CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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April 19, 2017 Start: 10:19 a.m. Recess: 2:17 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

B E F O R E: JUMAANE D. WILLIAMS

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Rosie Mendez

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

Mark Levine

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

Eric A. Ulrich

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

Thomas Fariello, First Deputy Commissioner NYC Department of Buildings, DOB

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

Vito Mustaciuolo, Deputy Commissioner Enforcement and Neighborhood Services Department of Housing Preservation & Development, HPD

Deborah Rand, Assistant Commissioner
Housing Litigation Division
Department of Housing Preservation & Development, HPD

Eli Szenes-Strauss Appearing for: New York State Senator Brad Hoylman

Nikki Ledger, Member Cooper Square Committee

Emily Goldstein
Association for Neighborhood & Housing Development

Gilbert Saboteur, Rent Stabilized Tenant Second Avenue and 86th street

Sean Dahl, Rent Stabilized Tenant East Village

Seth Wandersman Lower East Side Resident Wei Chan Appearing for: Makan (sp?) Fung Chanak

Donna Chiu, Director, Housing and Community Services Asian-Americans for Equality Appearing for Mr. & Mrs. Chung

Tung Shu Ling

Raphael Ruttenberg, Staff Attorney Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A

Phil Smoreck, Williamsburg Resident

Shi-Shi Wang, Housing Attorney MFY Legal Services

Sam Chiera, Attorney Group Representation Unit Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A

Sammy May Henry Dombrowski

Rolando Guzman, Deputy Director Community Preservation Saint Nick's Alliance

Luz Rosario United Neighbors Organization

Efren Felipe United Neighbors Organization Arthur Omar Owens Bronx Resident Isabel Lopez

Chelsea Blockman
Tenant Organizer Los Oros, Williamsburg

Jonathan Furlong, Director Organizing and Housing Conservation Coordinators

Robert Conklin
Rent Stabilized Tenant

Virginia Crawford Met Council on Housing

Jane Lee, Housing Staff Attorney the Community Development Project Urban Justice Center

Lisa Mathis, Tenant 80 New York Avenue, Crown Heights 2 [sound check, pause]

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SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Ladies and gentlemen, please have your seat at this time. We are about to start. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Good morning, Thank you for your patience. You may see evervone. members coming in and out. There is a plethora of hearings and meetings going at the exact same time unless they are racing to this hearing, and you'll see members going in and out not for lack of interest. My name is Council Member Jumaane Williams. I Chair the Housing and Buildings committee, and I'm joined today by Council Member Espinal, Council Member Kallos. We're here to hold a hearing on 14 bills related to tenant harassment and construction as tenant harassment. The bill we are discussing today would expand the definition of harassment to apply to additional acts and types of tenants, allow tenants who are-have been the victims of harassment to receive monetary compensation, created a rebuttable presumption that harassing acts or omissions were committing-excuse me-created through a rebuttable presumption that harassing acts or omissions were committed with the intent of

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 7
2	causing tenants to vacate their dwellings, ensure
3	that tenants are protected from unscrupulous
4	landlords and contractors engaging in construction as
5	harassments, and require owners to pay for relocation
6	expenses incurred—incurred by the Department of
7	Housing Preservation and Development. I am also
8	sponsoring a bill in this pack-package, which would
9	increase the penalties for tenant harassment. I'd
10	like to thank my staff for the work that they did to
11	assemble this hearing including Mike Toomey, who just
12	now went over to another hearing, and I want to
13	mention him again because this is his first hearing
14	as a part of my team. He is a new Legislative
15	Director, Megan Chin and Guillermo Patino, counsels
16	to the committee; Jose Conde, Policy Analyst to the
17	Committee and Sarah Gastelum, the Committee's Finance
18	Analyst. I'd like to remind everyone who would like
19	to testify today to please fill out a card with the
20	sergeant. We weren't going to do this, but I think
21	there's only one member here who has a bill. So I
22	want to know if you-you want to make an opening.
23	COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: [off mic] I—I

don't know if I can pull (sic) up to that.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sure, we're going to allow Council Member Kallos to make an opening, and Council Member Chin. So I'm going to ask that you can keep it to one minute because we weren't going to do it, but because of how small, how many member is here I think we can get away with it. So Council Member Kallos will keep the comments to one minute and Council Member Chin who we've been joined by.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: Thank you, Chair Jumaane Williams for your leadership on all housing issues especially the rent freeze, which we won two years in a row in addition to the lowest increase prior to that. I also want to thank the Stand for Tenant Safety Coalition. If you can hold up those signs. You don't get to make noise, but you can hold them up to show all of those pink signs in the room. Please let the record reflect that this room is filled with pink STS signs. I also want to thank all the partners who worked on that, and legislative solutions that will improve living conditions and quality of life. I'm Council Member Ben Kallos. You can Tweet me at Ben Kallos. Jumaane, what's your Twitter name?

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2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [off mic] At 3 Jumaane Williams.

COUNCIL MEMBER KALLOS: At Jumaane So as you're watching at home or online, Williams. please feel free to Tweet us with questions, with concerns. Participate in the hearing in that way. I'm proud to author Introduction 931, which expands which buildings are subject to tax liens, resulting from unpaid Environmental Control Board violations. Those are basically called quality of life The current law like much else favors violations. owners of large buildings over owners of singlefamily and small walk-ups. When I read this section of the taxing law, I was surprised to see that only private dwellings, a wooden framed single room occupancy multiple dwelling or dwelling with legal occupancy of three or four, three or few dwelling units were subject to these liens while buildings with three units or more were not. So, just to be clear, if your building is made of wood, and it's small for just a couple of people, you can get a tax lien, but if you own a very large building, you are not. This is unfair both to the owners of small buildings, but also to renters in those buildings

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because their landlords know they can get away with not paying quality of life violations and not face a tax lien, and tax lien is important because it can lead to foreclosure, and the loss of a building also leads to the building being marked as distressed and being moved into the Third-Party Transfer Program over at HPD where a responsible landlord can come in. Quality of Life violations may be achieved for things like illegal work on a landmarked building, illegal conversions, violations relating to improper operation of boilers, electrical heating, or plumbing systems. The list goes on, and there should be an impact when somebody makes these violations. For these violations the summons for this should be result in a fine if found guilty. However, we know that \$1.6 billion in ECB debt currently uncollected by the city, which means that a fine in itself is not an incentive for some landlords to maintain their buildings. Let me just to the end. Basically, if people have quality of life violations or any violations from the city, there actually has to be more than debt sitting out there. The city needs to be able to bring the violations to a lien so that they do something with the property to benefit the

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2 residents. Thank you, Chair Williams for your 3 indulgence. Sorry for going so long.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright. Thank you and Council Member Chin. We're trying to see if we can keep it to a minute if possible.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you, Chair. I was told there was no opening. So I didn't prepare a long speech, but I thank you for finally hearing my bill, and it's great to see so many coalition members here. Intro 3 is that we want to set up an escrow account where a landlord will have to pay to relocated tenants in a-when there's a vacate order. Recently in one of my buildings in my district on Stanton Street, there were problems with the building caused by the landlord, and the tenant had to relocate, and they had to move out of their neighborhood, and they have to pay for their own expense if they don't want to leave the neighborhood. But this bill will have to get the landlord to set up an escrow fund where HPD can draw down the money when there's a vacate so that tenants and their family can continue to stay in the neighborhood. So I hope to get this bill passes as soon as possible, and look forward to the hearing, and I wanted thank especially

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Deputy Commission Vito, whose worked with us greatly on really fighting tenant harassment. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: We've been joined by Council Members Levine and Grodenchik. Council Member Levine, I have allowed members to hopefully take one minute to make an opening, but if anybody comes in after, we'll probably have to close with that. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Less than one minute, Mr. Chair and thank you for putting together this hearing on such an important package of bills. WE see this in our districts. There are unscrupulous landlords who are using construction work, renovation work as a weapon to push out long-time residents, and we need laws that protect tenants in these difficult situations, and I'm so proud we're putting forth a package today that will give them a measure of protection, and I'm please to be the lead sponsor on two bills, one, which would require landlords doing renovations to produce a tenant protection plan, which addresses all manner of safety issues, and-and secondly a bill on a related issue on the topic of harassment, which would prohibit landlords from aggressive repeated off hour visits to tenants'

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2 apartments done far too frequently late at night and 3 early in the morning as a way of intimidating and

harassing tenants. Thank you again, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, and just to reiterate how important this package is, we are now in a time of unprecedented growth. Not everyone is feeling that growth. There are particularly communities that I have never seen this kind of before, and are pushing folks out, and given the environment we are in, we know important it is for localities to be the first line of defense, and we know how harassment is being used to push tenants out of community they've been their entire life, communities that no one wanted to go in before, and communities that they made now, a place that everybody wants to go. And we need to do everything we can to protect them and to protect the communities, and I want to thank the committee for allowing the indulgence for the opening statements because I know the thought was there wouldn't be any, but I want to thank Deputy Commissioner Thomas Rayello and DOB Deputy Commission Patrick Wehle from DOD, Deputy Commissioner Vito Mustaciuolo from HPD, and Deborah Rand also from HPD. If you please your

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right hand. [pause] Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond

5 | honestly to Council Member questions?

PANEL MEMBERS: I do.

 $\label{eq:CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS:} You can begin at the order of your preference.$

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: Okay. Good morning, Chair Williams, members of the Housing and Buildings Committee and all the members of the City Council. I am Thomas Fariello, First Deputy Commissioner of New York City Building-Department of Buildings. I am joined by Assistant Commissioner for External Affairs, Patrick Wehle. We are pleased to be here offer testimony on six pieces of proposed legislation, which seek to enhance protections for tenants residing in buildings under construction. Performing construction work as a means to harass tenants is illegal. It puts the safety of tenants at risk, destabilizes families and communities and reduces affordable housing. The department works diligently in consort with number-a number of agencies to address this concern, is committed to doing all it can to root out this illegal activity.

2 The department participates in the Tenant Harassment Prevention Task Force, a partnership between multiple 3 4 city and state agencies under which cellar to roof inspections are performance. Investigations identify bad actors and enforcement is executed. Separately, 6 7 the department partners with the Department of 8 Housing Preservation and Development, HPD, in performing inspections and determining where to focus our attention through work with the Mayor's Office of 10 11 Data Analytics to review a number of data points to 12 determine where tenant harassment is likely to occur. 13 When we encounter non-construction related harassment, we make referrals to the State Attorney 14 15 General's Office for further investigation. Given 16 that data alone will not identify all instances of 17 harassment, equally important is our work with 18 numerous organizations and elected officials who 19 provide us with locations to inspect. Over the fast-20 over the past 15 months the department performed 2,338 inspections with HPD and in conjunction with 21 the task force, and issued 1,981 violations including 2.2 2.3 288 stop work orders. The department is working with our prosecutorial partners including the State 24 Attorney General and the District Attorney's Office 25

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to bring criminal and civil actions against landlords for endangering and harassing tenants. Resulting from our-our investigations cases involving several owners have been referred to the State Attorney General's Office and are in various stages of prosecution. Additionally, the department has disciplined professionals who use construction to harass tenants. One example is M.D. Asteraf Alli, a licensed engineer whose filing privileges we have revoked for routinely providing false statements on filings submitted to the department including that work was exempt from having to obtain a certificate of no harassment. Administratively, the department has put several reforms in place to help identify bad actors and ensure construction work does not proceed without appropriate protections in place for tenants. When construction documents are filed with the department, an owner needs to certify whether the building has any occupied dwelling units, and if so, if they are subject to rent regulation. If they are subject rent regulation, the owner is required to notify New York State Homes and Community Renewal, HCR, of their filing with the department and they be intent to comply HCR regulations. Additionally,

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applicants are required to file a Tenant Protection Plan, TPP with the department whenever they are performing an alteration to a multiple dwelling, which any unit is occupied The TPP provides the means and methods by which the health and safety of tenants will be protected. The department now has a process in place by which we use data provided to us by HCR to determine the accuracy of occupancy and rent regulation status information submitted on construction documents filed with us. Plans will not be approved and permits not issues if this information is not accurate. The department now also posts TPPs on our website. This provides tenants and other interested parties with the means to understand what protections are being put in place to keep tenants safe. Applications will not be approved and construction will not proceed without a TPP that meets the department's satisfaction.

I will now comment on the proposed legislation before this committee. Intro No. 936 seeks to reform the TPP and will require the department to conduct proactive inspections of buildings that are required to provide TPPs. The bill would require the means and methods for

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protecting tenants to be explained with greater specific-specificity, and adds to the required items of TPP compliance with laws related to mold and the maintenance of essential services such as heat and hot water. This bill would require the TPP to be made available on the department's website, require owners to provide a copy to the tenants upon request, and requires notification to be posted in the building stating that a copy of the TPP is available upon request, the contact information of the construction safety professional and where to file complaints. Finally, the bill would require the owners to notify the department in writing at least 72 hours before commencing work requiring a TPP in order for the department to perform an inspect-to perform an inspection within seven days of the commitments-commitments-commencement of such work. The department supports much of this bill including require-requiring greater specificity and the TPP in making it more comprehensive, and would like to propose several suggestions. The department has performed the holistic examination of the entire TPP process with an eye towards determining which construction professional is best suited to provide

the means and methods for protecting tenants in the
first place. Currently, a licensed architect or
engineer is responsible for preparing the TPP and
including it with the plans they file with the
department. However, the means and methods for
protecting tenants is outside of the design
professional's expertise. This responsibility is far
better suited for contracts, and as such, the
department proposes making a contractor responsible
for preparing and submitting the TPP. Permits would
not be issued to a contractor until the TPP meets the
satisfaction of the development. Furthermore, means
and methods for protecting tenants that are outside
of the department's expertise such as compliance with
laws related to mold should be-should reviewed by the
appropriate agency. As an alternative to requiring
the department to perform compliance inspections, we
also propose requiring TPPs to be subject to what we
call a special inspection meaning a third-party
inspection agency would be responsible for monitoring
the TPP compliance throughout construction. Should
in-should the inspection agency observe any
violations, the Department would stop work until

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compliance is achieved, and take whatever additional
enforcement actions are appropriate.

Intro No. 938 would require the department to create a watch list of contractors who have performed work without a permit within the prior two years. Contractors would remain on the watch list for two years during which time the department would be required to perform at least one proactive inspection of each site they are working on. apartment—the—the department agrees that contractors who have previously broken the law deserve extra scrutiny and we have procedures in place to ensure that happens. Using the wealth of data at our disposal, the department targets bad actors for heightened enforcement including contractors. the proposed legislation is well intentioned, without this proposals would successfully capture carbon (sic) contractors. Most of the work that are permit violations are issued long after the work is completed and are typically issued to the building owner for the simple reason that the contractor has long since departed the site. Thus, it is likely that the department would be unable to identify the contractor in these cases, which would impede our

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2 ability to place them on a watch list and perform
3 proactive inspections.

Maintenance Code to require owners of multiple dwellings to post notice in multiple locations throughout the building with information about the construction work being performed. This posting would include a description of the work, locations within the building where the work is occurring, hours of constructions, projected timeline for completion, a description of the amenities and essential services anticipated being unavailable, and how distribution will be minimized. Contact information and the TPP: Enforcement this posting will be performed by the department and HPD, and both agencies support this proposed legislation.

Intro No. 931-A would revise the types of buildings whose unpaid judgments for certain building code violations constitute liens. Specifically they would remove this enforcement mechanism for one to three-family homes, and would add residential buildings with 20 or more units in all non-residential buildings with judgments totaling \$60,000 or more. The bill would also add residential

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buildings with—with between 6 and 19 units with judgments totaling \$15,000—\$15,000 or more. As a general matter, the department supports broadening the types of buildings with unpaid judgments for building code violations that constitute liens.

However, the city's authority in this area was granted by state law, and amending the provision by local law may give rise to a challenge. Further discussion is necessary to determine the city's ability to change this enforcement mechanism.

Intro No. 926 would establish a construction in occupied buildings task force. This 13-member task force would be comprised of commissioners of the department and HPD serving as co-chairs, Commissioners of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and the Department of Environmental Protection, five Council Members appointed by the Speaker and four members appointed by the Mayor. The proposed task force will be tasked with consulting with tenants who reside in buildings under construction to determine the issues they face, and what can be address them. The task force would hold monthly hearings during most of the year, complete an evaluation of current practices within

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six months of the first hearing, and issue an annual report for three years making recommendations to improve interagency coordination and sharing of information. It is detailed in the-in my testimony the department participates in two task forces with our agency partners whose purpose is to target tenant harassment. As part of this important work, we regularly interact with tenants, elected officials and each other referring-receiving referrals of buildings to inspect and suggestions to enhance our enforcement. We recognize collaboration through government and interaction with tenants to discuss broad policy issues is an important part of this process, but we have concerns about the frequency of meetings and reporting provided in the bill.

Intro No. 1523 would establish the Office of the Tenant Advocate within the department. The proposed duties of this office include approving TPPs, site safety plans, receiving comments, questions and complaints concerning these documents, monitoring buildings with TPPs and communicating with tenants so that—so that they have notice of construction work, understand these construction documents and their rights as tenants. The bill also

significant resources to attending to the pressures

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2 tenants face. This includes the creation of a Tenant

3 Protection Unit within the Mayor's Office that

4 performs outreach to tenants in neighborhoods facing

5 re-zonings and addresses issues related to tenant

6 harassment and the creation of an Office of Civil

7 Justice within the Human Resources Administration

8 | that administers the Anti-Harassment Tenant

9 Protection Legal Services Program. Some of what this

10 proposed legislation requires-requires is more in

11 keeping with the work of these offices. Thank you

12 | for your attention, and the opportunity to testify

13 | before you today. We welcome any questions you may

14 have. [pause]

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15 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: Good

16 morning, Chair Williams, members of the Housing and

17 | Buildings Committee. My name is Vito Mustaciuolo and

18 | I am the Deputy Commissioner for Enforcement and

19 | Neighborhood Services at the New York City Department

20 | of Housing Preservation and Development. Thank you

21 \parallel for the opportunity to testify at this hearing on a

22 | number of bills pertaining to tenant harassment.

23 | Specifically, thank you for the opportunity to

testify on Intros 3, 347-A, 1530, 1548, 1549, 1550,

25 | 1551 and 1556. We would like to commend the Chair

and this committee for their continued focus on 2 3 tenant harassment issues. HPD takes the safety and 4 habitability of all New York tenants very seriously. Each tenant has the absolute right to reside in their home free from dangerous conditions and harassment. 6 7 While most property owners respect the rights of 8 their tenants and maintain their property in compliance with code, there are some owners that do not meet their statutory requirements. They may not 10 11 provide essential services, but may even harass tenants in a variety of different ways. If a tenant 12 13 feels harassed, then he or she should initiative a tenant harassment claim in Housing Court on their own 14 15 behalf. This Administration has taken great steps in 16 combatting harassment. As you all know, the Mayor 17 recently announced with the Speaker and the Council 18 that the city is continuing to build on the tenfold 19 increased investment in tenant legal services created 20 unprecedented universal access to Council programs for all tenants facing eviction in Housing Court in 21 2.2 New York City. [coughs] With this step, the city 2.3 will become the first city in the country to implement such a comprehensive program. HPD Housing 24 Litigation Division also appears on most tenant 25

2 initiated harassment cases as necessary parties 3 pursuant to provisions of the New York City Housing 4 Maintenance Code providing substantiated evidence of any claims related to the Housing Maintenance Code 5 violations documented by the department. Although 6 7 HPD cannot initiate harassment proceedings in Housing 8 Court, HPD is a very active—is very active in combatting harassment. HPD enforces the New York City Housing Maintenance Code by responding to tenant 10 11 complaints, conducting proactive cellar to roof 12 inspections, issuing violations and when necessary 13 conducting emergency repairs when the owner has 14 failed to comply. These are just some of the ways in 15 which we combat harassment that protect New York City 16 tenants each day. HPD's Housing Litigation Division 17 brings cases in Housing Court against owners who do 18 not comply with outstanding violations, and when 19 necessary seek findings of contempt and jail against 20 treatment of landlords. (sic) [coughs] In addition to 21 our general code enforcement activities and litigation HPD actively participates in the Tenant 2.2 2.3 Harassment Prevention Task Force, which is a collaborative task force between the Office of the 24 New York City Attorney General, the New York State 25

2 Department of Housing-Homes and Community Renewal, 3 and various city agencies. The task force has 4 already led to two major indictments of landlords, one in Brooklyn and the other more recently in 5 Manhattan. [coughs] I'd like to note that the 6 7 Manhattan case was initiated by a referral from 8 Council Member Chin and the local community-based organization. HPD also participates in the City agency Task Force on Tenant Harassment. As of 10 11 January of this year, the Joint Inspection Team consisting of HPD, DOB, DOHMH and FDNY attempted to 12 13 inspect over 500 buildings comprised of over 7,500 14 dwelling units citywide. HPD alone has issued more 15 than 11,000 hazardous or immediately hazardous 16 violations to these buildings. More than 100 of 17 these buildings have active cases in Housing Court 18 initiated either by HPD and/or the tenants. HPD is 19 participating in the Anti-Harassment Working Group 20 flowing from Council Member Lander who co-chairs the 21 committee and includes Council Members, legal services providers, tenant advocates, landlord trade 2.2 2.3 groups for and not-for-profit real estate developers and city and state agencies. The group has been 24 25 analyzing housing data to study the effects of

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2 expanding the certification of No Harassment Program,

3 how it can be implemented citywide and exploring

4 possible alternative approaches to addressing

5 harassment. As you can see, HPD takes the issue of

6 tenant harassment very seriously. Again, we applaud

7 | the Council for its attention to this important issue

with this hearing and the proposed bills before us.

Turning now to the bills. The City Council seeks to expand the definition of harassment under the Housing Maintenance Code and Intro 1530, 1548, 1549, 1550 and 1551. While Intro 347-A seeks to allow Housing Court the ability to award damages to tenants in harassment cases. Under the Housing Maintenance Code the term harassment is currently defined as any act or omission done by the building owner or on behalf of the owner that causes or is intended to cause a tenant to vacate, surrender or waive his or her legal right to their apartment. Harassment may include actual physical force, threats, continuous offers for buyouts, repeated interruptions and/or the dis-discontinuance of essential services. HPD supports Intro 1530, sponsored by Council Speaker Mark-Viverito, which creates a rebuttal presumption that where an owner

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commits one or more of a list of harassments acts or omissions it is harassments. We do, however, have some issues with the existing language contained in Intros 347, 1548, 1550, 1551, and 1556 that we think merits further examination and discussion. instance, Intro 347-A raises legal questions of whether a Housing Court is the appropriate jurisdiction to award damages in a tenant harassment case. We believe Intros 1548, 1550, 1551 and 1556 are too broadly drafted as is, which can potentially have the unintended consequence of diminishing the effectiveness of the harassment statute. We want to ensure that any changes to the statute will further enhance our joint efforts to combat harassment. recommend that the Council, the Administration and the Office of Court Administration meet to discuss to determine how these changes may impact tenants and enforceability to-to decide cases.

I'd like now to turn to Intro 1549.

Current law already allows a tenant to sue for harassment if they have been the subject of repeated and baseless court proceedings by the landlord.

Intro 1549 would allow tenants to rely on cases brought against prior tenants previously living in

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the same unit. Even if the current tenant didn't have repeated cases against him or her. HPD opposed Intro 1549 as we feel an unintended outcome may be more harassment cases being adjudicated in Housing Court. We also do not believe that this bill is feasible from a legal perspective. In order for our case of case harassment to be defensible, we believe a tenant needs to establish that repeated and baseless court proceedings have been brought against his or herself. However, we do agree that at trial evidence of prior and frivolous court cases against those defendants would be relevant in order to indicate a pattern of harassment by a particular landlord.

Lastly, I would like to discuss Intro 3, which would allow HPD to recover relocation expenses from building owners when there is a vacate order. The owner would be required to deposit into an escrow account money equal to at least 10% of the buildings rent roll for the past—for the five years preceding the vacate order. This escrow account would name HPD as escrowee. HPD appreciates the Council's focus on the recovery of relocation expenses. Unfortunately, HPD does not think this bill is feasible from an

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operational perspective and would require significant expansion of the HPD resources. Currently, HPD does try to recover relocation costs through the mechanic lien in process, and it's exploring ways to improve our current process. We do recognize the issues identified in this legislation, and we are open to working with the Council to find ways to strengthen HPD's ability to address these issues. department takes the recovery of relocation expenses just like tenant harassment very seriously. We are always willing to discuss just practices to ensure the results for tenants and the agency. Before I conclude my testimony before this committee, I would like say how proud we are to have a role in the ongoing effort to address tenant harassment. I know that we, the Mayor, the elected and all the agencies are all committed to identifying the most effective ways to enable tenants in the city to identify and combat harassment and when necessary to punish landlords who engage in improper behavior. We have a joint commission-commitment to his effort. evident just last week when the Speaker and several council member joined Commissioner Torres-Springer and Chandler in East Harlem in support of the

Accorney General's announcement regarding his
legislative proposal broadening the definition of
felony offenses of harassment of a rent regulated
tenant and by establishing related misdemeanor
offences in the Penal Code. Again, we fully support
the concept of the bills discussed today. Our only
concern is that harassment is an issue that requires
capital consideration to ensure that we are keeping
it clear and meaningful for all tenants, landlords
and the courts so everyone understands when
harassments has occurred, and how best to address it.
Once again, we thank the New York City Council for
your continued leadership on this issue and for
holding this hearing on tenant harassment. HPD is
committed to fighting harassment alongside members of
this committee. We appreciate the opportunity to
testify. If there are any questions, I am happy to
answer them. [coughing, pause]

much for your testimony. We were joined by—we are and we're joined by Council Members Lander,
Rodriguez, Cornegy, Menchaca, Salamanca and Mendez.

I just wanted to quickly ask about my Bill 1556. I think you included it in the list that was too broad.

a-if the initial penalty is too high, even though the

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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courts may decide favorably with the landlords
because they think it's-the--

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO:

[interposing] No, that there might not be a finding of harassment if the civil penalties are too high?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I got it. Just because a judgement may be—most effect, nothing to do with legal, you say the judgement is more sympathetic because there are—because their fine is too high?

Not because of the facts of the case?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: But again, it—we can—the—the finding of harassment is a serious finding.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yes.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: Right, if the minimum civil penalties are excessive, we do believe that judges will be less inclined to actually make a determination of harassment.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I—I hear you. I want to understand why. Because they feel it's too high or because—that sounds like they're not looking at the facts of the case. They're deciding that it's not harassment because the punishment is too high. So I'm trying to just put that out and figure it out.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: Well, so as—as I mentioned in my testimony again a lot the issues and concerns that we have with respect to these intros we believe require that there should be further conversation not only with the agencies, but with the Office of Court Administration and the supervising Housing Court Judge. We did have a conversation with the supervising Housing Court judge who did raise some concerns, and—and one of the concerns raised was specific to Intro 1556.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. Alright,

I'll-I'll so I guess we will continue with that, butbut it just sounded like they are not concerned about
the facts of the case. It-t sounded like they're
being sympathetic because I think the fine is too
high, and even if they feel it was harassment, the
fine is too high so they won't find harassment. That
doesn't sound proper. Just so-I'm-I'm a little
confused about this.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: Well, again, by setting a higher minimum standard for civil penalties, is—is what the concern was.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Now, I under—so I understand what you're saying your concern is, and I

understand you're saying-you're relaying what you-you
may have heard from the civil court part, but what
saying is if we set a law, and even if you said it
was \$100,000, the facts of the case are either that
was harassment or that there wasn't harassment, and
the—the fin is incidental to that. So they would
have to find out whether there was harassment first.
What you're saying is that they may not even decide
whether there was harassment only because the fine is
\$100,000, and I'm not sure that they have the
authority to do that. And I'm-I'm very-I'm concerned
about what they're bringing up and raising as an
issue. And, I want to actually explore that some
more because it sounds just concerning if that's
what—if that's what they're doing. If they're
preemptively deciding they're not going to do this
because the fine is too high as oppose to there was
actually facts in the case that
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: I-I

don't think that that's exactly—that's what their concerns are.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: Yeah.

2	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. So I don't
3	fully understand it then. So it's somewhere either-
4	either you can refer me back to them or someone can
5	help explain it a little bit more.
6	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: Yes.
7	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sure, let's do
8	the
9	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO:
10	[interposing] So, I'm sorry. So, just Deborah Rand
11	from HPD Housing Litigation Division.
12	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: Hi.
13	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Could you pleas
14	raise your right hand.
15	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: What?
16	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Could you please
17	raise your right hand?
18	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: Yes.
19	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Do you affirm to
20	tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the
21	truth in your testimony before this committee and to
22	respond honestly to Council Member questions?
23	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: I do.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO:

Deborah if you want to just add anything on the 1556.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND:

my-the concern of the agency is not that the judges

their job, and that they carefully consider the

evidence. Currently, many of the harassment cases

are very close questions, and the number of cases,

which actually go to trial are limited. And so there

is a concern, and it's something that I really urge

the-oh, the agency urges the committee to reach out

to the Office of Court Administration [coughing]

exactly what the Council Member is saying.

clearly the judges have to apply the law.

particularly the supervising judge and discuss the

question about that, but there is a concern on the

a closed question may discourage the judges from

not a judge. I'm raising the-we are raising that

issues, and urging that there be a discussion with

finding arrangement. I'm not saying it will.

part of the city that raising the penalties when it's

implications of raising the penalties. I understand

don't do their job. I do believe that they judges do

Yes, I-I-

There's no

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the court.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS:

Great.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: And-and again, we do support the increased minimum penalties for repeat offenders.

we're just we're just concerned that the—the human element my be affected by this race or which does kind of go to what I'm saying, but I'll—I'll leave it there, and I guess we will try to follow up with the single court partnering to try to figure it out. I'm going to go to my colleagues and then come back for my questions—additional questions, and we've been joined by Council Member Rosenthal. Is Council Member Kallos here? [background comments] So we have Council Member Menchaca and Rosenthal. That's all we have signed up, and we'll give five minutes for questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you. I think—am I next? Is that right? Sorry. I know there was a little switch there.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, just so you know, Council Member Kallos is not here. So when he comes back, I'll put him back in. So we have Menchaca, Rosenthal, and Levine is here.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Great. I'll
take-I'll take a few minutes and maybe a second round
come back. I want to thank the Chair, too, for
really compiling a really great list of-of
legislative opportunities for legislative fixes on
some of the things that we are seeing our district
offices, and the one that I want to focus on is one
of the—one of the bills that I'm sponsoring 1549. I
will start with the kind of immediate question. In
your testimony you talk a little bit about the-the
cases—and—and I—I want to kind of dig a little bit
deeper about exactly where you're-what you mean about
the unintended consequences an if you could-if you
could just spell that out a little bit, a little bit
deeper as far as 1549's ability to kind of take a
longer history of harassment for that building.
Because I-it's not clear to me about what that
unintended consequence is.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: [off mic]
Again, I'm Deborah Rand [on mic] I'm with the Housing
Litigation Division, and it's—the attorneys of the
Housing Litigation Division that appear in the
housing part in all the Housing Courts the concern
is, and perhaps it's the, you know, our reading of

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the bill is mistaken, but the way we read the bill seems to suggest that a prior interruption of essential services that did not affect this tenant can still be the basis of an harassment claim without them having actually had an interruption of essential services. And legally and practically, I think that's an enormous issue. One of the issues that if, in fact, the tenant can't prove that they were deprived of services it's a real question whether that constitutes harassment of that tenant. And unlike a class action, for example, in Supreme Court where you can have a group of people and they can allege things about other people, tenant's actions in Housing Court are either individual or group, and the individuals or the group are required to show that they personally were affected. So, for example, if they bring a repair action, they can only bring an action about their own apartment or the public areas. Similarly, here and perhaps again it's to the wording, and we're certainly willing to sit down with the Council and discuss that, but the wording suggests that an individual tenant who was not deprived of services can come in and assert another tenant's deprivation of services previously as a

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basis of harassment. There's no doubt that if the current tenant is deprived of services, and they go before the court, they can use a prior interruption of essential services as evidence of the owner's course of conduct and that currently can happen.

7 | That's, you know, and evidential issue.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: Right,
I think Council Member, again this is another intro
that we believe strongly the conversations with the
Council and the Administration and the supervising
Housing Court Judge would be beneficial.

think we disagree. So we want—we want to encourate that, but I think—I think part of and this is what we do in the public hearings is really try and understand exactly what—what needs to happen and—and let's just step back a little bit and talk about this pattern. Because I thin what we're trying to also prevent is this idea that once a landlord that is harassing our tenants succeeds in removing that tenant, a new tenant comes in. They can restart their harassment, and—and—and just keep—keep moving through that pattern. You wan to break that pattern, but allow that pattern to be a—a kind of legal—

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legally-create legal ability for-for that pattern toto exist, and we thin that the current law doesn'tdoesn't give us that. And so-so I'm-I'm encouraging another conversation for this, but I-I think that there might be focus-you might be focusing on just one piece of a-of a-of a possible condition, and not really looking at the holistic approach to this piece of legislation. And so I-I want to-I want to come back for-I have a couple more minutes, and-and ask for as far as—as the—the work that HPD is doing, and maybe even the Department of Buildings, how-how have you see the-the current law not give you enough power to be able to kind of create what you say you already have, a string of-of history for-for a-a dwelling or an apartment within the dwelling of-of history fromfrom that landlord.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: There's distinction between what we can—what can happen in the Housing Court, and what the Deputy Commissioner talked about, which is a broader group of actions that HPD can bring. This bill is directed at tenant initiated harassment cases. So it's the tenant that has to allege the facts. Certainly, the Deputy Commissioner earlier in the testimony describe a

whole array of actions that HPD and other agencies
are taking with respect to what the Council Member

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COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Great. I don't know if you want to add-add to that.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: that's why the-the significance of the joint task force initiatives that we have. Each agency brings different disciplines to the table, and as mentioned, recently we did see the indictment on seven felony It's important to note that none of those of felony counts, though, had anything to do with the initial referral from the Council Member, which were poor conditions of the building. But the Attorney General's Office was able to bring a criminal case, charges of almost 70 felony counts for-for other types of crimes. But—so it's the joint efforts between the agencies that the city is staying level [bell] that we believe are very effective in these cases.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you for that case in point. We'll come back. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Alright, thank you, Council Member Menchaca. Chair—Chair Williams

2 had to step out to vote in another committee so I'll

3 fill in for him for a few minutes. I will try not to

4 let the power go to my head. [laughs] With that,

5 I'm going to go to pass it off to our colleague

6 | Council Member Rosenthal.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [coughs] Too late. So, nice to see you, Council Member Levine. I couldn't help myself there. Really nice to see you Thank you for your comments. Thank you for taking these bills as—as seriously and I really appreciate that. I really want to focus on 1523, which is the Office of a Tenant Advocate within the Department of Buildings. This bill and this idea is a result of years of experience now that we've had in working with the Department of Buildings. I think while perhaps our work with the Department of Buildings has been constructive, what we've noticed is that there seems to be a conflict with the Department of Buildings about what your primary role is, and from my perspective and my constituents' perspective it appears that the focus at the Department of Buildings is on making sure that a building goes up and it's structurally sound. should be your mission. I get that, but by the same

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token, the-those builders when doing a renovation or different buildings when doing a renovation are—are in a position when they-we have found them to use the opportunity of renovation or construction as a form or harassment, and what we need is an office within the Department of Buildings that can have a-a platform to have a voice for the tenants within the Department of Buildings to counter that-that issue of is the construction work structurally sound. So I'm trying to understand what, you know, you mentioned they Tenant Protection Unit that's in the Mayor's Office, and you mentioned, you know, that you might be doing the TPP taking it a little more seriously. But why not have a voice inside the Department of Buildings who-someone who's a structural engineer or a plan examiner who could say, you know, what happens when a building asks for repeated permits work permits to do work out of somebody's window? happens if you're a rent regulated tenant in a building that's undergoing a conversion, and the work was completed the first time, but for some reason that permit is being approved over and over and again to do the work again and again? Really what's going on there just using common sense is not, you know, it

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concerns you're articulating are concerns that very much the Buildings Department, HPD, our partner agencies take to hear. We've very, very hard at this as evidenced by all the work that we've done through multiple task forces. The work that we do through your office, Council Member, the work with other elected officials' office, tenant associations and community groups. It's something we take quite seriously. I think by and large what's envisioned through this Office of the Tenant Advocate is work that's already performed today within the Buildings Department. We respond to complaints, we scrutinize tenant protection plans and site safety plans. Any concerns that are brought to our attention as it relates to tenant harassment we prioritize those concerns, and work to resolve them as quickly as possible.

if you're already doing it now which, you know, you and I have a great relationship so and I appreciate that so much. [bell] What this office would do is—is give the Department of Buildings a public platform with which to counter the building owners that are doing things that might be structurally sound, but

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are obviously construction as harassment. And it gives you—it gives a voice inside the Department of Buildings to counter the plan examiner who says, but they're having this work permit to do some important work, and this way you would have somebody whose job it is to say, gee, I noticed this is the third time they've put in this application. So, while it might be structurally appropriate to give a work permit—

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: [interposing] And Council Member if maybe you can wrap it up--

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [interposing] Wrap it up.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: --so we can—

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So, why not,

if you're already doing the work, why not have a

platform an—and office that's dedicated to doing

this?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: So—so with respect, I would say that that platform does exist, but not in the manner in which this bill envisions. So we take a look at tenant protection plans, site safety plans, and all these construction documents that affect multiple dwellings and construction and occupancies in the very light in which you suggest.

Again, we take this work very seriously. We've done

a tremendous amount of work with our partner agencies

to sort of focus on this issues, and get after these

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you very much. I'd like to come back in the second round.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Thank you, Council Member. I'd like to acknowledge that we've been joined by fellow Buildings Committee Members, Council Member Torres and Ulrich and by form Buildings Committee member Antonio Reynoso, and we miss you and we're glad you've come back. Next up for questions will be Council Member Levine. Alright. We're given that prerogative here, but I was on the list actually. Commissioner Fariello, I want to thank you for your-your positive words on Intro 936, which relates to publication of the Tenant Protection Plan, and I just want to make sure people understand what's at stake, and perhaps you can expand on this as well. But right now people, building owners are required to produce a plan, but that plan can say almost nothing about the details of what's going to be done to protect tenants. They could say we have a plan, which is co-compliant,

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which really tells me nothing, tells the tenant nothing. But there are cases where there can be particulate that's kicked up even asbestos I some cases. We need to know how the—the building will deal with that. There can be cases where a means of egress are blocked, where fire suppression systems are inactive, where structural elements have to be replaced, and—and noise also can be a consideration. And so what we're looking for in this legislation is the details on what we're going to do to protect tenants in—in each of those and other relevant categories. Is—is this your understanding of the motivation in the bill and something that you support?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: Yes, we—we understanding the concern and we understand, you know, where you're coming from about the—the specifics of the—the Tenant Protection Plan itself, and we have been working with the architects and engineers that filing with us. And what we're hearing from them is, you know, I am designing the project, but I—you know, I don't know how the contractor is going to actually phase this project or do the work. I don't know, you know, exactly when

they're going to do the work, and so when is this			
egress going be affected at this time in the project?			
When it's going to affected at that, and we're asking			
for this plan upfront, you know, as—as if it's, you			
know, a one shot deal, right? I mean, you know, some			
projects are only working on one apartment at a time,			
but others are working on floors at a time while the			
building is occupied. So there's various different			
things. So we've been working with the industry, the			
contractors and the architects and engineers to come			
up with a way how we can get a better Tenant			
Protection Plan that's more relevant to the work			
that's being done. So as we said in our testimony,			
you know, the contractor has a big piece to this			
because they are the ones that know when they're			
going to do the work and—and how they're going to			
actually perform the work. And the design			
professional who drawing other plans, may not be			
necessarily privy on all of that information at the			
time that the job is being approved.			

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: That—that's very helpful, and we appreciate your collaborative spirit on that bill. Wanted to briefly ask Commissioner—Commissioner Mustaciuolo about Intro 1548, which I'm

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2 also please to sponsor tries to protect tenants

3 against a well known form of aggressive tactics use

4 by unscrupulous landlords often when they're trying

5 to get a tenant to agree to a buyout, which is

6 they'll knock on the door at 6:00 a.m., they'll knock

7 on the door at 11:30 a.m. repeatedly, aggressively

8 knowing that it's an inconvenient time, and that can

9 be quite intimidating for residents, and it shouldn't

10 be tolerated. And that's the intent of our bill. And

11 | in your remarks I believe you said that you found it

12 | overly broad. If you could expand on-on what you

13 | meant by that and why you would object to the bill?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO:

15 | Certainly. So currently, the buyout provision of the

16 | harassment definition already contains language with

17 respect to repeat visits. But I guess the concern

18 | that we have with the current language of 1548 is

19 | there's no direct correlation between the repeat

20 visits with the unusual hours to a type of

21 | harassment. I mean there are situations where

22 perhaps tenants because of their work schedules or

23 | might require an order to be there at an unusual

24 \parallel hour. So we just think that to more narrowly define

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tenants when they are being vacated, but also to have

options to place tenants right in the community where they came from so that they don't have to go far, far away and-and they're the ones that's facing all these hardships when a vacate order happens, and usually when a vacate order happens, it's all of a sudden. You can't prepare for it. So, this way there's resources available just in the past or we ask, you know, can we put a resident in the hotel in the community, and what we get back is no because there's no way of paying for it. But this way if there's an escrow account set up, then there's money available to do that, and also might be an incentive to get the landlords to hurry up and fix the problem instead of dragging their feet. I mean we have cases where there was a accidental fire in the building. were vacated. It took a couple of years, and by the time the building is fixed, most of the tenants are gone and we lose affordable housing units. you really address like why is it not feasible? couldn't we do that to really force the landlords to take some responsibility? Because right now, if you can maybe explain the process, right now when a vacate happens, landlords say okay, I got to fix the

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building, but they don't have to do anything to take
care of the tenants.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: Great, and—and Council Member you certainly have been a strong advocate for tenants not only in your district but throughout the city that victims of vacate orders, and we do appreciate that, and we appreciate that relationship that we have with you. You know, the creation of escrow accounts is a huge administrative burden, and would require bringing on additional resources so that you can see to not only establish, but to maintain what in essence would be or considerably be hundreds of-of-of specific escrow accounts, right. We agree that—that the current mechanisms that we have in place can be scaped (sic) and that there should be more responsibility placed on the owners. We don't believe that establishing an escrow account is the right mechanism for that, but we definitely would like to sit down with the Council Member and with the Division of Relocation Services to have conversations about how we can improve on that service, and—and how we can hold owners more accountable.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: I mean right now do you have statistics as to how many vacate orders have been issued?

within my Code Enforcement Division I issue on average about 550 vacate order each year. Not all of those vacate orders are a result of tenants coming into our system, and not all of those result in a mechanic's lien being placed against the property. We only place mechanic's liens against the property where there is a finding of fault on the part of the owner. So for instance if there was a fire that was accidental, we don't charge the owner for our relocation expenses. Right, our relocation program is by statute and it--

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: [interposing] But also are you—is HPD are you able to collect that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: So we do collect—

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: [interposing] The expenses? Right, you put a lien on the building, but if the landlord doesn't pay, I'm sure HPD doesn't collect everything back, right? How much—what's the percentage that you actually collect back?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: Sure so
you're right. We don't collect everything back. So
there's no direct correlation. So last year I issued
550 vacate orders, and again only a subset of those
actually would be situations where we would actually
place a mechanic's lien against the property for the
charges incurred. The last fiscal year about \$6.5
million worth of mechanic's liens were filed with the
County Clerk's Office, and—and last year, we
collected about \$2.5 million on previously issued
mechanic's liens.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: I think one of the things that I—I wanted to really push for is that when a vacate happens that we have to do everything we can to really help tenants stay in the neighborhood because right now we're putting homeless families in hotels. There are hotels in my district right now that are accepting homeless families, but they're not accepting tenants who are vacated because we don't have that mechanism set up, and it's not fair—

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO:

[interposing] No, and it's again, Council Member--

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COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: [--that a-a family has to be dislocated and the kids, you know, who go to the elementary school in my district have to travel a long distance [bell] just to go to school, and so we got to find a way.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: No, no we agree with you. We just don't believe that the establishment of an escrow account is the right way of getting there, but we certainly want to sit down with—with you and—and have further discussion.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: I look forward to that because we have to find a mechanism where landlords is, you know, held accountable and we make sure that we take care of the tenants so that they're not—they're the ones that's facing all the hardship when a vacate order is issued. Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay, now it's going to go to my head. [applause] Thank you,

Council Member Chin. Sorry. Council Member Levine has passed—passed the buck to me. I—I want to take this opportunity to thank everyone from Stan For Tenant Safety for coming here today, and holding up

4 Reynoso.

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Thank you to the Department of Buildings for being here. So it's a-I'm not in the Buildings Committee any more, but I'm here obviously because I care deeply about this issue. The Department of Buildings probably has me flagged for the amount of calls that I give regarding issues that we're having in our district, but I appreciate you guys always calling me back and-and as many of those as I possibly can. I want to thank everybody from the community that I represent in Williamsburg, Bushwick and Ridgewood for being here as well, which are a lot of the-

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: [interposing] Quiet down please, quiet down please.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: --pink-pink sign people. Let's not get—we don't want you to get displaced folks so—so let's not put the signs up any more, but we have a—a task force in Williamsburg that was tied into Williamsburg, and it's been working amazingly and the Department of Buildings is a proactive participant in that task force, and we've

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seen a lot of progress in many buildings that we look to put to the top of the list. The reason we did-we felt the need to have that task force is because of this type of construction as harassment that we see. We have one case on Franklin Street that I want to bring up where a landlord was allowed to vote on a-on an exterior structure that destroyed a second mode of egress in a-in a lot. After they built that structure, which I believe was going to be a synagogue in the back yard, everyone in the building had to be vacated or removed. We have people living in-in shelters and living other locates for almost two years because of this adding to the growing problem that the city has regarding shelters, and we've yet to figure out a way to resolve this issue. The people who have -- the vacate order does not allow them to come back in. The landlord has yet to remove the exterior structure, and there's no resolution in sight. So this family is going to continue to live in shelter systems or tripled up in other families' homes uncomfortable so long as we never find the solution. I'm-I'm about six months away from going in there with a sledge hammer and breaking down the exterior structures so that they can come back.

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you guys might have to arrest me for that. So I just want to talk about that. So now we have Intro No. Intro No. 938 makes it so that if you have a contractor that does work without a permit, thiswhich-which this act obviously was that you guys are going to give one inspection, one inspection on any work they do moving forward for two years. contractors would get one extra inspection from the Department of Buildings for doing terrible work or work without a permit in the past, and you guys don't agree that this is something that you need. It's too much I guess for you, or the amount of people you catch that do work without a permit is inconsequential or so minimal that this wouldn't have any effect. So I guess I want to ask how many work without a permits do you-exist while the construction is still happening under DOB.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: Let—let me clarify our testimony. I mean we support the bill, right? We're just noting that, you know, the number of work without permit violations that the department issues the majority of them are not to a contractor just because of the reason that they're not there when we are. The work is already done when we show

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up. We see the new work. We don't see a permit. We issue a violation to the owner because we don't have the contract in front of us. Certainly when there's a contractor there, and we see the work that's done and it's beyond the permit or it's without a permit, we're issuing the violation directly to the contractor, and—and we support the bill for that portion. We're just trying to note that it may not be as effective. All of the work without permit violations that we issue the majority of them are not going to the contractor, but we will—we do support going to the inspection for the ones that do have a contractor in place.

COUNCIL MEMBER REYNOSO: So go ahead.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: Good morning, Council Member. I'd also add as part of our existing enforcement process where we perform enhanced discipline and enforcement on bad actors, we today are getting after some universe of the very contractors that this bill seeks to get at. To the extent that we could identify them, and if they are engaging in work without a permit and in such an egregious manner is what you're articulating on Franklin Street, we—we do have a process in place

2 where they-obviously they'll receiver monitoring.

3 They'll-they'll obviously receive violations. There

4 could be monitoring. You know, there's a whole host

5 of things we can do to the extent of their license.

6 We can pursue suspension or revocation of their

7 license. Design professionals they can face

8 suspension or revocation of filing with us. There's

9 a whole host of tools [bell] that we have today that

10 helps get after the problem articulated in your bill

11 as well.

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issue here is that a lot of the work that you guys are doing we want to make sure that we can codify it into law and not maintain it as policy is—is the first thing, and Williamsburg is just not slowing down. I just want to be perfectly clear. The—the work, the construction as a means to evict people is standard process now, and we need to figure something out, and we don't think unfortunately that the tools are in place for the Department of Buildings to really make something happen. So we want to maybe set a deterrent in having this list that would make it so that people—contractors don't want to be on it. And maybe we won't see the hundreds or thousands of—

Brooklyn Legal Services. I was an organizer, worked

under her and then worked at Brooklyn A, our alma

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2 I'm a much better Council person. I was a 3 better lawyer and a better organizer because of you. 4 So thank you. Also, I see in the audience Barbara Schliff (sp?) who didn't hire me as a tenant organizer. Yes, 20 years later I'm stilling bringing 6 7 it up. I was 1987. You didn't hire me. [laughter] 8 So having said that now I can move onto my questions. Thank you for humoring me everybody, but you need to acknowledge the people along the way who have made 10 11 you a better person, and Barbara you did also. 12 know you regret not hiring me because I keep bringing 13 it up for 20 years. I want to thank the 14 Administration for being supportive of my bill. 15 either 960 or 690 whatever it is. 960. Thank you very much for clarifying, but I have a question. 16 17 the DOB testimony page 3 you say applicants are 18 required to file a Tenant Protection Plan with the 19 department whenever they are performing an alteration 20 to a multiple dwelling in which any unit is occupied, and the TPP provides the means and methods by which 21 health and safety attendants will be protected. 2.2 2.3 want to know under DOB rules when they have to file this, which is the rule that cites this? I will tell 24 25 you that every time we've had like lead abatements, I

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: And—and the Tenant Protection Plan is required prior to approval, and then after the approval is when they get their permits. So it's required prior to any work commencing on the budget.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: Okay. So I'm going to tell you this. What has happened I have and Margaret if she's still here, we have had several developer landlords who are doing lead abatements inform you that the building is empty when the building is not empty so they don't need to file a TPP, and somehow no one has checked in to see that there are actual tenants in this building. So how do we take care of that problem?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: Right, as
I testified earlier I mean we're tightening up this
process. We now have data from HCR that tells us
when there's not regulated tenants in there, and so
we are not allowing if—we're not allowing someone to
put their full statement on there. If we—our data
from HCR says something different. So we won't
approve that job until they correct the—the form that
says they are occupied or they'll have to go, you

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Chair?

2	COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: So, HPD I worked
3	with Debbie when we were-she was a lawyer, I was an
4	organizer where the Dracula landlord went to jail all
5	those years back. How-how can we get someone who's
6	actually lying to go to jail? Because fines are not
7	enough. They will-if they're not allowed to file
8	with the agency, they will figure out a way to do an
9	LLC an LLP where they are still a part owner,
10	principal and then they can still get something filed
11	with the agency. There needs to be real
12	repercussions when they're putting tenants' lives and
13	pedestrian lives, anybody who may be walking at the
14	buildingaround the building at risk and that means

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: Right. So as part of our—the Tenant Harassment Task Force, you know, the one where the state agency, you know, the AG's office is involved with that. We are making referrals to them and then they can take the action to put them in jail, but the agency itself cannot do that at this time.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: Okay. Thank you very much, and we'll be looking into that matter.

25 Thank you.

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going to jail.

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DENNIS WALCOTT: Thank you very much. have nobody else signed up for first round. going to have some questions and then I'm going to have a second round. It will be Council Members Rosenthal and Menchaca. Thank you very much for your testimony, and pardon me while I had to go vote. want to thank Council Member Levine and Rosenthal for continuing to Chair while I went to vote across the street. So I'm going to just go through each of these and ask some additional questions. With Intro No. 3, Council Member Chin she may have asked the question, but I wanted to know-you mentioned that it's not feasible and it sounded like there was a fiduciary connection to how it's feasible or not. So, is there—is it—is it an issue of there's not enough funds to do this intro.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: And look [coughs] again, we don't believe that establishing an escrow account is the best way of achieving what the Council Member—what her intent is. You know, mystery escrow accounts are difficult. They're very labor intensive. Other cities that we have spoken with, in fact, in-in one city the law requires that an owner establish and escrow account

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

- 2 in the tenant's name, and if they don't, the tenant's
- 3 recourse is to bring the owner to court. We don't
- 4 | believe that that's an effective way of doing it.
- 5 Again, we have a legal obligation to provide
- 6 relocation services, but we do have money that's made
- 7 available to us from a variety of different funding
- 8 sources to provide for relocation, right. Again, I-
- 9 we really want the opportunity to sit down with the
- 10 Council Member and discuss further as how we can
- 11 improve on the process-
- 12 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing]
- 13 Right.

- 14 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: --and-
- 15 and to keep people in their communities.
- 16 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So it's a-I thin I
- 17 | mentioned I mentioned it here. So-but it's less
- 19 getting at what the Council Member intended.
- 20 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: Well, I
- 21 think there's a combination. There will certainly-
- 22 there would be an expended burden on resources to
- 23 maintain what potentially could be hundreds of escrow
- 24 accounts. Because you would have to have individual
- 25 escrow accounts for each building where vacated when

Slightly over \$20 million providing relocation

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again, if-if there is a finding of fault between the

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO:

So

actually bring an action against landlords?

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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2 relocation and liens that we place against the 3 property--[background comments, pause].

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: Thank you, which is our way of recovering expenses, but we also actively bring litigation against the owners for failure to comply with a vacate order where appropriate. So, I don't have the exact number of cases that we've brought, but it's a significant number of cases where if a landlord fails to comply, our vacate order is first and foremost an order to repair, and so we do hold the owners responsible for the repair component of that order. If they fail to repair within a timely manner, we will bring litigation against the owners. We can get to the number or cases that we condition (sic) in, but we've had a lot of success in the Housing Court with those cases.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: We've been joined by Council Member Wills and Council Member Levin.

[background comments, pause] With—with Intro No.

926 that was attached to this bill, it sounded like it just seemed that—to put it in synopsis that there may be too many taskforces and—and too many meetings.

the meeting that you're having.

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So, if you can just expound on that a little bit, and do you think that the task force that Council Member Garodnick is pushing for is covered in the—the work that he's trying to get done is already covered in

[pause]

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: So yes,
there are several task forces that we currently
participate in. That said, certainly collaboration
across all agencies, and elected officials.

Collaboration with tenants is certainly very
important, and through a whole host of ways that
collaboration exists right now.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Are any of the task force—oh, you think—what he's trying to get covered on the task force and construction work, and that could be multiple dwellings, is that being covered in the task force that already exists?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: So as part of our task forces, we do, you know, receive complaints, share with our fellow agencies, perform inspections. We also regularly meet with obviously elected officials and a whole host of organizations including tenant associations to discuss, you know, the issues that they have, board policy concerns.

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2 So, you know, a lot—a lot of this interaction does certainly occur.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright, well

Council Member Garodnick is not here, but—but I'm not sure your response is saying that what he's trying to get done on the task force is being done, and so I'm going to leave it up to him to—to push it a little further, but it doesn't sound like it is. So that's just from me hearing what you're saying. So, it may be something that we have to push at any rate unless you can prove that those conversations are happening in the way that he's intending to have done with the task force. How many inspectors does DOB employ who inspects alterations in multiple dwellings?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: We'd—we'd have to get back to you on those specific numbers. I—

I mean so we have enforcement inspectors, and we have development inspectors. So when you come and, you know, apply for a permit and you at the end of the job, you want to get it signed off or in the plumbing case in the middle of it, but, you know, we have those inspectors that handle those types of work, and then we have the ones that respond to complaints, you know, incidents and accidents and, you know, larger

add, Council Member, with the support of the Mayor and the City Council, as you well know, there's been a tremendous amount of assistance to the Buildings Department through resources, and we have dramatically increased the number of inspectors that we've hired, and those inspectors obviously callfocus on all the work that we do including the building types that—that you mentioned and work you mentioned.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Is there Best Squad--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: Yes.

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2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: --for this type of 3 inspection?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: The Best Squad handles the large projects, and now they're—they're putting a focus on—on the smaller projects. It's—it's—it's a little more on the construction safety side than it would be on—on this topic. So that's really their focus.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Does an inspector look for the TPP, the Tenant Protection Plan when it visits an occupied building undergoing construction?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: Again, it depends on the inspection so if—if we're coming in at the end of the job when we're trying to sign if off, those protection measures are already gone it is completed, and that—that had happened before. When we're responding to a complaint, we're absolutely looking at a Tenant Protection Plan, and making sure those items are in place and in compliance.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: The DOB conducts random inspections of building where alterations are taking place, and which have a TPP? [sirens in background]

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: So some units do. So the Best Squad, as I mentioned, the concrete unit, excavations, they—they come out and do random proactive inspections. Other groups do complaint based inspections and other do the requests from the contractors to sign the work off.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So it sounds like you're describing what's done for construction safety, and we're asking specifically about construction as harassment.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: So the short answer is no. We do that on a complaint basis for those—that type of inspection.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, how do we—how do we know if the TPP is being followed or being posted? How do we effectively know if that's happening?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: On further complaints from the tenants, the elected officials, community boards and the like.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: So it's large complaint based. In the event in responding to a complaint we realize that there are deficiencies with the Tenant Protection Plan or perhaps the Tenant

inspector is there, he's going to know all of those.

She's going to know all of the permits that are in

place, and is going to go through, and start to do

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the spreadsheet for. (sic)

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those inspections, and if one of them requires the

Tenant Protection Plan and they don't see it in

place, then they're going to rate that up. So it may

have shown up because it was unrelated to the tenant

protection, and it may end up being that that was a

violating condition, and that's what they—they have

I am concerned—I am concerned that there doesn't seem to be much of a proactive plan because if a lot of folks that may note even understand or know how to make the complaint that would trigger the response unless they're lucky enough to be part of—stand for tenant safety or have one of these groups organizing or someone just happens to know, they may not [background comments] they may not know what to follow through. So I'm concerned about not proactively—

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: We—we hear your concern, Council Member, and as mentioned in our testimony and what the First Deputy mentioned earlier, one of the things that we're proposing is to rather than have a design professional file the Tenant Protection Plan, it makes more sense to have

take DOB to inspect the building?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: That-that
varies on the type of inspection. Again, if it's a
request for the inspection, it's usually after
completion of the job. S o the contractor is call us
to go out there. If it's a complaint, we've graded
the complaints A, B, C, D and we have targets that we
meet to respond to those complaints.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [pause] I just wanted to get to 938 in terms of what your objections are. It's Council Member Reynoso's. So first, how many contractors performed work with a required permit in the past two years? I'm sorry without.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: So in 2016, the number was just over 8,000?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: Yeah.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: 8,006 work without a permit violations were issued in 2016, and in 2015 that number was 6,379, work without a permit violations issued.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Explain to me why-why-explain to me the trouble with identifying the contractor? The objection to the bill seems that you would be unable to identify contractors?

2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: No, the
3	I'm-there's not objection. The objection is-I guess
4	what we're saying is that it may not be the intended.
5	You know, we're not going to get-of all the
6	violations that we issue, right, a lot of them, the
7	majority of them the contractor is long gone. We-we
8	were not there when they did perform the work. We're
9	seeing the work that is completed. We're also seeing
LO	that there's no permit that's been filed for, and so,
11	therefore, a violation is being issued, right. And
L2	so since there's no contractor there, we're only left
L3	to issue the violation to the owner, but when there
L4	is a contractor there, we will issue the violation to
15	the contractor. So the list we're happy to, you
L6	know, provide the list. We're happy to do the
L7	inspection, but it may not get at the entire issue
L8	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing] But
L 9	you—are you saying?
20	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO:that the
21	Councilman is after.
22	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Unless you've
23	caught them doing it, you cannot issue the—the

violation to them?

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2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: Yeah,
3	because they're-we don't know who that is and they're
4	not there for us to find out so

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: But you could do a list of folks that you've given violations to, and who the contractor was?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. [pause] In regards to 1523, how does DOB handle complaints or questions from the public regarding TPP and site safety plans? [background comments]

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: So ordinarily, those complaints and all complaints are received through 311. In addition, there are a multitude of other ways in which the public could contact the department about these issues that that could be our Customer Service Office, our External Affairs Office, specific borough offices. There are any number of ways in which we can be contacted with these concerns.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: How does DOB communicate with tenants who are affected by work in occupied multiple dwellings?

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: So, as

previously mentioned, you know, we routinely meet

with elected officials and tenants and tenant

associations to hear their concerns, understand their

problems and, you know, perform inspections and—and

execute enforcement where appropriate.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [pause] I know probably Council Member Rosenthal went in all on this. I wasn't here. So I might duplicate questions, but if I remember correctly, your testimony was that this was not necessary. Again, it seemed like you're saying what the office would do is already being done. Is that correct?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: By and large that's correct, yes.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Where or how? What's the mechanism?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: So for example, part of the bill requires review of site safety plans and Tenant Protection Plans. That work is currently handled obviously within the department today within our—our borough offices and in other—another office as well. In terms of again receiving complaints, responding that work is handled

2 internally either through the appropriate enforcement 3 division. It's handle with our External Affairs

4 Office. Again, by and large the work is being

5 accommodated within the department already.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So—so just administratively, to—to provide a focus of importance, why—why can't we put the work that's being done in an office?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: Because some of these tasks are appropriately handled in specific units. So, for example, the examination of a Tenant Protection Plan a Site Safety Plan, requires the expertise of a plan examiner with the right technical experience that should be housed within a borough office, or within an—an individual one of our engineering type units. Additionally, there's always the chance that you run the risk of by creating another sort of layer within an existing process you're actually creating more space between the tenants and the actual services in which the require.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: For 5056, how many tenant harassment cases have occurred, and how is it important in 2014, '15 and '16? [pause]

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1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 90
2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: Would you
3	like just the numbers for the last fiscal year?
4	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sorry.
5	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: Just for
6	last fiscal year?
7	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You don't have the
8	other ones with you?
9	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: We do have
10	them.
11	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: Yeah, we
12	do so
13	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: '14, '15 and '16?
14	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: I have
15	from-right I have from Fiscal Year '14 through '16.
16	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yeah.
17	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: So in
18	Fiscal Year 14 there were 813 cases initiated in
19	Housing Court. Again, these are initiated by
20	tenants. I Fiscal Year 786, and in Fiscal Year 16
21	977.
22	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Of those Housing
23	Court cases how many of them resulted in a guilty
24	finding?

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 91
2	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: So in
3	Fiscal Year 14, there were 19 findings of harassment,
4	right. That's out of the 813. In Fiscal Year 15
5	there were 14 findings of harassment. That would be
6	out of the 786, and in Fiscal Year 16 there were 15
7	findings of harassment, and that's out of the 977.
8	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: What-what
9	percentage is that? What-do you have the percentage
10	breakdown?
11	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: Percentage?
12	No, but it's very small.
13	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Let's do a math.
14	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: I don't
15	have that now. Sorry. [coughing] [[background
16	comments, pause]
17	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: For 14, it's
18	roughly 2%, 2% in '15, roughly 1.7% in '16 and
19	roughly 1.5%. So we can go through I guess if we
20	believe that it's accurate now, that does lead me to
21	believe to go back to the first criticism of the

finding a lot of guilty findings to begin with. And so you're finding if we raise the harassment, their findings are less than 1.7% of harassment cases.

bill, these are not too high, and so they're not

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2	That sounds incredulous. It just—it just it doesn't-
3	it doesn't-it doesn't-the argument doesn't really fit
4	in. Like if this was a higher number or something.
5	It doesn't sound like there's much going on in terms
6	of finding the landlord is guilty of harassment, and
7	I don't know the findings of the case. I know there
8	is a lot of harassment going on in the city of New
9	York, and I don't believe that all of them are
10	actually even getting to court, and to only find 1%
11	or maybe 2 at the highest, just seems relatively low.
12	Do you know it stacks up against other types of cases
13	that come up to court?
14	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: First of
15	all [off mic] a—the actual determinations of
16	harassment only at half in the cases that go to
17	trial. Okay. So most of the cases are resolved
18	before trial and, you know-
19	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: How many-how many
20	of these went to trial?

21 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: That number basically. There were a few-

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: That's 8-13 went

to trial? 24

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: You know,
maybe a few more, but that's basically the number. I
mean I don't—we don't have the statistics of the

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MUSTACIUOLO: You would have to get that information from the Office of Court Administration.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: that, you know, we have statistics as to the number settled. We have statistics as to the number dismissed, and those are withdrawn by tenants. generally are because of, you know, improper service, the tenant doesn't appear in court, or the tenant has resolved their problems with the landlord. them may be dismissed at trial, but a relatively small number. Most tenants resolve their problems with the landlord prior to a hear, and what happens in those cases is an order is entered on consent where the landlord agrees to not harass the tenants in the future, and to make, if there are repairs involved, to make repairs. And at least in my staff's experience, very few of those come back fro non-compliance on the harassment part. They come

25 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: It's 1549.

it's 15, what? I'm sorry.

2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing]

3 Okay.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: --the Council and the Court Administration.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I don't know if there's media here, I just hope that they see how opposed members are for tenants trying to—to prove harassment, and I would like to—hopefully a media person will do some research. I want to see how that stacks up against other types of cases that are in Housing Court. I can't believe that tenants only win 1% of the time.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: It says inI'm sorry. In cases that HPD brings and indeed the
tenants bring with respect to repairs, the vast
majority are settled with order to correct and civil
penalties in the cases we bring, and when they go to
trial, the vast majority end up with findings that
the owner has not corrected violations, and is
required to do it. There's no question there's a
difference.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yeah, so it's—it's absurd. So this just shows how important these bills are, and I appreciate you actually have a supportive

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 97
2	or a semi-supportive on almost all of them. So I'm
3	hoping to continue the conversation. II just
4	didn't expect those numbers to-to come back the way
5	it is. So, it's shocking. Just a few—a couple of
6	questions on that-on that bill. Do you have a
7	breakdown of the fines that were issued for that 1%?
8	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: The 1%
9	have-have largely been upon the default of the owner.
10	Very few are full trials where the owner appears, and
11	they protest. So
12	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing] So
13	it's even worse if the owner actually shows up?
14	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: They don't
15	show up, and they-they are found liable.
16	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: That's what I'm
17	saying, the numbers or the 1% or 2% are—that's even
18	worse. There's a worse percentage if they show up?
19	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: Correct.
20	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [laughs]
21	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: Okay, but
22	those are generally settled. I have to say when they
23	show up, there's generally a resolution between the
24	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing]
25	Well, you said these 813 went to trial.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: They went to—they went to trial. If—if an owner doesn't show up, you have to put on the case. The tenant still has to put on their case. So it's a—it's called the default trial or an inquest.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: In terms of the penalties, they've largely been the \$1,000. Some of them higher. There have been no cases in which tenants have gotten a finding that an owner has repeatedly harassed, and very few of them are broadbased on that.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Does the—are we saying they haven't repeatedly harassed that tenant, or they haven't repeatedly harassed anyone?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: No, I think the current bill is crafted that if a tenant—I—I have to look at it, but I believe it's drafted that if a tenant sues for harassment, and there's been a prior finding against that owner within I believe it's five years on that building—

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing]
Yeah.

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Council District.

want to just-I have a-a-a prime-prime sponsorship of

a bill that was heard last year, and it's not part of
this package being heard today, but is pending at
this time. So I want to just to ask some questions
relevant to-to that legislation, but more a general
question. Do-does this panel believe, and I'd like
to hear from both DOB and HPD, that—that landlords
using construction work the—the kind of wide array of
construction work, do-do you believe that-that that
is being used to intimidate or harass tenants in a
widespread fashion in New York City. Do you believe
that that's common occurrence in New York City?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: So we've been doing this taskforce for a couple of years now, and what we're finding is that the majority of the harassment that's taken place is not through constructions and it's even smaller for construction that has a permit. So if it is happening on the construction, it's happening under illegal construction that's going on, and then the ones with permits even—it's—it's even smaller than that. So it's—it's a minority. That's what we would say.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: So you don't-you don't believe that that—that it's being employed in a

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widespread fashion across New York City as a means to intimidate tenants?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: counting in the entire construction world. Also a brand new high-rise would be in that, you know, list where there is obviously no one in the building yet. So I mean the vast construction that's happening it's a small proportion of it that is tenant harassment work. [coughs] Council Member, I'd like to add that [coughs] excuse me, when we're looking at buildings that we're identifying to bring to the task force, we look at a number of-of identifiers. We're looking at recent sales transactions. We're looking at recent filings with DOB, complaint histories. Landlords are using a variety of harassment tactics. Just recently we found a landlord who sent someone in representing themselves as an immigration officer, because most of the tenants in the building were undocumented, which unfortunately led to all of the tenants leaving the building. So we're seeing owners using a variety of different tactics. I'm not-there have been cases that we have all been involved in where owners have used a construction to harass tenants, and we've taken aggressive action against those tenants. The

- 2 District Attorney's Office in Brooklyn charged a
- 3 landlord about a year or so ago with incorporating
- 4 those same tactics, and part of the task force with
- 5 | the Attorney General's office if you look at the
- 6 first case that resulted in an indictment, that
- 7 owner-one of the charges was for falsifying records
- 8 | with DOB, and in that case the owner-after we
- 9 installed a mobile steam unit to provide heat because
- 10 he removed the central heating plant. That owner
- 11 | intentionally destroyed the mobile steam unit. So
- 12 | we're seeing a variety of different tactics.
- 13 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Thank you,
- 14 Commissioner. So, how many, and—and I'm sorry if you
- 15 answered this already. How many complaints of work
- 16 | without a permit were filed in the past 12 months or
- 17 | in the calendar year of 2016?
- 18 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: Council
- 19 Member, I don't think we have—do we have complaint
- 20 numbers? Yes, in 2016 we received 21,630 work
- 21 | without a permit complaints for which 8,006 work
- 22 | without a permit violations were issued.
- 23 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Okay. So-so 8,000
- 24 of those were-were substantiated because they were-
- 25 | they—they resulted in a violation being issued?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: No, it's

the-we are achieving that, and so that's our target.

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COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Forty days.

sooner.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: The target is 40 days, but for B complaints and with including work without a permit broadly, we—we get to them.

We're down to about 22 or 23 days. That said, to the extent that this focuses on tenant harassment, we prioritize those complaints and get it out there

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Well, how do youhow do you-so if t a tenant calls and says hey, and
the-the landlord is doing work without a permit and
they have to-they have to use the word harassment in
order to get a faster turn-around?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: At least it's depending on how it's categorized, but I don't know exactly what the terminology is, but if it's been categorized and shared with us in a certain way, that indicates or suggests that it relates to harassment. We prioritize those work without a permit complaints and get out there in 48 hours.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: Isn't there a good possibility that the work will be fully complete within 20 days even two weeks, and so that—the—do—do you think that—that that response time is inadequate?

I'm sorry. I'm just about finished. (sic) That that response time is an adequate deterrent for landlords who are doing this work if they say well, we'll get a violation maybe that has a 40% substantiation rate or less than 40% substantiation, 8,000 or 23,000, then we're not even going to be inspected for maybe 20 days, more likely 40 days. So like what's the—do you believe that—that that framework in place now is an adequate deterrent for landlords that are using work without a permit to harass tenants?

these numbers that we're giving you are across the board for the entire city, and so they may or may not be related to tenant harassment and so and the work that we're doing with the task force and with MODA assisting in the data and looking at other things that go besides just some calling 311 and making a complaint to DOB. Right, they're looking at all the other agency and all the other complaints that are happening and other factors that are coming in.

Those are getting taken out of that bucket and put it into a different bucket, and—and being attended to much faster than these numbers that I'm providing to

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2 The—the numbers I'm providing are just a 3 general number for a standard work permit. 4 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: I understand but 40 days, 22 days-5 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing] 6 7 Council Member-8 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: --not-it's-it's 9 not-it's not acceptable and it's not an effective deterrent for this practice that clearly exists 10 11 because you see a lot of tenants here particularly in 12 a neighborhood like-that I represent in Williamsburg 13 and Greenpoint where people, you know, the average 14 department. 15 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member. 16 COUNCIL MEMBER LEVIN: --in Williamsburg-17 I'm sorry-goes for, you know, \$3,000 a month. A rent 18 stabilized apartment goes for \$1,000 a month. 19 economic pressure there is enormous, and landlords 20 are going to do whatever they can get away with, and 21 right now there's a big loophole for them to just 2.2 walk right through. That's why we have my Intro 934 2.3 and now it's 36 sponsors. It's big group majority.

So, you know, we're looking to pass that.

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work we sent those proactively to take a look.

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2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you,

3 | Councilman. Council Member Rosenthal.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I'm hearing a lot of reasons why we should have an Office of Tenant Advocate. Okay, so just to follow up on Council Member Levin, what—for the 8,000 substantiated cases, what happened? They got a violation? Did all 8,000 or so get a violation, and what—what is the dollar amount on average or range?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER WEHLE: So, yes, 8,000 work without a permit violations were issued. In terms of the penalty structure.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: So there is an ECB Violation Number that you have access by the ECB Court, and then on top of that there's a civil penalty that gets put on top of that.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: How much money are we talking about?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: So on the civil penalty side when they come in to file the job, the permit is held up until the civil penalty is collected, and that is on a-other than a one or two-family house, it's 14 times the filing fee, a minimum of \$5,000.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: A minimum of 3 \$5,000. So it's the cost of doing business, and the 4 upside for the building owner is that the tenant leaves at which point they can rake in hundreds of 5 thousands if not millions of dollars. 6 7 tradeoff with preservation I'm still at loss to 8 understand what's going on here. I want to talk just for second about--hang on one second. I'm sorry. On 347 so this is a situation where a tenant is hauled 10 11 into court and finally has to hauling-go to housing court. Here's-here's the situation we see in our 12 13 office. Somebody has made payment, made payment for their rent but the check is not check cashed-cashed. 14 15 Then the landlord brings them into Housing Court for 16 non-payment of rent. The tenant comes in with all 17 the copies of checks or their escrow account. 18 They've had to miss a day of work. If the court 19 hearing gets postponed, they miss a couple of days of 20 work, likely there's more harassment going on besides 21 just that check not being cashed. It's also repairs are not being made and there's no heat and hot water, 2.2 2.3 and if it's the super who comes in, and probably it's somebody else, they've smashed the sink instead of 24 fixing it. Or, they've come in to check the cables, 25

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lawyer's fees?

and were—and bizarrely the sink is smashed by the time they leave. So the tenant is now in Housing Court. They've been dragged through the mud. Why not support an opportunity right then and there for the Housing Court judge to award damages to the tenant if the judge finds the landlord guilty and that [bell] the checks have been issues. So there is no non-payment of rent. Why not do it then and there. Can you really see that tenant who more likely than not, you know, is not in a good enough position to take off more days of work or hire a lawyer to bring damages against the landlord. that tenant is never in a position to do that. not on the spot allow the Housing Court judge to award the tenant damages, and the cost of the

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FARIELLO: So Council Member, I will start and I will hand it off to Deborah. So in conversations that we have had with—with Administrative Housing Court Judge, we agree that—that perhaps Housing Court is not the proper venue for—for what you're discussion for damages, the award of damages for tenants. But we believe that perhaps a language moving into a different title of

understand the-the concerns about the burden on the

tenants. It would not be an automatic process.

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2	believe that a conversation with the Office of Court
3	Administration with the Council and with the agency
4	may clear up some of these issues. I can't answer on
5	behalf of the Administrative Court Judge, but
6	certainly it-from what we know, this would be a new
7	proceeding that would have to be started in a
8	different court.
9	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: I'd just
10	like to point that there is Small Claims Court, which
11	happens at night.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [off mic]
13	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER RAND: Okay.
14	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [on mic] But
15	you got to see these tenants.
16	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member
17	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: [interposing]
18	I appreciate you saying that
19	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS:thank you very
20	much. We'll allow—
21	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL:but we have
22	some low-hanging fruit
23	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing]
24	Council Member.

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So thank you for the work that you already do because there is a lot of good you're doing, but obviously it's not working, and we can see by the percentage that we've talked about earlier that really isn't. So there's a lot of frustration, there's a lot of expectation for us to follow up, and as I mentioned before, with the orange men the White House, the localities really have to do a lot more because we are going to be the front line and the first line of defense for the little crazies that has to come after us. (sic) So I just want to say thank you very much for your testimony. Thank you colleagues including Council Member Rosenthal for getting the questions out there. Thank you very much. [applause] So we got to do this with the claps. [applause]

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Keep it down. Keep it down, please.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Next we'll have
Eli Szenes Strauss from State Senator Brad Hoylman
Office. [background comments] Oh, if someone from the
Administration would please be here remaining until
the end. Okay, until the end in case there are some
things that come up. [background comments, pause]

Can you please raise your right hand. Do you wear or affirm to tell the truth the whole truth and nothing in your testimony before this committee and to

respond honestly to Council Member questions?

I do.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much. You have three minutes to give your testimony.

ELI SZENES-STRAUSS: Thank you. My name is Eli Szenes-Strauss. I'm here on behalf of New York State Senator Brad Hoylman. I'm going to deliver an abbreviated version of his testimony. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today in support of the legislation. This is testimony on all 14 bills we will truncate. I want to take a moment to thank Council Member Williams and all of the Council Members who introduced the legislation under consideration today. I also want to note that there are several people present who are tenant safety heroes for Senator Hoylman's purposes. We have Cooper Square Committee here. We have HCC here and I don't know if I saw Urban Justice people here, but they are all necessary for our tenant protection work and also Vito who is back here has gone beyond-above and beyond for us and working with some really

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problematic tenant situations. So we just want to especially thank him for that for giving out his cell phone number to tenants. So, we are dividing the 14 bills being considered here today into four broad categories expanding what constitutes tenant harassment; increasing transparency for tenants living in scenarios that result in harassment,' increasing the financial consequences for bad actors; and creating additional oversight mechanisms to proactively prevent harassment. These are smart, tough and potentially very effective directions for New York City, and we should move in that direction. I, Brad Hoylman, am particularly concerned about the future of tenants in my district for a number of reasons. The 27th Senate District contains more A and B rentals that any other senate district in the state, which dramatically increases the incentive to pressure tenants out of their homes, and makes it less safe and comfortable for those who remain. Senator Hoylman also has the dubious distinction of representing the only senate district, which the entire new 421-A applies. It's got a whole district in it, and he is very concerned that it will increase pressure and incentives to build and renovate modular

(sic) in place of regulated tenants. Senator
Hoylman's Office has been working with tenant
coalitions from a number of infamous bad actor
landlords with large portfolios such as Croman,
Telladono (sp?). Many of these bills if passed into
law would be a genuine and immediate help in the
fight to protect and defend Senator Hoylman's
constituents in those buildings and others. In
particular we want to focus on creating rebuttable
presumptions of tenant harassment when an owner
either commits or admits at least on act that
qualifies as harassment without requiring proof of
intent to force the tenant to vacate or including
non-rent fees on a rent bill. For example, in the
Telladon (sic) in the Senator's district tenants have
been without gas for so long that it began in the
spring, continued through Thanksgiving robbing the of
the simple right to have a Thanksgiving meal at home
and continues to this day. If the heroic lawyers and
advocates working with the tenants were able to begin
with a rebuttable presumption that this level of
neglect constituted harassment, we could have altered
the course events long before [bell]. Thank you.

2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can give a 3 closing in two sentences.

ELI SZENES-STRAUSS: And we also are strongly praising extending the definition of tenant harassment for repeat visits and repeat contact across different people potentially in different buildings that would have shut down a great number of bad actions in the district. We would also like to praise the increasing transparency legislation, the Intros that make a clear and precise tenant protection plan available, create a watch list of bad contractor actors, and in particular we want to talk about dramatically increasing financial penalties. The Senator carries legislation that would increase by fivefold the fines for overcharging stabilized and controlled tenants. We want to especially thank the Council Members who are putting in Intros to increase harassment fines, and also I really want to focus on this one, the Council Member's bill to allow ECB violations to turn into a tax lien. It could be genuine here. We really, really appreciate it. Thank you and Housing Court, giving Housing Court judges the ability assess damages would totally

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change the asymmetrical warfare that is Housing
Court. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much and please express our thanks to the Senator and tell him I think he did a wonderful job on New York One, and I hope he--

ELI SZENES-STRAUSS: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: --helps us get the Orange Man's tax returns exposed soon. Thank you.

 $\mbox{ELI SZENES-STRAUSS:} \mbox{ As do we all. Thank} \\ \mbox{you.}$

The next panel we have Nikki Ledger, STS, Emily Goldstein, ANHD; [background comments] Kenny May, Gilbert Saboteur (sp?). Are they still here?
Nikki Ledger. Oh, okay I didn't see, oh, Emily,
Kenny May [background comments] Kenny May, is that
you? [background comments, pause] Is somebody there
Kenny May and Gilbert Saboteur? [background
comments] I'm going to give a second to see if-[background comments, pause] Is anybody who just
walked in Kenny May? Okay. Sean Dahl (sp?), Sean
Dahl, please come up. Thank you. So we should have
Nikki Ledger, Emily Goldstein, Gilbert Saboteur, and
Sean Dahl, and the next panel is Seth Wondrousman-

- 2 Seth Wandersman-Wandersman, yes. STS, no? 3 Seth? Is that you? [background comments] Okay.
- [background noise] And the next panel [background
- comments] Oh. The next panel David Tang, Song Ma 5
- Hong, Waj Wang Wu. I hope I did that right. Maca 6
- 7 Fund Chan and Eddie Chan, Donna Chiu, Da Tuk Chung
- 8 and Ju King Chung and Dural-Charlene Chan, and i Chu.
- Please get ready to be on the next panel. Can you
- please each raise your right hand. Do you wear or 10
- 11 affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing
- but the truth in your testimony before this committee 12
- 13 and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?
 - PANEL MEMBERS: [off mic] [in unison] I

15 do.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You'll each have 16 17 two minutes to give your testimony, and you can begin 18 in the order of your preference.

NIKKI LEDGER: Okay. My name is Nikki Ledger and I'm speaking as a member of Cooper Square Committee. I live at 30 Sickels for 11 years during which time each of three private equity firms have enacted similar catalogues of nasty tricks. Today, I will talk about one incident of construction as harassment provided by P.E. No. 2 in order to related

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to the six points of Council Woman Mendez's bill 2 3 creating a safe construction bill of rights. 4 Suddenly without prior notice my living wall began 5 violently shaking at 7:00 a.m. I removed the pictures and fled to a friend's place where I slept 6 7 in the living room for two weeks at which time 8 another tenant phoned that the work had ceased. timeline for completion of work had been provided. Without having notified or posted a city permit the 10 11 subtenant of the apartment next to mine was being altered, no hours of work, no how I was to be 12 13 protected, which brings me to the topic of 14 bronchitis. Upon reoccupying my apartment I observed 15 a heavy haze that of particulate matter in the living 16 room. It was this long and narrow opening about an 17 inch above the baseboard, which is foot and a half 18 long and it's widest in the middle about three inches 19 I can see through to the other apartment. 20 Given the careful deliberateness of the destruction 21 what use contacting the landlord. Although running two air cleaners 21-24/7, I ended up in the doctor's 2.2 2.3 office placed on a course of antibiotics. Complaining to the city after the fact, useless in 24

preventing temporary displacement and bronchitis.

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is my suggestion that should Bill 960 be passed that it be applied ex-post facto. After all I've seen and endured as a tenant private equity landlords, I question the legitimacy—legitimacy of their right to rights or private property. David Hume in A Treatise of Human Nature wrote of justice taking precedent over property. Our property is nothing those whose constant possession is established by the laws of society that is by the laws of justice. Those there who make the use of the words property before they have explained the origin of justice are guilty of a very gross fallacy. [pause]

thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Emily Goldstein and I work at the Association for Neighborhood and Housing Development or ANHD.

ANHD's mission is to ensure flourishing neighborhoods and decent safe, affordable housing for all New Yorkers. Our members include about 100 neighborhood based organizations throughout the five boroughs of New York City, and I'm here today to testify in support of the bills before you. ANHD is a member of the Coalition Stand For Tenant Safety working to end the—working to end the use of aggressive residential

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construction as a form of tenant harassment. bills today are part of a large package designed to prevent dangerous and unlawful behavior by landlords, strengthen tenants' rights and preserve New York City's stock of affordable housing. Since there are so many bills, I'm going to go through them all, but I want to emphasize that the Stand for Tenant Safety Coalition has worked for years working closely with tenant leads in neighborhoods throughout the city working closely with a large number of City Council Members to develop a comprehensive package that together provides a variety of tools that can actually address the systematic problem of construction as harassment. I'm really pleased to see all of these bills come to a hearing today. really inspired to see all of the tenants in the room today. ANHD thinks this package really will put a dent in the problem of harassment. I think we've all seen through the years that there's never one silversilver bullet, that there's never one thing gets simply, you know, ends harassment in the city of New York City-in the city of New York. But this package would go a long way, and this package really is a comprehensive set of tools to address the problem so

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2 many tenants are facing where construction at all

3 hours, where deliberate harassment from landlord,

4 where unsafe conditions are simply driving people out

5 of their homes and their communities. So we urge the

6 Council to-the Committee to pass the legislation on.

7 We urge a vote as quickly as possible, and we hope to

see [bell] these laws enacted soon. Thank you.

GILBERT SABOTEUR: Good afternoon. My name is Gilbert Saboteur, and I live 305 East 86th Street, a building on Second Avenue and 86th street. We have approximately 700 apartments in the building, 300 of which were rent stabilized as of September 2014 when a new owner took over. I'm going to read. You have the-the facts there, but I just want to address a couple of issues that I heard this morning, this time at 10 o'clock where the department said they had statistics about what they do, they don't Let me just say this, we've been in the constant construction for 30 months. Every morning at 8 o'clock the noise begins, the banging, the [mimics jackhammer] going on all day long, and they began construction on 125 apartments who took an audit in early 2015. Today, in 2017, they still have 75 apartments under construction, and they have

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promised that they will continue until they finish 200 extra. You can image the dust, the lead, the asbestos that is being produced in this kind of massive construction. When we call to complain, the inspector comes five, six, ten days later, and they get taken wherever it is clean and everything, and they stop construction. There's nothing going on when the inspector is there. As soon as they leave they start the noise all over again. If that is not harassment [bell] I don't know what is. Thank you.

SEAN DAHL: Hi. Thank you for letting me come and give my testimony today. My name is Sean Dahl. I'm a rent stabilized tenant in the East Village, and I'm here to testify on these bill before you. My landlord Steven Croman cultivates a culture of chaos in construction during the gut renovation of his recently acquired properties. He abuses the self-certification process at DOB by providing misinformation. He also encourages complete disregard for the existing tenants who must endure months of noise, dust, often lead-laden, destruction of essential utilities and simply dangerous conditions that I myself experienced. In November of 2013, after being away for several weeks caring for

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you.

my ill mother, I arrived home to destruction. living room ceiling has collapse. Debris was everywhere. Human feces was on my kitchen counter. This was the beginning of the second round of renovations in my building with no tenant protection plan in place. The workers knew me, the property manager knew how to reach me, my neighbor had keys to my apartment. The contractors simply walked away from the gaping hole and let the sewage from the occupied apartments and the five floors above me continue rain down for days. Was this harassment? I think so. neighbor experienced several ceiling collapses. closet ceiling came down a few days later, and not long after the property manager Janette Donovan said to me, "Sorry about your ceiling. Are you sure you don't want a buy out." I believe this collection of bills will help prevent future tenants from experiencing the trauma of deliberately mismanaged gut renovations in their buildings and house-homes, and with the help of the Cooper Square Committee and my Council Member Rosie Mendez [bell] at TPP was issued for the third round of renovations, but unfortunately it was not followed or enforced. Thank

2 SETH WANDERSMAN: Hi. My name is Seth 3 Wandersman and I'm a 16-year Lower East Side 4 resident, and at one point our building was taken over by one of these landlords, and I'm just going to just detail three of the things that were happening. 6 One is the ceiling collapse. These are almost like a 8 signature move. They-they were happening and could happen sort at-at any time at the-the group of buildings that were taken over by this landlord. A 10 11 bigger one in some was the exposure to lead dust. 12 When we finally were able to get the results it was showing 300 times the federal threshold. 13 There are 14 plenty of laws about what should be done about lead 15 paint, and they were just routinely ignored over and over. We had agencies coming in and showing 16 17 violations, and they would continue to violate the 18 rules. The lead levels were probably much higher. 19 That was when we were finally able to get the testing 20 and, you know, another example was being able to exit 21 the building. You know, at one point the 2.2 construction was so unsupervised that they were just 2.3 redoing the lobby, and they just put like a single wooden plank maybe six inches wide that they were 24 telling the residents that that's how we had to enter 25

SETH ANDERSMAN:

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Sammy Mafar.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sammy Mafar.

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 130 2 SEAN DAHL: Okay, the second private 3 equity firm owner of my building was Dermott. It's 4 not the present-that is not the present owner. 5 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. Did you want to? No. 6 7 GILBERT SABOTEUR: Yes, sir. The owner 8 of our building is UES Management, which is basically owned by Chadwick (sic) Group and Sterro (sic) Management. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Oh, so, okay. 12 Thank you very much for taking the time out to come 13 to give testimony and we thank you ANHD for all the 14 good work you do on those issues. 15 EMILY GOLDSTEIN: Thank you. 16 GILBERT SABOTEUR: Thank you, sir. 17 [pause] 18 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So we have a very 19 big panel. I'm assuming that [background comments]-20 let's see if everybody could fit on this one. Donna 21 Chiu, Da Tuk Chung (sp?) and Ju Kayden Chung (sp?), Charlene Chan and Chu, David Tang (sp?) , Song Ma 2.2 2.3 Hung (sp?) and Wa Wong Wu (sp?), Mokam Fung

Chan(sp?) and Eddie Chan. And it looks like that's

Donna Chiu. [background comments] Ms. Chu, is that

24

2	you? [background comments] That's here. [laughter]
3	Alright and we have Ba Tuk (sp?) Chung, Ju King Chung
4	(sp?) . That's you? Okay, and Charlene Chan, and
5	David Tang, Song Ma Hong, Wei Schwang Wu (sp?) Go
6	ahead. Mo Kam Fung Chan and Eddie Chan. Okay. So
7	two people are not here, is that correct? Okay. The
8	next pane after this one will be Kenny May, Val Sun
9	from DSNY, Ju Wang, MFY, Glasell Rattonburg, Brooklyn
10	Legal Service Corp A, Phyllis Humrick and Sam Cherro.
11	That will be the next panel after this one. Can
12	everybody who will be testifying please raise your
13	right hand? Do you affirm? So that's everybody?
14	Are they going to testify also? You want to
15	translate? You come, too. So you can speak into the
16	mic. Just to translate so they know what I'm saying.
17	If everybody who is going to testify please raise
18	your right hand? Do you want to translate for them?
19	TRANSLATOR: Yes, I'm going to translate
20	for Mr. Chung and Ms. Chung.
21	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: But I want them to

hear my instructions now. So can you translate what I just said.

TRANSLATOR: To raise their right hand.

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 132
2	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yeah, if you can
3	say in the mic. Turn the mic on.
4	TRANSLATOR: [off mic] Okay, I'm going to
5	tell them to raise their right hand.
6	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can put the
7	mic on so they hear you, yeah.
8	TRANSLATOR: Okay, great.
9	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Go, can you ask
10	them to please if you're going to testify right now
11	to raise your right hand.
12	TRANSLATOR: [Speaking Chinese]
13	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay, and if
14	you'll repeat do you affirm to tell the truth, the
15	whole truth and nothing but the truth in your
16	testimony?
17	TRANSLATOR: [Speaking Chinese] Yes.
18	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Before this
19	committee and to-and to respond honestly-honestly to
20	Council Member questions?
21	TRANSLATOR: [Speaking Chinese]
22	MR. CHUNG: [Speaking Chinese]
23	TRANSLATOR: Yes.

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 133
2	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So you'll each
3	have two minutes for the testimony and two minutes
4	for the translator.
5	MRS. CHUNG: [sobbing]
6	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Can we get you
7	some water please.
8	TRANSLATOR: [Speaking Chinese]
9	MRS. CHUNG: [sobbing][background
10	comments]
11	TRANSLATOR: She's very emotional.
12	[background comments]
13	MRS. CHUNG: [sobbing]
14	TRANSLATOR: [Speaking Chinese] [pause]
15	[background comments]
16	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Who is going to be
17	testifying first?
18	WEI CHIN: Hi. My name is Wei Chin.
19	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Hi.
20	WEI CHIN: I'm testifying against-I'm
21	testifying for my grandmother Makan Empo (sp?).
22	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Which is your
23	grandmother.
24	WEI CHIN: Yeah.

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her?

2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Is she speaking 3 and you're translating or are you just reading for

WEI CHIN: I'm reading for her.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay, so you have two minutes.

WEI CHIN: Sure. Her is Machan (sp?) Fung Chanak. She is currently 83 years old. She's turning 84 next month. She lives on 43 Exit Street, apartment 6, and she's hear to testify in the support of Intros 3-926, 931, 936, 938 and 960. She wants to share her personal experience with everybody her. He landlord is Dean Galasso (sp?). I don't know if you ever heard of him. He's a guy that was doing construction to help everybody get out of the building. So I'm going to share her experience right now. For two years I have no heat, no gas, no water, not hot water, no electricity for long periods of time. During the cold winters I was freezing. I was so cold all I do is stay in for-stay with all the six blankets. For a long period of time there was no hot water and during-during that time many days there was no water at all. For drinking water my home attendant had to go downstairs, three flights of

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stairs and carry buckets of water from a local store to wash up and to drink. For a long-also for a long period of time people were construction in the building. They cut off our electricity. I could not see anything, and I was so scared. Luckily she calls her grandson, which is me, to come over to watch her. The worst part is that thee was no gas for a long time for almost a year or two. I went through almost two years with no cooking gas. I can't even boil drinking water. I spent hundreds of dollars on portable stoves to cook food and boil water to eat and to wipe myself when there was electricity. went through so much pain with no gas and no hot water. Sometimes I cannot shower for weeks and months. When they were doing construction in the building was-which was everyday for a few months straight, she had to stuff her doors because the smells were horrible. There was dust. There was dirt everywhere in the air, and that's hat made her often cough. The air was so bad it made it her sick. I can't even leave my home. The whole time I felt-during this process I felt like I aged ten years. went through a lot of pain and suffering. My grandson Eddie [bell] knew is that I had to come to

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2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay so you have 3 two minutes to read your testimony.

DONNA CHIU: Thank you. Thank you, My name is Donna Chiu. Council Member. Director of Housing and Community Services at Asian-Americans for Equality, and for the past two years I along with Manhattan Legal Services have been able to assist Mr. and Mrs. Chung and also Ms. Chanak (sp?) at 43 Essex Street. So as her grandson mentioned, Eddie, their landlord is Dean Galasso, who was just actually last week indicted by the New York State Attorney General for mortgage fraud, and their experiences is that as soon as Dean Galasso bought the building he engaged in a campaign of illegal construction. It was-what he did was he ripped out load bearing walls. He ripped out fire retardant materials to the point where construction in vacant apartments were going on everyday and to the point that the structural integrity of the building was compromised. So aside from none of the essential services they had they were also at the risk of being vacated and that is why today they came here, seniors and sitting and waiting for hours and hoping that the city will pass these six bills, but also the other

bills that are part of the Stand for Tenant Safety
package. Because in their case they were lucky
enough that the tenant protection task force, the
tenant harassment task force went to their building
in the nick of time and issued a stop work order, and
they did not have to be ordered to vacate. If it
wasn't for all the help that we got, the city gave to
them, they would have already be vacated. And so
exactly like the Council Members asked questions and
testified today, they would be in a homeless shelter
far from this community. And this is why, you know,
we hope that the City Council will remember all the
other vulnerable children, seniors, disabled people
in their homes who cannot come here, who cannot reach
us for help. Well, what about them? We as residents
and New Yorkers we have an obligation to protect them
as well. So I hope that after today the Stand for
Tenant Safety bills, these six bills will be passed.
Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you so much for the testimony, and we have one more testimony.

You can begin. You have two minutes for your testimony?

2 DAVID TANG: Well, my name is David Tang. 3 I live at 90 Oliver Street with my mother. I am here 4 to testify in support of Intro 3-926, 931, 936, 938 and 960. Tenants rely on the City Council to pass this bill so we can live in our homes safely. I want 6 to share with you what we the tenants experience at 7 90 Oliver Street soon after the new landlord both 8 Oliver Street. The landlord began illegal construction at the building. There are almost 200 10 11 house-housing standard violations in the building. The most serious one includes that the fire retardant 12 13 materials were ripped out from the apartment. gas meter hung by a thin wire, end electrical wires 14 15 were exposed. The equipment was installed poorly. 16 The landlord has no intention to correct these 17 violations to improve the living conditions for the 18 tenants. Our landlord did not seem to care that the 19 illegal construction was causing a lot of dust and 20 debris that was airborne and harmful to us. The dust 21 was so thick that you can see your footprint. seemed to treat us a collateral damages as central 2.2 2.3 service such as heat and hot water were constantly turned off without warming during the construction 24 period. We noticed he seemed to use illegal 25

construction as a tool to evict the long-term and
protected tenants from their home. When home was
brought (sic) the construction in the vacant unit and
common areas. He did not apply for permits. He did
not hire a licensed contractor to do the work, and he
did not have any tenant safety plan in place. He did
not have any dust mitigation plan and health and
safety precaution procedures. Without any work
permits, James Brown (sic) completely the vacant
apartment all day and night and even on weekends. He
even remove the load bearing wall from the rented
units compromising the structural integrity of the
building. The tenant call 311 for help repeated, but
DOB and HPD were not successful in issuing violations
because James Brown hire a lookout to stand in front
of the building to call and warn the worker when
anybody in uniform approached. With the local
informing the worker to stop their illegal
consultant, DOB and HPD never catch the worker doing
illegal construction. The tenants were not able to
get DOB to issue a stop work order

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing] Mr.

24 Tang.

[Speaking Chinese]

TRANSLATOR:

construction, we're only able to use one bedroom in

In that process they've also broken my

worse.

much for the testimony. I didn't know if anybody

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 146
2	wanted to share who their landlord was. No one has
3	to.
4	TUNG SHU LING: [Speaking Chinese]
5	TRANSLATOR: So the tenant says she
6	doesn't speak English so she's not able to-
7	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: No problem, no
8	problem.
9	TRANSLATOR:but just for the record
10	it's R.A. Cohen & Associate.
11	TUNG SHU LING: [Speaking Chinese]
12	TRANSLATOR: No problem?
13	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: No problem.
14	TUNG SHU LING: [Speaking Chinese]
15	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay.
16	TRANSLATOR: Okay. [Speaking Chinese]
17	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Anybody else want
18	to-
19	TRANSLATOR: Alright, the—the tenant's
20	last sentence was that she has photographic evidence.
21	This morning at 8:00 a.m. she took some photos of the
22	mold and the bugs that have sprouted in her
23	apartments as a result of the conditions.

[background comments] [recess]

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[gavel]

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2 [sound check, continuation of hearing] 3 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: -- from Legal 4 Services, Suzi Wang from MFY. Are they here? [background comments] Yeah, Dal Sun and Gigi Wang 5 from MFY, Raphael Ruttenberg, Phil Smoreck 6 [background comments] Oh, sorry about that. I tried, 7 8 Smucker. Sam Cheer-Sam Cheer and Kenny Mai-Kenny May and the next panel after this will be Towaki Komatsu, Luz Rosario [background comments]. Luz, sorry, Luz 10 11 Rosario. Henry Dumbrowski, Efren Felipe, and Rolando 12 Guzman, if you can stand on deck for the next panel. 13 Where's my raise your hand, please. Thank you. you can each raise your right hand, please. Do you 14 15 affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and 16 nothing but the truth in your testimony before this 17 committee, and to respond honestly to Council Member 18 questions? 19 PANEL MEMBER: I do. 20 PANEL MEMBER: I do. 21 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You each have two 2.2 minutes to give your testimony, and you can begin in 2.3 the order of your preference.

I am a staff attorney at Legal Services NYC. We

MALE SPEAKER: I'll start. Good morning.

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thank the committee for giving this-giving us this opportunity to testify at hearing. LSNY is the largest civil legal services provider in the country. We work closely with tenants who suffer on a regular basis from tenant harassment in the form of construction. For example—an example of owners using construction to harass tenants is a building located in the Lower East Side. As soon as the new owners brought the building they started gut renovating their vacant units, and using them as garbage dumps. The owners failed to properly seal off construction areas so dust and debris spread throughout the building and seeped into other units. The air pollution in the building was so bad that the tenants had to wear face masks when they left their apartment. Further, the noise pollution derived from construction caused substantial harm to our clients. Construction work would begin early in the morning, and continue throughout the night. Due to the air pollution and the noise pollution caused by the construction work, some of the tenants accepted buyout offers from the new landlord. These bills will have a positive effect on our clients because it will curb tenant harassment in the form of

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So thank you.

2 construction. Thank you again for the opportunity to

3 testify before this committee on this critical issue.

RAPHAEL RUTTENBERG: Good afternoon. My name is Raphael Ruttenberg. I'm a staff attorney with Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A. provide legal services for low-income tenants in Northern and Eastern Brooklyn, and I would like to testify today in support of Intro 0939 of 2015. actually learned I was wrong about something today. I practice in Housing Court, and if you had asked me, you know, I would have thought it was actually impossible to get a finding of harassment against a landlord. I learned today it was actually 2%. that's not-that's something. I also went to-there's a number-there is-a number of people spoke about the impact that the bill the increasing the penalties for work without a permit would have on the possible finding of harassment in Housing Court, and we believe that it's-that it's completely immaterial and irrelevant to the purpose of these bills and is a matter for court administration, and the harassment should be taken seriously in the fact that it is not by the courts. It is not what these bills are about.

2 PHIL SMORECK: Good afternoon. My name 3 Phil Smoreck (sp?). I'm a 28-year resident of 4 Williams, the also hit the hurts luxified Williamsburg. My story I want to just talk 5 specifically about this Tenant Protection Plan. 6 Basically, in-I want you to follow this timeline very 7 8 carefully. On September 9th, I had a inspector from DOB stand in my kitchen, look me in the eye and tell me there's a myriad of violations that are going to 10 11 be written up for these buildings, and one of them is that the landlord was supposed to apply for a Tenant 12 Protection Plan and he did not. So guess what? 13 issues the violation for not having a Tenant 14 15 Protection Plan, okay. All of a sudden in November, the landlord files a letter of correction to DOB, and 16 17 this sort of goes away. Then, the landlord then 18 applied for a new permit and guess what, they told 19 DOB nobody lives in the building, and you know what? 20 DOB believes them. DOB takes every single 21 application at face value. They don't even look. 2.2 called DOB up and I said, come on, you had an 2.3 inspector stand in my kitchen two months ago. know I live here. They say, you know what, we're 24 25 going to have to send out a inspector for the express

2	purpose of proving you live there. I'm like, are you
3	serious because like that's what the protocol is.
4	So, they send an inspector out, and lo and behold
5	they proved that I live there. Can you believe it?
6	So now the landlord has to go and get a Tenant
7	Protection Plan. Meanwhile, the work is continuing a
8	breakneck pace. I've got dust, debris in the
9	hallway, probably breathing lead-based dust from all
10	the years and years of paint on the
11	apartments that they're getting. Finally, finally
12	literally eight weeks after they start the job, they
13	get the [bell] you know, this Tenant Protection Plan,
14	but the work is done, and it's just a piece of paper.
15	No one enforces it, and as a matter of fact less than
16	a month ago, the City Health Department was up and
17	issued a violation for excessive dust. So really
18	what did that Tenant Protection Plan really do? And
19	I just want to say one last thing. If I were to file
20	for affordable housing and I lied on my application
21	and lied about my income and the amount of people, my
22	application would be disqualified, I'd be denied
23	housing and be subject to a Department of
24	Investigation possibly. What happens to landlords

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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when they make false statements on their
applications? Absolutely nothing.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

SHI-SHI WANG: Good afternoon. My Shi-Shi Wang, and I'm Housing Attorney at MFY Legal Services. At MFY we assist more than 20,000 New Yorkers each year of whom we work-we assist 3,600 tenants. At MFY the Steering Committee and member of the STS Coalition. We sincerely thank the committee for holding this on the remaining five STS bills as well as Intro 3. The bills under consideration today are carefully crafted to shine light on the worst uses of construction as harassment with un-without unfairly burdening landlords and making necessary repairs. MFY supports Intros 936 and 960 because each month our housing team receives dozens of phone calls from tenants whose heat, hot water, cooking gas, electricity has been suddenly cut off. these shutoffs are the results of years of neglect, but an increasing number are caused by underregulated construction work done by landlords in vacant units inside the building. For example, in one Chinatown building alone inhabited by immigrants and rent stabilized tenants some of who have lived in

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the building for multiple generations and new landlords sent tenants over 50 notices of-of central service shutdowns between April 2015 and April 2016 including heat and hot water. These notices were routinely served late usually on or after the shutoff. The notice were-notices were in English only, thought most of the tenants spoke only Chinese dialects. When tenants called the listed number on the notice, the calls would go directly to voicemail. As the work wore on and disruption became routine, even the most determined tenant leader eventually accepted the landlord's meager buyout offer. Intro 960 would require landlords to provide tenants with clear detailed information about the maintenance of essential services in multiple languages. The 14-day advance posting requirement would require landlords to plan in advance and minimize last minute impacts. [bell] In short, these bill give the city and tenants necessary tools towards ensuring that renovations are done to improve housing stock and for the benefit of tenants not as a tactic to target rent regulated tenants for displacement. Thank you.

SAM CHIERA: Hi. I'm Sam Chiera from Brooklyn Legal Services Corporation A. I'm from the

2 Group Representation Unit. We represent tenants' 3 associations and neighborhood coalitions in 4 Williamsburg, Bushwick, Greenpoint, parts of Bed-Stuy 5 and East New York. I'm here to testify in support of all the STS bills, but to talk a little bit about 6 Intro 926, which is to create an interagency task 7 8 force to deal with construction related problems. Brooklyn A is currently part of the North Brooklyn Task Force, which was created by Council Member 10 11 Reynoso to address agency interaction with problem 12 buildings, and I can tell you it's been extremely 13 valuable to our clients and to me to be able to sit 14 down with the agencies and actually discuss problems 15 that are happening with buildings, and then come back 16 a month later and get some action on those buildings, 17 and I know that it's-it good for the agents-the 18 agencies to be able to sit down together, and be able 19 to discuss these as well. I would like to say you 20 know, I-I have a tremendous amount of respect for the 21 agencies and the members of the agencies who 2.2 testified today. I've worked with several of them, 2.3 but quite frankly it-it's just not enough that we are still seeing this all the time just harassment by 24 construction, construction related problems

throughout the neighborhoods that we represent. you're aware, the value of rental property in Brooklyn has skyrocketed creating economic pressures and incentives for landlords to remove tenants in anyway they can. A lot of the times these in their homes are the only things that are sitting between the landlords and millions of dollars, and that means that these landlords will do anything to get these tenants out. And the fact is this is just a very common sense solution for this citywide problem. we able to get agencies to get together and do some problem solving that can keep tenants safe and in their homes as a first order of business. Can the agencies meet with elected officials and tenants to create policies and protect tenants without having to [bell] through the entire legislative process. This is one of the biggest criticisms that we hear from the agencies is that they don't need this very process that we're going through here today. have all tools to-to enforce the law. Well, this is an invitation for them to do it, to get together, created a-create a task force or as part of this task force and really address these things. Thank you

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very much for your time, and thank you for allowing
me to speak.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

KEN MAY: I want to make this quick. It's Ken May from 22 Spring Street. I've been-my landlord is Sammy Mafa, SMA Equity and like I say, when he was to-took the building over four years ago, once he took over the nightmare starts, construction harassment, no mitigation plan, dust all over the place. We're--the tenants in Apartment 8 they cut her phone wire. That's here only form of communication for any emergency. The wire was cut. The way we find out is someone trying to reach her to see-check up on her, but that's when we find out herher phone line was cut. So that is kind of-of stuff that we're dealing with, and the only-the only times they stop anything was when Council Woman Margaret Chin and Mendez step in. That's when HPD send some squad over to do any investigation. So can you quarantee, council member, if we have a problem, can one of you guys be in our building to make sure theythey follow the rules and—and fix our problem? Can you guarantee? If not, so please and support and pass Intro 3-926, 931, 936, 938 and 960, please.

KEN MAY: --out of my life.

SMA Equity.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: SMA okay.

KEN MAY:

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: It's for SMA?

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2	KEN MAY: Yeah, Sammy Mafa. So I just
3	want taxes and death to be guaranteed. I don't want
4	harassment.
5	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay.
6	KEN MAY: Thank you very much.
7	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I don't know if I
8	want all those guarantees either, but
9	PHIL SMORECK: And in my case at 121
10	Kent Avenue, the Building owner is Joy Land
11	Management and trust me, it's anything but Joy Land.
12	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, is
13	anyone from DOB-
14	PHIL SMORECK: [interposing] Joy Land,
15	LLC or something like that.
16	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Is anyone from DOB
17	still here? From DOB. Can you come up real quick.
18	Sorry. Thank you very much for the testimony. I
19	really appreciate your time here. [background
20	comments, pause] So I have question you may not be
21	able to answer. We'll see but I'd have to-can-can
22	you just raise your right hand? Do you affirm to
23	tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the

truth in your testimony before this committee and to

could let the committee know, I do understand that

[coughs] My name is Henry Dombrowski. I live at 57

2 Spring Street in Manhattan. I'm here to urge you to 3 support the 12 Stand for Tenant Safety bills. worked in architecture and construction related 4 5 fields for nearly 40 years. I'm here to talk about construction as harassment. I'm speaking on behalf 6 of my community, my neighbors and from personal 7 experience. Construction for the purpose of 8 harassment is a predatory act with the goal and purpose of displacing tenants, and it works like 10 11 this: A bad actor begins renovation and construction with the intention of displacing tenants under the 12 quise of building upgrades. Seldom are proper 13 14 permits in place. In many cases there's a bad actor 15 architect willing to self-certify and then look the other way. Accidents begin to happen. Commonly, 16 17 months of lead filled airborne dust, collapsed 18 ceilings, broken water lines, power and gas 19 interruptions, soil line breaks, just to name a few. 20 These acts breach our guarantee of quiet enjoyment. 21 This comedy of construction errors lays the groundwork for weeks, months and even years of 2.2 2.3 disruptions for tenants in targeted apartments through the deliberate faulty workmanship. When 24 construction related problems go on without end, it's 25

- 2 a sure sign of construction as harassment. By
- 3 passing the 12 Stand for Tenant Safety bills, you
- 4 | will give regulatory agencies the tools to properly
- 5 inspect work and enforce the existing building codes.
- 6 Passage of these bills will help to put a stop to-to
- 7 | the too prevalent practice of construction as a
- 8 calculated, deliberate predatory act. I urge you to
- 9 support the passage of the-the 12 Stand for Tenant
- 10 Safety bills. Thank you for your time. Thank you,
- 11 | Speaker, thank you Committee.
- 12 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. I
- 13 | must-maybe one day, I'm still just the chair, though,
- 14 | but thank you very much.
- 15 ROLANDO GUZMAN: Good afternoon. My name
- 16 is Rolando Guzman. I'm the Deputy Director for
- 17 | Community Preservation at Saint Nick's Alliance. I'm
- 18 | here testifying on behalf of Saint Nick's and also as
- 19 | a member of the Stand for Tenant Safety Coalition.
- 20 | First of all, I want to thank the Chair of the
- 21 | Housing and Buildings Committee for his-for your
- 22 | leadership, and for this discussion in this important
- 23 hearing. We really see you as a champion on this
- 24 issue of construction as harassment. So, thank you
- 25 | so much. And I—I just want to recap a little bit.

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You know, we are here because there's a big problem in the city of New York. The various construction of harassment, and it's really upsetting and really frustrating when we hear the Department of Buildings saying the same things all the time that there's not a problem, that they are working on it or it's unnecessary, and I think we have some tenants, and you're going to hear more tenants that are explaining what they are going through in daily life. here supporting the five remaining STS bills that are being heard, 926, 931, 926, 960 and 938. I want to talk about briefly about 938. This is the oversight for contractors-construction companies that do work without permits. We have several buildings that it's-DOB caches the contractors doing work without permits. I have an example 183 Modar (sic) Street where we think three days DOB catch a plumber installing gas lines without permits, electricians running wires without the specific permits for it. We had tried this in the city of New York for work without permits. This legislation is going to put an end to that. Also, talking about this practice as predatory practice. We have big predatory companies in North Brooklyn like ICON, Silver Shore, Elder

2 (sic) Management [bell] that these companies use

3 construction as a harassment, and they do a lot of

4 work without permits. This legislation is going to

5 put an end and help tenants live in their apartments

6 safely. Thank you so much.

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LUZ ROSARIO: [Speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: Her name is Luz Rosario. She

9 is here on behalf of the United Neighbors

10 Organization in North Brooklyn. First of all, she

11 wants to thank you for scheduling this hearing and

12 giving here the opportunity to testify. UNO, United

13 | Neighbors Organization is an organization in North

14 Brooklyn, and the members fight against displacement,

15 and one of the things that UNO members see a lot is

16 construction as a harassment. She describes

17 construction as a harassment when landlords use

18 | aggressive, disruptive and unsafe construction to

19 | pretty much displace tenants in North Brooklyn.

20 | [bell] She's in support of the legislation and she

21 \parallel believes that the STS legislation will put an end to

22 construction as a harassment in New York. This is

23 | our city. The tenants in this city deserve to live

in a safe and free of harassment in their community.

25 Thank you.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

3 EFREN FELIPE: [off mic] [Speaking

4 | Spanish] [on mic] [Speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: His name—his name Efren Felipe. He is also a member of United Neighbors Organization.

EFREN FELIPE: [Speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: He—he wants to share his story that he—that he went through in his current apartment at 119 Gramercy (sic) Street. He's been living in New York City for almost 30—over 34 years, and he wants to describe the experience that he had with the new landlord that purchased the building in 2014.

EFREN FELIPE: [Speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: He's describing that the new landlord has been harassing him for the past two years since 2014. In 2016, the landlord removed the roof of the building and he was the only tenant left in the building. The landlord just to add he didn't have permits either to do that type of work, and he also added that not too long ago he saw on the front door of the building a notice from the city of New York saying that there was issues of asbestos in the

TRANSLATOR: And all of this affecting psychologically as well with all the stress because

[Speaking Spanish] [bell]

at the end he's being—he feels—he feels that he's

EFREN FELIPE:

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they give them.

being pushed out, and he asked the question like in

2014. This-these are the remarks by Robert Miller

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the owner of 65-60 Booth-sorry-65-60 Realty located at 65-60 Booth Street in Rego Park. Quote, unquote, "As a result of breakdowns and complaints from tenants over a year and a half, I have decided to fully modernize the elevator. It is well past its useful life and its original to the building. is something that is long overdue." The next set of remarks are from Ben Preston, the Building Manager for that building, that same date. Quote, unquote, "We have made the decision to upgrade the entire system rather than continuing to make piecemeal repairs, which were becoming ineffective and costly. The elevator is original to the building and is past its useful life." In January of this year after the slumlord claims to have replaced that elevator in its entirety, an HPD inspector filed a complaint with DOB that the elevator was out of service after the tenants got a rent increase, and this one affidavit was in relation to an HP action for harassment. was before Judge Louie Delaya (sp?). So despite the fact that the elevator was f'ing up-sorry to use that language—he refused to issue a finding of harassment against that landlord despite what the law says.

Then about a month later that same slumlord I'm

- 2 talking about filed this \$20 million defamation
- 3 lawsuit. If you look at paragraph No. 16 in the
- 4 | verified complaint, that was filed by Mark
- 5 Friedlander an attorney who was previously sued by
- 6 his own client for deceit. It reads, "Defendant
- 7 Kamatsu has told the building personnel that he will
- 8 | not let anyone into his apartment without him being
- 9 present, and that he has a gun that he will use to
- 10 | shoot anyone who tries who enter his apartment
- 11 | without his permission or presences." After that or
- 12 somewhere around that time [bell] I reached to the
- 13 | Attorney General for New York State to ask his help.
- 14 I've got a letter from August 20th of 2014 in which
- 15 his office rejected my request. On March 23rd of
- 16 | this year, I got the win finally in a defamation
- 17 | lawsuit. However, I'm still contending with three
- 18 | additional frivolous lawsuits filed against that same
- 19 | slumlord, and with regards to the testimony that was
- 20 given to you earlier by DOB, what really needs to
- 21 happen here is to dump DOB and HPD. I had an HPD
- 22 inspector in one of my former apartments telling me
- 23 | that-well, there was a problem with noise.
 - CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing] You

Avenue, Bronx, New York 10452. My landlord is

2 Finkelstein and Timber. In 2014, they took over 3 ownership of the building, and they immediately 4 initiated the NCIs throughout the building. They own about 72 buildings right now in the Bronx, which all 5 are undergoing or presently or—or have already gotten 6 7 MCIs. The-the amount that they are charging each 8 tenant per unit is anywhere from \$52 to \$60 per unit. That's \$160--\$158 dollars to \$100-\$208 depending on a five-I mean a three-room or-or a four-room unit. 10 11 They came in-they-they didn't put up any barriers for dust to control dust. I'm a three-time cancer 12 13 survivor and they—they put up nothing. They—there 14 was dust throughout the apartment, throughout the 15 building. They only had one bathroom for 280 units 16 in the building. They provided no-no kitchen 17 facilities even though the kitchens were being 18 renovated. They had no-we had no stoves, no nothing, 19 no refrigeration. I'm a diabetic. There are many 20 people in the building who depend upon our-our refrigerated medications, which they could not do-21 2.2 insulant-dependent people as well. This landlord has 2.3 got-just continuing to harass tenants and-and we have broken elevators of which they did some repairs and 24 some cosmetics to the elevators, but yet the 25

violations have been issued against his properties.

That would be very interesting.

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

MALE SPEAKER: Well, the property sold to a three-part name Jay Bam rented to this group (sic) Joseph Brunner. The same playbook.

EFREN FELIPE: They are 119 Gramercy

Street and Nadia Israel LLC (sic) as well. So those

are—are against no one, but also just to put on the

record, you know, we have like the big predatory

companies like Icon, Algier (sic) in our area as

well.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Than you. Thank
you very much for your testimony. We have our last
panel of seven people. Is Robert Conklin here from
Guard at Riverside? John Furlong. Is Jane Lee here?
Isabel Lopez from Williamsburg. (sic)

 $\mbox{SERGEANT-AT-ARMS:} \quad \mbox{Keep it down on the} \\ \mbox{way out.} \quad \mbox{Thank you.}$

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Lucas Renique(sp?)

[background comments] Is Lucas here? So is Isabel

Lopez here? Okay, and Lucas Renique and oh you're

just translating for Lucas. Okay. Chelsea Blockman

and Virginia Crawford. [background comments] This

the last panel that we have. If anybody else wants

to testify, please fill out a form and give it to the

ISABEL LOPEZ: [Speaking Spanish]

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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TRANSLATOR: And for seven months we were
without cooking gas. After negligent construction
and demolition of vacant apartments, broke our gas
line.

ISABEL LOPEZ: [Speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: Our landlord has allowed construction as harassment to occur to us on the part of the neighboring construction sites by letting those sites deposit debris, garbage, dirt, bricks and even [bell] and even Port-A-Potties in some of our buildings.

ISABEL LOPEZ: [Speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: One time when a health inspector came to inspect the dust, which was all over our building, they found that it was—contained lead 200 times the legal limit.

ISABEL LOPEZ: [Speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: He has been very verbally aggressive to us since he bought the unit in which we live.

ISABEL LOPEZ: [Speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: There are only two families left out of what used to be six families in our building.

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2 ISABEL LOPEZ: [Speaking Spanish]

TRANSLATOR: And that's why I'm here this afternoon to urge you to pass the STS bills to protect families like mine who have suffered for many years under construction as harassment.

ISABEL LOPEZ: Okay, thank you.

CHELSEA BLOCKMAN: Hi. My name is Chelsea Blockman. I'm a tenant organizer with Los Oros (sp?) on the south side of Williamsburg. Ι'm just going to speak broadly about the need for the STS package of 12 bills. As we know, construction and gentrification are rampant throughout the city. For long-term tenants, rent stabilized tenants the impact of this can be particularly real as it begins to take over their very building. We see larger as, Rolando mentioned, real estate companies buying rent stabilized buildings a move that only makes sense if they believe they will make a profit. Rent stabilized tenants end up with targets on their backs as their new landlord has economic incentive to push them out. As a tenant in a building where construction is starting, you really have to be on top of it in terms of making sure there is a permit posted as permits seem to be optional these days.

2 Even when you do check and see a permit posted you 3 have to take the initiative to go on the website and 4 make sure that it's correct. Of the 18 rent stabilized buildings where we're working with tenant 5 associations, 14 of them have falsified permits 6 7 claiming the building was unoccupied, and the other four actually have no permits at all somehow. 8 regards to physical-physical renovations, the strategy seems to be do the work quickly enough, and 10 11 you won't get caught often translating to no dust 12 mitigation, work after hours, no protective plastic 13 covering over doorways, et cetera. Something happens 14 to your apartment as a result of the construction 15 like a ceiling collapsing or walks bulging you're going to have to wait until the renovations are done 16 17 before your landlord acknowledges your issue. Rent 18 stabilized tenants—the safety of rent stabilized 19 tenants becomes less of a priority to landlords than 20 converting their units to market rates as quickly as 21 possible. Landlords who have a complete disregard for 2.2 the laws and procedures when it comes to 2.3 construction, and ensuring the safety of their tenants should not routine-routinely get away with it 24 unnoticed [bell] and unpunished. The city 25

to the Upper West Side. When we first began to meet

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and discuss the issues and concerns in all the buildings chief among them was an overall disregard for safety standards in many buildings that were undergoing massive renovation. Dust and debris in one particular instance led to what was a pervasive in many buildings. Some construction sites had a work permit and one building at 1618 West 164th Street was without gas for months on end. HCC is a proud member of the Stand for Tenant Safety Coalition, and while our organization supports all of the bills related to DOB being heard today, again, we would like to voice particular support for Intro 1523 introduced by Council Member Rosenthal. In all the examples that I've given earlier in my testimony tenants were able to come up with a shared understanding of problems throughout their buildings, develop a collective strategy for action. common sentiment that I heard over and over again when discussing these problems are in unsafe construction was that there wasn't an individual or entity at the Department of Buildings that they could communicate directly with. The Office of Tenant Advocate would oversee all work and in occupied buildings, would be responsible for improving tenant

establish a system to field questions and complaints, monitor worksites and make sure that they're in compliance with safety plans as well as delivering quarterly reports to the Mayor and the Speaker.

Establishing such a precedent around communication and transparency would go a long way towards ensuring

9 tenant safety and protection during long and

10 protected [bell] construction-construction projects.

11 Excuse me.

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ROBERT CONKLIN: Hello, my name is Robert

Conklin and I've been a rent stabilized tenant for 29

years in a residential SRO building located at 215

West 14th Street in Manhattan. I'm here to testify

today in support of the Stand for Tenant Safety

Coalition and the entire 12-bill package of

legislation sponsored by 11 City Council members, but

most especially for Intros 926, 931, 936, 938, and

960. I'd like to thank you Council Member Williams

for scheduling this meeting, and also thank the

Council Members that introduced these bills. Over

the past three decades my fellow tenants and I have

endured three waves of harassment under three

different landlords. Since I've already submitted my

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testimony to the Council and in honor-and to honor the ticking clock, I'd like to concentrate on just a current situation. Two years our corporate landlord impressive in his own way, transferred our building to a owner. Since then we have endured a total lack of communication and information, zero maintenance, mold left unchecked, garbage left in the hallways and worst of all incompetent and delinquent construction without DOB permits that resulted in a break in the gas main leading to over three months of no hot water and no cooking gas, a destroyed intercom system, which compromised our security and tampered with mailboxes and deliberately destroyed mail. Classic old school harassment techniques I guess from what I've been hearing today. The illegal construction that was performed by unqualified workers endangered the safety of everyone that calls 214 West 14th Street home. We were never advised of Tenant Protection Plans, we were never given the necessary information from our landlord as to what our rights as tenants were during construction. Passage of Intro 936 introduced by Mark Levine would strengthen the content [bell] accessibility and enforceability of the Tenant Protection Plans. In spite of

2 everything, I love my apartment and I'm fighting for

3 it with Guard at Riverside. The tenants of our city

4 badly need enforcement measures with teeth. The

5 package of legislation go a long way to help us

6 achieve this critical goal and finally lives in

7 decent and safe surroundings in the homes we love.

Thank you very much.

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VIRGINIA CRAWFORD: Hello. My name is I'm with Virginia Crawford. I'm here in support. the Met Council on Housing, and I'm a member, and I'm here in support of more interagency communication to stop construction harassment. I live in the West Village at 40 Horatio Street. It's a landmarked building built in 1910. It's a five-story walk-up with 20 studio apartments and 20 studio apartments next door at 42 Horatio. All the apartments are rent stabilized or rent controlled. In 2014, the building was purchased by Ivan Hakinian and managed by Horatio Street Partners run by Michael Aryeh, A-R-Y-E-H. goal was to evict current tenants by finding them guilty of illegal subletting, and too, the goal was to gut renovate all 40 apartments, and rent-hike the rents over \$3,000 for each studio apartment. They're also charging MCIs to all current tenants through

improvements such as two cameras—two cameras that
have-have been installed on every single floor
keeping us under 24-hour surveillance, and then
charging us for them to watch us. Since 2014, many,
many complaints have been filed with 311 between
these two buildings. Fines have had absolutely no
effect on the construction. We're dealing with lead
dust, asbestos exposure, caved in ceilings from
plumbing projects, electrical interruption and
electrical live wires. Tenants have paid for and
proven asbestos and lead exceeding legal limits. The
building contractor tests were intentionally not
sense enough-sensitive enough to find asbestos.
Thus, they were able to obtain continued building
permits. There is a current litigation in the State
Supreme Court about this building. Yet, the HPD site
says that there is—there are no suits against the
building whatsoever. The work permit that they have
supplied [bell] claimed—they've gotten their work
permits by claiming that less than 50% of each
property is being renovated while in my building
alone 11 of the 20 already are gutted or in the
process of being gutted. Work permits obtained claim

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2 that it is not a rent stabilized building, and that's
3 not true. Also, calls to 311--

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [interposing] I'm going to have to ask you to—to give a closing sentence, please.

VIRGINIA CRAWFORD: I just feel that the Landmark Preservation and all the organizations need to better coordinate to protect the tenants and I request that the Environmental Protection Agency should step in when there are conflicts with asbestos test results to protect us from false results and exposure to asbestos in times. (sic)

JANE LEE: Good afternoon. My name is

Jane Lee. I'm a Housing Staff Attorney at the—at the

Urban Justice Center, the Community Development

Project. I'm here on behalf of the Urban Justice

Center, which is a member of the Stand for Tenant

Safety, and we support the whole STS legislative

package, but particularly I'm here to testify today

in support of Intro 931. 931 would allow the city to

enforce Environmental Control Board judgments against

owners for building code violations by taking—by

placing a tax lien on the property if unpaid fines

reach a certain threshold. Currently many landlords

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do not pay fines that are issues particularly those issued by the Department of Buildings and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Currently, the Department of Finance is responsible for collecting default and in violations ECB judgments, but according to DOF's report from last year, the city is owed more that \$116 million in unpaid judgments issues by the DOB. The city is unlikely to see that money because last year the DOB-the DOF reported that the collection rate was 11% for all judgments, and that is an increase since 2015 when the collection rate was 8.8%. So this all shows that landlords are getting away with not attending ECB hearings. They fail to pay fines in a timely manner, or don't pay the fines at all. Therefore, landlords are facing very little pressure to avoid getting ECB violations, and when they do they can just get away with not paying them. So the tenants basically suffer because landlords have no incentive to protect tenants' quality of life, and their health and safety is placed at risk. This bill would force landlords to take ECB judgments seriously by putting an encumbrance on their property. Currently, the city uses-utilizes tax liens [bell] to incentivize

ISABEL LOPEZ: [Speaking Spanish]

the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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2 in your testimony before this committee and to 3 respond honestly to Council Member questions?

LISA MATHIS: Yes, I do.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You have two minutes to give your testimony, and I will ask the folks--

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: [interposing] Please keep it down.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: --yes, please keep it down as you're going outside. You can begin.

LISA MATHIS: Thank you, Chairman and
City Council Members for the privilege to represent
and speak for the tenants throughout the city. I've
lived in my building at 80 New York Avenue, and
eight-family building in Crown Heights on and off for
over 40 years. 80 New York Avenue has been in the
AEP program since 2013. Gold Management bought the
building in 2014, and began numerous types of
harassment including construction harassment, dust,
debris, removal of staircases, walls, ceilings, mail
boxes and intercoms. Demolition was done at all
hours of the day, on weekends and holidays. My
elderly neighbor was even nailed into her apartment
with a sheet of plywood, days without electricity,

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gas or even running water. This past winter was our second winter without heat because the boiler was illegally ripped out. Illegally run gas lines have resulted in multiple life threatening gas leaks. fact, for the past three weeks, my building continues to be without both hot water and cooking gas. I've made multiple efforts to resolve this through the currently legal means. DOB stop work orders were issued, and immediately ignored. I showed up for ECB hearings where the landlord just didn't show up. There are currently 16 open DOB violations, and 7 open ECB violations and over \$10,000 in levied fines remain unpaid. I met with the Tenant Harassment Prevention Task Force. I have attended hearings regarding the boiler at DHCR (sic) [bell] as well as proceedings for contempt in Housing Court brought by HPD all to no avail. Unfortunately, my experience is I have—I have heard the same, if not not uncommon. worse, from numerous other tenants. So I'm here to advocate and to state emphatically that we need to proposed Stand for Tenant Safety bills. Bad acting landlords cannot continue these illegal, immoral and inhumane tactics, blatantly disregarding the current laws, which have no teeth. So I ask on behalf of all

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 191 tenants, please pass these bills so you as our 2 3 elected officials and the housing agencies can truly stand for u-stand with us and for us so our homes 4 [bell] can again be our sanctuaries and not hazard zones. Thank you. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much for your testimony. Thank you to those who 8 waited the four hours to get their testimony heard. I do want to shout out to Mike Toomey again. 10 wasn't here when I introduced him before, my new 11 Legislative Director. This is his first hearing. 12 So I just want to say congratulations. I think the 13 14 entire staff and, of course, the always professional 15 and available, helping us get through this the 16 Sergeant-at-Arms, and with that, the hearing is now closed. [gavel] 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date _____May 6, 2017