for work in the past. The system is
12	equivalent of drawing from a poisoned well. HPD
13	suffers from an ancillary contracting fool many of
14	whom have histories of corruption fraud, and shoddy
15	work. Automatic preference will also exclude
16	contractors who have previously avoided working
17	with HPD because the unlevel playing field
18	corruption and unenforced regulations has created.
19	Instead I believe that the responsible policy will
20	be to have contractors proactively apply for
21	preferred contractor status and certify the
22	accuracy of the information they use. Moreover, you
23	must broaden the criteria of consideration for
24	becoming preferred contractor. As it stands the
25	bill only requires consideration of prevailing wage

violations. As we heard Councilman Rosenthal say 2 3 prevailing wage is applicable at about 10 percent 4 of HPD's project. But worker exploitation is not 5 confined to those sites. For example, you could use consideration like workers' compensation 6 7 requirements or overtime violations. A level 8 playing field will also give advantage to those firms that not only avoid breaking the law but take steps to hiding labor standards for the workers. 10 11 For example, contractors that participate in a 12 state certified apprenticeship program should be 13 given preferential treatment. Finally, we must 14 establish in this bill a holistic accountability 15 for general contractors. Too often GCs are allowed 16 to pass the buck on labor law findings against 17 their subcontractors. If a subcontractor hired and 18 overseen by a GC to do work on an HPD development 19 project steals wages or endangers workers that 20 should be considered in whether or not that GC is 21 allowed preferred contractor status. This is the 2.2 only way to incentivize GCs to do the type of 2.3 project management and subcontracting that avoids these types of violations. It also helps level the 24 25 playing field for GCs that do appropriate due

UNKNOWN MALE 2: [speaking Spanish]

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TRANSLATOR: He was also being paid by certified check but that was incorrect because he was actually being paid cash. So all the certified checks were false.

UNKNOWN MALE 2: [speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: They were then him along with other coworkers were threatened if they were to say anything or if anybody asked any questions and they were disclose what was going on within the company there were threats made against them.

UNKNOWN MALE 2: [speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: When they were officials from either HPD or any type of other officials DOB, or even when there were organizers from labor unions they were made, they were forced to hide in their basement or anywhere else.

UNKNOWN MALE 2: [speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: They were... him and his coworkers were intimidated and they would, they would just not say anything to any officials and when everybody asked questions they would just say everything is well around here. But there were physical threats made.

UNKNOWN MALE 2: [speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: Through organizing efforts
they were... organizations were able to help him and
his co-workers out in filing the proper paperwork.
And through that he was able to recover 80,000
dollars in stolen wages.

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UNKNOWN MALE 2: [speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: He is saying that the reason, this is the reason, well a lot of intimidation that goes on in these jobs have... And they were... he was intimidated to the point of fact by belittling him and letting him know that he was not, he did not deserve to be paid the wages that he thought he should have been paid.

UNKNOWN MALE 2: [speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: He will like for, he would like for these companies to have a stop and for them not to continue to receiving work because he still sees a lot of his co-workers that are continuing to be subject to this type of treatment by these affordable housing industry companies.

UNKNOWN MALE 2: [speaking Spanish]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [speaking

Spanish] Thank you. I'm curious what's made him come forward now to speak?

2 UNKNOWN MALE 2: [speaking Spanish]

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 $\label{thm:thm:thm:mans} \mbox{TRANSLATOR: He had to be brave and stop} \\ \mbox{being scared.}$ 

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: It's... you see all the hands go up alright. And that's applause for you. And it's, it's clear just from that testimony that what's happening with HPD has, something has to be done given the contracts that they're putting out and the contractors that they're, that they're working with. And having this go on and obviously this is just representative of what all have you have told us has been, has been happening, that this really is an untenable position for HPD to just keep doing this. I'm curious. Have, have all of you or any of you expressed your concerns about 967 to Council Member Rosenthal.

UNKNOWN MALE: Yes we've met a couple times with... and to be clear I mean I think what we're trying to say is you know we get... we kind of get boxed into this opposed support. We are very grateful to Council Member Rosenthal for having the movement on this... is an issue that has not been moved... has not been moved on for years with the council. So I mean I think to our extent it's,

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it's, I'll let Mr. Skinner speak for himself but we just want to see it better. I think there was a, a, a great amount of good intention. HPD is a maze of bureaucracy. It's one of those things as you begin to try to, to fix it, every time you go around a corner thinking you fixed it you find three other things that could actually be a problem. So, I mean we know for sure, I have no question that Council Member Rosenthal is committed to working with us and not have a result of unintended consequences. I also want to mention something that the, you know the worker here and, and you go to his level of bravery and willingness to come out. But we have also and, and I did believe himself as well. We participated in no less than a half dozen hearings in the last two to three years. We have had workers show up from organizations throughout this city. And the issue of wage theft has gotten to the point where there has been over 20 million dollars in wage theft recovery specifically from HPD projects.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: And that's just the recovery amount.

UNKNOWN MALE: That's just the recover and as we always say that's just what we find. And

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it's be... we, if we could go, and we, we keep finding it and finding it but the sheer thought that a city agency has problems coming forward and supporting transparency and accountability when you know there's been 20 million dollars. I mean that's the kind of stuff that usually gets headlines when you find out Walmart had 20 million dollars in violations. This is taxpayer money. To me this is ten times worse than anything a public company does, a private company does because this is taxpayers. So, I mean I commend the ... for being here and, and for showing the courage he shows and for all of the workers over the last three years that have come forward to testify. And the bravery they show, they have to go before these lawyers. They have to go before these agencies. They've got to go before these folks and they put their jobs on the line just for trying to get back the dollars they've earned. And this agency sits here and acts as if there's no problem.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: It's amazing story. You're right. It should be headlines across all the papers you know.

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2 UNKNOWN MALE: Yeah. And I would just... I 3 would just like to add we met with Council Member 4 Rosenthal a couple of days before we came to this hearing, discussed these issues with her, so we have no problem with working with her. She has no 6 problem working with us. She knew we were coming. She knew what we had on our mind. And she was 8 totally receptive to that and, and, and we respect and appreciate the council. In general, most of you 10 11 have heard our issues and, and you're trying to 12 help. And we, we really appreciate that. But I just 13 want to add one thing. We have one worker here, one 14 man, 80,000 dollars to one man that they stole. How 15 many of these men and women are out there? There's 16 thousands of these people that are being robbed 17 every week and HPD is giving the jobs to the same 18 contractors who are stealing this man's money. And 19 this is unacceptable on every level and it's time 20 for it to stop. The unions provide a middle-class 21 wage. The only, one of the only true middle class 2.2 wages to the, to the manual workers in the city 2.3 that's, that's left out there. And I believe there's a concerted effort to destroy the union 24

movement and destroy the jobs that beat these folks

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should have access to. They should have a legitimate tax ID number so they can join our unions so that they can move into the middle class and buy a home and, and have what we've all had in America all our lives. And, and there's a concerted effort right now in New York City and across this, this country to stop us from having these jobs. And it's totally unacceptable.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Well said. Well said. And it really is outrageous, absolutely outrageous. I want to thank you all for coming in and spending the time and waiting to get a chance to testify. Thank you so much. Thank you. Okay our next panel is Kerry White, Nicole Dinuchio, Jotie Dovalley, Jackie, is it Jackie, okay Dovally, Karryann Pauls, and Madeline Mendez. Our next panel afterward will be Albert Mohamed, oh Auckburg, not Hamed, I'm sorry, Dave Pal, Nesley Paul, Arlene Katz, and Nickie Leger, Leger. That's the next panel. Okay if you all raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee to respond honestly to Council Member questions? Okay. Alright we'll put two minutes on

2 the clock for each person and we'll just start

3 here. Thank you.

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KARI WHITE: Good morning Council

Member. My name is Karrie White. I'm the Director

of Organizing and Policy at the Urban Homesteady

Assistance Board.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: It's way into the afternoon now.

KARI WHITE: At some point. I... it just felt like time flies when you listen to HPD. You have a member of both stabilizing NYC and the Stanford Tenant Safety Coalition. I'm here to testify in support of Intros 1210 1211 as well as Intro 930. You all have my written testimony which goes into details of what predatory equity is and how we got here and why we need to take a better stance against this problem. So instead of going into that I want to talk about some of the issues that came up in HPD's testimony. First of all this denial of how over leveraging affects the harassment and condition, building conditions is either woefully ignorant or dangerously naïve I think HPD as well as the administration and members of the city council know how important this issue

2 is and how it actually affects tenants in these 3 buildings. We need to figure out how to stop 4 predatory equity in its track. It's kind of funny 5 and ironic that HPD sits here and talks about how they've had to triple the ways that they deal with 6 7 harassment. They've created so many new programs and initiatives to deal with tenant harassment but 8 are willing to sit up here and, and neglect to talk about what the cause of that harassment is. We know 10 11 what it is. It's the speculation in our housing 12 market. It's predatory developers who are trying to 13 buy our affordable housing and make a profit off of 14 it by tripling rents, by displacing tenants, and by 15 neglecting building conditions. We have to come 16 together to come up with a definition of what this 17 problem is in order to like figure out what the 18 real tools we can develop are to actually solve 19 this problem. We haven't been able to solve this 20 problem the last 10 years. We need a different 21 approach and we need to stop this business practice 2.2 in its tracks. We can't just continue to deal with 2.3 its problems as they come across afterwards. We have to look at this problem like a disease. And 24 right now we're, we're doing great and amazing 25

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2 measures to fight the symptoms of the disease.

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3 Council has been truly helpful in coming up with

4 new bills to fight the means of harassments we're

5 seeing now. But if we do not stop this illness at

6 its source we are going, we are at risk of losing

7  $\parallel$  our affordable housing across the city.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay thank you.

KERIANN PAULS: Hello, good afternoon

10 Council Member. Thank you for hearing testimony. My

11 | name is Keriann Pauls. I'm a Tenants Rights

12 Attorney at the Community Development Project with

13 the Urban Justice Center. And the Urban Justice

14 | Center is a legal services provider that's also

15 partners with base building and policy advocates as

16 members of Stabilizing NYC and Stand for Tenant

17 | Safety. And we're here today to urge city council

18  $\parallel$  to pass intros 1210, 1211 and 930 so that we can

19  $\parallel$  strengthen the foundation from which the tenants,

20 the advocates, city officials, and agencies can

21 | keep in the fight to preserve affordable housing. I

22 also have lengthy testimony that I've provided

23 | written testimony to submit to you all. But we, it

24 was discussed earlier today and Council Member

Torres about the fact that predatory equity is

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2	something we all know has existed. But the, the
3	complaint that we heard from HPD was there's no way
4	to define it. Well we aren't coming up in this
5	legislation with one silver bullet to strike at
6	predatory equity and aim at one thing in order to
7	take it out. We've come up with a variety of
8	factors that create a watch list that's the first
9	step in advocating around further around the fight
10	against it. And the beauty about the way that this,
11	these bills are contemplated is it's not saying in
12	one way predatory equity takes this shape. It talks
13	about the variety of ways whether it be neglect of
14	buildings, whether it be harassment through
15	construction, whether it's buyouts, whether it's
16	quick turnover in stabilized buildings, that these
17	are the different shapes and forms that predatory
18	equity takes and that's what puts you on the watch
19	list. Of course, owners can dispute that but let
20	them come forward and dispute it. After we've seen
21	the evidence of how it takes its shape. So HPD
22	talked about its, you know it'd take a lot of
23	resources for the agency to, to implement this and
24	fight, and, and bring about this program. But what

they ignored is the resources that tenants in this

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room, tenants across the city have to put in every day just to exist in their homes. And I think that's it's silly for them to say that they can't put forth that work when the tenants, who... the agency is charged to protect. The resources that they have to put into this are being ignored. So, thank you for your time.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Thank, thank you, thank you for your testimony. And we do have your...

MADELINE MENDEZ: Hello, my name is

Madeline Mendez. I'm a... member and I'm very

disgusted and appauled on HPD. I feel like they

have something to hide. They have came to our

organization which is Scossa [phonetic], new

settlement in the Bronx. They have spoken. We have

construction Union workers that let them know what

is going on. I mean like they know what's going on

in our community and it's, you know this is crazy.

Enough is enough. We're being abused. Us, poor, are

being abused. They don't want us here but then they

want us here to fix their new buildings, new

developments. Enough is enough. You know? When is

it going to stop? When? This, this, this can't keep

coordinator of Stabilizing NYC which is a group of

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2	15 grassroots organizations all of which are
3	throughout the city and in addition to giving you
4	my testimony I also headed out our press release
5	and you have is also a member of stabilizing.
6	Earlier this morning at 9:00 about 200 tenants came
7	to the city hall steps in support of Intro 1211,
8	Intro 1210, and Intro 930 with a stand for tenant
9	safety. Because we want landlord accountability. I
10	started organizing 15 years ago and when I was at
11	Costa New Settlement we first started to see these
12	properties that were owned by known slumlords being
13	brought up by, bought up by private equity
14	companies with a stated intention to put out
15	tenants. They thought our rent are weak which they
16	are and they wanted to capitalize on this. Well 10
17	years later we are still fighting them and we've
18	managed actually to keep a lot of tenants in place
19	but we're losing tens and thousands of units all
20	the time. And without a real definition put forth
21	by the city of what predatory equity is it's really
22	hard to fight this. We released a target list of,
23	of 10 landlords that we are focusing our efforts
24	on. And all of them demanded to see why are they
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predatory equity and, and really tried to debate

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this with us. And to have this tool that the city is saying this is a definition. This works. And tenants are able to, to contribute to that will be a really effective way to advance our work and our organizing. So, I want to thank you again. Everyone that came out from all over the city and have been here since 9:00 and waited outside and we filled up two overflow rooms because this is really important. And we really want to hold landlords accountable and finally put an end to predatory equity.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much for sharing your testimony. We'd appreciate... please continue to fight. Thank you. So up next we have... I believe it's Mohamed, Dave Powell, Nesly Paul, Arlene Katz [sp?], Nickie Ledge. After that panel, it will be followed by Benjamin Dolchin [sp?], Jacob Goodman, Tressie Callahan [sp?], Betty Aang, and Anita Ruben. And can you all please raise your right hand? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony before the committee, this committee, and to respond honestly to council member questions? You can, you just... begin order of your preference.

2 NESLY PAUL: Hi. My name is Nesly Paul.

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I was... East 24<sup>th</sup> Street in Brooklyn. I am a tenant leader of the Flatbush Tenant Coalition. I am here today because I'm... to predatory equity landlords, my landlord... Predatory equity is this communition [phonetic] and it causes harassment and gentrification because people of color can, cannot afford to live in their own neighborhood anymore. Therefore I... to obtain... and, and... My, my mother has been living at 538 East 21st for over 30 years. I was the... Longstanding tenants were, were placed with tenant paying higher rents. We became liable for fraudulent fees and multiple MCI increases. We suffered without essential services like heat and hot water. They offered... buyout to tenants and then once apartment were vacant they conducted what, what we call illegal subdivision to make one bedroom into two and so on. So many thing... out of the homes but... fighting. ...my mother over 18,000 dollars in... back rent even though she owes nothing. They purposely took her to court just to scare her into thinking she would be kick out. She thought she was, she was going to become homeless. That is very difficult for an elderly woman with dementia,

private equity firms no matter what they invest in

Brooklyn with a subsequent arrest of 50 inspectors

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much.

NICKIE LEDGE: Yeah.

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MOHAMMED: Good afternoon. My name is...

Mohamed. I'm a tenant leader and a community organizer from Elmhurst Queens. I'm here to say that I support all the bills in the council has going on. Especially 1210 and 1210 and 1211. And the reason I support that is that I think, I hope all these bad tenants or all these bad landlords should be put out there so that the rest of the other tenants can know who these bad landlords are. If bad, if bad... if we as tenants can do that and the, and, and get together, and do all this and all that that's going to help us a lot. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much. Thank you. Oh, Dave...

DAVE POWELL: Thank you Councilman
Williams and thanks everybody for coming out
citywide and representing on these issues. It feels
very powerful to be with y'all here today. My name
is Dave Powell. I'm a Director of Organizing with
Neighbors helping Neighbors in Sunset Park and 5<sup>th</sup>
Avenue Committee and Park Slope, Boerum Hill,
Gowanus Section of Brooklyn. And I think you know
the, the tenants and the, and the staff of the

organizations have already talked about really why
these bills need to be passed. And I just want to
say that we were joined earlier today. He wasn't
able to stay with us to testify but we were joined
earlier by somebody from our neighborhood, Mr.
Alfredo Rivera of 144 <sup>th</sup> Avenue who I think really
illustrates why both of these packages of
legislation need to be passed. His building
experienced direct and severe harassment from their
landlord through construction in the wake of the
2000 rezoning of fourth avenue in our section of
Brooklyn. And I want to just add that lens to it
because I know Councilman Williams you and your
colleagues are trying to pass these pieces of
legislation in their own right. But I also want to
put forward to the administration and anyone who's
following the rezoning of our neighborhoods such as
Gerome Avenue in the Bronx, such as the Guanos
section of Brooklyn which was recently announced,
our neighborhood, that these actions, these
legislative actions are necessary to protect
tenants in advance of the rezonings that are coming
and the increased displacement pressure that we
know from experience has come with rezonings right?

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We've seen this, we saw this in Williamsburg and
Green Point 2005. We're seeing this in East New
York now. Mr. Rivera saw this in the wake of the
2003 rezonings. This is a eight-unit rent
stabilized apartment building. And the landlord
decided after he was given the option to make more
money to slap two floors on top of the existing
building, Mr. Rivera and his neighbors are the only
remaining tenants and they are the only ones left.
Six families were displaced and they are on the top
floors. There's 95 violations in this buildings.
That's 40, 40 some odd per unit and had this
legislation been in place, particularly Intro 930
there would be a mechanism by which this building
could be taken away from this unscrupulous
landlord. So, we thank you for your work on this
Councilman Williams and also we ask the
administration if they are listening or get a
record of this to please consider the speedy
passage of these bills in front of the rezoned,
rezoning of our neighborhoods. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much. There are people from the administration here. So, they're listening to you. Thank you so

1 2 much for the work you're doing. Thank you for the 3 residents who are brave coming here and waiting 4 this long to, to share the story and obviously... 5 continue... appreciate your advocacy. And thank you for bringing up the rezoning and how important it 6 is that we get ahead of it. Thank you so much. 8 Benjamin Dolchin, Jacob Goodman, Tracy Cull... Cullon [phonetic], Betty Aang, Anita Ruben. After them we have Maria Roca, Phoenix Russel, Holly Slatten, oh 10 11 thank you, Martina Rivera and Carmen Rodriguez if 12 they can... So who, who do we have there? Anita, 13 Anita Ruben and? Carmen Rodriguez? You're on the 14 next panel? It's okay, you can stay. Maria Rocca, 15 you can come up? Phoenix Russel? Is Phoenix Russel 16 here? Is that you? No? No Phoenix Russel? Holly 17 Slatten? Holly Slatten still here? Martina? Martina 18 Rivera? Yeah you can come up. Can we get an extra... 19 Now we have one last panel after that. Kenny May, 20 is Kenny May here? Okay you'll be on the next 21 panel. Angelica, Angelica Chavez and Diana Thomas? 2.2 Okay. So... and you'll be our last panel. If anyone 2.3 wants to testify and they haven't signed up you can sign up for the Sergeant of Arms, I mean at the 24

Sergeant of Arms. So we have Martina Rivera, Maria

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Roca, Carmen Rodriguez, Betty Aang, and Anita Ruben? Can you please all raise your right hands? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions? You'll each have two minutes and you can begin in the order of your preference.

MARIA ROCA: I am Maria Roca. I'm the

founder of Friends of Sunset Park and a member of the Brooklyn Housing Preservation Alliance but the Brooklyn Housing Preservation Alliance has spoken rather well today so I'll re... I'll focus on Sunset Park. I'm here to speak specifically to Intro 1218 but also in support of the other intros presented here today because they're all interrelated. They're many different fronts of the same war for equitable housing in the city of New York. In South Brooklyn Sunset Park was ground zero for illegal conversions beginning in the late 1980s and early 1990s. However, the powers of that be deliberately refuse to acknowledge the problem and harm and risk being imposed on their own constituents. Although 30 years later we're still hopeful to find a cure and today's hearing gives us that hope. The number

of targeted properties for illegal conversions are 2 3 legal one and two family houses because their 4 physical layout make them easy to gut and convert 5 and therefore focus on one and two families are the beginning of the problem. And we have lived it 6 since the 19, late 1980s. What we consider equally 8 is not more, more important gateway to illegal conversions and predatory ownership. It's overdue action on the part of municipal state and federal 10 11 governance to qualify and quantify the money behind 12 illegal inhumane substandard housing conditions. Government is mandated to enforce all violations of 13 14 the property transfer laws such as cash sales using 15 shopping bags of 50 and 100 dollar bills at real 16 estate closings enhancing and enforcing banking 17 laws on formal and informal money laundering and 18 monitoring and punishing participation and illegal 19 sales and conversions by lawyers, real estate 20 professionals, architects, engineers, contractors, 21 expediters, and a myriad of other licensed professionals. Our thanks to Community Board 10 and 2.2 2.3 to primarily the Brooklyn Housing Preservation Alliance for bringing these issues to the front and 24 for the council this generation of council members 25

2 to pay attention and, and listen to the problem.

3 | Thank you.

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ANITA RUBEN: Good afternoon and thank you Chairman Williams. I also thank the other community... council members. And I particularly want to note my own council member Dan Garodnick as well as my state elected officials of Senator Liz Kruger and Assemblyman Richard Godfried who have lent enormous support to the problems that we're facing in our building. My name is Anita Ruben. I've lived 40 years as a rent stabilized tenant at 15 West 55<sup>th</sup> Street in Manhattan. We raised our family, our children there. 15 West 55<sup>th</sup> Street is a prime example of predatory equity. For 39 years since July of 1977 every vacant apartment in our building has been warehoused thereby by the time the current landlord took over three years ago there were seven rent stabilized apartments with tenants in a building of 41 units, not one bill, not one apartment had been rented for 39 years. We've... in our building we faced many of the questions that are being brought up today. And we've gone to the environmental control board and last night I documented that 15 unpaid fines have been, have not

2	been paid to the environmental control board by our
3	landlord coming to a total of 34,000 dollars that
4	make the others that wasn't so adept at finding all
5	of the fines. However, it's important as a
6	councilmember Kallos has said that there'd be a
7	vehicle to collect these fines otherwise there's no
8	reason to even institute them because no landlord
9	is going to pay them unless they're forced to do
10	so. And they just look at it as the cost of doing
11	business. I also want to mention that in August of
12	25 <sup>th</sup> of 2015 our landlord without a permit tried
13	to change the gas lines in our building. We are
14	without gas for seven months. I also want to say
15	that we were without hardline telephone, were Time
16	Warner for five months. The bill, the lines had
17	consistently been cut and we would have to call the
18	agencies to come and, and repair them. We were in,
19	in touch with the public service commission.
20	However, that puts the onus on the tenants. We have
21	to constantly call them to get any services
22	restored to us. And we were never compensated for
23	any of these losses. And as far as I know the
24	landlord was never fined for, for not having a
25	permit?

2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Going to have to...
3 ANITA RUBEN: Okay. I want to say one

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more thing. There was extensive construction done in our building. The entire building was totally gutted. They went way beyond what the permit said they lied on their permits. There was never any way...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you...

 $\label{eq:anital_anital} \mbox{ANITA RUBEN: ...stop them. One more } \mbox{thing.}$ 

12 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Wait, wait. So
13 we'll come back... ask a question.

ANITA RUBEN: Just let me add this. 6 rent stabilized apartments were destroyed in our building which is illegal construction and they were incorporated into a two story commercial entity.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay thank you.

ANITA RUBEN: Thank you.

BETTY AANG: Hi. My name is Betty Aang.

I'm a lifelong tenant of 90 Elizabeth Street. I am

testifying in favor of bill number 093... 30 to make

ECB fines lien... collectible. I'm a member of the

SCS Coalition and I feel that this building...

Department of Buildings reforms are needed to 2 3 better protect New York and city tenants. I ... 4 through many years of tenant harassment by various 5 landlords. From multiple law cases to many cases of construction and harassment. I've had a toilet in 6 my living room, to a nonfunctioning sink, and had 8 ceilings collapse on me in my apartment. The worst was when the hallways became dust covered due to multiple gut renovations of empty apartments that 10 11 went on. These ways of constructions have amount... 12 and onslaughts of construction, harassment, for me 13 and my neighbors. I've tried to go through the 14 system of calling... and 3-1-1 and dealing with audit 15 departments that are responsible for protections of 16 New York. The only thing that slowed down my 17 landlord was when a small group of the tenants in 18 my building... obtaining a stop work order. Even then 19 he was caught trying to continue working with 20 unlicensed workers multiple times. The really sad 21 part is the knowledge that the fines that were racked up will most likely never be paid. Even if 2.2 2.3 they were paid there, it will only be a small amount of fines... violations. The fines are small 24 enough they would be cheaper to just continue work...

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violations prior to fixing the issues. In other words violations are just part of business for them. If they receive too many, you locate the violations... locations they just move to another location. They, they don't care. The issue is never fixed and just continue. However, I do, I believe that Councilman and... bill can make ECB fines, liens collectible will be... for tenants that have faced the issues I've described.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

CARMEN RODRIGUEZ: Hi. I'm Carmen

Rodriguez from 162-20, 89<sup>th</sup> Avenue Apartment... I

live in my apartment for 36 years. Sorra [phonetic]

bought the building on March 16. Since that they

have a harassment with the tenants. They want the,

all the tenants take the rent on the first. Some

tenant I think cannot pay the rent on the 1<sup>st</sup>. So,

I'm pay my rent on the 15 before I got my check

from social security I got it on the 15. So, I'm

paying my rent like I told you on the 15 and they

still harass... I, I got a lot of harassment from

them. They put up paper on my door every month.

They put up paper that they going to take. That

they take five days to take my premises if I don't

pay my rent in five days since the put the the
letter on the, on the door. So I called them and I
told them you know my rent is paid. You know when I
sent my rent they make believe like they don't got
it. So, I called them. They say no we got your rent
but the thing is that we got it undated. Then he
say but, but everything is fine because we got it.
And then why they got to post so many paper every
month on my door that they're going to take my
apartment if I don't pay in five days. Also, they
gave one key, they changed the front door. And they
only have one key per apartment. My son live with
me so I asked him for another key but they say they
only give one key per person. The one that told me
that was the one that was giving the key in the
basement. Yes?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sorry. I'm going to have to ask you to give a, if you have one sentence you want to close with because you, you've used your time up for the testimony. But I appreciate you...

CARMEN RODRIGUEZ: Oh.

2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: ...giving your
3 testimony. Was there something that you wanted to
4 say?

CARMEN RODRIGUEZ: Well when they bought the building they took me to court so they were charging me for another month of rent that I don't owe them.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay.

CARMEN RODRIGUEZ: I told them that I went to court, they put me the paper like Saturday so on the paper from the court it doesn't say the date I got to go to court. So, I went Monday right away that... that was on April. So I went on April to court and they told me over there that they was going to give me an appointment.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, Ms.

Rodriguez...

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 $\label{eq:carmen rodriguez: ...they gave me an appointment.}$ 

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I want to thank you for giving your testimony. It sound like individual cases. We want to make sure you get assistance but I want to thank you very much...

CARMEN RODRIGUEZ: Okay.

[phonetic], my husband died and I was taken to

court and imagine what it's like losing your

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2 husband and then also being afraid of losing your 3 home. It gave me a lot of stress.

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MARTINA RIVERA: [speaking Spanish]

HAL BERGOLD: So, my apartment did have things that needed to be repaired but he seemed much more interested, he seemed much more interested in just getting me out than actually doing the work that needed to be done in my apartment. And I was asking myself why is this like this, why is he trying to just get me out of my apartment.

MARTINA RIVERA: [speaking Spanish]

HAL BERGOLD: So, CASA came into the building and they gave me a lot of information. I pay my rent on time every month and CASA gave me information about what he was doing which is called predatory equity which is actually taking, refusing to fix the apartment, trying to get me out of the apartment so somebody can come in and pay more.

MARTINA RIVERA: [speaking Spanish]

HAL BERGOLD: I also have an autistic son and after losing my husband and feeling really worried I would be evicted from my apartment I strongly urge you to take into account the bills

HAL BERGOLD: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: This is the last panel. Dianna Thomas, Angelica, or Angelica Chavez, Kenny May. There was a couple people that we called that weren't here. Just to make sure they're not here Holly Slatten, Phoenix Russel, Benjamin Dolchin, Jacob Goodman, and Tracy Callahan. This is the last... do we have one more person? Diana Thomas? Angelica Chavez? Gordon, okay. Did you fill it out? [pause]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, Gordon, you can come up. So, we have Kenny May, Angelica
Chavez, Diana Thomas, Gordon Lee. Can all of 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?
Thank you. Is somebody going to be translating.
Okay so everybody's going to have two minutes and you guys will have four minutes. I guess gals, I don't know what the politically correct version of that is. But the two of you will have four minutes, two minutes a piece. But each can... you can start in the order of your preference.

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DIANNA THOMAS: Yes, Councilman Williams
you are right. It is difficult to share your story.

I have opted not to do so many times when I have
gone in these rallies.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sorry can you say your name...

DIANNA THOMAS: I'm sorry. Yeah, Dee Thomas. But there is a direct correlation between homelessness and these predatory equities and bad practices that have been done by landlords. My landlord is the landlord that the woman just spoke of. I live... I've been living there since December 2012. I came there very happy to gain housing. And like anything else you don't know what you're getting into until you're in it. And when I got there I then realized not only the bad practices, the horrible conditions so many people in my building have been living under. May of 2016 in the laundry room a machine collapsed and went underground. And at that point we then found how many people were illegally living in the basement. We also had to have no gas. The gas was turned off. We had no gas for three months. We... I am also a CASA member. And CASA diligently worked with us. We took the landlord to court. It was not until three
months later that we gained our gas back. And when
I first moved into the building at some point I had
my gas turned off then. I've walked down the
streets many times and have been afraid that my

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home. I have ... I live in ... in all my years of working

building will have blown up and I would not have a

9 I've never lived, I've never worked where I could

10 never feel like I could support my family. I have

11 to have three paychecks to make my expenses and the

12 rent and I live in a studio apartment with my child

13 so it's been quite difficult. Just wanted to share

14 all that and that these bad practices need to be

15 stopped by a landlord who continuously wants to get

16 you out of his building so he can bring somebody

17 else in and in two years that I've been there I

18 know he's purchased at least five buildings.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. Thank you so much.

KENNY MAY: Yeah, hi Council Member my name is Kenny May. I'm from 22 Spring Street. I'm representing 22 Spring Coalition and I'm a member of... also. I've been living in 22 Spring Street for 30 years now. Let's start with my landlord. Let's...

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2 what apartment... my apartment is my con Edison bill was cut because lied to by a landlord that no long, 3 4 no much longer live in there. And apartment 7, Mrs. Chong, she was, she suffers stroke, a mini stroke due to harassment intimidation by the landlord. And 6 apartment 8 she's in her mid-80s so her only line of communication is a phone line. Her phone line 8 was cut. That's her only line of communication and her line is cut. The way we find out that her line 10 11 was cut, is her friend, her friend was trying to 12 look for her and there was no answer. That's when we concern. We call Verizon. The line was cut. And 13 14 to let you know this is a condition that we are 15 living too. The, the landlord does not care what so 16 ever. So, the choice that was given to us by 17 landlord is either your life or you want the 18 apartment. Is that a choice or no. And forget... 19 let's talk about the horrendous construction. 20 There's lead. There's no... there's nothing to 21 prevent us from lead, asbestos... And, and whatever 2.2 the permit is, whatever permit they have is, is 2.3 not... they have a permit but it's not what they, they do whatever they want. They have a permit for 24

this but they do something else. So none of this is

I get the numbers correct. All I woe is 10 months

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 24
2	rent which comes to a total of \$10,715.52. However,
3	he says that unless I pay him 15,000 dollars which
4	includes all those… and his attorney's fees that
5	he, you know he cannot accept any money from me.
6	ANGELICA CHAVEZ: [speaking Spanish]
7	TRANSLATOR 2: I've been As I said
8	before I've been in court for 10 months and I've
9	been fighting this. For that reason, I am here
10	hoping for, for anyone here, for you, the council
11	to help me with my situation, to solve my
12	situation. I've lived in this, at that address for
13	20 years. I am a single mother of two children.
14	ANGELICA CHAVEZ: [speaking Spanish]
15	TRANSLATOR 2: I am, I feel under great
16	pressure because for all this time that I've been
17	going to court and the unwillingness of the
18	landlord to accept the money that I know I owe but
19	without being able to pay this money unless as the
20	landlord's attorney says that I have to pay the
21	larger amount which I do not have that difference
22	in order to pay the lawyer's fees. So I feel great
23	pressure. I feel harassed and I'm hoping someone
24	here can help me with my situation.

ANGELICA CHAVEZ: Thank you so much.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

GORDON LEE: Guess what, very good.

For the people my name is, Gordon Lee from King's County New York, also known as Brooklyn County in King's borough in New York. Again, my name's Gordon Lee but you can call me in Greg. If anyone has trouble remembering my real name. I'm one of the... I'm here today to make a testimony, testify against predatory landlords. I, my point is I'm one of the, the low income tenants. I have. I have to pay high rents that are much higher than they should be. And you know they're much higher than they should be. And I'm one of the people also living, one of the people who personally live on a fixed income. You know and for some time I've been feeling both a mixture of bitterness, intimidation because of people like the predatory landlords. And my present cell phone character. They seem to think that we have a lot of money and that we have money to spend and we have someone paying our bills and you know most of no one believes us when you, not much of anyone believed us including the predatory landlords who I will show no sympathy for. Also for whom I'd show no mercy for testifying... when I

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testify against them they never believe us when we 2 3 say we don't have anyone paying our, paying our 4 wage. We don't have money to spend. And we live on fixed incomes. You know and I... we struggle financially and we struggle financially and don't 6 have much money because well it's one thing that no one, or not much of anyone gives us anything 8 financially. But the issue is people like the predatory landlords and my present cell phone 10 11 character. They come to us for, they come to us for stuff financially with their tips and tricks to 12 extort money from us and that's why we usually 13 14 don't have much money. I'm, you know we usually 15 don't have much money literally while they think we have plenty, that we have someone paying our way, 16 17 that we just have money to spend. And this is for

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Gordon. Over here. So the bell means that you've run out of time for your testimony. So if you want to say a last sentence you can. If not we're going to have to get ready to close out. Okay?

me to make sure... and intimidating.

GORDON LEE: Alright. Alright. Yeah. Just a few last words to prove that I'm one of the happened today that I usually never say to anyone.

have... and I almost didn't even have money to get a

candy bar to prove that I'm one of the low income

tenants who usually don't have much money. Because

when our rent is paid our money, both of our money

much Gordon for, for sharing your story. Really

your stories. I know it's a very personal,

appreciate it. Thank you. Thank you all for sharing

personalizing. And I like the line you didn't elect

the landlords but you elected the council members

testimony from REBNY, Associated Building Owners,

Improvement Program, Chair, MFY, Legal Aid Society.

sticking it out. And with that the hearing is now

so I appreciate that. Fort the record we have

RSA, Broadway Flushing Homeowner Association,

Senator Tony Avella, ANHD, Community Housing

Thank you very much everyone for coming and

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very

This morning my sugar was low and I didn't even

people who doesn't have much money. Something that 2

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spent. Thank you.

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closed.

[gavel]

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 December 3, 2016