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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June 13, 2017

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HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

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Chairperson

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Kelli Espinal Member of Make the Road New York

Nadia Marin Molina Speaking on Behalf of New York Committee for Occupational Safety and Health or NYCOSH

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Jule Jones
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Acklema Mohammad
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Shoshana Brown
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Cecil Corbin-Mark
Deputy Director of WE ACT Environmental Justice

Deb Nagin Director of the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

Jason Wu

Attorney in the Legal Aid Society's Housing Development Unit located in the Harlem Community Law Office

Cam Clark
Case Manager with the Breath Better Bronx Program
At BronxWorks

Brenda Mesa Representing the New York League of Conservation Voters and part of Adriana Espinoza

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[gavel]

3 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Good morning 4 everyone. I'm Council Member Jumaane Williams, Chair 5 of the Committee on Housing and Buildings joined 6 today by Council Member Rosie Mendez, Council Member Carlos Menchaca, Council Member Barry Grodenchik. 8 We're here to hold a hearing on Proposal Intro Number 9 385B, Proposal Intro Number 1307A, and Intro Number 10 1589. Proposed Intro Number 30... 385B is sponsored by 11 Council Member Rosie Mendez would establish 12 responsibilities for building owners in relation to 13 indoor asthma allergens and pest management. The bill 14 would also establish classifications of violations 15 for indoor asthma allergens and the pest and dates of 16 correction for such violations. This bill would also 17 require the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene 18 to report on the... its activities to educate 19 physicians and health care providers who treat 20 persons with asthma about the role of indoor 21 allergens and asthma exacerbation. Proposed Intro 2.2 Number 1307A sponsored by myself and Council Member 23 Cornegy by recourse... oh no, sorry, sponsored by 24 myself by request of the Mayor would update existing

charter requirements for Department of Building

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Inspector qualifications. Intro Number 1589 also sponsored by myself and this one with Council Member Cornegy would increase the number of permitted boarders, roomers, or lodgers in a private dwelling such as for Bed and Breakfasts to not more than four people. The correct bill language does not specify that this is only for one and two-family homes which is my intent so that is an amendment I'll be seeking for the bill as it goes through the legislative process. I'll now call on Council Member Mendez for an opening statement.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: Thank you Mr.

Chair. For me it is important to provide some

background with the trajectory of this proposed

legislation Intro 385B known as the Asthma Free Homes

Act. This legislation was first introduced by then

Public Advocate, Betsy Gotbaum and myself back in

2008. It was then known as Intro 750 and it ceased to

exist at the end of that legislative term without

having a hearing but with lively discussion with the

then Mayoral Administration. I reintroduced this

legislation in 2010 when it was then known as Intro

224, I held off on Intro 224 as discussions with the

Mayoral Administration led to a compromise,

compromise bill known as the Alternative Enforcement	-
Program with Asthma Triggers. Intro 436 became Local	
Law 7 of 2011. The understanding then was always that	ıt
Local Law 7 would allow the city to gather data on	
mold and vermin from buildings entering the	
Alternative Enforcement Program and that this data	
would be helpful to determine what sections of Intro)
224 were essential to keep and what changes if any	
would be made to the proposed legislation. However,	
there was insufficient data since buildings entering	J
the Alternative Enforcement Program were staying	
longer than anticipated and did not end the program	
and did not produce meaningful data for analysis	
pertaining to mold and vermin. Intro 224 ceased to	
exist at the end of that legislative term. In 2014,	Ι
reintroduced this legislation now known as Intro 385	īВ
and in June of 2015 I met with individuals from HPD	
and DOHMH who expressed support for the intent of th	ıe
legislation but were concerned with fiscal impact an	ıd
certain provisions of the bill. They offered to draf	Ēt
language that would minimize the fiscal impact to the	ıe
city as well as address the issues that they had	
that they had with certain sections of the bill. I	
was amenable and was promised a draft in several	

weeks. Several months later I received a draft that
completely replaced Intro 385, it was unacceptable to
me and to the advocates and the coalition that I was
working with. This led to a yearlong process from
September of 2015 to October of 2016 where my office
and the advocates worked with the agencies on
drafting language that would be amenable to all
parties. And then in fact, Chair Williams scheduled a
hearing in November of 2015 and in the interest of
working and good faith I requested that the hearing
be deferred, quite honestly this process was rather
frustrating since the agencies delivered comments or
rewrites weeks or months after the agreed upon
deadlines within our group. And at some point, the
Mayor's Office of Legislative Affairs determined that
other city agencies, DEP and NYCHA needed to vet
Intro 385. My frustrations and that of the advocates
with the slow pace of the negotiations let me to call
for a hearing which was scheduled for today. In
closing, this is important legislation that's time
has come. We have 47 of 51 Council Members and the
public advocate on this bill. This bill will codify
mold and integrate a pest management into the housing
maintenance code and will delineate a process for

abatement and work practices providing a timeline for
inspection and reinspection. This legislation
elevates these violations to the serious life
impacting and debilitating disease that is caused by
mold and pest infestation. Our yearlong process of
working on the bill was not for naught, we brought
down the fiscal the fiscal impact to the city
substantially, we were not able to agree on all
aspects of changes to the bill but this bill
incorporates a lot of the recommendations by the city
agencies. The IBO put out a report which laid out how
much this would cost the city and how much the city
would recoup. So, this is good common-sense
legislation that's time has come. I want to note that
there is a provision of the bill which DOHMH had some
issues with, the physician referral, I refer to this
section of the bill as the Doctor Matthews Hurley
Provision, Dr. Matthews Hurley form the Doctor's
Council worked on this legislation and in our
coalition for years, he passed away earlier this year
and in his memory, we want to keep this provision in
the bill and name it after him. Lastly, lastly, I
want to thank the Coalition for Asthma Free Homes,
too many members to name but you should know that

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your advocacy on this issue for over a decade will result in meaningful legislation that will impact the lives, improve the health, and living condition of New York City tenants. I want to thank you for trusting me to shepherd this bill through this rather long legislative process and I want to thank Chair Williams for scheduling this very important hearing today. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you Council Member and just a few words on, on my bill 1589, which increased the number of boarders, roomers, and lodgers in the private dwelling such as in particularly for Bed and Breakfast. I just want to make sure we understand the impedes we have been dealing many know in, in this council and me in particular and others like Council Member Rosenthal and Cornegy with the, the abuses and deception of Air... particularly Air B and B but other, others that abuse the system and their deceptive practices and just outright lies about how they conduct their businesses and we assured folks that we are focused on particularly multiple dwellings and the most egregious actors and that any legislation we're supporting out in the state or in the city was not to

effect small homeowners particularly one and two
families possibly one to four and we were correct at
the same time there was a came laws still on the
books that are being used unfortunately to harm one
and two family homeowners sometimes three or four
family homeowners, we want to make sure that we back
up what we say with action, those are not our
intended focuses, we believe they're using other
platforms legally and should continue to do so and
whatever we can do to fix that we want to try to do
so and this bill is an attempt to do that, nothing to
encourage continued deceptive behaviors on multiple
dwellings particularly in rent regulated apartments.
With that I'd like to thank my staff for the work
they did to assemble this hearing including Mike
Toomey, my Legislative Director; Meghan Chaney; Gino
Patino, Councils to the Committee; Jose Conde, Policy
Analyst to the Committee; and Sarah Gaston, the
Committees Finance Analyst. I'd like to remind
everyone who would like to testify today to please
fill out a card with the Sergeant. We have our first
panel; Patrick Wehly, AC External Affairs; Sharon
Neill, DC Finance and Administration, DOB;
Christopher D'Andrea, Director of Environmental

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Health Assessment and Communications, DOHMH; Debra
Nagin, Director of Health and Homes Program, DOHMH;
Vito Mustaciuolo, HPD; Christian Klossner, Executive
Director, Mayor's Office of Special Enforcement and
if I'm not mistaken are we going to go with 1589
first? Is that what I'm talking about first... okay, if
everybody could please raise their right hand. Do you
affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing
but the truth in your testimony before this committee
and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: I do.

PATRICK WEHLE: I do.

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

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Good morning Chair
Williams and member of the Committee on Housing and
Buildings. My name is Christian Klossner and I'm the
Executive Director of the Office of Special
Enforcement also known as OSE, which is overseen by
the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice. Thank you for
the opportunity to testify today. Patrick Wehle,
Assistant Commissioner of External Affairs of New
York City, Department of Buildings is with me to
answer questions as well. By offices mandate

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originating from the Mayoral Executive Order in 2006 is to focus on addressing issues affecting public safety, community livability, and property values or that can lead to the growth of serious crimes. The city is focused on improving affordability and access to permanent housing. Protecting affordable housing stock and building a new generation of the same are both key priorities of this administration. With regard to the topic of this hearing, transient lodging specifically Bed and Breakfasts, the city must evaluate any legislative proposals of this nature within the broader context of all transient lodging. Transient lodging I'm using as an umbrella layperson term that's commonly used to refer to buildings that provide temporary housing for fewer than 30 days at a time, which would include what are called Bed and Breakfasts. However, legally speaking there is not a city definition of what constitutes a Bed and Breakfast instead the laws that govern transient housing exists as a complex web of state and local laws that together ensure not just a robust housing stock but also public safety protections therefore legislation that attempts to regulate or deregulate transient lodging is highly problematic

given the complexity of the governing legal
landscape. Intro 1589, proposes codifying an increase
in the number of transient border occupancy in one
and two-family homes from two boarders to four
boarders. Unfortunately, this bill is both too narrow
and too broad, there are numerous legal and
regulatory issues surrounding Bed and Breakfasts and
this bill alone will not address these many issues.
Additionally, this bill will legalize activity that
is not exclusive to Bed and Breakfasts, while the
bill aims to carve out Bed and Breakfasts from OSC
enforcement the proposal itself will result in an
increase in transient population citywide. An
increase in transient population inherently creates
one, an increase in negative quality of life behavior
due to increased traffic in areas zoned and designed
for permanent residential living. Two, an increased
cost of housing or rental prices. Three, a decrease
at available housing stock and four, adverse impacts
to homeless individuals seeking permanent housing.
Nonetheless, we're committed to working with the city
council at addressing all forms of transient lodging
as this issue remains important and complex Thank

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you for the opportunity to testify, I'm available to answer any questions the committee may have.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, we've been joined by Council Member Rodriguez and Espinal. Thank you very much for the testimony. It's... so I understand that the, the bill is written could... it may expand to all transient populations and all buildings I guess is what you seem to be trying to say but if we add additional language to clarify that it's not for that, it's particularly for one and two-family homes, does that satisfy some of the issues that you have?

know again this is part of a larger subset of a range of activity as you note in your... in your opening statement and we're very concerned that tweaking any one portion of what it constitutes transient lodging can have unattended consequences that ripple out to the broader context. Just focusing it on one or two-family homes alone is still going to empower lots of activity that is otherwise illegal and we're, we're deeply concerned at... looking at the full range of impacts this will have.

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2	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And so I agree
3	that it's a complex web, we can't address all of the
4	web, I mean we can try, some it is state but we… it's
5	hard for us to sit by and do nothing and particularly
6	we've told the one, two family homeowners that we're
7	not going after them but they are going they are
8	unfortunately dealing with a lot of problems,
9	enforcement from your office in, in particular. I
10	know you say you don't go after them, you only
11	respond to 311 but still they're they, they need
12	some reprieve and we told them that we would provide
13	it so we can't wait till we can deal with the complex
14	web, we can deal with it parts at a time. We know
15	that it may need a zoning change to try to address it
16	fully but until then we have to do something. Do you
17	have do you have another alternative, what we've
18	asked is that OSC not go after these Bed and
19	Breakfast owners, that hasn't happened. So, they're
20	still getting fined, they're still getting tickets,
21	some of it is endangering their livelihood and we as
22	the city council have said we're not going after you

and so we're not... I don't know that we're being

truthful with them because that's what happening and

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part again.

2 so we have to do something so do you have an alternative.

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Well I'm, I'm glad you raised this, I think some of the... some of the confusion has been that when the multiple dwellings law was amended in 2010 and did not apply to one and two-family homes but that created the impression that one or two-family homes were not regulated. For decades, the city has required that permanent housing in the city be used permanently and in compliance with a building certificate of occupancy. Our enforcement does touch on one or two-family homes because through the spread of illegal short-term rentals it's not in high rises anymore, it's now in every housing stock in the city... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sorry, say that

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Illegal short-term renting is not just confined to high rises in Manhattan anymore, it's now in every diverse housing stock throughout the city and including one or two-family homes. One and two-family homes are a vital source of, of housing in the city and a critical part of the housing stock. If... especially in the two-

ramily nome if one of the two units is takes off of
the permanent housing market and put into the
transient rental market that's one fewer home that a
New York family can live in, one fewer home that
could possibly house the growing population of
homeless and that's the particular concern that we
are focused on and so it I don't want to conflate
individuals who are attempting to operate a Bed and
Breakfast with all one or two family homes and I do
want to be very clear that, that one or two family
homes with a certificate of occupancy for a permanent
residential use cannot engage in short term rentals
beyond the lawful two roomers and boarders, in
addition it is absolutely critical that the permanent
occupant of every dwelling unit one, if it's one
family; two dwelling units if its two family are home
and maintaining a common household with any roomers
or boarders that means full access to the entire the
entire dwelling unit.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, you're, you're bringing up another philosophical issue of whether or not it should... one or two family homeowners should be able to operate a Bed and Breakfast as a... as a right I guess and we were clear that we were focusing on

multiple dwellings, all of us all of us that have
been rightfully bashing their B and B we're saying
we're focused on multiple dwellings and we also said
that one or two families should feel free to continue
to use it, we still believe that that it is true, I
guess I can parse for what you're saying that that
might be true as long as they're following the
certificate of occupancy that commonly exists. We are
now because I guess OSC and administration is not
backing us up by saying please don't go after these
folks, we now have to change the law to protect them
in the way that we said we would and so if you have
an alternative to do that or if you're saying that
you believe some people should be able to use B and
B, I need to understand how you're differentiating
that and how we're going to protect the people you're
going after right now actually, there's people who
are being harmed right now and we want to stop that.

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: My office is tasked with enforcing a wide variety of state and local laws and we will enforce them when we find violations...

[cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Can you bring it closer, I'm sorry...

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Its, it's still
problematic Okay, I'm sorry. Is this better? My, my
office is tasked with the enforcement of a wide
variety of state and local laws. We do not ignore
violations when we find them, you mentioned earlier
that you understand that we're going to Bed and
Breakfast only in response to 311 complaints and I
think that's an important point because there is a
perception that we are engaged in a wide scale
attempt to go after Bed and Breakfast which is not
the case at all. We are… we are going to buildings
where we receive complaints and if it turns out that
the owner is calling that a Bed and Breakfast we are
treating it as what the law treats it as, a one
family home, a two family home whatever it is and
ensuring that they are in compliance with all the
rules and regulations and I, I don't think that it is
harming a person to make sure that they are in
compliance with the law, that the city is engaged in
law enforcement in a wide variety of places, our
expectation is that people comply with the laws. We
are committed to discussing with you what those laws
should be as long as they're addressing the full

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wide-ranging realm of transient lodging and not just one particular section.

So, I, I just want CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: to make sure we're clear ... because you're saying of course you don't think its harming someone if you're trying to get them to follow the law, got it but just to parse it out, is one following the law, two, is the law correct and so we are trying to correct the law and you still seem to be opposed to that and so I don't understand why so, I, I get it if the law is what it is now and we've tried to say please don't enforce it in this way because this is not what we intended but that's still happening so now we want to change it so that you no longer have to do that so we don't have to have this discussion but you still seem to be opposed to even changing it so that you wouldn't have to enforce it, that I don't fully understand.

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: So, again we're happy to talk about what the law should be in the broadest of context as opposed to in one particular situation, you know it's, it's hard to talk about what should be allowed in the Bed and Breakfast in the absence of a legal definition and we're very

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concerned about the unintended consequences. One in

particular is the way the bill is drafted now is that

by changing the definition of family in the housing

maintenance code that impacts not just one and two

6 families but also multiple dwellings and while...

7 {cross-talk}

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Well wait... [cross-talk]

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: ...each language... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: ...just a pause because we're going to make sure we correct that language so that we don't effect multiple dwellings, so we can take that one off of the table.

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: And... but there still could be an... you know and, and this is what I'm offering is that... is that we talk about the other consequences, this could still have major impacts on the housing stock, this will... it's likely that this could diminish the number of housing units available in a roommate situation, a three bedroom apartment that would have had three roommates living permanently could now under this bill quite easily be one person living with four roomers or boarders in an

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area that is not designed for transient use and doesn't have the safety precautions in place to support that transient use. So, I... you know so what I'm saying is that it is... it is not so simple to just focus on a, a group of homeowners acting in one particular way to say we would like to be able to do this and I... and I'm not opposed to the council pursuing that and we're committed to having that conversation but it has to be comprehensive and take into account that there are lots of other kinds of uses that, that will be affected by the language.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So, we've been talking about this for quite some time and there are some legitimate things that you're saying but we've got nothing from the administration, we've got nothing about how to make them, I guess for lack of a better word, more legal, describe them differently, we've got nothing to say we will assist you in doing zoning changes, we've got nothing except continued enforcing of the law even though we're saying this is not what we intended and so in the absence of that this council's going to act. If you have something else that can help protect these businesses and these homeowners then we want to hear it but saying no

because it's too complicated is not going to be a
good a good response. Many of us have spoken to your
office and DOB multiple occasions saying what the
problem is, talking for the aggrieved owners and we
got basically crickets in terms of what can be done
to provide some kind of reprieve for these owners and
I think we've been more than clear about who we were
going after and who we were not and because we got
nothing back we had to provide our own response. Now
you're bringing up things without another response
and so I'm asking if you have another response we
either need to hear it or you need to stop the
enforcement on, on these owners who we have said we
believe are performing legally and were not the
intended target. So, there is an already intended
target an, an unintended consequence, you're
providing an unintended consequence, we have to fix
it and you haven't said anything that leads me to
believe why we shouldn't fix it with this bill, I
agree it is more complex and more comprehensive but
we have to do something now and so my intent is to
continue to move the bill forward unless you can show
why how there will be additional harm. I agree with
the way you're saying the, the language is written

	although we believe the certificate of occupancy
	would have applied to the people of both there anyway
	but yet and still we're going to clarify very clearly
	that we're not talk we're not trying to bring this
	to multiple dwellings, we're focused only on the
	small homeowners and so that takes that off the
	table, you're now going to a philosophical discussion
	of whether or not they should be allowed to and
	that's another discussion, I'm happy to have it but
	we need to have, have, have it very quickly because I
	intend as the chair and, and the co-prime of this
	bill to move forward expeditiously to provide some
	recourse for the owners in my district and, and
	throughout the city. I think there's questions
	Grodenchik do you have questions about this
	COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: No [cross-
	talk]
	CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Okay [cross-talk]
	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I assume [cross-
	talk]
	CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Councilman if I
	could [cross-talk]
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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sure... [cross-talk]

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2	CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER:just for one
3	concern, what two points, one again this is a
4	proposal that you've put forward, we're engaged in
5	dialogue and I'm expressing a commitment on behalf o
6	the city to look at this along with other options as
7	well to make sure that our concerns about unintended
8	consequences are resolved and I and I thank you for
9	your willingness to look at the language of your bil
10	as part of that process. I, I just want to make clea
11	that we are not taking enforcement against people who
12	are operating legally, we receive complaints if
13	people are operating legally, we don't write
14	violations, if people are operating illegally, we do
15	write violations and I just… I, I want to be very
16	clear because we see… we've seen the content of
17	hearings end up in ECB hearings as people defend
18	these suits that, that if you are the owner of a
19	building you should seek legal counsel, you should
20	carefully review your certificate of occupancy, and,
21	and not because it is described as legal or not a
22	priority in a hearing not think that that means what
23	you're doing is legal and that you are free from
24	enforcement and I, I understand your point that you

don't think they should be but I just also don't want

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2 homeowners to be in a position where they feel like 3 they are acting legally when they're not.

accept that just second point first. The problem I have is that even though we're trying to correct the legality of it you're still opposed to it which leads me to believe that you just basically support the way it's written now and that's a frustrating thing to me that might explain why we've had problems trying to deal with this issue if you actually believe it should be the way it is now which is what I'm hearing with the opposition and to your first point yes, we put this forward, did you have... and I may be wrong but I... have you had any suggestions of how to deal with this issue since it arose maybe a year or two ago?

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: We have not put forward any legislative proposals, we... but we've enforced the laws as they are in the books.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, Council Member Cornegy.

COUNCIL MEMBER CORNEGY: I don't even know where to start except everything... obviously I echo the sentiments of the chair and as the co-prime

sponsor I, I, I don't know if it's been brought up
though, the one caveat to this and the Bed and
Breakfast owners is they are actually small business
owners and have a classification with the Department
of Finance that supports that. So, there's a
tremendous mixed message that's being sent where
they're being taxed at a rate as a small business and
not able to and then you know we turn around and
don't allow them to operate their business. I was
told personally in several meetings with your office
that the, the way the enforcement would be done was
directed at the most egregious actors, we've had
small business owners who have had one or two
complaints, 311 complaints who have had the entire
would bear the brunt of the entire task force on
their on their homes and the establishments and I
think that that's directly an opposite of what I was
told how this would function. So, there's two mixed
messages one, to me and my office and as the Chair of
the Committee on Small Business who represents small
businesses and who identifies them as small
businesses as does the Department of Finance and then
to those small business and or homeowners who have a
reasonable expectation of they'll be able to operate

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their businesses unimpeded, that hasn't been the case and you, you know you've chosen to stick to the letter of law when clearly there's a grey area when you have small business owners who have small business certificates, who are ... who are registered with the Department of Finance as small businesses and recognized as such and who are in compliance with their tax obligations who are now being treated as though its foreign what they're... what they're doing. So, in, in the... and as we're waiting for like the chair mentioned the ability to change the zoning I think that the enforcement should be done to those egregious actors as you've identified them and not to these small business owners. I'm just wondering how you can stick so stringently to the law when there is clearly a grey area in this case as it relates to this demographic.

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: I also don't know where to start and I, I... we... you know as we've said before there are a variety of laws and we are holding people accountable to but these aren't new laws, these are laws that have been on the books for decades and you know I understand... I understand the goals of what you're trying to say and that's why we

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all levels.

are happy to continue a conversation that looks at all forms of transient lodging and how they are regulated and how there's interplay. I don't think that... I don't think that one simple fix dedicated at one simple audience is the appropriate way to start as I said in my testimony but we are happy to continue that conversation to figure it out on, on

COUNCIL MEMBER CORNEGY: I just want to say that when we began this conversation two years or maybe a year and a half ago my ask as the Chair of Small Business was for a carveout for business owners so you, you, you keep referring to this broad application of the law as it relates to all residences and we would not be here at the table with this piece of legislation had you been willing to do a carve out to give a concession to small business owners into and under who are... whose a very specific niche in the market and who again operate as small businesses aren't in compliance with the law as it relates to the, the small business that they operate and the Department of Finance. I don't see how it's not clear that this is a different demographic, I realize that you... you know you don't want to for

whatever reason use a wide brush to identify the
needs of this particular constituency but it would
have been very easy not to have this argument at this
level had you had some willingness to just do a
carveout and then begin to address the needs of the
city as it related to them and the needs of the small
business. I'm, I'm still not sure how you can be so
regimented and consistent in applying the law in this
manner when clearly there is not even a grey-ish
area, an area that needs to be identified and we as a
city I'm, I'm always guilty of saying this a
thousand times, we as a city can walk and chew gum at
the same time, we can apply the law as it relates to
safety for, for residents while not crippling small
businesses simultaneously, I, I, I promise you we car
do that and this represents an unwillingness on the
administration's part to actually do that. So, so I
am with the Chair a thousand percent and moving
forward with the legislation because I don't think
that there's been a willingness on the
administration's part in this instance to have
resolution that was on behalf of small businesses.
So, I'm, I'm very I'm, I'm very disappointed that
we're still having the same conversation and as we

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leave here today there won't be any concession on your behalf to, you know kind of reign in the, the, the way that you're doing and applying the law even after this hearing you seem regimented to go out and there's no security for these small businesses that you won't be coming after them tomorrow and by the way you, you, you kind of stated in your opening that this wasn't directly at small businesses and this was based on 311 but I, I am pretty sure that the way the enforcement was ramped up that that was really low hanging fruit because they, they haven't hidden their small businesses they've, they've done... they've advertised and those consistently have been targets of enforcement where other people who behave egregiously across the city have, have been able to escape any level of enforcement. So, I'm, I'm very disappointed.

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: I would... Councilman if could respond I... you know I, I don't view this as an argument and I hope that you've never found me personally argumentative, I, I view it as a conversation that we've having... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER CORNEGY: Not, not... never personally... [cross-talk]

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CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Okay... [cross-talk]
COUNCIL MEMBER CORNEGY: ...but, but

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Okay, but I don't

professionally.

see it as an argument, I see it as an ongoing conversation that we're continuing today, you know you, you talked about a carveout and I... you know and I've looked at the hearing testimony and what we had all on committed to was not proactive enforcement in this area which is we have held true. I have not sent my teams to a Bed and Breakfast, a business that identifies itself as a Bed and Breakfast based on anything other than a 311 complaint and I'm stating categorically. When we have conducted these inspections we have found conditions that raise very serious safety concerns, it isn't just a matter of a small business paying taxes or having the ... appropriately reporting or the conduct is that they're doing, we are finding conditions where there are several locked rooms with inadequate egress and I don't ... wouldn't want to sit here either saying I chose not to take enforcement action when we saw conditions that impacted on life safety conditions and, and I... and I hope that ... that it's not ... I don't ...

I don't think that's what you're asking but I, I take
very seriously the safety obligations that my office
enforces, we have Department of Buildings, we have
Department of Fire, we have police and they are all
looking at it through a very critical lens you know
nonetheless I, I just I want to go back to my, my
first point which is we're happy to continue the
conversation and I, you know I hear what you're
saying that you feel like we haven't continued it and
you have every right to say that but we're here,
we're saying we're happy to continue going forward
and that we want to look at the wide variety of
issues affecting not just this one particular small
industry that does not have a legal definition and I,
I hope that there's some appreciation that you're
asking for me to treat one class of people
differently than another class of people with no
legal distinction to, to adhere to about [cross-
talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER CORNEGY: Except the...

22 [cross-talk]

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: ...what that ... [cross-

24 talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER CORNEGY: ...Department of Finance classification as a small business, that is a... that is a clear distinction.

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: I... but I, I can't...
[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER CORNEGY: ...with all honesty that's a... that's... [cross-talk]

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: ...it's a clear distinction... [cross-talk]

differ, that's a... that's... you can't get clearer in terms of a distinction and, and that's, that is the barometer that I'm using, I'm not using a barometer of someone operating in their home, I'm, I'm here advocating on behalf of the small businesses who are registered as small businesses who are classified with the Department of Finance as small businesses, that's a clear differentiation from any other classification that you can mention as it relates to the application of this law.

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: And... but the operation of a business when you have a residential certificate of occupancy is a violation of the law.

So, I cannot be bound by the Department of Finance, I

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understand that this is complicated, I, I've
mentioned in my testimony this is a complex web of
state and local laws by no means does the fact that
someone has told the Department of Finance this is
what I am mean that its legal to do that in the
building that they're in any more than a
manufacturing... a manufacturing company couldn't open
up in an apartment building or any more than a
storefront can open up in a residential neighborhood
without the appropriate clearances, permits, and
zoning variances. I... you know I, I, I understand
you're not satisfied with my answer but it is... it is
not so simple to just say this place calls themselves
a Bed and Breakfast you shouldn't enforce there.

COUNCIL MEMBER CORNEGY: Okay... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you... I just want to thank you and... because you Co-Prime I give you some leeway on the time there but we're going to ask for five minutes on any Council Members after. I do want to just say that as a city in general we do make decisions, we have unlimited resources and we make decisions of when and where we enforce things, that's just clear from anything that we do

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enforcement on, we can't enforce it all at the same time we just don't have the resources and so I think in an act of good faith there could have been more collaboration of the council making and insisting that these are not who we're trying to enforce on, there could have been more collaboration of how not to have that happen even if there were 311 calls particularly if they were registered with DOF and doing everything that they were supposed to do. I just want to be clear that that did not happen and that's why we're at this point now and why the council has to act. We're going to have Council Member Rosenthal do her questions for five minutes, what we're going to do after is we're going to go to the... to DOB bill which is 385B, is that the... [crosstalk]

COMMITTEE CLERK: 1307.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: 1307. So, we're going to have... you give a testimony and that... then we're going to have the panels on those two bills and then we're going to do the Asthma Bill because I know most people here are for the Asthma Bill and we want to make sure we keep the conversations as coherent as

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possible, that's just an understanding of what's
happening next. We have Council Member Rosenthal.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Now we're in trouble. Good to see you, how are you doing

Christian, thanks for all your work. Did you guys put out the Air B and B hotline number, was that you guys, it was great, it was announced in the press today?

 $\label{eq:condition} \text{CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER:} \quad \text{No, that was the} \\ \text{coalition of officials and advocates not us.}$

12 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: It's great.

13 And... but the information will get to you?

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: I, I sure hope so, there are follow up conversations but we're... you know we're, we're happy to receive complaints and information from... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: That was supposed to be a happy way of starting off the questioning... [cross-talk]

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Yeah... [cross-talk]

23 mean to... [cross-talk]

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: ...no, that's fine...

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: ...so I didn't

25 [cross-talk]

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So, let's just
move on. So, you know Council Member Cornegy leaned
over and jokingly said this is all my fault and I get
that because you know we have this much bigger issue
of Air B and B not being a responsible corporate
player and allowing people to illegally, you know
knowingly break the law on their website. I'm
wondering can I explore a little bit more about the
cases where it was a Bed and Breakfast where you've
sent in folks how many of those have there been, do
you have a sense how many Bed and Breakfasts?

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: I, I can't say... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: One to five, five to ten?

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: I, I can... and say anecdotally, right, we don't track it because there's not a legal definition, we're not tracking it as a Bed and Breakfast, we're only tracking it based on what we find, anecdotally I know of in my time as Director which spanned from ten days before the last time I was in front of this committee until today, about a year and a half a... [cross-talk]

violations had those agencies come in and inspected

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and then did they on top of it get the illegal hotel
violation?

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: If you mean by illegal hotel violation you're talking about the 210.3... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yep... [cross-talk]

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: divided by Local Law 45... so, I... if I get into too much detail please cut me off because this is very... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I will..

[cross-talk]

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: ...technical.

Generally the nature of the violations of the three that we went to, we issued violations in two and they centered around the illegal transient use at a level and in a physical... the way that the building was physically arranged constituted a conversion to single room occupancy which is a... and essentially in fact a multiple dwelling which then triggers a number of other safety requirements such as adequate egress, sprinklers, fire alarms and in those two one of them engaged an immediate correction, we sent our teams out as soon as they said we've, we've fixed it, they,

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what?

they had taken all the locks off the doors which is a key component you cannot have external locks on guest room doors and we immediately lifted the vacate so that they could go back in, they, they reported to us and subsequent inspection confirmed that they were no longer operating illegally. One remains vacated and the other there was... based on our investigation there wasn't adequate information... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: No longer...

let's go back to the one that cured all the

violations, are they operating as a B and B?

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Well from my understanding is that they are having paid roomers and boarders and limited it to two... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: They have

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: They're having paid guests and limiting it to two so they can stay within the confines of those... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Oh I see, I mean it just strikes me... especially because its only three that... first of all you can do an easy search about whether or not this is... you can just look on the Department of Finance, right you can do a search

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and see that they... is that right and see that they're a small business, I mean I, I'm with you a thousand percent on the safety violations but I hear about, you know what are we going to do for people who, you know are... this is how they're using their home, they're operating it as a small business, I don't know...

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Well and then I want to ... I do want to respond to the second part of your question about the illegal hotel. So, that violation is for... that violation in particular only pertains to multiple dwellings and I think part of the miscommunication has been that in the past our offices agreed that the multiple dwellings law does not apply to one and two family homes but I think that was misconstrued to imply that one or two family homes are then free to do whatever they want even though there's another law that governs multiple dwellings and that's not the case, right, one and two family homes have to do what the law involving one and two family homes have to do...

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I see ...

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: And before that law was created not as new law but to clarify a long-

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standing decades long standing understanding of permanent residency by the city it had always been

4 illegal to convert your occupancy to something other

5 than what the certificate of occupancy states...

[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: It has always been legal or illegal?

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Illegal.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Uh-huh.

CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Going back decades to change what you were legally allowed to use and then in particular for one of the two places where we issued violations the, the search of the finance wouldn't have done it because they are actually paying taxes not as a business to finance but the classification is as a one or two family home and so we wouldn't necessarily have known but the point is no matter how it gets reported to 311 we don't hold... we don't hold the public to understand... it... you know the complex legal web is difficult for us and we think about this stuff a lot. I don't... I would never hold a 311 caller to a precise understanding of the law, if they call it a Bed and Breakfast, if they call it a hotel whatever it is I don't think that

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they're saying its actually one thing or another they're just saying I have a problem with what's happening on my block in my community, this is disrupting my quality of life, please help and we go and we look for compliance and we hold people accountable to the law.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you.

testimony, I'm hoping to still push this bill forward if there's other language you'd like us to entertain please let us know but I think what's become clear to me is that it seems to be a philosophical difference of whether or not one and two family owners should be able to do this and I didn't fully understand that before but that's what explains I think why there wasn't a collaboration that we were seeking and we should discuss that further but we do have a problem with people who are being aggrieved currently and we need to do something to assist them and my hope is that we will move forward expeditiously, we're doing that. Just two questions on... how many violations were

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2	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: About a hundred in
3	the past two years?
4	CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Two years and we
5	can we can follow up with you to give you more
6	specific data but again we don't track it based on
7	how they report or consider themselves [cross-talk]
8	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay [cross-talk]
9	CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER:when there's not a
LO	legal definition for that.
L1	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And what were the
L2	nature of violations issued to one or two family
L3	private dwellings?
L 4	CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Occupancy contrary
L5	to the certificate of occupancy, creating more units
L6	of housing than are usually allowed by the
L7	certificate of occupancy, inadequate egress,
L8	inadequate sprinklers, inadequate fire safety alarms
L9	and often work without a permit.
20	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very
21	much.
22	CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: You're welcome,

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, I look 24 forward to continuing the conversation. 25

thank you.

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CHRISTIAN KLOSSNER: Me too... [cross-talk]

3 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I think we're

4 going to have the testimony on 1307.

SHARON NEILL: Thank you. Good morning Chair Williams and members of the Housing and Building Committee. I'm Sharon Neill, Deputy Commissioner for Finance and Administration at the New York City Department of Buildings. I'm joined by Assistant Commissioner for External Affairs, Patrick Wehle. We are pleased to be here today to offer testimony on Intro Number 1307A which broadens the qualifications to become an inspector at the Department. As this committee is well aware the Department is charged with the regulation of more than one million buildings and approximately 45,000 active construction sites at any one point in time. Inspections serve as an essential function for ensuring construction is performed in a safe and cocompliant matter, that non-compliance and unsafe construction is stopped and that appropriate enforcement is executed. The Department perform nearly 325,000 inspections last year. The types of inspections we perform are numerous and vary greatly. There are those that require significant technical

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knowledge of our codes and relate to high risk work such as cranes, supported excavation, demolition, and gas piping. Alternatively, there are tens of thousands of inspections we perform each year that are simpler and more administrative in nature. This would include inspections of curb cuts, decks, and fencing and checking on the status of vacate and stop work orders. With the support of the administration and the city council the Department has been the beneficiary of much needed additional resources to bolster our inspector ranks. The department's budgeted head count has increased to 554 positions for Fiscal Year 2018, a 49 percent increase from Fiscal Year 2014. Additional resources to hire inspectors helps only to the extent that you can actually hire them. The department continuously faces significant challenges with the recruitment and retention of inspectors. The reason for this are twofold, first is the fact that we compete with the construction industry for the same skilled trade workers and the salaries the private sector provides are more competitive than the city can offer particularly during periods of surging development as we are in now. Second, is the fact that the city

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charter impedes our ability to pull from the widest pool of available and qualified top talents which brings us to the bill before this committee. Currently the qualifications to become an inspector are set forth in the city charter, the department is the only city agency whose qualifications for inspectors are set in the law, all other agencies with inspectors have the authority to determine the appropriate qualifications in consultation with the Department of Citywide Administrative Services. The qualifications to become an inspector are essentially five years' experience working in a construction trade as an alternative a combination of five years' experience in a construction trade in training or education in a construction program or an apprentice inspection program also qualifies someone to become an inspector. Additionally, licensed architects and engineers are qualified to become an inspector. The qualifications set forth in the... in this... in the charter are limited and outdated do not meet the department's needs and greatly impede our ability to cast as wide a net as possible to hire qualified inspectors. The qualifications do not allow for the flexibility to consider candidates for inspector who

have a variety of education and experience that
should qualify them to work at the department but
disqualify them from consideration because of the
qualifications set in the law. Furthermore, the
department's mandate has brought in overtime with a
focus on more varied disciplines such as
sustainability. Some examples of education that the
department cannot consider without the additional
qualifications set forth in the charter include
applicants with degrees in engineering, engineering
technology, architecture, and architecture
technology. Intro 1307A would allow us to consider
more types of education and experience. Additionally,
as mentioned earlier the inspections we perform vary
greatly in terms of complexity and risk. We perform
tens of thousands of inspections a year that are
routine and administrative in nature that should not
require five years of experience in a construction
trade to perform. Intro 1307A reduces the experience
threshold from five years to two years and in doing
in doing so provides us with the necessary
flexibility to determine the appropriate amount of
experience required to perform particular types of
inspections. From a workforce development perspective

Intro 1307A has additional benefits. By enabling the
department to determine qualifications appropriate to
the work being performed we can attract a more
diverse workforce who otherwise who otherwise might
not get a foothold in our ranks and bring them into
well-paying careers with excellent pension and
service to our city. The department is committed to
building a diverse workforce and Intro 1307A will
enable them will enable us to work with partners
like CUNY to connect low income New Yorkers to career
pathways working for the city. Furthermore, doing so
will allow us to provide them with the training and
experience that will groom them into more senior and
better paying positions within the department. By
broadening the talent pool, the department will be
able to provide pathways to a stable career with
family supporting wages for more New Yorkers. The
department now provides a level of training for our
inspectors that is well beyond what the drafters of
the charter language contemplating. As part of what
we call buildings university we have an academy for
new inspectors now in its fifth year which provides
rigorous training over 12 weeks both in the classroom
and out in the field. Just as the scale and

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complexity of construction and the law that regulates it is continuously evolves so to must the qualification for inspectors. For this reason, the department should be treated more like other city agencies and be provided with the flexibility to determine the qualifications to become an inspector. This committee is quite familiar with the recent increase in construction accidents throughout the city and the department has appreciated the opportunity to work with the council to address this issue as we continue to do more. Currently one of the many strategies to improve safety on construction sites is through effective enforcement. Intro 1307A will give us the ability to hire more inspectors more quickly which means performing more inspections more quickly and more effectively advancing our public safety mission. Thank you for your attention and the opportunity to testify you... before you today, we welcome any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much for your testimony. I just have a couple questions and I know Council Member Rosenthal does... oh Grodenchik does as well so we'll do Council Member Grodenchik and Rosenthal. If proposed Intro 1307 were

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to pass as is how many DO... DOB inspectors do you anticipate that you will be able to hire and how would Intro Number 1307 impact DOB's budget?

SHARON NEILL: So, currently we can only hire what we're authorized to be our budgeted headcount so right now I have 40 vacancies, the vacancy rate will increase next year because our authorized budgeted head count will go up so we would anticipate that we'll be able to, to hire quicker because we'll have a larger, more qualified pool of people to pull from.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, Council Member Grodenchik and Council Member Rosenthal, five minutes each.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Thank you Mr.

Chair. Miss Neill in your testimony it seemed to me
and maybe I'm wrong but it seemed to me you're almost
suggesting two tiers of inspectors here that some
would take the more complicated tier and... or the more
complicated issues and some would take the more
routine issues, is that the intent of this
legislation or is that the intent of DOB?

SHARON NEILL: The, the intention would be to provide a more rational workforce development

approach. So, right now our minimum qualification is
this combination of five years, some of the people
that we hire now may have more than that so they,
they actually come in with more experience and
education than some of them that have the minimum and
we try to align the work that we have with those
people who are the best qualified to do the work that
we need. What we're anticipating is that by lowering
the threshold it'll give us a better pipeline which
obviously would need to be supported with education
and, and a career path going forward but yes, for
some for people who potentially would have less
experience and education we would assign them to less
complicated inspections initially [cross-talk]
COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Is that
[cross-talk]
SHARON NEILL:as they [cross-talk]
COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK:is that
written into the law that is proposed by the Mayor's
Office? I'm concerned [cross-talk]
II

22 SHARON NEILL: No... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: ...that this is a very complex city, we have seen some spectacular disasters over the last few years especially with

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regard to gas leaks obviously I am not an expert but we do need to have people who are experts out there inspecting and I am concerned that the wrong person would be assigned to the wrong job and I don't really think that in a city as complex as New York we should be looking to lower our standards.

SHARON NEILL: It would not be the department's intention to assign less experienced inspectors to do high risk inspections.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Now before I can vote on this legislation I would need some kind of safeguards written into the law to ensure that that doesn't happen. The... at the top of page three you, you said that the qualifications that are set forth in the charter are limited and outdated, outdated in what way?

SHARON NEILL: So basically, we are not able to update the job spec to incorporate other types of educational disciplines so the only conferred degree from, from a higher ed institution we would not be able to hire people who have associate degrees in engineering technology or architectural technology who may be well suited to have confidences to read plans, to understand field

PATRICK WEHLE: Council Member, good

25 morning...

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COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Good morning.

PATRICK WEHLE: There's a... you know with the council's help this city has an energy code that we all could be proud of and we've worked very hard to strengthen that code and with that code comes enhanced enforcement to ensure that buildings throughout the city are sustainable and energy efficient... energy efficient and that the city is meeting it's 80 by 50 goal. We need to hire inspectors who have expertise in the energy code, who can perform that enforcement and to do those reviews and so, so currently today if there are individuals out there who have degrees in, you know energy... engineering technology, engineering management, renewable energy, these are folks with degrees that we don't have the ability to pull from to hire as inspectors to do this important work. So, that's an... a more specific example of sort of how we've impeded in our hiring.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Last question Mr. Chair. Starting salary for building inspectors in the city of New York and, and what's the salary after five years?

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S	HARON	NEILL:	So,	we	actua	lly	the
salary range	s are	dictated	bу	the	, the	coll	ective
bargaining a	areeme	ents.					

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: I appreciate that.

SHARON NEILL: Our... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: I appreciate also don't have to live with it but go... [cross-talk]

SHARON NEILL: ...so our, our intro...

basically like our base field inspector, the, the min... max is 49,862 and it goes up to 72,836.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Okay... [cross-talk]

SHARON NEILL: Then the next... the next title is an associate title and that range has two levels but the overall range between the titles... two levels is 65,793 and it goes up to 89,062. I do want to clarify that... a response to your previous questions, we, we would be seeking to potentially hire people who have either an education or experience of two years so if somebody did graduate with a four-year engineer or architect degree we would seek to hire them, we realize that we're going to have to change probably even more on the job

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Council Member.

Council... [cross-talk]

Member Ulrich and Levine.

training to supplement that educational training that
those candidates have... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: To those people who have no experience though on the job they just... I'm sorry Mr. Chair I just want... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yep... Thank you

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Okay...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you...

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sure, Council

Member Rosenthal and we're also joined by Council

I, I'm supportive of the idea because I know what a challenge it's been to find people and retain really good staff for Department of Buildings you're sort of competing with the private sector that's... you know has a lot of money. I guess what I would wonder is, is there a way in the rewrite of the law to have defined titles with defined responsibilities or maybe that already exist, I mean is it clear that these people would be doing, you know not complex things, I

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mean so... we're just trying to preempt a situation where DOB is really short staffed and ends up sending someone, you know not prepared in to do an inspection or something, I don't know.

SHARON NEILL: So, that's, that's actually what the process is with the job specification process. Right now, we are prevented from updating the job spec because the charter is outlining what the minimums are but the intention would be is to incorporate typical tasks and duties that would, would be outlined in the job spec and that's what we're seeking to have some flexibility with is because as the industry changes over time and as education and disciplines evolve over time. We want to have some ability to update the job spec which in and of itself isn't a super quick process either because we actually have to go through DCAS who ends up consulting and vets those changes as well... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Sounds horrible.

SHARON NEILL: ...and that also need to go through the Office of Labor Relations. So, it's not something that the Department can unilaterally decide

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay, so... I see so you're changing the minimum requirement in the charter?

SHARON NEILL: Right.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And then do... I see, god bless you for the work you do. Okay, I got it, thank you, I support this bill, could you add my name to it?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you, Council Member Cornegy.

COUNCIL MEMBER CORNEGY: I'm going to pass, thank you. Thank you Chair... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER CORNEGY: I'll pass.

much. So, what we're going to do now is have... thank you so much for the testimony, thank you. I have... and I... obviously I support this, my name is on it, I, I think what we're trying to do is what we do for other agencies, provide a framework in which that... the Building Department would be able to flush out as you mentioned some more specifications so we can get

these vacancies filled up so I appreciate the
opportunity to assist with that. We're going to have
the panels so it turns out that these conversations
under these two bills were a lot denser than I
thought they would be and so I want to try to move
forward so we can get to the anticipated Asthma Bill.
So, I am going to try something, hopefully it works
with not too much blood shed, I'm going to call up
the pro and con at the same time for each bill. We're
going to do 1589. So, we have Monique Greenwood, 347
MacDonough Street; Donald Matheson, 15 Prospect Park
West; Liz Mandarano, 7 Arlington Place; Mauri Cox,
492 Macon Street; Marti Weithman, MFY Legal; and John
Furlong, Housing Conservation Coordinator, if they
can all come up please. I know some of these folks so
I know it's going to be done in a very civil manner.
I'm going to yeah We're going we're going to try
the same thing with 1307 based on the success of this
panel so you guys have a lot on your shoulders. Where
did I just put that Monique Greenwood?

MONIQUE GREENWOOD: Yes, good morning...

23 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Donald, Donald

24 Matheson?

DONALD MATHESON: Here.

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2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Liz Mandarano?

3 LIZ MANDARANO: Here.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Mauri Cox? Marti

5 | Weithman and John Furlong?

JONATHAN FURLONG: Here.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I, I think we need one more, there's another chair over here.

JONATHAN FURLONG: Right.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Oh we need one

11 more.

JONATHAN FURLONG: Yeah.

COMMITTEE CLERK: Clock two minutes?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Two minutes. Thank you. Can you all please each raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions?

[panel affirms]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You'll each have two minutes to give your testimony, I usually say you can start in the order of your preference but if we could do maybe all the pros first and then the cons we'll do it that way. Before we move forward we've

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been joined by Ambassadors in Sneakers, a young leader's transatlantic summer academy on human rights, half of the students are from Germany and the other half are from Georgia, greetings everyone, welcome. Are you enjoying yourself? Is it all you ever hoped and dreamed? Thank you very much for joining us. You can start your testimony.

MONIQUE GREENWOOD: Good morning. My name is Monique Greenwood and I am the owner of Akwaaba Bed and Breakfast Inns in Bedford-Stuyvesant in Brooklyn. Let me first thank the council members Jumaane Williams and Robert Cornegy Junior because about a year and a half ago we were in this room to share how we traditional Bed and Breakfasts were being negatively impacted by legislation and enforcement directed at illegal Air B and B's. It was clear then that the council member's present at the hearing understood our plight and we were to ... we were assured that something would be done to protect us and here we are today with proposed legislation that would at least allow us to operate on minimal basis without the constant worry of the Mayor's Office of Special Enforcement showing up to shut us down. Traditional B and B's like those who are a part of

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our organization, the New York City Bed and Breakfast Association are owner occupied, single and two-family residences where we welcome travelers on vacation and more likely those that are coming to visit with family and friends who live within walking distance of our Inns. They live with us, never alone and our private homes aren't apartment buildings with units that could be leased to tenants on a full-time basis. Therefor we don't deny the city of much needed affordable apartment rentals and we don't disturb other residents within the dwelling with the comings and goings of unknown individuals. We are the only other occupants and we are hosting our guests who often become like family. I should also add that we have the proper insurances for the type of occupancy that we have and we are inspected by those insurance agencies. Now this is a modest living and aside from the joy of meeting new people and creating special memories many of us do it to supplement our incomes so we can afford to keep up with the cost of living in a large historic single-family home. So, we opened 22 years ago with this goal, we love what we do, our daughter was raised there, we've been named small business of the year twice under two previous mayors,

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we won hotel showdown, a travel talent show where we
beat out big hotels... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'm going to have to ask you to... [cross-talk]

MONIQUE GREENWOOD: ...because of our...

[cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: ...closing statement... [cross-talk]

MONIQUE GREENWOOD: ...personal touch.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you... [cross-

12 talk]

MONIQUE GREENWOOD: So, basically, I just want to close by saying everything that was mentioned we are in compliance with, we do not take away affordable housing, we live with our neighbor... with our guest and the only real locks are the doors that are to the property and maybe we lock our bedroom doors and some people do that in their homes even if they don't have guests.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much.

DONALD MATHESON: Good morning, my name is Don Matheson and I opened the doors in 2008 to serve my neighbors and their families at a time when

there were very few local lodging options for parents
and grandparents coming to visit that did not involve
a cab or a subway ride to and from their loved one's
homes. Most of our guests are regular customers and
consider our home as their own home while they are in
Brooklyn for a few days or a week while visiting
family. They want to be close to family and prefer a
B and B experience to hotels, most of these people I
now consider friends. Their children and
grandchildren know and love our home, a landmark
building on Prospect Park West. We're also a popular
alternative for foreign guests who prefer more than a
generic hotel experience and I mean no offense to
those who prefer to stay in a Holiday Inn Express or
a Super 8 Motel. We host guests from all corners of
the world who want to see New York and Brooklyn
through the lens of local residents staying in
residential neighborhoods in home settings eating and
shopping where we eat and shop. We have been honored
by foreign magazines and newspapers listed as among
the top ten Boutique Accommodations in New York. We
have dozens of testimonials from guests which will
give you a very clear idea of the breadth and scope
of our services. New York City's B and B's are much

more than a place to sleep, we are a valuable
community resource. In Brooklyn in particular, we
hope we host families in town to help new moms
attend christenings, bar mitzvahs, graduations,
weddings, birthdays, celebrate Brooklyn concerts in
Prospect Park, Barkley Center Events, and more than
six wedding venues within walking distance of our
home. We generously support local cultural
institutions including Prospect Park, the Brooklyn
Botanic Garden, the Brooklyn Museum, and the Brooklyn
Academy of Music both financially and by providing
free and discounted accommodations for their
speakers, professional consultants, and job
applicants. We generate economic activity for our
local restaurants and shops where our guests go to
dine and entertain. In short not only do our guests
love us but so do local businesses that reap the
economic benefits of tourism we bring to the
neighborhood. This our association which I Co-Chair
with Mrs. Greenwood wants to promote the
understanding that B and B's are a vital part of the
economic and social fabric of the communities we
serve and to distinguish what we do from other short-
term rental practices which some apartment owners

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engage in, activities illegal under New York's multifamily dwelling laws. On a local level... [crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Going to have to give your... ask you to give a closing sentence.

DONALD MATHESON: Sure. On a local level, our economic contributions are significant, our guests spend most of their time and money in local neighborhoods, these guests spend hundreds of dollars at locally owned and operated businesses, all the money they spend goes into the pockets of our talented local neighbors not to shareholders of national chains traded on Wall Street, Brooklyn is a global beacon for artisanal products and services and we are a part of that fabric and I'll stop there.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

LIZ MANDARANO: Good morning, my name is

Liz Mandarano. About two and a half years ago I spoke

before you when I was restoring a Bed-Stuy brownstone

to its original glory. Nine months after that hearing

I completed my two-and-a-half-year restoration in

September 2015 and proudly opened Arlington Place Bed

and Breakfast... Bed and Breakfast. My home has always

been a one family home and like many homeowners

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interested in added security I put locks on the bedroom doors, notably the bedroom door locks were present when the DOB came and certified my house for occupancy as a single-family home at the end of the restoration. Contemporaneous with the publicity surrounding my opening because my house was the "Crooklyn" house was a purported 311 complaint written in precise legal language. Eleven months after this complaint in September 2016 the DOB came to the house for a second time not surprisingly there had been no additional 311 complaints in that entire year as I operated mindfully and respectfully. When the DOB arrived, my co-innkeeper refused them entry and show them a letter authored by Council Member's Cornegy and Williams asking them not to harass me. The investigator left but to my shock later that day a six-member squad team raided my place with an emergency issued warrant. At that time, I was picking up my son from school, they kicked my co-innkeeper out of the house and although eleven months had passed since the complaint, placed an order to vacate sign on the door stating that my house was quote, unquote "an imminent threat to life". I was not allowed back in my house and I was advised that if I

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barbeque.

attempted to enter my home I would be arrested.

Although the director conceded at an emergency meeting that the law was murky, the OSE took the absurd position that the locks on the four bedroom doors which had been certified as a single-family home by the DOB upon inspection that it was converted into a five-unit SRO with the fifth unit being the remainder of my house, not even a bedroom. As a result, although clearly there was no intention to create an SRO and the DOB had inspected and approved of it beforehand the OSC was able to deem my one family home subject to commercial zoning codes and issued a multitude of violations that range from a lack of sprinkler systems to me having propane for my

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'm going to have to ask you to give a closing sentence please.

should not stretch laws to absurd conclusions because it's easier to pursue us as targets due to our transparency. As was the case prior to January 2015 where Air B and B refused to provide addresses I was pursued as low hanging fruit. Many in my association were deeply affected by this experience and I'm very

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fortunate that I did not lose my home because I had to pay in legal fees and incidentals over... six figures, above six figures.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

as one last statement was that we respectfully ask you in this law to include a provision for one family homes that bedroom locks do not automatically convert places into SRO's.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

LIZ MANDARANO: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can...

DONALD MATHESON: Chair, did someone from the administration stay?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: There's people in administration here, yeah and Patrick's in the back.

MARTI WEITHMAN: Good morning, my name is... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Morning... [cross-talk]

MARTI WEITHMAN: ...Marty Weithman, I'm a Supervising Attorney at MFY Legal Services. We've been working on this issue as advocates for well over a decade and in the issue of legal short-term rentals

in New York City is very complex and nuanced and its
one that we've seen grown exponentially since the
early 2000's. we at MFY are sympathetic to the small
business owners who are operating Bed and Breakfasts
lawfully and however it is a legal fiction, Bed and
Breakfasts as has been raised by the administration
earlier and so while they're paying taxes and, and
operating in this way it's not something that is, is
lawfully classified. So, we are open to working with
city council to find a way to, to lawfully create a
classification for this very defined universe of one
and two-family homes. We are very concerned about
Intro 1589, we appreciate the chair's remarks opening
up wanting to limit it to one and two-family homes
however we are concerned still about the unintended
consequences particularly the, the housing stock that
this provides to many poor and low income New
Yorkers. We at MFY work with many aging adults who
aren't yet seniors so they don't qualify for SCRIE
and if they are priced out of their homes or if they
are evicted for some other reason this is the type of
housing that they need, they need to find shared
apartments or you know living in, in a unit in a one
and two-family home. This is very this is critical

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housing for, for this type of... for this population so we are very concerned about that. We are, are also concerned about this... the... these buildings being used transiently, it does drive up the cost of, of rents in, in our communities and I would refer you to Mauri Cox who's testifying today and the... and the data and the trends that he documents on this issue. Thank you.

Mauri Cox and I'm the founder of a Project called
Inside Air B and B, which provides public data on the
impact that Air B and B has on residential
communities around the world. I'm here today to
oppose to proposed bill Intro 1589 on the basis that
it will further legitimize the rental of
residentially zoned rooms and, and homes to tourists
instead of New Yorkers. Both of the sponsoring
council members had said publicly that the, the
intent is to limit this to legitimate Bed and
Breakfasts so some of those people are here today. In
2014 a spokesperson for a, a Bed and Breakfast
regular... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'm, I'm sorry, I could... I could barely hear your testimony.

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MAURI COX: Okay. In 2014 a spokesperson for a B and B trade group said that there were as few as 16 legitimate Bed and Breakfasts in New York City, some other people said 50. In comparison, as of June 2017 this month there are 19,806 single rooms available on Air B and B as well as 20,215 entire apartment listings. So, when we think about this law as, as its written how would it differentiate between the legitimate Bed and Breakfast with over 40,000 Air B and B's. In fact, out of the, the 19,000 private rooms being offered on Air B and B almost one third of them are offered by hosts that have two or more rooms so they're already breaking this law even before the law changes from two boarders to four boarders. How many residential units will be caught up in this net that the law caused, the council... Council Member Williams has already said that they would limit it to one and two-family homes, there's 860,000 residential units in one and two bedroom homes in New York City. So, this, this law could potentially expose those residential units up to four tourists in, in each unit. So, I encourage this committee to reject this bill and instead engage in a ULURP to create a limited lawful classification of

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the Bed and Breakfast and in the meantime the city
should continue to enforce against illegal rentals
that people are using Air B and B. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

JONATHAN FURLONG: Good morning. Thanks to the members of the council for the opportunity to testify today. My name is Jonathon Furlong, I'm the Director of Organizing at Housing Conservation Coordinators and I'm here to give testimony on Intro 1589. I just want to be clear, you know in opening my testimony that the coalition fully supports the protection of small business owners who register their private homes for use as Bed and Breakfast accommodations but not at the expense of diminishing an already dwindling number of housing units that could be used to house tenants. If the intent... if the intended purpose of the bill is to protect B and B's operating lawfully as small business owners that are licensed by the city it should be much more... much more narrowly tailored. Currently there is nothing in the zoning text that designates the classification of B and B's and the legislation circumvents the ULURP process in many such zoning regulations. We are calling on this committee to take the necessary steps

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to create a lawful... excuse me, classification of B and B's which would be the preferred route as it could include a registration process, you know requirements for becoming a B and B. This would accomplish the intent and purpose behind Intro 1589 and avoid the unintended consequences created by the legislation. And taking some of these things into consideration it would be useful to know how many Bed and Breakfasts Mauri posed a question, are registered as such, where they're located and could really quide the conversation around the size and scope within the small business community this bill's intended to protect and then also just to sort of reiterate what Marti was saying or you know we have really, really serious concerns about this bill sort of diluting a section of the housing market that's roommate driven sort of in a city that's constantly in, in a... in affordable housing crisis, smaller buildings are really more and more in demand and, and the, the units within them and there's really a dearth of affordable apartments and rooms and this policy could eliminate... limit the options for neighborhood residents and really should be scrutinized as its... you know a section of the housing market that's

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utilized by, by lower income New Yorkers and then

just as a closing remark again like the small

business classification is a DOF classification, it's

not a... you know it doesn't fall anywhere in housing

and buildings so we just need to... there needs to be a

7 | middle way. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you and thank you all for your testimony and the work you do, we're generally on the same side of all these issues and I, I, I appreciate that we'll continue to do so. The last point is, is part of the confusion, one part of the city says its legitimate, the other part of the city it's not. The truth be told most folks, folks think I have mostly rentals in my district I actually have mostly one and two-family homeowners and they do provide a lot of housing so I understand that. What we have to do is try our best to measure and give everybody space and limited resources that we have, folks know where I stand with Air B and B and affordable housing so I don't want to do anything that diminishes that but the city has done nothing to work with us to protect the folks that you heard today. I agree that ULURP and a zoning change would be the best way to do that, what we need to do is

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find a stop gap while we're doing that because the city... if the city would say they will stop enforcing folks who will sign up a DOF then we have a stop gap but they won't do that and so we have to use whatever we can and so this is the tool that we came up with if there's language that you feel will help make it better, stronger so that we don't lose unintended on housing I'm happy to do that as well. I'm happy to also as one of the primes to say when we hopefully start a complete zoning to re-look at this and maybe it's not necessary once we do that but we do have to try to find some relief for the people that we heard today and there are others out there. I also... I think it could take some off the market, I'm not sure that people necessarily want to go into the, the business just because the possibilities there so I don't know if it will be as widespread as we think but there is a possibility that we can... we can lose some and I don't want to do that so any assistance moving forward will be helpful. I do appreciate and thank you for the data is helpful to look at that, I just want to obviously be clear even if you're in, in an apartment now if you live in the apartment you can still use the platform rent regulation aside in how

you parse out the rent but there is an, an ability to
do that and all of these folks are also owner
occupied as well. So, we are trying to balance
everything and I appreciate their testimony and any
support moving forward. Any other questions, okay?
Thank you very much for your testimony, thank you for
your testimony, we do have a slight change. Again
these, these conversations got a lot more dense than
I thought they would at this time, we're going to
call back HPD to give their testimony on the Asthma
Bill. So, I apologize for those who are waiting to
give testimony on 1307, we're going to have a
hearing we're going to hear this testimony then
we're going to go to questions then we're going to
hear all the panels. I appreciate everybody's
patience on these very dense conversations that we've
been having. Can everybody please raise your right
hand? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole
truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony
before this committee and to respond honestly to
council member questions? Alright, you can begin
testimony. If everyone can be a little quieter as
we're exiting.

VITO MUSTUCIUOLO: Good morning Chairman 2 3 Williams and members of the New York City Council 4 Committee on Housing and Buildings. My name is Vito Mustaciuolo and I am the Deputy Commissioner for the Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services with 6 7 the New York City Department of Housing Preservation 8 Development. At the table with me today are Chris D'Andrea and Deb Nagin, colleagues from the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and Assistant 10 11 Commissioner Marti from HPD. The, the DOH colleagues 12 will also be here for questions at the conclusion of 13 this testimony. Thank you for the opportunity to 14 testify on Intro 385B which outlines new requirements 15 related to mold and pest remediation. HPD and DOH 16 work closely every day to improve housing conditions 17 and the overall health of all New Yorkers. On issues 18 such as lead based paint, window guards, and bed bugs 19 the two agencies work collaboratively with each other 20 and with the council to make New York City homes 21 safer and more habitable through enforcement, 2.2 education, and loan and grant programs. We work 2.3 closely together on special joint initiatives and on these and other healthy home issues both in cases of 24

individual buildings and on overall policy issues.

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For many of these matters education and early intervention are key components to addressing concerns. Mold and pests are two such areas and efforts to educate the public and create common sense fiscally responsible and high impact preventative measures are supported by both agencies. HPD is grateful for the council's previous legislation to support this work most notably the alternative enforcement program and the underlying conditions program and further appreciate Council Member Mendez's efforts to amend the housing maintenance code with best practices and enhanced enforcement related to mold and pests with proposed Intro 385B. we have worked collaboratively with the Council Member and her staff, DOHMH and stakeholders for more than a year and look forward to continuing those conversations. Before we comment on the specifics of this bill I would like to provide some background information on both the city's efforts to address asthma and the current processes around mold and pests in residential buildings. DOHMH in partnership with HPD, NYCHA and other stakeholders work to reduce asthma triggers in homes of children with asthma and to promote integrated pest management and other

healthy home practices in buildings. These effor	orts
include working with health care providers, per	st
management professionals, affordable housing	
organizations, and those involved in property	
ownership, construction, and management to impl	lement
building wide practices and facilitate integrat	ted
pest management and other allergen reduction	
services. DOHMH again is here to answer any que	estions
that you may have about these activities. Mold	
complaints can be reported to HPD via 311. HPD	
currently issues class A, non-hazardous; class	В,
hazardous and class C, immediately hazardous	
violations for mold based on the severity of the	ne
condition. For the past few fiscal years	
approximately 40 percent of all mold violations	s were
issued directly in response to mold complaints	but as
evident for the numbers the majority of violat:	ions
issued, issued have been upon our observation k	ЭУ
inspectors. For example, if an inspector is in	a
building for a complaint related to a broken he	eater
but also notices the presence of mold they will	l issue
a violation for mold. In fiscal year 2016, HPD	issued
a total of 12,718 violations for mold. As of Ma	аy
$31^{\rm st}$, 2017, we have issued over 11,500 violatio	ns for

the current fiscal year. Where appropriate HPD also
issues violations for underlying conditions such as
water leaks and may also conduct emergency repairs
for these conditions should the owner fail to address
them. in fiscal year 2016, HPD spent over 750,000
dollars addressing both mold and water leak
conditions where the owner failed to correct. In
fiscal year 2017 through the end of May we have spent
over one million dollars again addressing mold and
water conditions using licensed mold remediation
firms to conduct repairs. In addition to addressing
mold as an individual apartment issue, HPD has the
authority under Local Law 6 of 2013 to issue orders
for underlying conditions throughout a building. As
described in rules, HPD has used this authority to
issue orders for buildings exhibiting systemic leak
issues causing mold in multiple apartments. HPD has
selected a total of 240 buildings since the, the
beginning of the program. Property owners are
required to investigate the cause of a leak for a
mold condition affecting multiple apartments in the
building and then correct within four months. The HPD
has sued non-compliant owners in housing court. The
civil penalty as set by law is 1,000 dollars for each

dwelling unit with the minimum of 5,000 dollars. The
good news is that most building owners have complied
with the order by both providing HPD with assessment
performed by a licensed professional engineer or a
registered architect and by correcting all existing
violations. HPD has already discharged 106 buildings
due to compliance and 23 buildings were subsequently
selected for AEP and discharged from the UC program
to AEP. The, the remaining 74 buildings in the
program are in the process of compliance or HPD has
initiated litigation seeking compliance with the
order and seeking civil penalties. In five buildings
where our housing litigations division has already
successfully obtained orders to correct, we have
collected over 28,000 dollars in civil penalties. The
sections of this bill that require property owners to
address water conditions and remove mold in ways that
minimize dispersion of mold spores as well as the
sections that increase the seriousness of the
conditions which are not addressed timely are
supported by both agencies. HPD inspectors also
respond to 311 complaints regarding roaches and mice,
pest violations are currently issued as class B
violations where an owner has 30 days to correct. HPD

issued 20,346 violations in fiscal year 2016 related
to pests or vermin. In fiscal year 2017 through the
end of March, we issued 21,779 violations for vermin.
Under current law a property owner is required to
abate the nuisance of the vermin but there is little
to no guidance about how this should be accomplished.
While vermin conditions can, can be complicated by
tenant related access issues or even the denial of
access for extermination there are basic steps that a
property owner can and should take to maintain a
property which minimizes the spread of pests
including sealing, sealing cracks and holes as well
as addressing leaks. HPD and DOHMH support requiring
owners to take these most basic steps. HPD and DOH
also support the concept and aim of Intro 385B and
want to suggest some ways that the current version
can be improved. We believe that we can address these
concerns over certain requirements through further
conversations with the council. For example, under
this version of the legislation pest violations would
become a class C violation imposing a 24-hour repair
clock on conducting integrated pest management.
Expanding this window to allow conditions to be
addressed within 21 days similar to a mold related

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class C violation would be a more reasonable timeline. HPD also has concerns when time limits for inspections... when timelines for inspections are put into place especially during cold, wet weather seasons when workload can vary significantly and HPD's priorities are to inspect for heat and hot water complaints. Additionally, DOHMH would like to continue previous discussions with the council about the terminology and framing of asthma or allergens within the bill. DOH looks forward to future conversations with the council about the existing partnership with health care providers to address asthma triggers in the homes of children and the most appropriate ways to support that work moving forward. We also believe further discussion and review is needed regarding the cost associated with implementation of the bill. The current environment of the uncertain funding for CDBG, Community Development Block Grant funds and other federal funding streams while still ensuring that we are appropriately addressing these concerns. We thank you for the opportunity to share the existing work being done by the administration related to mold and pests and to discuss ways ensuring that all New Yorkers can

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live in safe and comfortable homes and we would be happy to take any questions that you may have.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much, I'm going to go to the bill sponsor, Council Member Mendez.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: Thank you Mr. Chair. First, I'd like to apologize for... to HPD for having to wait an hour and a half to give your testimony but thank you for being here and I want to apologize to the public but after nine years I guess an hour and a half isn't all that long, right? Vito can you tell me how long does it take in, in your experience at HPD how long has it taken homeowners to cure a mold violation that is A, B, and C for each one of those different categories of violations?

VITO MUSTUCIUOLO: So, I, I will say that for a class A violation where the owner has 90 days to correct and are addressing very small amounts of mold there is a higher compliance rate by the part of the property owner. For a class B violation where they have 30 days to correct the percentage of correction as timely certified actually drops down from a class A and then finally for a class C violation which under current law only requires a, a

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24-hour response, we, we only see a 28 percent compliance rate. So, clearly the Intro 385 we believe like given the existing frame, framework and the language would actually increase owner compliance and correction, you know what we also face are the challenges where the correction is cosmetic and upon reinspection what we find is a recently painted surface but the actual underlying condition and the cause of the mold was not addressed. So, 385 addresses both of those concerns and, and I believe that it will also increase owner compliance over time.

you read in your testimony some suggestions on changing... making changes to the mold aspect of this bill in terms of getting 21 days to make corrections, some of these I think are a good... things that we could probably incorporate that would make sense to incorporate into the bill. I don't have any further questions at this point Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member Menchaca.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you Chair and thank you for your testimony and for the team for

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being here and I also want to thank [Spanish dialogue] and this is part of the process and I'm really hoping that your team stays to listen to some of the testimony, there's some really good truth to power that I think we all need to listen to. My, my question is really thinking about the kind of overall support and, and it sounds like this is... this is something that you, you can restate that you are in support of a kind of... the legislation and concept even with the suggestions that you're offering, is that right?

VITO MUSTUCIUOLO: That is correct.

important thing for people to hear with the agency and, and really in partnership with Council Member Mendez that we are finally here so that's an important thing to applaud. The second question is really thinking about the really... the, the focus points on some of these asthma triggers and really thinking about the rodents, thinking about the mice and the pests, can you... is that something that you can break down as, as part of the work that you're doing at HPD and... in, in terms of council districts, in terms of demographics, is that... is that

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2 information that you have right now that you collect 3 as an agency?

VITO MUSTUCIUOLO: We are a data rich agency. I have numbers broken down by types of vermin, I do not have it by council district but if you allow us a few days we can certainly break down the last several fiscal years' worth of violations by council district.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: So, that's, that's information that you can provide to us?

VITO MUSTUCIUOLO: Absolutely.

think that's going to be a part of how we... how we can go back to the communities and really engage neighbor, neighborhoods that, that can be contiguous and I think another important thing to talk about are the kind of violations that you'll be providing us in the council... as council districts about how many... how many of them were multiple incidents within, within the same apartment, what, what... how was that a consistent... was that a consistent narrative within the work that, that you're seeing right now?

VITO MUSTUCIUOLO: So, just looking at the general numbers we are... we are issuing about

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2 20,000 vermin violations a year in about 5,000

buildings and then to break it down by apartments its

about 6,000 apartments. So, we are seeing repeat

offenses within a building and repeat offenses within

6 an apartment.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: And, and... so, you're saying repeat, yes definitely and, and so tell us a little bit about how, how this bill will help, help you... articulate it yourself how, how this bill will help you really bring that enforcement necessary to address some of those repeat incidents?

VITO MUSTUCIUOLO: Sure, so I'm going to start and I'll hand off to my colleagues at DOH. I think some of the, the important differences here are is that this Intro lays out a remediation guideline and so as I mentioned in my testimony we write violations now and there is not much with respect to instructing an owner as to how to properly address the violation. Also by allowing 21 days to correct, to put into place an integrated pest management plan it is... well in, in my opinion long term going to see better results than telling an owner they have 24 hours to, to eradicate mice and roaches, right and even in the best buildings that might be difficult. I

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think, you know just again what's important is
especially with respect to mold and I want to thank
Councilman Mendez again to codify mold and to put it
into the housing maintenance code is a tremendous
help to the agency, I mean currently mold is not
very... is not specifically mentioned in the HMC so to
actually codify it and to put remediation practices
in place is going to really be effective for us in
the future. And I'll turn it over to DOH.

DEB NAGIN: Good morning or afternoon, I don't know what we are. So, so I, I think the only thing to add to what Vito has said is that I think our experience in going into homes is that it, its... if you... if you really want to address a problem and get it fixed and sometimes it's a matter of bringing the plumber in, you know fixing the holes, getting the... if you have to use extermination, all of those things and you also have to coordinate that with a family, a family with very busy lives. So, rather than just a band aide that really isn't fixing the problem and then it's going to come back I think just realistically you're talking about you need time to really get that done and get it done in the way that it should be done. So, I think in, in that... in that

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instance relative to the issue of 21 days it seems

like practically that's about the kind of amount of

time that you'd need to do this kind of work because

5 its coordinating a lot of different things.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: Thank you for that and, and I think the, the kind of final question and before I ask the final question this, this is in, in... this bill is in companion really to another bill that we've been hearing around mold out of a different committee in really kind of addressing a standard where there are a trained labor force that is really going to address and eradicate some of these issues so I'm glad that, that we're kind of talking about this as, as a wholistic approach with the other... with the mold bill but the last question I want to leave to all of you is, is how, how are we prepared as the city of New York after we pass this bill to really get the word out to our immigrant communities and making sure that, that there's a plan to engage and really empower people to come out, this is going to really require folks to still make those, those, those complaints and, and really drive a kind of new enforcement because the law will, will have changed the ability for the... for, for ... not the

ability but the, the requirement for the landlord to respond within the time frame so, tell us a little bit about your response to a, a kind of outreach plan that will hit immigrant communities in our city?

VITO MUSTUCIUOLO: So, I will start and then again hand off. So, for HPD as you know tomorrow in your district we are hosting summer hours... [crosstalk]

 $\label{eq:council_member_member_member} \mbox{ COUNCIL MEMBER MENCHACA: } \mbox{ Thank you for }$ that by the way...

VITO MUSTUCIUOLO: No, thank you, thank you for your cooperation with us and to Chair Williams for supporting this. It's a new initiative, it's us bringing our resources to the council district offices where we can sit down with property owners and with tenants and talk about new legislative proposals, to talk about existing laws, so for us it's also helpful to get feedback from the community. Also, this summer and unfortunately it may later in the summer we will have several community outreach vans, right, that we will be using for purposes such as disseminating information in, in neighborhoods that it's difficult for tenants and property owners to get to our office or for us to get

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to them. So, we're, we're, we're purchasing several vans and we will be using them for, for outreach programs similar to this. We also have the ability to do robocalls, right and so we can use information from our multiple dwelling registration data base to call property owners so, we will be putting messages on... through... on robocalls and to the extent that we can reach out to tenants using information that they've provided for complaints, we'd like to try to do the same thing.

much and thank you HPD for, for your testimony, we do have some additional questions that we'll send to you again just... we apologize to you and the... actually I'm the sponsor and the, the, the folks who are here we actually thought the first two bills were going to be less contentious and take less time so we tried to put them a little quickly, apparently we miscalculated but we do appreciate everyone staying and thank you for working with us and actually it shows how important the bill actually is and the importance of the folks who remain here. So, here's what we're going to do now, we have the panel that was originally going to go; Ken Fisher, Justin

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Pascone, Stuart O'Brien, Ryan Baxter, Donald Ranshte from BTEA they're going to testify on 1307A then we're going to have IBO; Sarah Stefanski who's going to testify on 385B then we're going to go to the rest of the public; the first panel if they're still here will be Jeffrey Bohn, Rajiv Jaswa, Jason Wu, Benjamin Canet, and Ruth Berdah-Canet, Daniel Carpenter Gold, and Matthew Chachere. So, on this panel also in the interest of time we're doing both pro and con, the last panel did it very well hopefully you will as well, we'll do the pro first and the con after, anybody who's going to testify please raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions? You have two minutes each to give your testimony.

STEWART O'BRIEN: Do, do you want to start with me?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sure, go ahead.

STEWART O'BRIEN: Pro first. Okay and then I'll go. I'm Stewart O'Brien, the Executive Director of the Plumbing Foundation and I'm here not only in... behalf of the Plumbing Foundation but in...

also by the in testifying for the Fire Sprinkler
Council and, and the MCA. I've handed out the
testimony so I'm going to go off script and just make
a, a few comments. The first is I'm reading from
DOB's testimony on 1307, of the 325,000 inspections
there were those that required significant technical
knowledge of our codes and related to high risk work
such as cranes, supported excavation, demolition, and
gas piping I would add electrical and sprinkler work
as well. Alternatively, there are tens of thousands
of inspections we perform, meaning DOB each year that
are simpler and more administrative in nature, this
would include inspections of curb cuts, decks, and
fencing and checking on the status of vacate and stop
work orders. So, the, the problem is the… DOB lays
out there are very technical safety ones and then
there are administrative kind of inspections. The
problem with this bill is it treats all, all
inspections the same and it reduces the
qualifications from five years to two years for all
types of inspections. We think that's an, an error,
we're supportive of the DOB reducing the inspections
but not across the board. For example, in plumbing,
what a plumber needs to know. There are four areas of

plumbing; service work, repair and maintenance,
alteration moving piping from here to there to
reconstruction redo a building and new construction.
The types of work; gas piping, medical gas piping,
welding, water distribution, sanitary, storm water
drainage, etcetera. The types of buildings you work
in; one and two families, multiple dwellings, office
buildings, high rise residential, hospitals,
institutional, and so on. You can't get exposure for
the plumbing work and the safety work and the gas
piping and the welding and the medical gassing in two
years, right so we think the solution is very simple.
The bill is good but just carve out on the safety
inspections, the high rise that DOB points out, yes,
these are the ones we do, carve them out and, and so
to amend the bill to and that I think that's a
fairly easy thing to do, lay out plumbing inspections
which cover plumbing, gas piping, and sprinkler work,
electrical inspectors and crane inspectors and I
think the bill would, would, would help the city a
lot.

23 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

DONALD MATHESON: Good morning... good afternoon Chair Williams. Donald Ranshte, Senior Vice

President at Building Trades Employers Association
and we are here also to support the bill, 1307 which
would change the qualifications for Buildings
Department Inspectors. I, I'd like to reiterate some
of the comments that were made and I won't go into
the testimony because it, it'll be very similar. We
also agree that as a longtime advocate for more
resources for the Department of Buildings that the
ability for them to hire from a wider and deeper
breadth a, a pool of talent is, is a great idea and
also the Buildings Department has in recent years
created what they call Buildings University, it's the
internal, internal training module for inspectors.
So, in addition to their outside experience which may
or may not be useful to them once they become an
inspector, Buildings University cross trains them in,
in the multidiscipline that the building the
Buildings Department Inspector's would go out and see
in the field every day. Subsequent to that there's
also another split inside of the Department where
there are called the Development I think my
colleague used the word administrative inspections
and then there's the enforcement inspections. So, not
only does the Department of Buildings within its

mission to, to enforce the building code and, and
partially the zoning resolution need to have a, a
more experienced person that they can recruit from in
the workplace adding on the new disciplines of
sustainability is a factor which is not called for in
the in the charter so we, we are very much in
support of having the Buildings Department be able to
pull from any of those groups that they feel
necessary without being tied to the all of the
requirements that are currently in the charter and to
just add in one thing further with all the
legislation that the council has is currently
reviewing it as put forth since January of this year
including the, the worker safety training bill to
have more Buildings Department Inspectors on the
ground as quickly as possible is, is really just a
great idea and I, I think that we should move forward
with the bill. Thank you.

RYAN BAXTER: Good afternoon, I'm Ryan

Baxter, Vice President at the Real Estate Board of

New York. I will be reading just a short selection of

my colleague Carl Hum's testimony in support of 1307,

I don't want to retread on the things that were

already said by my colleagues here but to expound on

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some of the professional's DOB cannot currently consider. That includes licensed site safety managers, mastered plumbers, and electricians as well as crane operators and as we've discussed we believe that the charters minimum qualifications hinder DOB's ability to evolve with the industry. As Donald mentioned there's the training academy that provides 12 weeks of in the class... on, on the job and in the field train... excuse me, in the classroom and on the job training over the 12-week period and we believe to remedy this circumvents permanently the inspector qualifications should be left to the determination of the Commissioner of the Department of Buildings as well as the Department of Citywide Administrative Services. We look forward to continuing our conversations and happy to answer any questions you may have. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member.

KEN FISHER: Mr. Chairman, Ken Fisher on behalf of the American Council of Engineering

Companies in opposition to 1307A in its present form.

We've submitted our testimony for the record I just want to make three points to you quickly. One is I think inadvertently DOB created a, a misimpression.

They actually have no requirement for any experience	,
whatsoever for most of the new qualifications that	
they've established. So, a certification by who we	
don't know, how long, whatever 60 college credits,	
you never have to be on a construction site and unde	r
DOB's proposal that would be acceptable, we don't	
think that's a good idea and I think Mr. O'Brien who)
testified in favor of the bill agreed, agreed with m	ıe
on that on that. Secondly, you know for all	
practical purposes this bill because it's so ill-	
defined would leave it to the discretion of, of DOB	
and I have to say on behalf of ACEC we've worked ver	ìУ
closely with Commissioner Chandler, we think he's	
doing a great job, 400 of our members donate	
thousands of hours a year working on technical	
committees to make sure that DOB gets it right. So,	
what would be wrong with that, well I've been around	ł
long enough to remember when we didn't have money an	ıd
we had political influence, we had corruption at the	ž
DOB and as I said to my friends over there I trust	
you and I trust your successor but I don't trust you	ır
successor's successor and construction safety is jus	;t
too important to leave wide open like that over the	
long term. And then lastly, we have a solution for	

you at least the starting place for a solution, I'm
not sure why DOB never sat down with us to discuss it
but this council has required developers to hire
special inspectors to do 17 different kinds of
inspections, it's in the building code now and the
qualifications for each of them are laid out so I
have a copy we can hand up to the to the Chair, it
sets up a matrix for the less serious inspections,
the administrative ones less credentials, for the
more serious ones more credentials and we don't see
why any, any reason why they shouldn't be doing it,
they can't take cuts shortcuts with safety and I'm
happy to hand this up.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Do we have that?

KEN FISHER: It's in the building code

but I mean... I... we haven't submitted this, I, I have a copy for... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay, thank you.

JUSTIN PASCONE: Thank you Chair. My name is Justin Pascone and I'm here on behalf of the American Institute of Architects, the New York Chapter. As a professional trade organization for architects we work side by side with the Buildings Department as an organization and our members work

with them on a daily basis including our inspectors.
We want to express our concern with the bill, I think
you've heard I'm going to echo some of those
concerns. The department needs more inspectors, we
believe that, we think that's in the best interest of
the department, of the public, of our profession but
quantity of per inspectors is not a replacement for
quality. We think the department needs more
experienced qualified inspectors. We also acknowledge
and you heard the administration and, and some of my
colleagues as well, you know there are inspectors
that we think lowering the qualifications makes
sense, there's a certain types of positions but
specifically for inspectors that curtail construction
work in, in performance quality and code compliance
we think the current qualifications are sufficient
and reasonable. Again, we applaud the work of
Commissioner Chandler and his staff, we, we have a
lot of faith that this bill would get carried out
with the best of all intentions but we just want to
make sure that his successor and successor's
successors is able to do that as well. We're willing
to work with this committee and the Department of

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2 Buildings to, to sort of flush out what the 3 difference is here.

much HPD for your testimony and appreciate your patience in staying to give it. Next, we have Sarah Stefanski, from the IBO who is going to give a... what the impact would be for the asthma bill; Miss Stefanski in the interest of time I'm going help put up a guide of five minutes to help her out with the testimony, we want to get to the good people who waited so long to testify as well. Please raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions?

SARAH STEFANSKI: I do.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can begin.

SARAH STEFANSKI: Good afternoon Chair,
Chairman Williams and members of the Committee on
Housing and Buildings. My name is Sarah Stefanski and
I'm the Housing Analyst at the New York City
Independent Budget Office. I'm here to talk about
Intro 385B that would set new rules for identifying

and correcting instances of indoor allergen hazards

2	specifically mold and pests in residential housing.
3	In 2016 IBO prepared a cost estimate on this Intro at
4	the request of Council Member Mendez. While our
5	analysis for the Council Member and my comments today
6	focus on the potential cost to the city of
7	implementing the Intro rather than potential benefits
8	of reduced exposer to mold, pests, and other
9	allergens, it does not imply that the cost outweigh
10	the benefits or that costs are the most important
11	factor to consider. Intro 385B would increase HPD's
12	cost in two ways; first the legislation would
13	increase the agency's inspection and administrative
14	costs. This is because going forward all new indoor
15	allergen violations would have to be re-inspected to
16	verify that violations have been corrected and
17	because the legislation classifies more violations as
18	class C compared with current rules. Class C
19	violations are the most serious and require more
20	administrative oversight than class A and B
21	violations due to their emergency nature. Second, HPD
22	is authorized to repair conditions causing class C
23	violations through its emergency repair program if
24	they remain unresolved by the building owners.
25	Although Intro 385B does not require the city to do

so. The extent to which this Intro increases HPD's
budget largely depends on whether the agency chooses
to make repairs for indoor allergen class C
violations that are not corrected by building owners.
The cost to HPD also depends on how much if at all
the complaint the number of complaints and therefor
violations rise as the Intro increases public
awareness of indoor allergen hazards. Although it is
likely that the number of complaints would increase
there is no relevant precedent on which to base an
estimate of how much an increase would occur therefor
an addition to an estimate of cost at current
violation levels IBO conducted an incremental
analysis that can be scaled up or down to model
different scenarios of changes in the number of
complaints. So, looking at the, the fiscal impact of
Intro 385B at current violation levels. So, first IBC
reviewed data for violations between 2011 through
2015 and then modeled how mold and pest related
violations would be reclassified under this proposed
law, while IBO does not expect the Intro to result in
a dramatic shift in the way mold violations are
classified there would be a significant change in how
pest violations are classified. Most pest violations

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are currently considered class A or B and the Intro would require all instances of pest infestations to be categorized as class C. holding indoor allergen complaints and violations study, IBO estimates if HPD chooses not to make repairs for the newly classified class C violations the annual cost to HPD would be 1.6 million dollars in additional inspection and administrative expenses. In contrast if HPD makes emergency repairs at the rate it currently does for other class C violations IBO estimates that the additional cost of repairs would be 1.9 million which would bring the total expenditure to nearly 3.5 million a year. When the city corrects an emergency violation however the cost of the repair with interest is billed to the building owner and if unpaid may become a lien against the property. Through the lien process part of the cost of repair is recouped by the city in subsequent years. So, we're adding cost if the city addresses repairs but then the city billed owner and recoups a portion of that cost. Assuming the city spends 1.9 million a year on repairs to remediate indoor allergens under 385B IBO estimates that the city would recoup 910,000 dollars within two years and just over 1.5 million

within five years so this would bring the net annual
cost of 385B at current complaint levels and repair
rates to a total of 1.9 million after five years of
emergency repair collections. HPD would also
experience a onetime up-front cost of 100,000 dollars
to update its violation tracking computer program to
reflect changes in classifications and timelines
under this bill. Now I'm going to discuss how an
increase in complaints would have a fiscal impact. In
2015 HPD received about 82,000 unique complaints
about pests and mold. IBO estimates that 8,200
additional complaints which would be a ten percent
increase from current levels will lead to an
additional annual cost to HPD of about 550,000
dollars compared with the baseline complaint levels
assuming no additional repairs are made. If HPD makes
additional emergency repairs their annual cost would
raise by nearly 900,000 dollars compared with the
baseline level. In the latter case, some of these
costs again would be recouped from building owners.
Within two years IBO estimates that 170,000 dollars
would be collected by the city and within five years
an estimated 280,000 dollars would be collected back.
Therefore, the net annual cost for each 8.200

complaints assuming HPD makes it emergency repairs
would be about 620,000 dollars after five years of
collections. There's also a fiscal impact for the
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. DOHMH would
incur expenses for preparing pamphlets and training
materials, investigating the presence of indoor
allergen hazards in cases where the housing
maintenance code enforce through HPD would not apply
and for implementing a referral system for physicians
to arrange for household inspections for patients
with respiratory illness. IBO estimates a total of
520,000 in upfront costs and 430,000 annually
thereafter for DOHMH with an additional 14,000 a year
for an increase if we had a ten percent increase in
complaints. Two cost related considerations were
outside the scope of the IBO analysis. We did not
estimate costs associated with an increase in housing
litigation, if this bill increases the number of
violations it may also increase the cost to HPD's
housing litigation division. We also did not estimate
how this bill may impact housing code violations in
residential units within the New York City Housing
Authority which HPD does not inspect. Thank you for

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your time and I would be happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you for your testimony, Council Member Mendez do you have any questions? Thank you very much for your testimony. Jeffrey Bohn, Rajiv Jaswa, Jason Wu, Benjamin Canet, Ruth Berdah Canet, Daniel Carpenter Gold and Matthew Chachere. And I'm going to call the panel that's scheduled after them, everybody who was signed up will have an opportunity to testify. Rolando Guzman, Margarita Luna, Fabian Bravo from Sunset Park and Kelli Espinal will be following this panel. Jeffrey Bohn? Is Jeffrey Bohn here? Rajiv Jaswa, Jason Wu, Benjamin Canet and Ruth Berdah Canet, Daniel Carpenter Gold and Matthew Chachere?. Can you please each raise your right hand? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions?

[affirmatives from the panel]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You each have two minutes to give your testimony, you can begin in the order of your preference.

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2	MATTHEW CHACHERE: Thank you to the
3	committee. My name is Matthew Chachere, I'm an
4	Attorney with Northern Manhattan Improvement
5	Corporation in Washington Heights in, in the Bronx.
6	appreciate your invitation to testify today.
7	According to the Health Department's data, Washington
8	Heights has the second highest incidents of reported
9	mold problems in homes, highest incidents of water
10	leaks and cockroaches and we're the highest
11	incidences of mice, of holes that permit vermin
12	ingress and not surprisingly very high levels of
13	asthma. I've been a practicing attorney in, in
14	housing for over 30 years and much of my work is
15	focused on this intersection between housing and
16	health and as a member of this coalition I've worked
17	very closely with Council Member Mendez's office and
18	others to help develop this proposal. This bill is a
19	effort to craft a meaningful response to the chronic
20	asthma triggers in private rental housing in what has
21	been up till now a lesson effect of code enforcement
22	regime. For example, while the Health Department
23	since 1993 has had recommendations and guidelines for

the control and remediation of mold and these

guidelines are considered to be state of the art by

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other jurisdictions they've remained just guidelines and I can tell you as a tenant attorney that if you take this to the court and try to get the landlords to follow the guidelines the judges are going to say, counselor they're just guidelines, same thing in terms of, of pests. An integration pest management is well recognized as beneficial in, in having meaningful control of, of pests as an asthma trigger and in fact since 2005 it's been mandated under Local Law 37 for use in city owned buildings but not in private dwellings. Unfortunately, the, the current housing code doesn't require that as a result we see the same pest conditions and mold conditions return again and again and again without effect of correction. It is an exceedingly poor use of code enforcement, resources, attorney resources, court resources, frustrating to tenants and health care providers alike and in the long run makes a residence less healthy. We know that poor housing conditions have a significant adverse impact on public health and we know that effective code enforcement can have a tremendously positive impact as our law has shown. The same progress could be achieved here so I urge that this bill after ten years of kicking around the

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council be finally moved into law. I understand there... that the HPD yet again has concerns about some

4 of the details and wants to make further amendments

5 to this law, I just would urge that we keep our eye

6 on the prize here and that if the bill gets watered

7 down much more we end up with something that really

8 doesn't do anything meaningful. Thank you.

JEFFREY BOHN: Good afternoon. My name is Jeffrey Bohn and I'm a Paralegal at MFY Legal Services. MFY Legal Services' mission is to achieve social justice by prioritizing the needs of people who are low income, disenfranchised, or have disabilities and I work in MFY's housing project which is, is at MFY to prevent homelessness and to hope... help preserve affordable housing in New York City. This afternoon I'd like to tell you a story of a client of mine, let's call her Mrs. E. Every day Mrs. E takes the hand of her three small children who are asthmatic and dreads going back to her third story apartment. A persistent mold infestation has taken over the walls of her bathroom and her kitchen. On countless occasions Mrs. E has attempted to remediate this, this mold infestation by swabbing with a streak of bleach but this quick fix only lasts

a few weeks. As a recent immigrant with limited
English proficiency and extremely limited resources
Mrs. E fears the consequences of speaking up and
exerting her rights for a safe and decent apartment
for her and her family. Mrs. E feels trapped within
the confines of two undesirable choices; either
continue living in a hazardous and dangerous
apartment with her and her family or, or risk joining
the roughly 60,000 homeless individuals in New York
City. Unfortunately, Mrs. E's story is not uncommon,
hundreds of tenants are placed at a heightened risk
of contracting or experiencing height exacerbated
symptoms of asthma simply based upon the zip code
that they call home. Quite frankly this is what's
defined as environmental racism, poor housing
conditions disproportionately effect low income
communities and communities of color. The Bronx has
six of the highest poverty-stricken neighborhoods in
New York City and in addition sees the highest rates
of both asthma hospitalizations and deaths. Three
times more households in high poverty areas report
three more repair issues as compared to households
that are classified as more affluent. Systematic
building repairs in shoddy building conditions are an

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accomplice to staggering asthma rates in low income communities like the Bronx. Despite the fact that six percent of Americans suffer from asthma, nearly one in four children in some low-income communities in New York City suffer from asthma that is why MFY Legal Services strongly passes... supports the passage of Intro 385B and believes that it is crucial legislation which will support a decent quality of life for children at risk for and already affected by asthma as a result of mold and pest infested environments. Thank you.

RAJIV JASWA: Gook afternoon, thank you to the Chair and Council Member Mendez. My name is Rajiv Jaswa, I'm an Attorney at the Urban Justice Center's Community Development Project. Each year we represent hundreds of tenants who slip through the cracks of an aging code enforcement system and live with recurring leaks and mold despite the best efforts of their attorney's, advocates, and city enforcement officials. The city's housing maintenance code was enacted in 1967 and it established a basic requirement that landlords must maintain apartments in quote, "good repair" but it didn't say anything about mold and today 40 years later when an HPD

inspector responds to a mold complaint the inspector
still acts under the imprecise authority of the
housing maintenance codes general good repair
language. Since 1967 we have come a long way in our
understanding of the relationship between building
dampness, indoor mold growth, and adverse health
outcomes. We know that roughly 4.6 million reported
asthma cases in the United States are attributable to
dampness and mold exposure in the home. We know that
dampness and indoor mold exposure is a particularly
serious health issue in New York City and one that
cuts right down the lines of racial and economic
inequality. These disparities appear most starkly
when looking at adjacent neighborhoods. For example,
children in East Harlem make nearly 13 times as many
asthma related emergency room visits as their
neighbors in the Upper East Side. But today we also
know how much more about how to solve the problem
through code revisions that require proven mold
remediation approaches like addressing the underlying
conditions supporting mold growth and providing
occupants and workers with affective protection. The
community development project strongly supports Intro
385B because we believe it's time for our laws to

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catch up with what we know and that's exactly what this legislation does. Thank you.

JASON WU: Good afternoon Chair, thank you Chair Williams, Council Member Mendez and the Committee on Housing and Buildings for the opportunity to provide testimony today on behalf of the Legal Aid Society. The Legal Aid Society is the oldest and largest legal services provider serving the indigent. We have three major practices; civil, criminal, and juvenile rights. Within out civil practice we handle more than 47,500 individual cases involving immigration, domestic violence, housing among many other practice areas. I am a Staff Attorney in the Legal Aid Society's Housing Development Unit located in the Harlem Community Law Office. I represent ten associations including Affirmative Litigation to help tenants get repairs and essential services among, among a range of other issues regarding landlord harassment. Our experience in representing housing clients confirm that the existence of indoor allergens is a significant issue for many New York City tenants, an issue that HPD and the courts to date have not dealt with effectively. Due to factors including a lack of expertise and a

dearth of clear standards for dealing with these
issues. The proposed bill addresses these problems by
providing clear technical standards and guidelines
for remediation with greater focus on underlying
causes requiring greater information sharing and
clarifying HPD's obligation in this area. It is no
secret there are landlords who neglect units occupied
by long term tenants as, as part of broader strategy
its increased turnover and displacement. Due to
loopholes in the rent laws landlords receive a
windfall every time that an apartment becomes vacant
therefor the incentive to harass long term tenants
out of their homes by ignoring housing code
violations has only increased over the last decade.
Many tenants are forced to endure hazardous
conditions in their apartments and buildings for
years. However, some tenants do abandon their
apartments and become homeless and struggle to find
safe and stable housing. And while there are
complaint options available for tenants through HPD
or in housing court there remain many challenges for
tenants effectively enforcing those rights. First
most tenants do not know their rights or what options
and resources are available to them. second many

sentence.

tenants find the prospect of legal action to be
extremely difficult for a number of, of reasons;
language access, landlord intimidation, time and
effort needed to participate in litigation, and
financial cost. Third, underlying conditions that
create indoor allergens are especially difficult to
address through HPD complaints or in housing court
even with litigation tenants may find the conditions
such as mold and leaks recurring after the after the
owner made cosmetic repairs just sufficient to lift
the most recent violation. Introduction 385B
appropriately addresses these issues and in my
written testimony I give two case studies; one is an
example where if Mrs. P was protected under
Introduction 385B she might still be in her in her
home, she may still have her section [cross-talk]
CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'm going to have
to ask you… [cross-talk]
JASON WU:eight voucher [cross-talk]
CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS:to give a closing

JASON WU: And the second example is a tenant that I represented for the past two years and prior to my representation he had been struggling for

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decades to get the mold and mice infestation remediated properly.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

JASON WU: Thank you.

RUTH BERDAH-CANET: Thank you for your time today, I'm Ruth Berdah Canet.

BENJAMIN CANET: And I'm Benjamin Canet. We moved from France to New York in 2003 and have been permanent residents here for five years. Ruth is a filmmaker and I'm an Investment Professional at a Hedge fund. Our son, Noah has just turned two and has been poisoned with mold for a year because of our management company's negligence. We do not have a long time to speak today so we'll get straight to the core of the issue. We're fortunate ... we're fortunate enough to earn fairly high incomes which means we have the financial means to fight our management company, pay medical bills, find a new apartment, move out, and soon hire legal counsel but most New Yorkers especially New Yorkers who are confronted with mold issues are usually not as financially comfortable as we are. This is ... this is why we believe it is crucial for us to testify today.

March of 2016. We lived on the 27th floor of a doorman building at 345 East 80th Street and the leak soaked the hallway carpets right outside our apartment. We told the super and the management company about this but they claimed they couldn't find the source of the leak. After a few months, a nasty white stain started to appear on the carpet and spread out producing a foul smell. We asked them if this could be mold but they dismissed it without even investigating, they made fun of us and did nothing.

then one year old baby was suffering from severe and constant breathing issues that led to very serious asthma flares and even hospitalization. We were constantly running from doctors to doctors, even the slightest cold would morph into terrible asthma flares. His treatment was very heavy with both albuterol's and steroids around the clock but to our dismay we never saw much improvement.

RUTH BERDAH-CANET: Despite reporting our son's issue to the super and management company for a month they just did not want to take that problem seriously. So, three months ago we decided to hire

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one of the best inspection company in the city and the results were terrifying. We had spore... mold spore levels more than a hundred times normal levels and one of two worst kinds of mold causing asthma and skin lesions and the recommendation to leave the premises immediately. Despite this evidence and detailed recommendation, the management company refused to do appropriate remediation leaving us no other choice but to move out permanently.

moved Noah's condition improved drastically but the doctors are not sure about long term consequences of such a high and prolonged mold exposure. Needless to say, that Ruth and I still live in fear every time Noah catches a cold and as you can imagine it happens a lot with a two-year-old.

and supers do not take mold seriously partially because its silent and often invisible. Imagine if we had the same amount of cockroaches per cubic square as we did with those mold spores for sure they would have dedicated their whole day to find the source of the nest but the super and the management company did nothing and if knowing that a baby was critically

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sick for a year did not coerce the management company to act quickly and efficiently we hope that the power of the law will. We place our trust in our policy makers today to invite other families and often less fortunate to have to go through the same hell we just escaped from. Thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

DANIEL CARPENTER-GOLD: Good afternoon.

Thank you very much to the Chair, Council Woman Mendez and the committee. My name is Daniel Carpenter-Gold, I am the Healthy Housing Legal Fellow with New York Lawyers for the Public Interest or NYLPI. NYLPI is very pleased to be here today in support of 385B because this bill addresses issues at the nexus of our three programmatic areas; disability justice, health justice, and environmental justice and I might add that we run an environmental and health literacy campaign encouraging people to report issues like this to 311 and through that to HPD and therefor to make sure that these issues get remediated. So, Intro 385B directly addresses the needs that our clients and communities have seen by implementing reforms in three key areas. First the bill creates an affirmative duty and effective

process for landlords to inspect and abate mold and,
and other vermin problems and remediate it once they
find it. Under the current process tenants must wait
until they can basically prove either to the landlord
or the court that they have a mold or vermin
infestation, 385B would effectively put the owners or
the landlord to seek out and correct these problems,
this solves the problem more rapidly and cheaply and
prevents unnecessary litigation and it helps preserve
New York City's precious affordable housing stock.
Second the bill strengthens HPD's role in the
process, the agency has immense expertise and
practical experience in correcting poor housing
conditions and this bill would empower them to do
even more to inspect more thoroughly and to issue
stiffer penalties. Third, 385B creates a pathway for
tenant's doctors who have both the training to know
when asthma may be exacerbated by indoor air quality
and, and the close connection with their patients to
know when they need help. To it empowers them to
initiate this process of inspection in remediation.
This radically expands the opportunities for
effective intervention in the process so that even
tenants who do not themselves realize they might be

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at risk can be helped. So, thank you very much for your time and we urge you to support this bill.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you all, all for your testimony, the work that you're doing. Mrs. Berdah-Canet and Mr. Canet thank you for your, your personal testimony obviously from your own description you didn't necessarily have to but I appreciate you taking up the fight and I'm sorry for butchering your name. Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: I want to thank this panel for their testimony for the attorney's on this panel I'd like to know of the cases that you've... have represented tenants that have had mold and how many percentage of the cases do the landlord actually do the repair, if they do the repair and abate it and what percentage of the cases does the mold come back and in the cases where they've abated the mold and it did not come back how long did it take the landlord to do the repair, we could start from this side and go back?

MATTHEW CHACHERE: Council Member I, I

don't have with me empirical data however I can tell

you that it... and if you'll see in my written

testimony I have a photograph there of one of my

С	:lient's apartments and that picture shows that's the
i	ntersection of the ceiling and wall so you can see
t	here's about 20, 30 square feet that was a couple of
m	nonths after the landlord had abated quote unquote
t	the mold and those are precisely the kinds of
r	ecurrent chronic conditions that we're trying to get
a	t with, with this legislation precisely because
t	here is no required methodology in treating the
u	underlying condition so often what happens is the
1	andlord throws bleach on the surface which as
р	professionals in the environmental toxicology field
h	have explained to me is sort of like giving crack to
t	the mold because its full of water and that's what
t	the mold feeds on so… you know bleach has water in
i	t, you're just exacerbating the problem. So, as I
s	aid I don't have empirical numbers but I can tell
У	ou from practical experience that the problems are
0	often not remedied and they just keep coming back and
b	eack and back and back and eventually the tenants get
j	ust disgusted with the whole process of taking time
0	off from work and going to housing court where a
j	udge just says okay, get rid of it and as long as
t	the problem isn't visible anymore HPD's fine and
С	crosses the violation off the list but the underlying

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condition hasn't been corrected and that's what we're trying to get at.

RAJIV JASWA: I wish I could say I have worked on cases where I knew for sure that my work had effectively addressed the issue but I, I don't know of any cases I've worked on like that, like I, I consider it a victory if I know that some structural change took place, if I can get the landlord to, to fix the ventilation system or fix the roof that's a huge victory because that's not usually what we're able to achieve and, and the biggest difficulty we have is that... you know when a tenant calls 311 the landlord gets a notification before the inspector shows up and its really difficult to get HPD to come back and reinspect and issue like an aggravated violation because it's usually patched up before they come back which deprives us of most of the enforcement tools or legal mechanisms we have to really bring about structural change and, and that's the number one thing I think that's there in this bill is that it focuses on the process as opposed to, to a visual inspection outcome. So, the cases where I feel like I've achieved something is when there's documentation of what the landlord actually did. And

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Intro 385 would make sure that that happens every single time there's a mold violation and that's a huge deal.

So, I, I don't think every, JASON WU: every case is different and so sometimes you have landlords who will cooperate especially if there's a legal service provider on, on the case and they'll do the work and the clients don't come back but that, that doesn't always happen and that usually doesn't happen. So, when, when I have a, a case where there is recurring mold or recurring pest infestation it may take a year, two years of litigation, contempt motions, trial, repeated requests from the courts to reinspect the conditions and this can be very, very taxing on the families that we represent. This... our clients are mothers with children, do they... do they have to... do they have child care to come to court, do they bring their child to court, our clients are disabled, they're seniors, are they going to come... commute from Washington Heights to Center Street every time there's a court appearance and so while there are complaint processes in place through HPD and through the housing court system they're insufficient and with Introduction 385B it would

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provide additional protections and enforcement mechanisms from the very beginning when HPD goes out to inspect and so for me and my... I... while it would definitely benefit legal service providers like the Legal Aid Society to have Intro 385B it would... it would help alleviate some of the, the resource strain that goes into fighting enforcement cases like this. I think for unrepresented tenants they're the ones who are really, really struggling and most of them will never access an attorney to represent them.

DANIEL CARPENTER-GOLD: I'll just add
that among the clients and callers that we've had
I've never seen one who hasn't first asked for some
sort of repair from their landlord or their
management company and in general they don't always
know what to ask for, they might know... realize that's
there's a problem but not actually know what specific
repair to ask for but they definitely have tried that
route and it has not been successful because of
resistance by the management company or the landlord
or potentially some part of that staff.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: For Ruth and Benjamin are you still living in another apartment or have you returned to your home?

RUTH BERDAH-CANET: No, we found another apartment and we moved out. Basically, when we got the report from the mold company advising us to leave the premises immediately we packed a bag and within two hours we were gone. I had a phone call within minutes of receiving the email with the mold report with one of their lab experts and he told me that every hour I was spending in, in this apartment would continue to weaken our baby's immune system to the point where skin lesions started to appear and this had just happened a couple of weeks ago and he said that it was the last phase when the body just cannot handle things anymore just... you know some cracking of the skin. Go ahead.

DENJAMIN CANET: No, basically we moved out immediately but we left them the chance to remediate, right because we were in a temporary apartment, the report it was very detailed in giving the steps that needed to be taken not only to find and fix the source of the leak but then all the steps to, you know repair the walls and the surfaces, right, so honestly we thought that with a report like that the management company would do the work but after more than a month of basically doing nothing

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and back and forth and yelling on the phone and I don't know if you can tell we can fight. We decided that we had to find a, a permanent apartment and so again we had the means to find an apartment quickly and move just a block away from our previous apartment but again most people don't have that luck. It's quite amazing to see that despite a report like that and we attached some, you know pictures of the condition of our child, you could definitely tell that the management company did not feel the urge to do anything and we hope that this law is going to solve that issue.

much. So, can anyone on the panel of the attorneys tell me if you've had cases where as in this case they have moved out and a new tenant has come into the same apartment and it's the same condition?

BENJAMIN CANET: What I can say is for our case is that they haven't fixed the issue yet... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: Uh-huh... [cross-talk]

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BENJAMIN CANET: ...they did very cosmetic repairs and now I think they are looking for new

> COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: Okav.

RAJIV JASWA: Yeah, I can... the, the closest example I have is one of my clients in addition to doing an HP action we also did a reasonable accommodation request and due to his advocacy like he's very involved in the... in the organizing group we work with, we got the owner to agree to pay for an industrial hygienist to, to do a full assessment of his apartment and the owner agreed to transfer him to another apartment and the owner had basically offered a one month abatement to anyone else in the building who would agree to switch apartments with him. So, the owner wasn't going to actually fix up the other apartment they were just going to shuffle people around the problem is the entire building has these structural problems and all of the apartments I went to with my client as, as potential transfer options also had leaks. So, no transfer ended up happening but it sort of speaks to the problem I think you were getting at.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: Thank you very much. Thank you Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much for all the testimonies. Rolando Guzman, St. Nicks Alliance, is Rolando Guzman here? Margarita I think its Long, Luna, Margarita Luna? Fabian Bravo, is Fabian Bravo here? Kelly Espinal, is that ... she's outside. Genesis Miranda, Make the Road, Genesis Miranda? Rolando Guzman is here, Rolando Guzman, Fabian Bravo, Kelly Espinal, that's Kelly Espinal? Margarita Luna? Genesis Miranda, is Genesis here? So, we have ... so we have Rolando Guzman and Fabian Bravo, Kelly Espinal, Margarita Luna. Yeah, but they have to translate... is everybody... everybody testifying has a translator? Just two. Alright, let me go through this again; Rolando Guzman, Fabian Bravo, Kelly Espinal, that's you and do you have a translator? Okay and Margarita Luna. You... okay. I'm not... I'm not understanding what you... that's Margarita Luna, correct? That's Margarita Luna? There's no Margarita Luna? Yes and, and you're translating for her? And who are you translating for? And so, this gentleman with her... I see, so there are four people testifying right now? Okay, Genesis is not here... who's Genesis?

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Genesis Miranda, okay. So, there are five people testifying and two translators? Okay, can everybody please raise their right hand? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions? So, you'll each have two minutes to testify, if you have a translator they have two minutes plus two minutes for the translator. You can begin in the order of your preference.

ROLANDO GUZMAN: Good afternoon Chair
Williams and Council Member Mendez. My name is
Rolando Guzman, I'm the Deputy Director for Community
Preservation at St. Nicks Alliance. We are here also
as a member of the coalition against legal hotels and
we are here just to testify touching two bills but
we're going to start with Intro 1589. First, we have
some concerns about this bill. North Brooklyn is a
mix of housing, we have multifamily buildings from
six all the way to hundred plus units mostly rent
stabilized and also, we have a large number of two
family homes in our community. At the same time,
North Brooklyn is one of the epicenters of
displacement in the city of New York. Tenants are

being pushed out not only from the rent stabilized
units but also from the two-family homes in our
community. And we have a big push for high paying
tenants moving in and the pretty much the greed of
landlords and homeowners trying to multiply their
building income. We see that this legislation as it
is right now kind of opens a door for more
displacement in our two-family homes in the
community. I want to say though that we as an
organization we support the small business, we
support legal B and B's and but we have certain
concerns with this the nature of this legislation.
We look forward to working with you on that and, and
again we're looking forward that a legislation that
can protect its small businesses but at the same time
can keep available the housing in our community.
Second real quick we also support Intro 385B, the
mold is an issue that we have in our community that
is affecting the housing conditions of our tenants
and it needs to be regulated, a lot of our clients
come to our, our office complaining about mold and
like many people say before landlords sometimes they
just put bleach and or paint it over and weeks later

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the problem is again so I think regulation on those two items is timely. Thank you so much.

TRANSLATOR FOR FABIAN BRAVO:

FABIAN BRAVO: [Spanish dialogue]

afternoon, my name is Fabian Bravo and I live on 61st Brooklyn in Sunset Park. I'm in... I'm in a neighborhood group that helps assist other neighbors. My daughter Samantha suffers from asthma, I'm always taking her to the doctors' appointments, getting her medications and in addition asthma prevents her from doing many physical activities. One night my daughter had a very severe asthma attack, the images of the attack, the panic, and anxiety still haunt me until this day. That night I made a decision to fight against the owner of the building who neglected to make the proper repairs, who neglected to remove the mold, the roaches, and eh current conditions which have been living... which we have been living with for the last 15 years. Since 2015 the judge and the city agencies have ordered the building owner to make the necessary repairs. This has not been enough, simply put these repairs have simply been ignored. She ignores the order of the court and the city agencies given we still have the same issues and conditions

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and just like the owner of my building there exists many owners who simply ignore and disregard the order of the courts. The owners of these buildings know the laws that, that exist do not put enough pressure on them to maintain these apartments. It is not fair that the... that there still exists an increase in asthma related cases in children and within the city of New York. today we ask the council members present for their support in the new law called 385. We need this new law to obligate the owners of buildings and to take adequate measures to maintain the cleanliness of these buildings. We need to make sure that building owners stop evading the law. My hope is that we have change from today's decision, the lives of many children depend on this. Thank you and I trust in your support.

MARGARITA LUNA: [Spanish dialogue]

TRANSLATOR FOR MARGARITA LUNA: My name is Margarita Luna and I am part of the group of Neighbors Helping Neighbors. I live at 275 46th Street Sunset Park, Brooklyn. I've been living in that apartment for 14 years and I've been asking the landlord to take care of the mold in the window areas and in the bathroom, I also... and also the damp walls

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and the leaks whenever it rains, mice and roaches in the kitchen area and holes and bedbugs in the floors and walls. I've requested the landlord to do the repairs several times but he didn't do anything. I also sent letters many times then I went to court but he would always postpone the case which lasted two years since he sold the building in the middle of the trials so a new case had to be started. I also contacted 311 several times, the building accumulated many violations. During these years my whole family's health especially my children were affected. I constantly had to go to the ER for allergies, asthma, and bronchitis, there were many nights without sleep because I had to be giving asthma medication with a nebulizer machine. Because of these issues and others, we ask the council that please pass law 385 to protect our children and the community. Law 385 will improve our children's health and will order the landlords to take care of the repairs properly in time... in a timely manner. Even though my landlord removed the mold it comes back every three months around walls and windows and in the bathroom. The current law only requires the landlord to remove mold using bleach and paint but not to remove the problem

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from the source whether it might be a broken pipe or broken ceilings or both. Thank you for your attention and for protecting the tenants.

KELLI ESPINAL: [Spanish dialogue]

TRANSLATOR FOR KELLI ESPINAL: I'll read

it in English now. Good afternoon, thank you to Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito, Committee Chair Jumaane Williams, Council Member Rosie Mendez and all of the Council Members here today for your leadership on this critical issue. I'm here today to support Intro 385B. My name is Kelli Espinal and I'm a member of Make the Road New York, both my sons have asthma. I have lived in Bushwick, Brooklyn for more than 12 years. When I first moved to Bushwick I lived in a private house with my two sons, Willington who is 14 years old and Jadeel who is nine years old. In our first home leaks and mold were present on walls of bathroom and bed, bedrooms. Jadeel began to suffer from asthma at a very early age, at just eight months old doctors diagnosed him with asthma and ever since it has been our family's nightmare. Today I live in a rent stabilized building on Halsey Street in Bushwick, Brooklyn. The conditions in our apartment are that our landlord won't fix are the main issues...

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are the main cause of my son's persistent asthma. As I sit here today leaks are streaming water down the walls of our kitchen, mold is growing in our bathroom, our whole apartment is humid and damp. These conditions continue to exacerbate Jadeel's asthma, every time Jadeel passes by my kitchen he becomes short of breath, it is... it is a daunting feeling as a parent as I stay to fight for my rent stabilized apartment where the last frontiers of affordable housing I do so at the risk of my son getting sicker because my landlord refuses to fix. My son's doctors have tried many types of medicine even considering stronger medicines that may not be suitable for a child my son's age. I've spent many days and nights in the hospital sometimes rushing out of my apartment at odd hours of the night to seek care for my boy. The constant medical attention has put me in a difficult place at work, I've had many absences due to doctors' visits or my son's school calling me and... calling me in because he's having trouble breathing. In one year, I can say that I have visited a hospital around 150 times in a single year. As you can see my son's asthma affects every aspect of our lives; school, work, health, and safety. I'm

here because my story is not an isolated or	ne, doctors
and health experts many of whom are here to	oday point
to poor housing conditions like pests and m	mold being
triggers of asthma. If we had additional pr	rotections
for tenants that moved bad actor landlords	to
remediate these health and safety concerns	my son
would be able to spend more time in his cla	assroom
rather than the emergency room. I have dema	anded
repairs countless times but my landlord see	ems more
interested in getting us out so that he car	n see a
rent increase. His profits are more importa	ant than
the health and wellbeing of a nine-year-old	d child.
With no other choice, we've worked with Mak	ke the Road
New York to facilitate joint legal action a	against our
landlord. As we await the outcome leaks and	d mold
persist. I'm here to urge you, the New York	c City
Council to pass this asthma free housing ac	ct. With
almost every council member already on boar	rd we need
to call a vote and start implementation imm	mediately.
Too many landlords like my own are using the	ne lack of
repair as a tool to get tenants to self-evi	ict. Any
tool that the city council can push forward	d to
prevent this kind of abuse is needed in this	is growing
city where rents continue to rise leaving f	families

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like me nowhere else to go. Thank you again to

Speaker Mark... Melissa Mark-Viverito, Council Member

Mendez, Committee Chair Williams and all the New York

City Council Members for standing up for the tenants'

rights, we need you.

GENESIS MIRANDA: Good afternoon. My name is Genesis Miranda and I am a Staff Attorney at Make the Road New York, a not for profit organization based in the communities of Bushwick, Brooklyn, Jackson Heights, Queens, Port Richmond, Staten Island, and Brentwood, Long Island. Make the Road builds the power of immigrant and working-class communities to achieve dignity and justice through organizing, polish... policy initiative... innovation, transformative education, and survival services which includes legal services. Our organization consists of more than 19,000 members most of whom are immigrants and many of whom are living in substandard living. Make the Road New York supports Intro 385B, which provides a critical update to strengthen enforcement of housing standards relating to asthma, a condition that disproportionately effects low income families and communities of color. Nationally one in eleven children have asthma though in low income New York

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City areas the rate is only... is one in four. Mold growth is cited as being significant... a significant environmental exposure factor associated to provoking asthma attacks. Importantly the economic impact on low income families with asthmatic children is great, medical expenses average 618 dollars a year for a child without asthma versus 1,042 dollars for a child with asthma. This legislation recognizes that asthma triggering conditions will reoccur again and again unless they are repaired in an effective way and puts landlords on notice that a bare minimum patch job is not enough. By implementing work practices for pests and mold remediation landlords can no longer default to doing shoddy work for the sake of avoiding HPD violations. Landlords must now follow proper work practices to eradicate pest infestation and mold. Furthermore, landlords are required to eliminate the underlying source of the condition such as a water leak that consistently causes mold. By requiring landlords to adhere to specific work practices under Intro 385B tenants will no longer have to deal with reoccurring conditions. For instance, Maura Frerie, one of my clients and a long-term tenant of Bushwick has a ten-year-old son who suffers from severe

asthma. Over the years my client has made several 311
complaints regarding holes throughout her apartment
and rodent infestation. Currently there are several
open violations for the severe vermin infestation in
my client's apartment. One violation is as old as
2013. Despite the multiple complaints and ensuing
violations her landlord has failed to permanently
eradicate the vermin infestation that exists in her
apartment. Even when the landlord attempts to repair
the condition her landlord sends unlicensed persons
to spread highly toxic pesticides that in effect only
serves to exacerbate her son's asthma. Intro 385B
would help my client and other families like hers to
finally get to what often is underlying cause of
persistent asthma. By enforcing effective and safe
work by enforcing effective and safe work practices
for removing pests and mold conditions families like
Miss Frerie will not have to continue to put up with
ineffective repairs that exasperate asthma attacks.
In addition to outlining specific work [cross-talk]
CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: If you can give a
closing sentence.

GENESIS MIRANDA: Can I give two?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sure.

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2	GENESIS MIRANDA: However we urge the
3	council to strengthen this bill by making it clear
4	that tenants can seek the same relief in housing
5	court by obtaining a court order that directs their
6	landlord to address underlying defects and follow
7	proper work practices to eradicate pest infestation
8	and mold. In conclusion New York City residents
9	deserve to live in homes with indoor without indoor
10	allergens that trigger asthma attacks. The city's
11	passage of this bill continues to recognize the
12	health hazard that is caused by pest infestation and
13	mold growth and further strengthens the housing
14	maintenance code. We thank the council for giving
15	attention to the health on New York City tenants.
16	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: Thank you Mr. Chair [Spanish dialogue] Genesis Miranda.

GENESIS MIRANDA: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: In your testimony as you were reading you said that your client has had violations since 2013 but in your written testimony it says 2009 so I just want to clarification?

GENESIS MIRANDA: That was an error on my part, it's 2013.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: 2013... [cross-

3 talk]

GENESIS MIRANDA: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: Okay, thank you very much. I, I want to thank this panel for their testimony.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you all very much. The next panel; Nadia Marin Molina from NYCOSH, is she here Nadia? Is Nadia here? Lili Carina Higgens, Lili Carina Higgens, is she here? Yes, did somebody say yes? Lili Carina Higgens, David Evans from WE ACT, is David Evans here? Jule Jones WE ACT. I apologize in advance, Jessica Quiminabae, is Jessica here? I think its pronounced Quiminabae, it just says tenant Upper Manhattan. Lili Carina Higgens and Jessica Quiminabae are not here, correct? Doctor Frank proscia, Doctors Council, there's somebody testimony for the record, Doctor Frank Proscia somebody testimony for the record, Doctor Acklema Mohammad, Urban Health Plan, Doctor Acklema Mohammad. Is, is this Doctor Acklema?

ACKLEMA MOHAMMAD: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Shoshana Brown?
So, we have Nadia Marin Molina, David Evans, Jules

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Jones, Doctor Acklema Mohammad, and Shoshana Brown, we got one more chair there let's try to get one more person up. Is Doctor Lauren Zojac here, Children's Environmental Health? There's another chair over here, Doctor you want a chair right... thank you. Can you each raise your right hand please? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions?

[affirmatives from the panel]

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

NADIA MARIN MOLINA: Hello, thank you to all the council members for your initiative in protecting community members, workers, and families and thank you for having me at this hearing. I'm here today to speak in support of the asthma free homes bill on behalf of NYCOSH, the New York Committee for Occupational Safety and Health. NYCOSH is an independent non-profit coalition of labor unions, workers, and health and safety professionals. We provide workers, unions, employers, and community based organizations with technical assistance and

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safety and health training. Our mission is to secure every person's human right to a safe and healthy workplace. We have a long history of providing post disaster, mold awareness training and technical assistance to workers, volunteers, property owners and residents. Concern about indoor exposure to mold for workers has increased along with public awareness that exposure causes a variety of health effects and symptoms including allergic reactions which previous speakers have spoken about so I won't get into detail on it. In particular the symptoms that are caused by workplace exposure to mold usually occur or get, get worse at work and then get better when the workers are away from work, workplace exposure. The legislation is going to have a positive impact on both residents and workers alike, it requires the New York City Department of Health Inspections prompted by complaints and then will determine how the mold is restricted whether its restricted to the surface as to ascertain what the extent of the damage is. By requiring the Department to respond to concerns the legislation is empowering community members who need the city's support. The legislation also ensures that supervising personnel are trained for indoor allergen

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inspection which is important in ensuring that
workers understand the risks associated with
exposure. It also ensured the Department of Health
promulgates rules and create a report outlining the
implementation of the law which we see as a critical
component of measuring the legislation's
effectiveness as well as the fine structure. We
support Intro 385 and urge the council to act swiftly
to pass the legislation.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

NADIA MARIN MOLINA: Thank you.

DAVID EVANS: Great, thank you very much for the opportunity to testify. My name is David Evans, I'm a Professor of Public Health at Columbia and I'm going to summarize the results of four studies that show that allergic reactions to cockroaches, mice, and rats and mold increase asthma symptoms and the use of health care services and that... also that integrated pest management is effective in controlling this problem. In the first David Rosenstreich at Albert Einstein College of Medicine studied 476 low income children with asthma and found that children who were both allergic to cockroaches and highly exposed to cockroach allergen

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in their homes were hospitalized three times more often than children who did not have both of these conditions, it's a huge difference. There are similar findings for mold. I work with the New York Academy of Medicine to study 149 kids with asthma who were enrolled in Head Start, families who said they saw mold or moisture, mildew on their ceilings, walls, or windows reported three times more wheezing episodes and three times more respiratory hospitalizations in the last year as well as twice as many nights wakened with respiratory symptoms in the last two weeks. For IPM Morgan studied over 900 children who were randomly assigned to get an IPM intervention or a no intervention control and he found that IPM group had 20 percent fewer days with symptoms than controls over the two year follow up period as well as fewer days with limited play, fewer nights wakened for both children and parents and fewer missed school days, cockroach allergen was lowered in the IPM group and the decrease in allergen was associated with fewer symptoms of asthma and finally unscheduled visits for asthma to the ER or clinic declined significantly. Our research group also studied the effectiveness of IPM in a study we did with the Department of Health

and NYCHA that compared IPM with traditional pest
control which is bate pucks with pesticide to control
cockroaches in 280 NYCHA apartments, this was not a
study of asthma patients. NYCHA pest control staff
did the IPM which took three hours for two workers.
We found that IPM apartments had 43 percent fewer
cockroaches trapped by our staff and 60 percent less
cockroach allergen in the bedroom and kitchen. And
then finally poor housing conditions that allow pests
to flourish occur most often in buildings and
communities that are occupied by low income minority
groups. We believe this is one of the major reasons
why Department of Health statistics show that
children age five to 14 in New York City from low
income neighborhoods have 1.6 times the rate of
asthma and 3.6 times the rate of asthma
hospitalizations as children from high income
neighborhoods. Thank you very much and I urge you to
support the bill.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

LAUREN ZAJAC: Good afternoon. Thank you for the opportunity to testify in strong support of bill 385B. My name is Doctor Lauren Zajac and I'm a Pediatrician with special training in Environmental

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Health and I work at the Children's Environmental Health Center at Mount Sinai where we help families and communities are... who are concerned about how environmental exposures impact their children's health and some of the most common things I hear about from families are indoor hazards like mold and pests and families really worry about how these are hurting their kid's health and as a pediatrician this worries me a lot too and a key management strategies taking care of kids with asthma aside from the medication kind of the cornerstone is identifying and reducing the triggers that are making the asthma worse and a lot of times these triggers are found in the home and the families are often frustrated by the lack of timely, safe and permanent measures that eradicate these triggers especially in old buildings and this bill is really, really needed to help kids. Kids are vulnerable especially kids with asthma. The families who have kids with asthma face stress, missed work and school days, high health care costs, and you know we've seen kids who end up in the emergency room, the hospital, the ICU and there have been deaths from asthma, it's a very serious disease and that's why this bill is so important. And so, to

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address this serious asthma burden its critical to get rid of the underlying triggers rather than treating kids' day after day in hospitals and clinics with medication, it's a vicious cycle because then we send them home to place... to a place that could have something that's triggering their asthma again. And the evidence is clear as Doctor Evans very nicely summarized so I don't need to go through that again but really the studies that show that reducing these triggers in homes reduces asthma symptoms, it really confirms this common-sense approach. So, as a pediatrician, a mom, and a New Yorker I strongly support this bill. Thank you.

JULE JONES: Good afternoon. My name is Jule Jones. I... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Can you just push the button on your mic?

JULE JONES: Good afternoon, my name's

Jule Jones. I'd like to thank the committee, Chair

Williams and... especially Council Person Mendez. I

actually live in East Harlem, I think there's been

mention of the impact of asthma rates in East Harlem,

the impact of disproportionate services that, that,

that afflict East Harlem, the hospitalization rates

of, of, of individuals, of children within in terms
of asthma in East Harlem. I personally do not suffer
from asthma nor I no nor, nor do I know anyone that
does, I don't have children, my residence is free of
mold and pests and pests and things of that nature.
I, I actually sit here in support of this of this
bill as a proud member of WE ACT and also as a an
advocate in my community of East Harlem. The, the
bill is important because obviously healthy homes are
important, poor housing conditions can trigger or
worsen respiratory health ill, illnesses especially
in children. The asthma free housing act will require
landlords to regularly, regularly inspect homes for
asthma triggering allergen hazards such as mold and
insect infestations and correct their underlying
causes particularly in the homes of New York City's
most success susceptible residents and I mention
again living in East Harlem. So, I urge the city
council, I urge this committee, I urge them to
support this bill, Intro 385, pass the asthma free
housing act. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

ACKLEMA MOHAMMAD: Hi, good morning. I'm

Doctor Mohammad from a Community Health Center in the

Bronx. In the past 20 years, we've seen lots of
advancement in the management of asthma medically but
when we looked at triggers not much has been done
there. We have new medications coming out every year,
we were try we were every doctors are working with
these new medications, there are patients who are
taking their medicines. We, we educate them on the
best way to take their medicine, how to take it, the
best time to take it, before school, after school but
still they come back to our offices with asthma
exacerbations, ED visits. What we do what do we do,
what do we do next, the moms don't know what to do,
moms are they throw their arms up in the air says my
child takes her medicine every day why is it that
they're still having asthma, they sometimes don't
know the mold is in the… in the house, they don't
know the cockroach is causing the triggers of their
asthma, they have reported sometimes they've
reported it so many times to the landlord but nothing
is getting done and I'd like to share a story with
you. One of my moms said to me, Doc my son has no
place to sleep, he the, the rats have eaten out the
bed and the sofas and that's a sad story to hear from
your mom who you've seen the child since he was a

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young baby and now he's 12 years old and has no place to sleep because of rats and... rat's infestation. So, I'm really asking for support in this bill and... so that our children and our parents can have a better life.

SHOSHANA BROWN: Good afternoon, my name

is Shoshana Brown, I'm Executive Director of Air NYC where the AIR stands for Asthma Intervention and Relief. I'll just... our mission statement is to keep asthmatic children and adults healthy, active, and out of the hospital. We aim to improve the quality of life of asthmatic children and adults, helping families break the revolving cycle of poverty that is worsened by chronic disease. So, you've heard from some of my colleagues here at the panel, I thank you for sponsoring the bill first of all and also to other members of the coalition we act in particular for organizing all of this today. Air NYC has been working originally in Harlem and then later in the Bronx and in Brooklyn in the city's highest asthma burdened areas for 16 years. We are a program that sends community health workers into the homes of families who are struggling to keep asthma well controlled. This bill is very important and I can say

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as the Executive Director of Air NYC for the last eight years that I've seen firsthand the way poor housing conditions particularly rodents, roaches, mold have contributed to asthma being the number one reason that children are hospitalized and absent from school in New York City. Air NYC is here today speaking on behalf of the New Yorkers we serve who are members of, of the city's most vulnerable community to testify in support of this bill that will help us hold landlords accountable for keeping homes safe and healthy. Our addresses should not determine our destinies, we ask you to help all New Yorkers breath, thrive, and succeed by, by voting for this bill. Thank you.

much for your testimony and I believe Council Member...

do you have any... thank you very much for your

testimony, I appreciate it. We have our last panel

signed up, those of you who still haven't testified

if you don't hear your name you can still fill out a

slip with the Sergeant of Arms. Is Heidi Bayer here,

Asthma Allergy Foundation, Heidi Bayer? Adriana

Espinoza, Dr. David Evans... okay... Anthony Feliciano,

CPHS, Anthony Feliciano, Ann Bore, Ann Bore. So, we

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2	have just Miss Espinoza and then Espinoza to, to
3	testify, so you've got the stage to yourself, look a
4	that. Can you please raise your right hand? Do you
5	have affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and
6	nothing but the truth in your testimony before this
7	committee and to respond honestly to council member
8	questions? Can, can you hold one second, I think we
9	have one more person.
LO	CAM CLARK: Okay.
11	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Appreciate
L2	everybody time. What's your name?
L3	CECIL CORBIN-MARK: Cecil Corbin-Mark.
L 4	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Did you fill out a
L5	slip?
L 6	CECIL CORBIN-MARK: Yes, there was one
L7	filled out for me.
L8	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay, can you fill
L 9	out another one?
20	CECIL CORBIN-MARK: Yes.
21	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Mrs. Espinoza
22	you're going to have to share the stage, I apologize
23	but just give us a second. And I appreciate

everybody's patience, we did expect it probably

running up against the length that we hoped but we

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did expect it was going to be some time so we

3 appreciate everybody's patience and in testifying

4 again showing how important the issue is. Thank you...

5 That's Mrs. Cam Clark, BronxWorks Breath. And we have

6 Mr. Cecil Corbin-Mark, is that correct?

CECIL CORBIN-MARK: Cecil.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Cecil, I

apologize. Can you please raise your right hand? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions? Thank you and Miss Espinoza she affirmed twice, thank you. You each have two minutes to give your testimony and you can begin in the order of your preference. I don't know if your mic is on.

CAM CLARK: Thank you. Council Members and staff, good morning and thank you for the opportunity to speak about this proposed initiative and more broadly the subject of addressing the needs of numerous New York City residents who live with asthma. My name is Cam Clark and I am a Case Manager with the Breath Better Bronx Program at BronxWorks, a large multiservice non-profit operating in the Bronx. Since 1972 BronxWorks has fought for economic

improvement and social betterment of the communities
we serve in the Bronx. Over the course of the four
decades that we have worked in the borough we have
expanded the scope of our services to meet the
various and diverse needs of our community members.
Today BronxWorks runs a wide range of programs
including after school programs, ESL classes,
numerous benefits access programs, two health home
programs, multiple family shelters, two drop in
centers, and safe havens for single homeless adults.
The scope of our agency services gives BronxWorks an
intimate understanding of the issues facing our
community. Moreover, it gives us a comprehensive
understanding of how health and housing frequently
overlaps when examining these issues. The Breath
Better Bronx Program of which I am a part is our
agency's asthma management and prevention program
which focuses on addressing hazardous allergens and
triggers in the household to assist our clients in
managing their asthma. In few other counties in the
United States is the potential impact for such a law
so great. Moreover, in few counties outside the Bronx
are the figures related to asthma so staggering. The
asthma rate in the Bronx ranks one of the highest in

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the nation, hospitalization rates from asthma related causes is nearly twice as high in the Bronx compared to New York City national, national average. I do have more testimony left but I'll wrap it up if my time is ending. In... with BronxWorks Breath Better Bronx Programs we get our referrals mainly from the hospitals of Bronx Lebanon Urban Health Plan and ArchCare and working with them we have been able to identify the most severe asthma cases, children as young as two months to people as old as 86 years. So, our range is wide, we service what is called Asthma Alley in the Bronx so we're servicing the people with the most critical needs not only in New York City but nationwide. We are deeply and firmly in support of 385B. Thank you... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

BRENDA MESA: Good morning, my name is
Brenda Mesa, I'm here representing the New York
League of Conservation Voters and part of Adriana
Espinoza. The NYLCV represents over 28,000 members in
New York City and we are committed to advancing a
sustainable agenda to make... that will make our
people, neighborhoods, and economy healthier and more
resilient. I'd like to thank Chair Williams and the

members of the Committee for the opportunity to
testify. The NYLCV strongly supports Intro 385B which
establishes protocol for landlords and the Department
of Health and Mental Hygiene to inspect, inform, and
eliminate hazardous asthma inducing building
conditions. Asthma is a chronic illness that often
triggers by that is often triggered by a person's
environment exposure to allergens. Even more than
outdoor quality, poor indoor air quality is the
leading health threat for approximately one million
New Yorkers including over 177,000 children diagnosed
with asthma. Plenty of scientific literatures have
shown that particles associated with mold, roach, and
rat infestations are significant allergens known to
trigger asthma attacks in adults and especially
children. Intro 385B aims to address indoor air
quality by providing a better accountability for
landlords to fix asthma inducing housing conditions.
The benefits of this bill are significant both
economically and its impact on public health. Each
year nationwide students and workers with asthma miss
approximately 10.5 million school days and 14.2
million work days respectively. Even occasional flare
ups of asthma symptoms can have a ripple effect on

the entire family, when asthma causes a when asthma
causes a child to miss school it impacts the child's
education, increases the family's medical expenses
and often the parent's ability to go to work. NYLCV
is, is proud to have worked with the city council
over the years on policies that have improved our
outdoor air quality and we urge the Committee on
Housing and Buildings to take the next step in
addressing air, air quality indoors. Thank you for
your time.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Just for clarity, did you say you were giving testimony on behalf of Adriana?

DEBRA MESA: On behalf of Adriana Espinoza.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Then what's your name?

19 DEBRA MESA: Debra Mesa.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Can we get her to fill out another slip please?

22 COMMITTEE CLERK: Sure.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very

24 much.

CECIL CORBIN-MARK: Good afternoon
Chairman Williams, Council Member Mendez. I'm Cecil
Corbin-Mark, I'm the Deputy Director of WE ACT
Environmental Justice, a member of the Asthma Free
Homes Coalition. I'm really happy today to be able to
testify on support of Intro 385B. I especially want
to acknowledge the efforts of the Chair to get us
hearings on this bill early on and your patience as
we attempted to work with the administration to
address some of the concerns that they raised. WE
ACT's mission is to build healthy communities by
ensuring that people of color and low-income
residents participate meaningfully in the creation of
sound and fair environmental health and protection
policies and practices. We are a membership
organization and we've been in operation for 29
years. On behalf of our board of directors and all of
our members WE ACT is proud to declare our support
for Intro 385B which sets forth owner's
responsibilities in relation to indoor allergen
hazards likewise the bill also establishes
classifications of violations for indoor allergen
hazards and date, dates of correction for each
violation. Lastly, Intro 385B would also require the

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Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to report on activities to educate physicians and health care providers who treat persons with asthma about the role of indoor allergens and asthma exasperation and also requires the agency to take certain measures to educate persons about these indoor hazards and allergens. WE ACT supports... there's a lot of science obviously that clearly indicates the challenge that asthma and pests and rodent infestation causes opposes to the respiratory health of residents but we support this bill because if it is passed it would take away the ambiguity of what a landlord's responsibility is in dealing with mold and pest infestation, no longer will a landlord be able to paint over a problem or use toxic pesticides at high levels with high levels of steroids which also exasperate and trigger respiratory illnesses. When Intro 385B becomes law, the landlords will be required to deal with the underlying water conditions that are feeding the mold problem and to treat pest and rodent infestation with integrated pest management. In the long run, this will help both the residents of the city and yes, landlords save time and better protect the health of residents. We also

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support this bill because at the behest of Council
Member Rosie Mendez the independent budget office
says that it would only cost us about 1.6 million and
3.5 million between 1.6 and 3.5 million depending on
how the city implements its repair program, we
believe that's a cost well worth taking. And finally,
just on the basis of justice and fairness, we are
interested in making sure the policy's more
accurately balance the level of power between tenants
and their landlords and we believe similar to the
lead law this would be one of those laws and we urge
this committee to pass it. Thank you very much for
your leadership and we're looking forward to working
with you Chairman Williams.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much for the testimony, Council Member do you have any questions or last words you want to say?

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: My question is for Cecil, so you are the Chair of the Asthma Free Homes Coalition or...

CECIL CORBIN-MARK: I wouldn't call myself the Chair, we are... we share responsibilities and leadership but yes, we've taken on a role of helping to anchor the coalition and administration.

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COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: Okay, so you've been there since the beginning, when did the coalition come together?

CECIL CORBIN-MARK: You know I'm bad with dates but we've been operating at least on Intro 385 for at least the last three years. Many of us who are part of the coalition have been engaged in this particular fight since the days of public advocate Betsy Gotbaum introduced the very first piece of legislation that we supported around it. We... one of our board members... we're deeply involved in this issue, one of our board members is the legal counsel for bias versus NYCHA so this is clearly important to us and our members this issue of mold in dwellings in New York City and how it exacerbates asthma. We work very closely with Columbia University around research, Doctor Dave Evans is a member of our board and we've worked with him and other researchers on sort of ground breaking national research around mold and its impact.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: And how many organizations would you say are a part of this coalition?

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CECIL CORBIN-MARK: We've got at least 70 at this particularly point. I... [cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: 70, 70?

CECIL CORBIN-MARK: 70.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: Okay. Alright, thank you very much.

CECIL CORBIN-MARK: Alright, thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: Yes, Mr. Chair thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you for your testimony, I appreciate it.

GOUNCIL MEMBER MENDEZ: Thank you for giving me the opportunity to say a few last words before we end this hearing, you know this, this hearing has been a long time in coming, I want to thank everyone for their patience and taking the time to give their testimony by the way Mr. Chair we have several pieces of written testimony for the record that you should mention but you know its... the testimony went pretty smoothly today because I think it's very clear that asthma can get triggered by many things specifically by mold and pests and it does have a debilitating effect on individuals and you heard many parents here today talking about how heart

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wrenching it was them to see their children suffer from asthma and the cause of this being in different households either pest proliferation and or mold. So, I am looking forward, the administration was here today, they support the intent of this bill and most of the language and I am anxious to work on those little tweaks in the next few weeks and have this come up for a vote very soon. I want to thank everyone, the 70-odd member coalition for all of this work that they've done on this legislation for the last ten years and I'm looking forward to us being all together in the room for a bill signing very soon. Thank you.

Member for your leadership on this issue for many years, please let me know what we can do to help move this along in, in the log jam, it's been classified as a... as a mold bill but clearly it's a lot of allergens that are included in, in this piece of legislation and also again I just want to reiterate very often when the hearings go long people leave, almost everyone stayed to make sure that their testimony was heard, we definitely appreciate that and it's not lost on the time commitment that people

have to make to make sure that they gave their testimony again it just shows how important this issue is and how long everybody has been fighting to address it. For the record, we have the American Institute of Architects, the Plumbing Foundation, New York Electrical Contractors, REBNY, American Council of Engineering Companies, Elevated Industry Associates, RSA, 1199 SCIU, Hunts Point Alliance for Children, and the Doctors Council SCIU. With that we want to thank the Sergeants as well for their work and the hearing is now closed.

[gavel]

$C \ E \ R \ T \ I \ F \ I \ C \ A \ T \ E$

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

July 8, 2017