CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PLANNING, DISPOSITIONS AND CONCESSIONS

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August 14, 2018 Start: 3:00 p.m. Recess: 5:12 p.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room - City Hall

B E F O R E: BEN KALLOS Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Chaim M. Deutsch

Ruben Diaz, Sr. Vanessa L. Gibson

Andy L. King

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

Lacey Tauber, Housing, Preservation and Development, HPD

Jeremy Hoffman, Director, Multi-Family Housing, Preservation and Development, HPD

Alex Schaefer, Housing BFC Partners

Dan Capoccia, Principal, BFC Partners

Kim Darga, Assistant Commissioner
Preservation Programs
Housing, Preservation and Development, HPD

Nelson Chan, Director, Third Party Transfer Program Housing, Preservation and Development, HPD

Sal D'Avola, Neighborhood Restore

Rick Gropper, Principal of Camber Property Group

[sound check] [gavel]

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Good afternoon and welcome to the Committee on Planning, Dispositions and Concessions. I'm Council Member Ben Kallos. You can Tweet me at Ben Kallos. We are joined today by Council Member Vanessa Gibson, who got here very early as we waited for this meeting to start as well as Ruben Diaz, Sr. and congratulations on his bill signing in the City Hall Rotunda surrounded by three bills. [applause] [background comments, pause] And not only doing the ceremony, but making it here in time to help us make a quorum. Today, we'll be holding a hearing on many projects. If you're here to testify on any item on the calendar, please fill out a white speaker slip with the sergeant-at-arms, and indicate the Land Use number or project name of the item you wish you testify on that slip. Before we begin on our hearings, we will vote on Land Use Item 157, the 286 West 151<sup>st</sup> Street Tax Exemption Application for property in Council Member Perkins' district in Manhattan. This application is for the termination of the prior exemption of this fully occupied 12-unit resident co-op for low-income households. A new Article XI tax exemption is

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2 proposed. The Subcommittee held a public hearing on this item on July 17<sup>th</sup>. The Council Member is 3 supportive of this application as is the practice on 4 5 hearings where I was not chair for that, and I was 6 actually out on paternity leave. We generally just 7 move it straight to a vote, and so I'd like to now instruct the Counsel to please call the roll to vote 8 to approve Land Use Item 157. 9

LEGAL COUNSEL: Kallos.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Aye.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Gibson.

COUNCIL MEMBER GIBSON: I vote aye.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Diaz.

COUNCIL MEMBER DIAZ: Aye.

LEGAL COUNSEL: By a vote of 3 in the affirmative, 0 in the negative and 0 abstentions, the item is recommended for approval by the full Land Use Committee.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. We will now close that item, and we'll start our public hearings with hearings of six item-related. We will actually, um--[background comments] We will keep that vote open for a member to come and join us, and we will skip to Land Use Item 177.

2 LEGAL COUNSEL: [off mic] 183.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Land Use Item 183 a triple HDFC application in relation to properties located at 235 East 105<sup>th</sup> Street, 230-2232 First Avenue, 2295 First Avenue and 349 East 118<sup>th</sup> Street. HPD seeks approval of a new Article XI tax exemption for a period of 40 years. Pursuant to section 575 of the Private Housing Finance Law the exemption area includes three fully occupied buildings to line 68 rental units and one superintendent unit in the East Harlem neighborhood of Manhattan. The developer is moderately rehabbing the buildings including energy efficiency and façade restoration, and seeking HPD and HDC loans to refinance the properties as well as the Article XI tax exemption to coincide with the term of the loans. Properties include 44 2-bedroom, 22 1-bedrooms and two studio unit. I will now open the public hearing on this item and invite HPD and the developer to present testimony [background comments] and I will ask committee counsel to swear in the panel.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Please state your names and raise your right hand.

AL SCHAEFER: Al Schaeffer.

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2 LACEY TAUBER: Lacey Tauber.

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JEREMY HOFFMAN: Jeremy Hoffman.

DON CAPOCCIA: Don Capoccia.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before the Subcommittee and in answer to all Council Member questions.

PANEL MEMBERS: Yes.

LACEY TAUBER: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: You may begin.

LACEY TAUBER: Okay. Land Use Item No.

13 | 183 consists of an exemption area know as Triple HDFC

14 located at 235 East 105<sup>th</sup> Street, 2232 First Avenue

15 and 2095 First Avenue, 349 East 118<sup>th</sup> Street in

16 Manhattan Council District 8. The exemption area

17 contains four multiple dwellings on three tax lots of

18 | which two were required from the City of New York by

19 the current owner in 2001. Triple HDFC is a

20 | preservation project slated for rehabilitation under

21 | HPD's Housing Preservation Opportunities Program or

22 | HOP. As part of the program sponsors can refinance

loans and obtain Article XI tax benefits in an effort

24 | to help maintain long-term affordability of rental

units. In total, there are 69 units of rental

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housing across the four buildings, two of which are currently vacant as well as two commercial spaces. Of the total unit count, approximately 10% will be set aside for formerly homeless households and seven units. HPD's Homeless Placement Unit works with the Department of Homeless Services to, um, match such families. There is a mixture of unit types including two studios, 22 1-bedroom, and 44-2-bedroom apartments, plus a superintendent's unit. Proposed rent restrictions including tiers at 30%, 70%, 95% and 150% of AMI of their income. Depending on unit type and initial occupancy, rents average \$1,397 to \$1,722 and upon vacancy incomes will be restricted to those making between 42 and 150% of AMI. anticipated that work salted for the building includes restoration of the façade and upgrades to energy efficiency including installing new windows, installing lipless (sic) faucets to open shower heads and updating the electrical system. Currently, the building located at 235 East 105<sup>th</sup> Street has 421-A tax exemption that was approved in July of 2004. Upon approved-upon approval of the new exemption, the 421-A exemption will be terminated and replaced with the Article XI exemption. The property located at 2232

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First Avenue and 2295 First Avenue, 349 East 118<sup>th</sup>
Street both have J-51 tax exemptions and abatement.
The J-51 exemption will continue to be in place until it expires in Fiscal Year 2037, 2038 and Fiscal Year 2036 and 2037 respectively. There is also a J-51 abatement, which expires in three years. This reduces the value of the Article XI by approximately \$443,000. Taking this into account, the cumulative value of the Article XI is currently at \$14,423,490, and the net present value is \$4,112,381. In effort to help facilitate continued affordability of the residential units upon completion of the rehabilitation, HPD is seeking Special Article XI tax benefits for the exemption area.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you very much. I appreciate that the testimony—well, this is my first hearing back since leave, and the testimony continues to be more robust and robust leaving me with fewer questions and more disclosure for the public. So, I appreciate that. Something—I think one thing that caught my attention was the area median incomes of the vacant units. So, I'm—I'm happy to see that there will be restrictions for Tiers at 30%, 70%, 95%, but I am concerned about

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Tiers at nearly double and—and five times the lowest rate at 150%. What income rates does that translate for a 1-bedroom or a 2-bedroom?

LACEY TAUBER: I have to get—I have to get my—I forgot my—to bring my notebook with this little card in it, my AMI cheat sheet. One second.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. While we are waiting for that, I will just put a hold on this public hearing, and I will instruct the Committee Counsel to complete the calling of the roll.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Council Member Deutsch.

COUNCIL MEMBER DEUTSCH: Aye.

LEGAL COUNSEL: By a vote of 4 in the affirmative, 0 in the negative and 0 abstentions, the item is approved for the Full Land Use Committee.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Than, you to the Committee Counsel. I now close this vote on that matter. I also want to extend a huge thank you to Council Member Chaim Deutsch for his chairing this committee in my absence, and continue to move affordable housing forward in the city if we can all join in thanking him. Back to the hearing at hand on Land Use Item 183 Triple HDFC, we were asking about what the 160% of AMI translates for a single person.

1	CONCESSIONS 11
2	How much income that is a year, and then I guess for
3	a 4-person household how much income that is, and
4	what they corresponding rents would be, and how many
5	of these units are being set aside at 150% of the
6	AMI, and whether or not that exceeds the local rents
7	in the neighborhood. [background comments]
8	JEREMY HOFFMAN: There are a number of
9	units that currently are rented at I believe 100% or
10	150% of AMI, 325.
11	DAN CAPOCCIA: There are currently four
12	units that are currently leasing at that level. Um,
13	the currently restrictions on those units are
14	actually at 250% of AMI, and it is now currently—
15	there are only four actual tenants who pay that rent,
16	but that, but there's actually 34 units that are
17	restricted at 250. All of those will be reduced to
18	get them even lower with only four staying at 150
19	being the—the rents for the tenants who are currently
20	paying rent.
21	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: How much is 250% of
22	AMI for a single individual?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Yes.

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1 CONCESSIONS 12 2 LACEY TAUBER: I mean I think that—that's 3 important to give some background about this project came to have these levels in it, and I think what 4 5 they're trying to do as part of the restructuring of 6 these AMI levels as part of this process is to more 7 closely--8 JEREMY HOFFMAN: Yeah, match. LACEY TAUBER: Match what the current 9 10 tenants are paying. Do you want to say some more 11 about that? 12 JEREMY HOFFMAN: We'll get that for you. 13 Right now the AMI for a family of four in New York 14 City SMSA is \$105,000 a year, right. So the 15 arithmetic on \$150, let's see 1-5-sorry. 16 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Is about \$250? 17 JEREMY HOFFMAN: It would be \$157,000 a 18 year in income times .3, which is \$47 a year divided by 12 is approximately \$3,800 a month for a family 19 20 for a 2-bedroom apartment of which we have four in this project. 21 2.2 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And tenants are 23 making a quarter of a million dollars a year?

JEREMY HOFFMAN: That's at 250. At 150

25 you've got 100 in the--

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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON PLANNING, DISPOSITIONS AND CONCESSIONS 13
2	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, I guess who
3	approved affordable housing for families making a
4	quarter of a million dollars a year.
5	JEREMY HOFFMAN: Well, it's—it's not a
6	quarter of a million. Oh, the original—the original
7	regulatory agreement was
8	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: You currently have
9	units that you're-you are not seeking to-to refinance
10	with Article XI support.
11	JEREMY HOFFMAN: Correct.
12	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: But so the current
13	tenants so…wo where did the program come from that
14	considered, and I assume you're-you're this was all
15	affordable housing at the time but-
16	JEREMY HOFFMAN: Right.
17	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, \$3,000 a month
18	for a 2-bedroom, which is in excess of market rate on
19	the Upper East Side, and people are making a quarter
20	of a million. So, who's program is this?
21	LACEY TAUBER: [interposing] It's a PV-
21 22	LACEY TAUBER: [interposing] It's a PV-CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Is this Mayor de

LACEY TAUBER: PV (sic) has funds for it.

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2 DAN CAPOCCIA: So, we-we acquired these 3 properties the 105<sup>th</sup> Street was acquired 17 years ago, and it was-it was a-it was four or six abandoned 4 buildings that we demolished, and we used the New 5 York State Housing Finance Agency under the Housing-6 7 the New York State Housing Tax Credit Program to do a mixed-income project there. The State's Regulatory 8 Agreement allowed us to do 20-22 of those units or 15 9 of those units. I mean, the-that program allowed us 10 to do 200-up 250% of AMI. The-that's 105<sup>th</sup> Street. 11 We have a building on First Avenue and 100-between 12 115<sup>th</sup> and 116<sup>th</sup> and another building both walk-ups on 13 the corner of 119<sup>th</sup> and First. Those two buildings 14 15 were acquired through the Third-Party Transfer 16 Program from HPD I think 20 years ago. They had to 17 do substantial-you know, they require substantial 18 work, and the-the-the-at that time they allowed us AMIs of up to 250%--affordability up to 250%. 19 20 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: That was HPD 20 years ago? 21

DAN CAPOCCIA: Correct. So, so, so let me explain to you what happened here. So, after we-we got a low-income tax credit investor into our 105<sup>th</sup> Street project 15 years ago. We're not at the

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end of the 15-year compliance period. So, we knew we were going to have to do something with the property. So, we lumped it together with the other two properties getting a total of 68 units plus a super's unit, and in—in every case, we have reduced the AMIs from what ranged from 90 to 250%. We've agreed voluntarily to reduce those AMIs from 30% to 150%.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, a quick question back to HPD. I just learned of a term sheet that allowed for some things to be considered affordable housing at 250% of AMI for families making a quarter of a million a year. Are there any current term sheets that allows somebody to call 250% of AMI affordable housing from HPD, HDC or to your knowledge the state?

JEREMY HOFFMAN: To my knowledge no.

LACEY TAUBER: No.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, what is the maximum AMI that HPD is willing to do a term sheet at this point?

LACEY TAUBER: 165.

JEREMY HOFFMAN: 165% of AMI.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, I think that's still high, but that's far preferable to the 250% of

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median income in the community district is about \$30,400, but we—it's hard to translate that into AMI because for AMI you need a family size, and that's not based on family size, but if it were a family of three that would be about 30 to 40%.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, it seems like these numbers would—might have a gentrifying impact in this community.

that we spoke about with the Council Member is who represents this area, Diana Ayala, was that she feels that, you know, about 30% AMI Tier is important to her and she negotiated to make sure that the—the unit where the rent is currently set there stays there, and we were able to do that. And then I would also mention that we have the homeless set—aside as well. There will be seven units that will be pulled from the 70% AMI Tier. So when those units become vacant the 10% will be filled with formerly homeless families.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: How much work are you putting into the buildings?

LACEY TAUBER:

1 CONCESSIONS 18 2 DAN CAPOCCIA: We're-we're doing 3 approximately a million dollars worth of work, \$16,000 a unit. 4 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: About a million. 5 6 DAN CAPOCCIA: \$16,000 per unit. A total 7 a million dollars. CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, and I quess 8 since you had these units before why did \$16,000 in 9 work accrue in work? Why couldn't-why wasn't it-10 DAN CAPOCCIA: Well, you know, a lot-11 12 there's been a lot of developments in your energy 13 efficiency. So, new windows, new-in some of the 14 building new boilers. We've improved, you know, the 15 exterior improvements. What else is there Alex? 16 ALEX SCHAEFER: Low-flow fixtures, low-17 flow toilets. 18 DAN CAPOCCIA: Yeah, just most energy. CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: In terms of work 19 20 that's going to be done for this-this million dollars of work, will people from the local neighborhood be 21 2.2 hired or will this be people from out of state?

DAN CAPOCCIA: Well, we always use people in the local community. We do a lot of this so we

Where will people be hired for this work?

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We'd be doing the same thing here.

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consider preservation work. We've got about 3,500 units of preservation we've done in the city over the last I don't know, seven or so years. So we have a preservation team, but when we go into, you know, any community we go into, we hire from the community.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: If somebody is watching at home right now, and they're interested in a job doing rehabilitation work in their own community, where do they reach out got get a job?

DAN CAPOCCIA: Well, what works? We want to give them the contact information for our office and Al does that.

AL SCHAEFER: Yeah, our head of

Compliance Rick Meister he deals with all local

hiring, and all hiring is done through him, and we're

happing to give you or anyone his contact

information, and he could be in touch directly with

our head of construction who will be running the

project.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Do you have a website or a phone number or what should somebody do?

DAN CAPOCCIA: Our website is bfynyc.com, and the phone number is 7187-422-9999, and the

contact person is Rick Meister. I don't have his
contact—his extension. Do you Alex?

ALEX SCHAEFER: I don't, but I can get it.

DAN CAPOCCIA: Okay, we can get that to you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And they can just call and say we—we saw this on TV and you've got jobs. So, so then the next question is in terms of the quality of the jobs. Will the people who are doing this work be able to afford to live in your affordable housing? Will they be able to have health insurance so that if they get hurt on the job they can see a doctor, and God forbid they get disabled, but have access to disability, and other—and, and once they've worked for you hopefully for a long career retire one day?

DAN CAPOCCIA: Uh-hm. So, they will be able to afford to live in these buildings. We've got units at 70% of AMI and 30% of AMI. So, they will be able to afford to live there. If anyone is ever injured on any of our jobs, and we have one of the—we have a very, very good safety record, but when an

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2 injury does happen, it does—it—the—the employee is 3 covered totally for the—for the injury.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Not Workers Comp?

DAN CAPOCCIA: Be it—no Workers—Workers

Comp and Disability is what we provide to field—field personnel.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: But not health insurance?

DAN CAPOCCIA: No.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, and-and these buildings who—are they maintained by you or somebody else?

DAN CAPOCCIA: They're managed by a third party. They're by PW-PWB Management from the Bronx.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And do you know if their workers are also able to afford to live in your affordable housing, whether or not they get hurt takin out the trash or cleaning up, whether or not they have health insurance or disability or if they're able to retire on a pension?

DAN CAPOCCIA: I—I know that they can afford to live there. Well, you know, that we—we don't have a lot of employees in these—we don't have a lot of employees in these buildings. You

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2 know there's one super, right and one super and—and
3 probably one or two porters.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. Thank you.

Those are my questions. We may follow with

additional ones. Seeing no one from the public to

testify on this matter, I will now close this

hearing, and to back to our regular agenda. Thank

you.

DAN CAPOCCIA: Great. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: We'll now hear six items related to the city's Third Party Transfer Program. HPD created the Third Party Transfer Program in 1996 as an alternative to owning and managing in rem, otherwise referred to as abandoned properties. Under Third Party Transfer when New York City forecloses on properties for unpaid real estate taxes or water bills or other liens ownership is transferred directly to the Neighborhood Restore, a non-profit organization. Neighborhood Restore in turn works with a qualified non-profit and for-profit developers to stabilize a management plan for the rehabilitation of future ownership of these properties. This includes arranging financing, which may include HPD sources. Neighborhood Restore then

2 transfers ownership of the property to the qualified developer who must rehabilitate the building if 3 4 necessary and continue to manage the property as 5 affordable housing. The Third Party Transfer items 6 we will hear today all relate to properties against 7 which the court has issued an In Rem Judgment of Foreclosure and the Council's approval is required to 8 order -- in order to facilitate the financing required 9 to transfer the buildings to Neighborhood Restore for 10 their future rehabilitation and management. We'll be 11 12 hearing six applications related in rem actions in 13 Queens, Brooklyn and the Bronx, and I hope to have 14 HPD back here again for items in Manhattan, and 15 because we are a five borough city, if there is an 16 opportunity to do so in Staten Island, we would also 17 hope to see that perhaps not in Round 10 but in Round 18 The first two items we will hear are Land Use Items 177 and 178, which related to Queens In Rem 19 20 Action 56. Land Use item 177 is the application for approval of a new Article XI tax exemption for 21 2.2 properties subject to a final judgment of foreclosure 23 in the Third Party Transfer Program located at 3 Morrissey Street in Council Member Richards' 24 25 district. The property is a vacant lot, and is

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: You may being.

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2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Good 3 afternoon, Chair Kallos and members of the Subcommittee. I'm Kim Darga, Assistant Commissioner 4 5 for HPD's Preservation Programs. I'm joined today by Sal D'Avola or Neighborhood Restore, and Nelson Chan, 6 7 Director of our Third Party Transfer Program. before the Planning Subcommittee today on six Land 8 Use items related to the Third Party Transfer 9 Program, also know as TPT. This administration has 10 invested significant resources in creating and 11 12 preserving affordable housing as part of our broader strategy that includes robust measures to prevent 13 14 displacement, protect tenants from harassment and 15 revitalize neighborhoods. The TPT program plays a 16 key role in this holistic approach by stabilizing and 17 improving-improving conditions in some of the worst 18 buildings in the city. It is a vital tool to keep people in their homes and to safeguard the quality 19 20 and affordability of those homes. TPT is a publicprivate partnership created by City Council through 21 2.2 Local Law in 1996 to rehabilitate buildings with 23 significant delinquent municipal charges and for

housing conditions, and to ensure that residents

remain in place with affordability and rent

2 stabilization protections. Under TPT, a final judgment of foreclosure authorizes the Commissioner 3 of Finance to execute and deliver deeds to a 4 transferee Neighborhood Restore HDFC. Neighborhood 5 Restore will stabilize and manage the occupied 6 7 buildings as well as maintain any vacant lots. tasks of work are completed and construction 8 financing is finalized by a third-party entity 9 10 selected through an RF-an HPD Request for Qualifications, Neighborhood Restore will then convey 11 12 title to the new owner, which will operate and own the rental building. The actions that are on the 13 agenda today are part of Round 10 of the TPT Program. 14 15 On June 5<sup>th</sup> of 2018, HPD submitted a request to this 16 Council's Committee on Housing and Buildings to transfer properties under Round 10 Transfer list to 17 18 Neighborhood Restore. This began that committee's statutory 45-day review period. On July 18, 2018, 19 20 the Housing and Buildings Committee and Full Stated Council voted to approve the transfer. HPD is before 21 2.2 the Planning Subcommittee seeking approval of Urban 23 Development Action Area Project, UDAAP findings and tax benefits as well as Article XI Tax Exemptions for 24 the 87 properties in order to facilitate 25

2 redevelopment and long-term affordability of the residential units. There are six actions before the 3 4 committee today including Land Use Nos. 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, and 182 for the—for Queens, Brooklyn 5 and the Bronx. Land Use Nos. 187 and 188 consists of 6 7 the proposed transfer of Queens properties under HPD's Third Party Transfer Program. The Commissioner 8 of Finance included the parcels in a final judgment 9 of foreclosure known as In Rem Foreclosure Action No. 10 Queens 56 located in Council Districts 26 and 31 in 11 12 Land Use No. 177 includes one vacant lot and 13 Land Use No. 178 includes six buildings slated for 14 redevelopment. Land Use Nos. 179 and 180 consists of the proposed transfer of Brooklyn properties under 15 16 HPD's Third Party Transfer Program. The Commissioner 17 of Finance included the parcels in a final judgment 18 of foreclosure known and In Rem Foreclosure Action No. Brooklyn 53 located in Council Districts 34, 35, 19 20 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, and 47 in Brooklyn Land Use No. 179 includes four vacant lots and Land Use No. 2.1 2.2 180 includes 41 buildings slated for redevelopment, 23 and Land Use Nos. 181 and 182 consists of the proposed transfer of Bronx properties under the-HPD's 24 The Commissioner of 25 Third Party Transfer Program.

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2 Finance included the parcels in the final judgement of foreclosure known as In Rem Foreclosure Action No. 3 4 Bronx 52 located in Council Districts 8, 11, 12, 14, 5 15, 16, and 17 in the Bronx. Land Use No. 181 6 includes eight vacant lots and Land Use No. 182 7 includes buildings 27 slated for redevelopment. judgment authorized the Commissioner of Finance in 8 each of these cases to execute and deliver a deed to 9 a transferee Neighborhood Restore HDFC. 10 Committee on Housing and Buildings commenced and 11 12 completed their review of the actions and approved the transfer to Neighborhood Restore HDFC. 13 14 Neighborhood Restore will stabilize and manage the 15 properties until the third-party entity has finalized 16 the scopes of work and construction financing, at 17 which time Neighborhood Restore will convey title to 18 the new owner. Currently HPD is before the Planning Subcommittee seeking approval or the Urban 19 20 Development Action Area Project tax benefits as well as the Article XI tax exemptions in order to 2.1 2.2 facilitate redevelopment and long-term affordability 23 of the residential units.

appears that well, you've-you've testified on a

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you.

2 number of the different items. So, just give me a second to catch up so I can read what we have. 3 give me a moment. So, I'm going to expand the 4 5 hearing, which was initially on Land Use Items 179 6 and 180 to include the items that you just testified 7 to including Land Use Item 179, an application requesting approval of the new 40-year tax exemption 8 under Article XI for five vacant lots subject to a 9 final judgment of foreclosure as part of the Brooklyn 10 In Rem Action 53. The foreclosed property are 11 12 collectively more than \$350,000 in arrears. I'm sorry. I already read this one. 181 is-Land Use Item 13 14 181 is an application where-by HPD requesting 15 approval of a new 40-year tax exemption under Article 16 XI for eight properties that are the subject of a 17 final judgment of foreclosure as part of the Bronx In 18 Rem Action No. 52. The properties district represented by Council Members Cabrera, Gibson and 19 20 Salamanca. The final item in the Third Party Transfer Program is Land Use Item 182, HPD's request 21 2.2 for approval of the new Urban Development Action Area 23 Project and exemption from real property taxes to Section 696 of the General Municipal Law and Article 24 XI of the Private Finance-Housing Finance Law. 25 The

which you are combining.

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34 buildings with 856 units that are the subject of
final judgment of foreclosure as part of Bronx In Rem
Action No. 52. The properties are in districts
represented by Council Members Ayala, Cohen, King,
Cabrera, Torres, Gibson and Salamanca. And so, we
will combine Land Use Items 179 through 182 that—

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: [off mic]
CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. Okay.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: [off mic]
They all went to the same--

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, so we'll do a hearing on Items 177 through 182 as combined, and ask if anyone is here to testify on those items to make sure to fill out the slips on all of those items together. So, I guess the first question is: What are the terms of affordability. As of last week, my understanding was according to a term sheet that this affordable housing was going to be for families making as much as 150% of AMI. Is that still the case?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: No.

Actually we-most of the preservation programs at HPD are limited to 120% of area median income, and when

asked about that, we actually went back and looked a
the TPT term sheet and realized it was an anomaly.
We also looked at the affordability that we have
created through the program historically, and more
than 90% is actually affordable at extremely low
income, low income and very low income levels. So,
150 actually doesn't really make sense here. So, we
were happy to make that adjustment.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So the adjustment-ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:

[interposing] It's 120 now.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, okay, so it is now at a lower target of affordability. So, I want to thank you for your partnership on that--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: [interposing] Of course.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: --and I also want to thank the Land Use staff for following up. Any time we can make the term sheets better. I am—I am hoping that one day somebody will notice that all of a sudden the term sheet jumped—dropped from 250% of AMI down to 150% of AMI down to 120% of AMI as we try to get ever lower. That being said, is the current—what—what will happen to the current tenants in these

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2 66 buildings? Will they be at 120% of AMI? How much
3 will those tenants have to pay in these over 1,000
4 units?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, the resident, this a non-displacement program. This isit's actually a really unique program because it is a, you know, it's a foreclosure action, but unlike a traditional foreclosure, the tenants are protected as part of the process. All residents get rent stabilized leases, and they don't pay more than the current rent they pay now or ultimately 30% of Their—the Regulatory Agreement that will income. impact the property is a separate regulatory protection outside of rent stabilization, and, um, as I mentioned the term sheet will now go up to 120% of AMI, but in reality what we do for preservation projects is we look at the distribution of the current rents, and we create regulatory protections to ensure that that level of affordability essentially stay in the project long term. For the most part rents are set somewhere between 50 and 60% of AMI.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Is the—is—so typically the City Council is part of the Article XI

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process. We'll work with HPD and negotiate homeless set—asides. We just had Triple HDFC where a Council Member negotiated a homeless set—aside, and was able to negotiate a deeper level of affordability. Is at this point HPD willing to offer a cap that is lower than 120% and perhaps at this 80% that you typically see or are we being asked to just trust HPD to be somewhere under 120% because that's what the term sheet says?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yeah, theas I mentioned, I mean our goal is first and foremost to ensure that these properties are viable financially and is affordable as possible both for their residents and into the future. As I mentioned, the term sheet is limited to 120. Lowering it doesn't-well 120 certainly makes sense. Lowering it much below that doesn't because what we see in all preservation projects whether in TPT or any other program is the distribution of current rent. You might have somebody in there in a project where the average is 50% AMI. You might see rents ranging from 30% AMI to 120% AMI. So, dropping rents doesn't really make sense, right, and without the units just, the city would have to put in-put more resources in

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in order to stabilize the property. And so, thegoing up to 120 ensures that we can basically keep
affordability where it exists today within property
without having to deepen the amount of subsidy
committed on our end to renovate the properties.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: You mentioned that people either pay their existing rent or 30% of their income. Is it the lower of the two or the higher of the two?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: It's the current percent and not to exceed 30% of incomes. We don't drop somebody's rent if they're already paying it, but they wouldn't increase. We would never increase the rent beyond 30% of income.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Do you know many of the existing tenants will see rent increases up to 30% from their current rents?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: We don't know because we don't really know who lives in these properties today, because the city doesn't own them. They're private property. Um, once the properties are transferred to Neighborhood Restore, Neighborhood Restore along with the identified developer will start actually working with individual residents to

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ensure we understand their rent that they have an
appropriate lease. Um, and find out all kinds of
other information about who lives in the property and
the condition of the property. So, we can't say
today who exactly lives there.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Will people who are rent controlled maintain their—and still have their rent control protections?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Rent control or rent stabilization protections will exist.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, if somebody I rent controlled and they are paying \$100 a month, they will continue to pay that \$100 a month.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: I'll know in a second. I just wanted to check. Yes, that is what we've done historically.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And that is only with the Third Party Transfer Program or is that with other program?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Any preservation program. If—if they—if it's rent controlled resident, they remain rent controlled. If it's a rent stabilized tenant, they remain rent stabilized, and under the Regulatory Agreement they

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would continue to have those protections for the duration of that benefit outside of what exists

4 through the Rent Stabilization Control Regulations.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And in terms of the rent stabilized units, their rents—so the rent controlled and rent stabilized units remain, their rent stays the same. It's just it could be reduced if their rents are over 30%?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: They won't be reduced, but they won't be increased. So, occasionally what we see is properties where the rents are really low, and it doesn't sustain the operations, and we'll support a small increase. We would either offer preferential rents for residents not to exceed 30% of their income or offer tenant based rental subsidies. So in no case would a tenant pay more than 30% of their income or their current rent.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, in terms of the affordability at 120% of AMI, according to your website, 120% of AMI translates to for a family size of one for an individual at \$87,720 a year and for a-a family for four it's \$125,160 a year. Does HPD consider that low income?

1 CONCESSIONS 37 2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: That's the 3 way HUD defines the income levels, extremely low income. It's below 30% AMI. Below 50%, it's very 4 low income. Low income is below 80% AMI and below 5 120 and from 80 to 120 is considered moderate income. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. So this isn't low-income. Some of this might not be low-income 8 housing. It might just be moderate income housing. 9 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: It could 10 be extremely low income, very low income, low income 11 12 or moderate income. 13 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, and then the rents at 120% of AMI are for a one-bedroom \$2,292 and 14 15 for a two-bedroom, \$2,759. 16 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: That 17 sounds right. 18 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And, okay. So, I guess the-the next question is just we have-so how 19 20 much debt is the city forgiving. Okay, let me-let me rephrase this. How much is the city currently owed 21 2.2 for the properties that we're hearing today that are 23 being foreclosed on?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Can you

repeat that question?

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2 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: How much money is 3 owed to the city--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: [interposing] Oh.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: --from the properties on which we are foreclosing?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: \$64

million.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, so instead of collecting those \$64—that \$64 million, we are getting that—those—that property instead?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: We are gaining—right, we are transferring the property to Neighborhood Restore, and then the city will invest resources in renovating the properties to ensure they remain viable and affordable buildings long term.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, so, one is—so, okay, so then for Neighborhood Restore I guess how long will Neighborhood Restore be holding these properties before handing them to a developer?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: This—this—so Neighborhood Restore is an interim owner right.

The predevelopment period on the—I think the quicker side could be a year maybe 18 months. We certainly

- 2 see projects because of complicated issues.
- 3 Environmental scoping or other issues can take a
- 4 couple years to go through the pre-development
- 5 process. You know, there's been exceptions to that
- 6 | where some property seeks a litigation or other
- 7 issues. It's taking longer to actually get them into
- 8 construction.

- 9 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, it's-so a-a
- 10 property that doesn't have problems where things are
- 11 moving as they're supposed to should be no longer
- 12 | than two years?
- 13 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: It's like
- 14 | three or four years.
- 15 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. So, I guess
- 16 one question is typically when we've done Article
- 17 | XI's I haven't had a chance to do Third Party
- 18 Transfers in this volume before. We work with the
- 19 developer. Often times we've done retroactive. I
- 20 | think we've gone as far back as 10 or 15 years, and I
- 21 | would have to go back to my spreadsheet, which I'm
- 22 | hopefully loading very soon. So, I guess the
- 23 | question is why and Article XI needed at this point
- versus when the developer takes custody and control
- 25 of the property?

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at the point in time that we transfer the property to Neighborhood Restore there will also be a regulatory agreement executed. That's a very standard regulatory agreement. I just want to clarify the property will be owned by Neighborhood Restore HDFC. This is a housing development fund corporation. By law, they can—the—the purpose, the corporate purpose of the organization is to own and manage housing for persons of low-income and low-income in that definition is up to 165% AMI, just so you understand, right?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: UH-HM.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, the purpose of the property and the owner—the corporate purpose of the owner is to own and manage low—income housing. Okay. The—the—at the point in time of transfer they will sign a regulatory agreement and so the regulatory structure will be refined at the point in time that we close on a construction loan with the developer, and the property is then subsequently conveyed to them. But it will be affordable housing from day one. Not only that, but—and the tenants gets, you know, the lease and the rent stabilization

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and everything else that I've already discussed to ensure that they are protected. In addition to that, if we didn't give an exemption from day one, Neighborhood Restore would have to cover the property tax liability for these properties, and it's not an organization. Neighborhood Restore was set up to be an interim owner of the property. Back in 1990before 1996 when this program was established, we used to take tax foreclosed properties directly into city ownership, and then we would have to own and maintain, and clearly we didn't collect property taxes, right. So the intent of getting the exemption from day one is to make sure that Neighborhood Restore, who's an interim owner, doesn't haven't to pay the property tax liability. We were working on a stabilization strategies for the properties, right, and also the intent is to make sure that properties that are serving extremely low income and very low income households that they don't have the burden of the property liability either. I mean and to take it a step further if we didn't grant the exemption the city would-if-You know, since Neighborhood Restore is not an organization that is independently set up to pay the property taxes for properties that they hold

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an interim basis upon our request, we would have to figure out a way to finance those property taxes. So, the easiest way to do that is to grant an exemption for the properties at the point of transfer.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: How often do you do the Article XI at the point of transfer versus doing it when you issue the construction loans? And I'm not talking Third Party Transfer. I'm just talking about--

## ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:

[interposing] We—we have always done the Article XI from the point of transfer, or third-party transfer properties. We may come back in, you know, 15 or 20 years if they are refinancing or something like that or they, you know, and—and renegotiate an exemption, but the intent is always to provide the exemption from day one as these properties are serving low—income households, and this is what is necessary to ensure viability and not transfer the burden to the other property or to Neighborhood Restore.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Has HPD ever done an Article XI for less than 40 years?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yeah, sure, sure, but, right we want these properties to

remain affordable for as long as possible, right. So

at a minimum these properties will have to be

regulated through the term of any exemption that

we're granting. So, if we shorten the term of the

exemption, we've just wouldn't necessarily, you know,

have the affordability restrictions for longer than

to put it in plain language, why not give

Neighborhood Restore a two-year Article XI so they

don't have to pay taxes on it, and then when the new

developer is selected and brought in, a construction

loan is signed, which I believe they're going to get

from HPD and HDC, we would get another—we could do

the 40-year loan at that—we could do the 40-year term

at that point. At this—at point we will have gained

another couple of years of affordability—

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: [interposing] UH-HM.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: --and it also accounts for some of the projects that might be slower, and where we may—may need a little more attention.

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2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yeah. I— 3 to—to be really honest—

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Yes.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Do we know historically the affordability that we have seen for these properties? I can tell you for the properties that were financed right from Rounds 8 and 9 that closed under this administration, that more than 90% of the units are restricted at extremely low income, very low income and low income levels. There are a very negligible number of units that were restricted at moderate income levels, right, and less than a percent with-at levels about 120% AMI. Clearly that won't even be an issue going forward at all, but what I'm tell you is that these properties are going to be affordable, and coming back would just mean that we're all coming back multiple times to-to look at a property again and again. Right, we certainly-we don't want the uncertainty for Neighborhood Restore of, you know, it's a year and a half in and then we have to come back with 45 properties again to ask for another two years. It does--adds a lot of process for us when at the end of the day we know that these properties are going to be extremely low-income, very

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: T can agree because the term sheet says that all of it will be under 120%.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I'm-I'm saying 80. 90% under 80?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Right. can't without who lives in these buildings and what their rents are today, and what kind of impact it would be to have-make that commitment from a budgetary perspective. I can't commitment to deeper than 120 today. I can certainly tell you that it's an historic norm, and I can tell you that we set regulatory restrictions to protect the existing residents and ensure that level of affordability going forward. So, if the properties that we see coming into this round have affordability that generally has matched the types of affordability we've seen before, that should be an easy thing for us to actually do, but I can't commit to that today without knowing who lives in that building-these buildings and what rent they actually are already paying?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, you're representing that you don't want to come back to this

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body for additional approvals on the affordability. You've shown that the past is a good predictor, but you're not willing to give a commitment and this body as a Council our authority is over Article XI. around the land use rationale and specifically we get to look at whether or not the affordability rates have a land use rationale in their communities. I guess the—the thing that I'm just pushing is just you are asking us to sign off, and I'm much happier that we're signing off on 120% than 150%, but we both agree that moderate income at 120% is not affordable. Sorry, is not low income housing, which is what we a mandate to do that our Mayor wants to do. So, I guess I would just say that if we can work together with-with you and Neighborhood Restore to figure out a-a-a shorter term or-or what have you, when will you know the incomes of the people in the building and what terms might work?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: After transfer to Neighborhood Restore and the developer, we'll start making sure they work with every resident to identify what rent they are supposed to be paying, make sure they have an appropriate lease, try to understand their income information. That happens

does it take Neighborhood Restore to find out from

1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON PLANNING, DISPOSITIONS AND CONCESSIONS 49
2	the tenants what their income is, how many vacant
3	apartments there are, how long does that process
4	take?
5	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: The-the
6	rent information will be easier to get. The income
7	information can take a while and residents don't have
8	to provide it, to be quite honest, right? So
9	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] It's
10	weeks, months, years?
11	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: The rent
12	information should be within months. (sic)
13	(background noise)
14	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I-I-I could not hear
15	what you said
16	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:
17	[interposing] Months.
18	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS:due to the
19	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:
20	[interposing] The rents, the rent information what
21	the current rents are should be within months.
22	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. So like
23	November/December?
24	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:
25	Approximately.

they-when is the first tax bill due?

2 SAL D'AVOLA: October 1<sup>st</sup>.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, Tom, so is your

4 mic on?

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SAL D'AVOLA: Um, no. Sorry, it—taxes are quarterly. So, it—it would due October  $1^{\rm st}$  I think or November  $1^{\rm st}$ .

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. So, and—and you are concerned that if you did not pay on October 1st that all the properties would be put back in in rem and HPD would go through the process of third party transferring it back. Like I guess if you don't pay your taxes on these properties, which everyone watching at home has to do, but you are basically an appendage of the city. What—what happens if Neighborhood Restore didn't pay the taxes on these properties?

SAL D'AVOLA: I think as a non-profit we want to—we want to be a good actor, and we want to pay our taxes like everyone else who is responsible to pay their taxes. So, the extra—

#### ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:

[interposing] We have more authority to waive their responsibility to pay taxes outside of granting them

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2 a property tax exemption. They're still going to be 3 responsible for it.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: But when we—when—when in December they know how many units they have.

Okay, in December you know how many—how many units you have that are vacant with the—you have an idea that some of the incomes of the tenants. You know what their rents are. You know what the rent roll is per building. At what point are you able to start putting together the financing and what the affordability is going to look like in each building?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: What are you trying—I mean what are you trying to solve for here and we can—

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I'm trying to solve for if we didn't give you the Article XI in September, if we did it in January--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: --if we might be able to have more information and be able to start talking about terms and say this group of 12 is capped at 80% and it's going to have 30% then 10%.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: We can't-until we go through the full process-we understand

2 the rents and we go through the process of 3 understanding the property in full--

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] Uh-hm.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: --we cannot finalize the regulatory restrictions that are going to be in every one of these regulatory agreements. Okay, that's what we're trying to solve for. I don't think we're going to solve for that in a few months. That's what happens in that predevelopment stage, which can take a couple of years, right?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: UH-HM.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: When in this point of time we know that, you know the 17 Council Members that have properties in their districts supported the transfer of these properties, right, and we know that these are—because we've done this for decades now we know that that these are an aggregate extremely low-income, very low-income, low-income households, right? Why do we want to saddle Neighborhood Restore with the tax liability?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: My-my suggestion might be to give Neighborhood Restore a-a two-year regulatory-a two-year Article XI and you can do

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whatever what you want with the regulatory agreement, and when the developer has been selected, and we've finished the—the pre-development process, at that point we empower the member to have a little bit more say than just 120% of AMI.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: But that's not what I'm saying. I'm saying that that's the maximum and we know that 90% of the units historically have been under 80% AMI, right and that we-and as I explained, we're going to look at-every resident here is going to get a rent stabilized lease at their current rent, right. So if their current rent is \$300 a month, they're getting a rent stabilized release of \$300 a month. We can't-we're not-there's no negotiating around that level of affordability because that's what exists, and we're going to create a regulatory structure around those units. Right, so if the average is 50% AMI and the range is from 30 to 120, we're going to group them and have groups of units that are affordable at around 30% AMI, some in the middle and some on the higher end because lowering rents for somebody that's already paying that, right, that's not necessarily a burden. It just means that then the city was

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2 shifting the responsibility of that affordability 3 from the city for somebody that can afford it.

We disagree. I think my preference is to give—have a shorter lease and have more power in the Council to be involved in each of the buildings because I think these buildings are meaningful to members. One thing I—I want to—that was pointed out by counsel was just I understand where we're going back and forth on the buildings, and there's 78 buildings in this whole set, and but there's ten vacant lots. So, surely you have—you are able to, um, tell us what the AMIs are for the vacant lots, and that what the as—of—yet unbuilt buildings will look like.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yeah, so the—there are 80—well, 87 properties that are still eligible. Thirteen of those are vacant lots. We—we don't own the property. So we haven't done a complete analysis, but our—we have done some very preliminary analysis on what the, um, the potential is for a development on the site. There—it looks like there are three main options, right. There are some lots that look like they are extremely small, and they are best suited as open space, and so they

2	remain part of the TPT projects that we have
3	outlined. So there will be a number of buildings and
4	then there will be a lot. Right, so this is all in a
5	geographic area in neighborhood, and those will be
6	part of the TPT projects that we have identified for
7	a certain developer. Okay, so those are the
8	unbuildable sites essentially. For the buildable
9	sites based on what we've seen as the-the likely
10	development potential, these are smaller buildings
11	that can be developed on the site—on the site, and
12	they are most suited for two main programs at HPD.
13	Either our Neighborhood Construction Program, our NCE
14	program, or Open Door programs. So, depending on
15	whether or not, which program is selected, that will
16	really define the affordability. There's a few
17	sites, and we won't know until we do more analysis or
18	the development potential. There's a couple sites
19	that are potentially large enough to do a larger
20	multi-family project in which case the development
21	program would be ELLA.

22 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, many questions.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: And, but-

24 what was that?

2 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I have so many 3 questions.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Okay, regardless, all—if these—the properties are going to be clustered in an NCP or Open Door project, right because these are not going to be big enough for the most part to be standalone projects. They will need to come back to—the overall project will be coming back to Council. The clustering will have to happen with city—it will be other city—owned sites that are going through Open Door or NCP.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, for Open Door and NCP, will have to come back to the Council?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: If they—if they're clustered with other buildings, which all of these right now look like they are two small—too small as stand—alone properties. They will come back to Council because they'll be part of a cluster with city—owned sites. So, that will be a—a disposition approval and depending on the type of exemption that they qualify for maybe a tax exemption for the project.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: How-how many out of the 10 or so are unbuildable, and how many do you think would be insecure Open Door candidates.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Again, this is really, really preliminary analysis, but it looks like there were one. I don't actually-I don't have that also, but there were a couple that were just sliver lots, and they would be opens space, and I think 10 or 11 of them have potential to develop somewhere between 8 and 12 units. So, those are not stand-alone projects.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Are you familiar with a community group called 4596 Acres?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Um, that they are a group that works with Antonio Reynoso's Office with as-and many others around converting vacant spaces and lots and what have you for community use as a-[beeping] There's a flood warning in effect for anyone watching at home. Avoid areas-like Flood Areas MWS. I guess if the bill-lots are unbuildable. Is it possible that instead of transferring it to third-party, transferring the Neighborhood Restore which is not in the business of managing unbuildable

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lots or transferring it to a developer as part of affordable housing that they can't use, could it be transferred to Parks Department or to another non-profit like 596 Acres to set up community gardens, do urban agriculture, connect residents in low-income housing to their land and even offset expenses by having access to the urban agriculture and local grown food?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, just to be clear, the, um, open space or this sliver lot, they're already designated to a developer, right that was identified when the transfer packages came to Council, and those developers basically they would be—the open space would be part of the housing development. As I mentioned, all of these properties are owned for—by Housing Development Fund Corporation. So, the primary use of the overall project has to be housing development. It can be used, the open space can be used as ancillary use, right, for the residential project.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, like a parking lot?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, we-no not a parking lot. That's not-certainly not the

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site.

intent unless that's a desperate need within the community. I think it's certainly worth talking

community. I think it's certainly worth talking

about—talking with—we can encourage the developers to

talk with community groups about what the need may be

there. So, it doesn't make sense to have, you know,

have a community, um, garden or something else on the

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So--

# ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:

[interposing] So, the primary use has to be for the residents of the project.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Is this to satisfy zoning requirements for open space so that they can build more on the existing buildable lots, or what--?

## ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:

[interposing] No, no, it's not that. It's owned by Housing Development Fund Corporation whose corporate purpose is to own and manage housing for persons of low income.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, I—I guess that it's just that these lots are unbuildable. I was just talking to I think either probably NBC and Daily News and several other papers who were talking about why is it that some communities have more parks than

others, and it seems like HPD has made eight—well, the City and Department of Finance and HPD has said that these uses are better in serving a specific developer and housing development for perhaps even moderate income New Yorkers versus having another park space in the neighborhood or a pocket park or a public open space or a POPs. I love POPs. I have a lot of them in my district. So I guess why can't these spaces be used for the broader community in

addition to just the local and accessory use?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, how about this: Once we—the transfers take place, and folks have more time to look and more information to do an analysis, for the ones that we would keep its open space, we would be willing—I mean, I think we can come back to the Council and the community and just make sure that the open space use is appropriate.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, the information I'm getting from our committee analysts and project manages is just that the lots aren't adjacent to the projects, but they are actually scattered in—in the—in the vicinity.

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yeah, all of the—the clustering is within a neigh-I mean the neighborhood as much as we can define it because, you know, certainly there's 87 buildings across four boroughs. So, they are not always adjacent. It's within a kind of a geographic proximity to each other.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay. So, I think—I think we've dug in a little bit. I think anyone watching gets that, and so in the interest of expediency if you can get back to us about HPD just exploring whether or not these—if you think—let us know which ones are buildable, which ones are unbuildable, and whether or not Neighborhood Restore is, in fact, the correct partner on this or whether it's—and I can't tell you to work with 596 Acres versus somebody else, but whether or not it may be worth pulling some of these out because they are not developable for affordable housing, and the accessory use may not be—

#### ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:

[interposing] We have no authority to—I we can—if they're transferred, they're transferred to
Neighborhood Restore, right. So, we can identify

2 another party to be the developer of the site if it's

3 affordable housing, but just to be clear,

4 Neighborhood Restore is not the developer of the site

5 or the holder of the open space long term, right.

6 They're an interim only—owner only, but I hear what

7 you're saying about exploring the potential and

8 | we'll-we'll certainly do that.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: In terms of the developers that—so, who decides which developer Neighborhood Restore turns the—turns a property over to?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, HPD issued a request for qualifications for the Third Party Transfer Program, and developers applied and then we scored it to ensure that the developers have a sufficient track record, and capacity to actually do what is necessary to renovate the buildings that come through Third Party Transfer, and we take that list, and then we look at—we look first, as discussed in the Council hearing that happened in April of this year, right, we look first for properties that were formerly co-ops for non-strong non-profit partners in the community or MWBEs, and then other qualified developers on the list, and we also look at the

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geographic area that the developer specializes in as well as other strengths that they that they would bring to a particular project.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: How--?

### ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:

[interposing] So, we do the deter—we do the kind of identification, and then we have informed Council and especially the Council members that have properties in their district of who the developer would be for that site.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, how did you make people aware that they could become a qualified affordable housing developer and receive these buildings for free?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, it's not for free, just to be clear. The transfers to Neighborhood Restore, which are really to the foreclosure actions, I don't know.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] But how much does the—how much does one of these developers have to pay to get this—these buildings for free? Or, sorry, how much do they have to pay to get these buildings?

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1 2 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Right, so 3 the-I'm going to take-so two parts to that question. First, the RQ is—is fully advertised. Any affordable 4 5 housing developer that thinks they want to apply can 6 apply, right, and I went through the, kind of the 7 selection process a little bit. Their-the price for the developer to acquire the site if they are 8 selected is first to be willing to go through the 9 pre-development process, right. They pay \$8,750. Per 10 residential unit, and they also have to contribute 11 12 equity to financing the renovation of the property. CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, I can buy-if-if 13 I were to become-if I wasn't somehow banned, but I 14 15 could be come an affordable housing developer and buy 16 a New York City apartment, one bedrooms, two bedrooms, three bedrooms for \$8,750 a unit? 17 18 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yep. CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: 19 WOW. 20 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: And contributed equity, and be there responsible for all 21 2.2 the guarantees to ensure completion. 23 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay.

25 securing the financing.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:

So, and

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2 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Is there a minimum 3 equity for a developer?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: I'm sorry, is there what? Know equity?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Is there equity known?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yes, for non-profits, it's 2% of the total development costs. For for-profits, it's 10%.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And in terms of financing, that's sounds like it might be hard to get especially in properties that have been foreclosed on because obviously the person before them couldn't make money on it. How much of their financing can make up from perhaps HPD itself or HDC?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, most of the properties receive a combination of private financing through a lender. We do have a group of lenders that we've worked with historically, and are willing to lend for these types of projects as well as the city. On average, the amount of investment that we put into a property is \$90,000 per residential unit. The term sheet goes up \$120,000 per unit. The range of needs that we see in this

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building is—is, you know, pretty significant, but
most of these need a large investment in terms of
renovations.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: In actually, you're-you're-you're saying you-you believe that these buildings need more than \$90 to \$120,000 of work per unit?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: That's seen in a subsidy that this is historically the average amount of subsidy per TPT unit is \$90,000. That's for the most recent rounds.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I'm—I'm just trying to figure out whether or not--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:
[interposing] The renovation costs--

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: --the renovation costs exceed the subsidy of just how much they need to get from the private market versus getting from you.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yeah. I could—I could pull the total development costs from a leverage ratio here, if that's useful for you. I don't have it in front of me, but there are other sources of funds. So, equity and private financing

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that go in here. So, we're not the sole source of
financing the renovations.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And the private financing does this part—do these deals qualify for low-income housing tax credits?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: It varies, right. So, certainly if we find a property where it is mostly extremely low income, low income residents and the renovations are significant, they could apply for a low-income tax credits to help finance and defray the—the subsidy costs, and we would certainly—

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] I would love to know the--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Sorry, what was that?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I—I—I would love to know how many of these qualify for a LIHTC because that may not be money coming from us, but it is coming from the federal government, and from unpaid taxes by institutions that do business in our city.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yeah, we can tell you in the last round approximately how many or how many received low-income tax credits. If, you know, it's not and—and unfortunately it's not a

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2 resource that there's an endless pot of, right. 90% credits are competitive and there's a certain 3 amount of allocation the city gets to award every 4 5 single year, and on the full percent credit side 6 certainly there's limitations on how much HDC gets in terms of their bond issuance.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And in terms of the \$90,000 subsidy, is that a loan at market rate? it a low interest loan or is it a-more like the grant. Is-does somebody have to pay interest on it?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yeah, it's a low-interest loan. The interest is up to 1% interest. There's a servicing fee, too, and the interest rate is set at the applicable federal rate. We will-we can drop interest rates in order for them to secure additional private financing, but regardless, the-the loans do reverse amortized. there is a bigger balloon for the-the property owner to pay in the future.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: How many times has HPD collected at the end of that amortization versus extended a new loan?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: I don't know that I can tell you that because the policy to actually structure the loans in this way has only
existed for the last four or so years. So, we won't
really see until we're 30 years when most of these
mature

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] Andand you--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: --but we do have a number of loans on the older loans that we've made that were either amortizing, partially amortizing or balloons. We've have a number of loans that are—we pay every single year. I'd have to talk with our Asset Management team about how many they've seen.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: If you could share how many actually got repaid versus just got rolled into further affordability, I guess if you can correct me if I'm wrong, my—my understanding is you as an institution are less interested in getting that \$90,000 back as in using that as leverage to maintain the affordability.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: We're interested in either getting the money back or ensuring it or both.

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2 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, so, \$8,750 per unit regardless of size, ability to get a \$90,000 to 3 up \$120,000 subsidy with as little as 2% in equity as 5 an up to 10% equity, and then possibly being able to 6 have private lenders who can get LIH-Low-Income

beneficial. So, for the RFQ, you mentioned it was 8

amortized. Is it—is it—is it in the New York Times?

Housing Tax Credits sounds pretty lucrative and

Is it in the Daily News? Is it in El Diario? Is it 10

in like the local newspaper? Like in my neighborhood 11

12 it would be Our Town. Where do folks find out about

these RFQs? If somebody is upset that they missed 13

this Round 10, how do I-how does somebody find out 14

15 about being a developer for Round 11?

> ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: The RFQ is listed on our website along with all of our-of our RFQ, RFPs, RFEIs. Everything is—is publicly out there. We also do partners, you know. So, for theall of the affordable housing developers that have worked with the city in the past, they certainly are notified of the opportunity. We also advertise in newspapers. I'd have to confirm which ones.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, it sounds like somebody has already done business with city, they

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get outreach as a previous partner. How do you reach new partners, new MWBEs or—or new non-profits in communities?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: As I said, we do public outreach outside of that, right, through newspapers, et cetera. I just-I don't have the names of the newspapers here today, but we can certainly check that, but I do want to note that we-and we expect a minimum level of experience in negotiatingin-in doing renovation projects including affordable housing renovation projects. So, certainly there are folks that may have had experience in other states, right, but we want to make sure they could actually successfully navigate the requirements in New York City. So, somebody that's only had experience in an affordable housing development elsewhere, we would have to see that that track record was extremely strong for us to consider bringing in a non-local organization especially in a pipeline like Third Party Transfer.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Less concerned about non-locals so much as MWBEs and non-profits throughout the city that I-I see a list that was provided to me of about 39 and with the information

list of 39. I noticed that some developers are-so I

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2 guess one thing so you're handing it to Neighborhood

3 Restore. Who is on the board of Neighborhood

4 Restore? Is HPD on the board of Neighborhood

5 Restore? How do you know that Neighborhood Restore

6 | will give it to who you say they should give it to?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: We—we have a—I think we should maybe talk about the board and the corporate purpose a little bit, but—

SAL D'AVOLA: Sure. So, I don't think I announced myself early Sal D'Avola, Executive Director of Neighborhood Restore.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Good to see you

SAL D'AVOLA: Nice to see you. So, our board is a—we are a corporate board. We are a 501(c)(3) charitable organization that was formed in 1999 under the auspices of HPD. We were created specifically to—to perform this role in the Third Party Transfer Program. HPD is a board member on our board. Our board is—is a—we are considered a supporting organization of Lisk and Enterprise, which are these national non-profit organizations of which have local chapters in New York City. They—Lisk and Enterprise were—are the ones who appoint our Board of Directors, and the—the board consists of other non-

profits, government officials, lending institutions

who-who are providing, you know, private financing on

4 different affordable housing projects.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Suffice to say because HPD is on your board they have control to—to ensure that there—there is no regulatory or other signed agreement that says this is the developer they selected. It's just like—to do with the fact that you're basically—that they sit on your board and you're basically there to serve them?

SAL D'AVOLA: Yes, the transfer requires HPD's approval, but—but you—

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: [off mic] [interposing] and any subsequent.

SAL D'AVOLA: Any subsequent transfer required a consent from HPD to actually convey the property to another party. So, HPD would have to approve that process, but on the—on the front end side, before we actually take title to the properties, the city has—has designated these sponsor managers who will be managing the properties on our behalf while they're working on the predevelopment aspects of the property. And while they are managing the properties for us, we enter in agreements with

1	CONCESSIONS 76
2	those property manager that lay out all the terms
3	under which they are to manage those properties, and
4	HPD is intimately involved in those negotiations
5	early on.
6	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And how large is
7	your-what-how large is your staff or your annual
8	budget? Save me time on Guide Star.
9	SAL D'AVOLA: My—we are a staff of 12
10	people. Our annual budget is somewhere around \$2
11	million a year.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And is it funded through taxpayers through the city of New York or is it—or what is the funding stream?

SAL D'AVOLA: For the Third Party Transfer Program it's 100% funded by HPD.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, so the time you spend on Third Party Transfer is funded through HPD on that?

SAL D'AVOLA: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay and so who-soso in looking at it, I-I guess did all of the 39 developers who applied get assigned a property through Third Party Transfer?

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: They—well, we—all of the TPT Round 10 properties have not been identified yet. To be clear, we're still working through Manhattan, right. Those transfer requests have not yet gone to Council. Not all of the developers will actually get a project. We have more developers than we have potential projects.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Are there any developers that are getting more than one Third Party Transfer property?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: There may be a couple instances where there is a former co-op, where it is the only property in a geographic area and because it ends up being a very small project, we give two of those to a non-profit organization.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Who decides which non-profit gets which Third Party Transfer properties? Because I believe there's a handful that got I think five or six maybe eight. I would have to double check.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yeah, so we—just to be clear, we cluster the buildings into a project to finance. Right, financing standalone buildings is inefficient. So, we cluster them. The

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number of buildings in a cluster will vary depending on the building size and the geographic proximity of the properties. As I said, there are some areas where we literally there's only one building in, you know, half of the borough, and there's some where there's like a critical mass, and so we're able to actually cluster in multiple buildings to create a project. We also don't know how many properties, but the point in time we're setting this up, right?

Uh-hm..

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS:

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, we take the total list. We identify geography. We look at which ones were formerly co-ops, which ones were rentals, and some other characteristics, and then we try to cluster them into financeable projects. So, cluster them somewhere between 75 and 100 units. We don't ultimately know which properties are going to redeem, right, and so we're still working through it. There are still owners that are working through the process. They've made a request for payments for installment agreements. We are still reviewing those, right, and so there's still some properties that could redeem. So, ultimately, we don't know until the transfers take place how many buildings are

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going to be in each cluster, but when we're setting them up, which happens prior to the transfer packages going to Council, the ones that were—went to Council for these three boroughs in the beginning of July and that were voted out, or sorry, the beginning of July—June.

SAL D'AVOLA: [off mic] June.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: June. Sorry, and voted out in July, right, those will be finalized at the actual, upon the actual transfers.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, in the representations you provided to the Council, you have assigned developers, but those assigned developers are not final?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: No, the developers are determined, but which properties are ultimately going to be transferred, won't be finalized until the transfers take place.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, so, I'm-I'm seeing a lot of developers that are getting at least six properties.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Right.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And so, what you are saying is just that it is likely that folks aren't

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going to get all six, that pieces will-properties may
drop off?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: What I'm saying is that we cluster intentionally. We take multiple properties because many of these properties, and I have the list here. Two units, 9 units, 8 units. You know, some are bigger. Some are like 50 units, right?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Uh-huh.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, a project is going to consist sometimes of one or multiple buildings. So, in some cases a developer of a project will have six buildings. In some cases the developer of a project will get one or two buildings, and that's because we're trying to collect—cluster so we have a project that is of a size that is reasonable to finance.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And—and in terms of it so that you mentioned that you group co-ops together with one developer. Will the co-ops be maintained as cooperatives where the tenants will have an ownership interest, and just have a—I guess ostensibly a new managing agent, or are people who

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2 are in co-ops be losing their ownership interest in 3 their property?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, the HDFC Co-op, the entities that are currently co-ops cannot reconstitute as co-ops after the transfer.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And what will they become?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: They will become affordable rentals. So, this is a non-displacement program. All of the residents will have rent stabilized leases, and be protected pursuant to our regulatory agreement with the city of New York.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, all the—all the co-ops that we're looking at are those folks who are losing their equity?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: I think we could discuss whether or not there's actual equity given the condition of these properties. The average amount of arrears for the properties that remain in the action is over \$700,000. For the co-ops, it's actually higher than that. The lien to value ratio for the co-ops in the action is over 100%. The average number of violations per unit for the properties remaining in the action is at least four B

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& C violations per units. It's slightly less for coops, but it's also unusual for a shareholder in a
cooperative unit to complain about conditions when
they're responsible for managing them on an ongoing
basis. So, typically, what we see with the HDFC coops is that there are-there are not a lot of
shareholders remaining in these buildings. It's a
little inconsistent from building to building. What
we see is actually a fair number of renters.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I want to first just thank you for the transparency in getting me some of this information so I can actually ask these questions, but I guess I'm looking at like 2000 Daly Avenue in the Bronx. It's got 50 units. They only have about \$188,000 in debt to—to the Department of Finance.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Uh-huh.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: So, there—if—if everyone reached into their pocket and—and pulled out \$4,000, and we can just set up a payment plan, then folks—if \$4,000 was—was a burden they could each pay \$400 over a year and—and keep their equity.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yeah. So, you know, we've talked about this, and you're

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definitely not the first person that has, as part of this process asked these questions, and, you know, we have—we started this action in the mid-2015. So, it's been over three years now since we first submitted five property owners of their status. have actually done more than 70 different types of outreach to these building owners. All of the owners had the kind of-the option to enter into payment agreements like any property owner does whether it's with DEP or the Department of Finance, and we have We flyer the buildings. We've done robo more. calls. We've-we actually offered all of these-the existing HDFCs an opportunity to apply for an Article XI exemption. So, we've done extensive outreach to inform each of these property owners including the shareholders within-of the-the options available to them. At the end of the day, the properties that remain are properties that are unable to address the conditions that exist within their properties.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you and I-I appreciate your answering these questions that you've gotten before. I'm just-I would be reticent to move forward without asking these questions. Um, in terms of the cost of this, how-how much. So, it's \$64

2 million that we are not going to collect.

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3 taking the properties instead. We're giving them to

4 Neighborhood Restore. You are asking for Article XIs

for all these properties. What is the cost going to

6 be over the next 40 years, and what would be your

7 | calculation for it and that present value, but that

may be a calculation I disagree with for these

9 purposes.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: So a couple of things. The DOF charges are actually eliminated as part of the foreclosure process. DEP actually the charges are not completely—the liability is not completely eliminated. It is on the property level, but DEP actually does retain some of the outstanding amount that's required to be paid, and I think it's about \$2,600 per unit or the current charges whichever is less. We have just—I just want to reiterate we have as part of the action we've collected about \$30 million in unpaid municipal charges.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Over and above the \$64 million or--?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yes. So we have—so since the beginning of the action, right that

2 300 and some odd properties at the beginning of the action--

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Right, of the properties that have redeemed so far, they have paid \$30 million to approximately \$30 million in unpaid municipal charges. Okay, as part of the process going forward for the properties that have been unable to get out of the actions because they're unable to pay the-the charges, as I mentioned. the property taxes and DOF charges will be eliminated. The DEP charges on the building basis will be eliminated, but there will still be a payment to DEP. We will be helping to subsidize renovations and we will be providing a property tax exemption I The-for the 87 properties that remain in the hope. Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, the estimated not present value of the tax exemption over 40 years would be \$41 million, which is approximately just over \$30,000 per residential unit.

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: That was 40 years}$  and what was your net present value?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: \$41

25 | million.

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1	SUBCOMMITTEE ON PLANNING, DISPOSITIONS AND CONCESSIONS 86
2	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And \$41 million at
3	present and then over 40 years it's?
4	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: No, that's
5	the net present value of the benefit
6	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay.
7	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:for 40
8	years.
9	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, but how much
10	is it if we added up all 40 years?
11	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: I don't
12	have the cumulative with me.
13	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I may have the
14	cumulative.
15	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: We may
16	have it in our computer.
17	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [laughs] Give me one
18	moment.
19	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: But the
20	net present value per unit is about \$33,000.
21	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Hold on one second.
22	I'm just going to.
23	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yeah, we
24	have a hard copy here with the cumulative balance,

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- but it's not summed unfortunately. I can send it to

  you afterward if you would like.
- 4 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I think I came up 5 with \$129.7 million over the 40 years.
- ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: I can't verify that right now because I don't have--
- 8 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] I
  9 appreciate the transparency.
  - ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: --but I have a hard copy, but I can check later.
  - CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: You can let me-does-does it sound like it's in the ballpark or does it sound like it's way out?
    - ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: I don't-I-I can't-I can't tell. I'll have to check.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And then I guess for this for the selection of it, if you can just do the groups that are getting these properties whether they're non-profits or for-profits, do-do they just apply and work with you? Do they get recommendation letters? Do they get recommendation letters from tenants? Do they get recommendation letters from elected officials? What is—what is the process for it. So, somebody is watching at home. They've

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decided they want to do Round 11. What else do they
do after they apply to get selected?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Well--

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] Areare—so, I guess the question is are tenant recommendations involved? Are elected official recommendations involved? Are other processes involved, other external—externalities involved?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yes, certainly any questions or concerns from the City

Council member around the developer that was selected we would look at very seriously, and any questions raised by residents. HPD actually does the recommendations based on the RFQ. Somebody that's interested in can apply at the other website.

There's information there, and we'll be certainly refreshing the list prior to the next round. For TPT tenant petition, so there's a process by which residents in the building that's a rental today can petition to become a cooperative. Those residents actually select their sponsor.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, so the residents select their sponsor, elected officials can raise questions about somebody who is selected, but

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ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: This is who our recommended developer is, yes.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And is there any official process with tenants who are watching at home or—or what have you or the elected official wants to change the developer or—or what is the process there?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: If the Council Member had concerns, they should reach out to us directly so that we can address those concerns. If a resident has concerns of about—or the—the selection process, they certainly could reach out to us as well.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: How many of the buildings are—have—so there's 87 buildings. How many of them are accessible and have an accessible entrance and an elevator?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: I have no idea because we have not done due diligence on all these properties yet, but these are still privately owned properties and that owners are trying to figure out how to address the issues. So, they—they—they don't be part—they're not part of this program, but certainly as part of the renovation process on our

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2 end the renovations will be required to comply with 3 accessibility requirements.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I'm almost certain that there is a data set that I have seen that tells you the number of stories a building is, and whether or not it has an elevator.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: But an elevator doesn't make an accessible building.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Right.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I quess you have--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:

[interposing] and it doesn't ensure accessible units.

I mean inside, right. So, when a building goes
through a process with HPD is doing renovations, we
need to make sure that it complies with accessibility
requirements, and so as part of the development
process here, the—those—those adjustments will be
made to ensure that the building or the project meets
the accessibility requirements going forward.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: My-my-I guess my big concern is a lot of what we're doing as a city we're trying to do 300,000 and what have you but I'm

concerned. I want to preserve neighborhoods. I don't want people to be displaced, but I'm also concerned that if we're putting \$193 million into Third Party Transfer, and that might have been going into the money that you're doing for subsidies per unit--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Uh-huh.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: --that we're not going to get units that are not even fully accessible with accessible bathrooms, accessible doorways, accessible elevators that can carry a stretcher andand a ramp, but we're actually not even going to get just an elevator so that somebody who is a senior doesn't have to go up four or six flights of steps, and get trapped in their apartment. So, I guess how can we work together to make sure that all of these buildings either have elevators that if there's an ability to expand the elevator. If there's a gut rehab or what have you, but that you're-we're building, we're investing in preserving buildings and where there's work being done that they're becoming not necessarily fully accessible, but as accessible as we can possibly get them, but at the bare minimum

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2 an accessible entrance with a ramp or a floor level 3 of at grade entrance and an elevator.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Okay, so, just two. I think there were two points there. One, I just be clear, right, the property from those actions, while they certainly are going through TPT and the city helping to finance the renovations of these properties does add a cost, right. These are properties that had over \$90 million in delinquent municipal arrears three years ago when we started this process, right. So, they were not paying their property taxes, which means there was not actually revenue to go toward other things, but on the accessibility piece what I am trying to explain is that because of this process, even if the buildings are not accessible today, they will need to be accessible under federal guidelines going forward. Right, so part of the renovation that we're financing includes compliance with accessibility requirements.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I have a TPT building in my district across the street from my district office.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Uh-huh.

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2 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: It's being turned 3 over as part of the--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: That has not been renovated yet, right?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: As part of the gut rehab, am I getting an elevator in that building because of the ADA?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: If it's required by code we would consider it because the 2-unit building or a 3-unit building, and it's not required by code that would be a substantial investment of the city of New York to install elevators in every single building. So, Sal, do you want to talk or Nelson about the specifics and whether or not there's an elevator going in that building? I just—just generally speaking, right HPD is subsidizing in the city of New York—subsidizing installation of elevators in every single building would be a very expensive thing to do.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: But worthwhile because we want people to be able to age in place and to have accessible housing for our seniors.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, I mean I know that there are other agencies that are

responsible for accessibility issues in the more
general buildings stock. At HPD when we are
financing the building is when we actually are
involved in what requirements, and the building needs
to comply with upon being renovated. So, I can't
speak to every building. I can speak to what we
requirement—require as part of our process.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Sure. So, just to be clear. So, I am again thankful for the list you shared. Please continue to share it. It makes these faster. You don't want to know how much longer this would have been if I didn't have the information because we would have had to go building by building to get it, but I just did a filter on the list you provided me at the 87, and it looks like there's 52 buildings that have more than six units, and you're saying your—your threshold is if it has four units or less that doesn't get an elevator, but six units would or—

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA:

22 [interposing] No, no, the number of floors.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Got it. Give me one second and I have-- So, if it has-if it is four stories, or that-that is a data set that I know I

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have seen if you are able to just update and append
the data set you've given me with how many stories
these are, and whether they already have elevators or
you're planning.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: That would be particularly meaningful to me.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: The-the committee before us ran long. Typically we start at 2:00, which means we have less them than we wanted since we started at 3:00. So, I-I could go on. This is interesting to me. I'm sure it's interesting to the folks at home. I really want to value the partnership, the transparency. Any of the information here that we have, we will work with HPD to make sure it is available online as part of the hearing information. People will be able to find that at council.nyc.gov. There's a calendar where folks can click through today's date, which is August 14<sup>th</sup> and the testimony along with the materials that we're able to share with the public will be available for those who want to dig further in. I really do value changing the term sheet from 150% of AMI to

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120% of AMI. I would urge HPD to come back with a commitment to do 90% low-income and do as little and moderate income in communities where the average income is low, very low or extremely low so this affordable housing does not have a gentrifying impact. Our staff has—I know has had extensive conversations with HPD prior to this hearing, and we'll follow up with additional questions, and I guess just for the sake of transparency, any additional questions that we didn't get to ask today on the record we will submit and those will need to be answered on the record and that will be also available as part of the public record. So, I will excuse the-I don't see anyone else to testify on Land Use Items 177 through 182. So, excuse this panel-and--

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DARGA: [interposing] Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: --thank you. [pause]
The next item is Land Use Item 186 related to Nueva
Era Apartments, 287-289 Audubon Avenue, Block 2152,
Lot 36 and 38 in Council Member Rodriguez's district
in Upper Manhattan. HPD seeks approval to terminate
a current Article V tax exemption and approve a

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partial Article XI tax exemption for a period of 40 years pursuant to Section 577 of the Private Housing Finance Law to facilitate the acquisition and rehabilitation of a five-story multiple dwelling building containing 34 units with rents currently capped at 30% of household income. In addition because the developer has an additional item, we will also hear Land Use Item 187 related to the Deshler Apartments located at 124 West 114<sup>th</sup> Street, Block 180-1823, Lots 58 and 1871 Adam Clayton Powell Boulevard Block 1823, Lot 61. The properties are in Council Member Perkins' district in Manhattan. seeks approval to terminate the current Article V tax exemption and approve a partial Article XI tax exemption for a period of 40 years pursuant to Section 577 of the Private Housing Finance Law. The subject property consists of two fully occupied 7story multiple dwelling buildings containing a total of 60 rental units for which rent is capped at 30% of household income. I will now open the public hearing and ask the Committee Counsel to swear in this panel.

LEGAL COUNSEL: Please raise your right hands. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony

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before this Subcommittee and in your answers to all
Council Member questions?

LACEY TAUBER: Yes. Yes. [pause]

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: You may begin.

LACEY TAUBER: Oh, okay. So, just to be clear, am I reading testimony for 186 and 187 together because we-since we have one presentation. Okay, great.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: That's correct.

LACEY TAUBER: I will bot then. Okay.

Land Use Item No. 186 consists of an exemption area containing one occupied multiple dwelling located at 287 to 289 Audubon Avenue in Manhattan Council

District 9 known as the Nuevea Era Apartments. The project is a low-income Section 8 development, which is currently owned by an Article V housing redevelopment company. As of proof or disposition by the Board of Estimate on June 12, 1980. As a part of the disposition approval of the Housing Committee also received a property tax exemption, which is set to expire in July 2020. The building is fully occupied and contains a mixture of unit types including nine studio, 5 1-bedroom, 13 2-bedroom, 5 3-bedroom, and 1 4-bedroom apartment as well as one

superintendent's unit for a total of 34 residential 2 There is an existing Housing Assistance 3 Program or HAP contract with HUD for all of the units 4 with the exception of the superintendent's apartment. 5 Under the contract, household incomes do not exceed 6 7 50% of AMI and tenants pay no more that 30% of their income toward rent. Currently, the exemption area is 8 proposed for redevelopment under HPD Multi-Family 9 The current owner will convey the project 10 Program. to a new entity formed under Housing Development Fund 11 12 Corporation HDFC. Both the acquisition and 13 rehabilitation of the property will utilize private 14 financing. The owner will also be required to entre 15 intro a new HAP contract with HUD for an additional 16 term upon expiration of the current agreement in 17 2030. Eligible tenants will continue to receive Section 8 rental assistance. The moderate 18 rehabilitation is planned for the project that 19 20 consists of boiler repair, installation of LED lighting throughout the building, painting, closet 21 2.2 repairs and updates to the tenants community room 23 including new furniture. In order to facilitate redevelopment of the exemption area, HPD is before 24 the Planning Subcommittee seeking approval for the 25

2 housing company to voluntarily dissolve the status as an Article V, terminate their current tax exemption 3 and enter into a new Article XI tax exemption for a 4 term of 40 years coinciding with the Regulatory 5 Agreement. The cumulative value of the tax exemption 6 7 is approximately \$2,165,340 and that present value is approximately \$75,213. And then Land Use Item No. 8 187 consists of an exemption area containing one 9 occupied multiple dwelling located at 124 West 114th 10 Street and 1871 Adam Clayton Powell Boulevard in 11 Manhattan Council District 9 known as Deshler 12 13 The project is a low-income Section 8 Apartments. 14 development currently owned by an Article V housing 15 redevelopment company as approved for disposition by 16 the Board of Estimate on December 20, 1979. At the 17 time of the disposition or approval, the housing 18 company also received a property tax exemption, which is set to expire in July 2019. The building contains 19 20 a mixture of unit types including one studio, 33 1bedroom, 22 bedroom and 5 3-bedroom apartment as well 21 2.2 as one superintendent's unit for a total of 60 23 residential units and one community facility for the residents' use. There is an existing housing 24 assistance program and have a contract with HUD for 25

2 all the units with the exemption-exception of the superintendent's apartment. Under the contract as in 3 4 the other building we just heard, household incomes 5 do not exceed 50% of AMI and tenants pay no more than 30% of their income toward rent. This is also 6 7 proposed for redevelopment under HUD's-under HPD's HUD Multi-Family Program. The owner will convey the 8 exemption area to the new entity formed under HDFC. 9 In this case as well, bot the acquisition and 10 rehabilitation of the property will utilize private 11 12 financing. The owner will also be required to enter into a new HAP contract with HUD for an additional 13 14 term upon expiration of the current agreement in 15 2020. Eligible tenants will continue to receive 16 Section 8 rental assistance. A moderate rehabilitation is also planned here, which includes 17 18 installation of a new gas main to accommodate a dual fuel heating plant with a dual fuel capable burner. 19 20 Additionally, the common areas as well as the apartment interiors will be painted and receive new 21 2.2 LED lighting. Installing of new flooring is also 23 planned for the apartment interior-apartment 24 interiors. There are very few outstanding Housing Code violations, which will be addressed by the 25

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planned rehabilitation. In order to facilitate redevelopment of the project, HPD is before the Planning Subcommittee seeking approval for the housing company to voluntarily dissolve their status as an Article V, terminate their current tax exemption and enter into a new Article XI tax exemption for a term of 40 years coinciding with the regulatory agreement. The accumulate value of the tax exemption is approximately \$5,401,474, and the net present value is approximately \$1,658,575, and we have a representative from the Camber Properties here to give you a little more background on their project.

RICK GROPPER: Hi. I'm Rick Gropper one of the principals of Camber Property Group. We're predominantly an affordable housing developer and we've over the past 2-1/2 years have acquired and preserved in partnership with the city housing agencies about 1,600 units both of Mitchell Lama and of rent stabilized housing that we've converted into different affordable structures. The properties today are both located in Upper Manhattan. One of them is in Council Member Rodriguez's district, and the other is in Council Member Perkins' district.

One of them, which has Neva Era is on Audubon between 2 179<sup>th</sup> and 180<sup>th</sup>, and Deshler is two buildings, which 3 are on 114th Street between Saint Nicholas and Adam 4 5 Clayton Powell. Both of the properties, as Lacey mentioned have HUD housing assistance payment 6 contracts that pay market rent while the tenants' 7 rent-the tenants share of the rent is limited to 30% 8 of the tenant's respective income, and there is no 9 one in the properties, and they're actually 10 restricted to residents who earn at or below 50% of 11 12 The building on Audubon, which is Nueva Era, AMI. has 34 units including a super. The building on Adam 13 Clayton Powell and Saint Nicholas and Seventh Ave. 14 15 (sic) has 59 units plus a super and there's some 16 community facility space at grade. We're planning to 17 finance both of these buildings conventionally with a 18 conventional loan, and equity that we're providing in approximately an 80/20 ratio between debt and equity 19 20 with city subsidy. City-without city subsidy, but with an Article XI term sheet tax exemption. The-the 21 2.2 properties have similar unit counts and unit 23 distributions. The buildings on Seventh Ave. and-and Saint Nicolas have more family sized units just as a 24 function of the way that it was built, the way that 25

2	properties were built in the 70s and 80s. And in
3	order to structure the transaction, we are requesting
4	an Article XI tax exemption. The buildings would be
5	owned by an HDFC owner, which would be Home
6	Congregations for Community Improvement, which is a
7	local non-profit group. Really, that's been around
8	for about 20 years, and in addition to that we're
9	enter into a new 40-year regulatory agreement with
10	HPD. We're signing a new 20-year Housing Assistance
11	Payment or HAP contract with HUD, and registering
12	rents with DHCR. I would also note that the
13	restrictions are—on both of these buildings, they're
14	both an Article V currently, and they're set to burn
15	off over the next five years.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you for sharing so much of the finances and being so transparent. That has saved me a lot of the questions that I tend to ask. So, let me just skip them.

LACEY TAUBER: I'm just saying the digital property over the presentation is by request of your committee staff.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Folks know me well at this point. [laughter] So, to confirm, any units that become vacant will be restricted to 50% of AMI? RICK GROPPER: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Which translates to an individual making \$36,550 or a family of four making \$52,150, and rents on your 1-bedrooms are \$863 a month, which is around market in that area. this would not actually have a gentrifying effect in your neighborhood or your building.

RICK GROPPER: It-it would not. the-the tenants are paying no more than 30% and 50% is actually the-the maximum income, and the-the properties are subject to waiting lists with HUD. So, the-as tenants move in, as we go down the waiting list, there are tenants on there who might be at 30% of AMI or at lower ranges, and with the HUD HAP contract, HUD actually pays the difference between 30% of the tenant's income and what the market is.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Will you be doing credit checks on the tenants, or you just have to take people in order based on their list, and how long will that require—how long will that HUD waiting

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2 list remain before you have to create a new waiting
3 list with HPD?

RICK GROPPER: So, the HUD waiting list remains with the—for the life of the HAP contract, and there's a HUD. There are HUD guidelines that we have to follow because that will be a HUD regulated property.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: But in 2023 when the HAP contract expires, what happens to anyone who is still on that waiting list?

RICK GROPPER: So, we're extending the HUD HAP contract when we-well, just to be clear, we're in contract to buy the property today so when we close--

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing]
Congratulations.

RICK GROPPER: Thanks. When we close on the property, we're—we'll be simultaneously extending the HAP Contract for 20 years entering into a new regulatory agreement with HPD for 40 years. And with your support, we will be receiving the Article XI Tax Exemption, and we'll—in addition to that, we'll inherit the existing waiting wait from the current owner, and we'll be obligated as part of the

1	CONCESSIONS 108
2	regulation that HUD provides to continue to maintain
3	list and add residents to that list as we go forward.
4	FEMALE SPEAKER: And I's also like to
5	add, Councilman that the HAP Contract as a
6	requirement for the whole 40 term. So, at the end of
7	the current HAP contract even if it goes for another
8	20 years, at the end of that HAP contract the owner
9	is required to renew that HAP contract for the entire
10	term of
11	LACEY TAUBER: That's part of the terms
12	of the regulatory agreement that comes with this, but
13	it comes and eases taxes I'm sure.
14	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Can you
15	pull up the slide that showed the commercial units?
16	You listed one commercial unit on each.
17	RICK GROPPER: Yes.
18	CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: That was not
19	information we previously had. I don't see the room
20	for commercial unit in the drawings. Where are they?
21	RICK GROPPER: So, there's one community
22	facility tenant. It's actually a community facility
23	space.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay.

1 CONCESSIONS 109 2 RICK GROPPER: And it is in the building 3 on Saint Nicholas. 4 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, so there's 5 only one commercial, not--? 6 RICK GROPPER: Yes. 7 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay and what kind of community facility is it? 8 RICK GROPPER: It's through a bank, and 9 10 they also provide in addition to providing services for formerly homeless and other residents of the 11 12 area, they provide some job training services, and provide financial literacy training. 13 14 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: and do you retain-to 15 you intend to retain them as a-as a tenant? 16 RICK GROPPER: Yes. They're—they've got 17 about another five years on their lease, and we 18 intend to keep them in there as a tenant. CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Are you willing to 19 20 commit to maintaining an affordable rent for them as a tenant and to keeping them more and more situated 21 2.2 community facility provider? 23 RICK GROPPER: Yeah, we're willing to

work with the current tenant so long as they want to

25 maintain their-their occupancy there.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: The reason why you chose a partial Article XI instead of trying to seek a full Article XI?

FEMALE SPEAKER: That has to do with the HPD guidelines and policies because these projects haven't marked up to market contract. They see market rents and they are more than able to pay-make a partial tax payment.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Can you pull up the slide that includes the costs of the project including purchase costs and renovation costs? So it—is there any renovation work being done on either of these two buildings?

RICK GROPPER: Yes. We're in the building on Audubon. The building on Audubon is in excellent condition. We are upgrading the elevator to be consistent with the 2020 Code and that will be a significant upgrade to the existing elevator system, the cables, the landing system and the safety systems. We're also going to be doing some upgrades to the common areas including painting LED lighting sustainability features, and there's a community room in the basement that we'll providing some furniture

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And so the Audubon Avenue location is current ADA compliant or will it become ADA compliant?

RICK GROPPER: The Audubon location is actually ADA compliant, and it looks—it's compliant with New York City Accessibility Code not ADA. The--

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: [interposing] And the elevator is it big enough to—? How big is the elevator? Is it big and is it—it's current requirements or will it—can it accommodate a stretcher? Can it accommodate turning around or is it just going backwards and exit forward?

RICK GROPPER: No, the elevator does not accommodate a stretcher. It's—it's not fully accessible in terms of code today, but it is accessible in terms of the—the Accessibility Code within New York City Building Code, and that's—that's grandfathered in, and the same is the case for—for the Adam Clayton Powell Building.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And that has an elevator?

RICK GROPPER: Um, both—both the Adam Clayton Powell Building and the Saint Nicholas

Buildings they each have elevators, but they're—
again, they're not designed to today's standards.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And are the entrances at grade?

RICK GROPPER: One entrance is at grade and one entrance is not at grade.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Which building is not at grade?

RICK GROPPER: The building that's not at grade I believe is the Saint Nicholas Building. The building that is at grade I believe is the Adam Clayton Powell Building.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Is—is part of your renovation plan for the Deshler Building on Saint Nick is—is that to include a ramp or bringing the entrance down to grade?

RICK GROPPER: No, it's not. It'sthere's-the space doesn't exist and it's cost
prohibitive to-to make that fully accessible.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: How much would it cost to have a—a ramp to the front of the building or at an appropriate location to make the building accessible to enter?

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RICK GROPPER: The rise of the—of that building is so great that the ramp would have to be—I don't know exactly, but it would have to extremely long and would—would actually extend onto the city sidewalk.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Would—would you commit to exploring it in the next week or two and working with HPD to see if there are funds available to cover it and if it extends onto the city sidewalk whether or not we can work as a committee to support you, and if there is any waivers that are required to do so, so that your building's entrance can be accessible?

RICK GROPPER: We can take a look at it based—and based on what I know, it's going to be very difficult to make it—to make it work, but we'll look at it?

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Have you had an opportunity to meet with any of the tenants in the Deshler Building?

RICK GROPPER: Yes, we've—we've had a tenant meeting. We had a tenant meeting both at Deshler and at Nueva.

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CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Do you have any tenants there that are—that currently mobility disability or I believe the Mayor's study from their Department for the Aging found that 75% of seniors consider themselves sot be frail. So, I guess what—what is the makeup of the current tenancy.

RICK GROPPER: The tenants who came to the—the meeting there were about 25 tenants who came to the meetings at Deshler, and, um, none of the tenants who came to the meeting used a wheelchair or a walker.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Okay, but would you agree that there would be value to—if—if we can at this point with HPD at the table with the City

Council at the table and with full support of the city explore trying to make the entrance accessible?

RICK GROPPER: Yes, but I said we'll—

we'll look at it and we'll have an architect look at it.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: In terms of the—so only Deshler is going to require renovations. Will the folks doing the renovations be paid a rate that would allow them to afford to live in your building, an will they have health insurance so that if they

2 get hurt while they're doing work they can go see a doctor or God forbid they get disabled they can get 3 disability and be able to work with you and one day 4 retire?

RICK GROPPER: So the tenants—I'm sorry not the tenants. The contractors who are going to be doing work at both Audubon and Deshler are contractors that—that we use regularly. They—the contracts that we use with them require them to pay a living wage, and also require them to maintain good conditions for the workers. The workers that are doing t the construction work at the buildings will be able to live-would be able to live in-in the

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: And—and Nueva Era? RICK GROPPER: Nueva Era is non-union-is a non-union building.

buildings and the-the work that we're doing is not

union, but we do 32BJ in the Deshler buildings.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Do-do the workers there have health insurance or can they afford to live in the buildings that they work in? Do they have disability and-and pensions so that they can retire after working with you?

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1 CONCESSIONS 2 RICK GROPPER: The worker-there's a 3 single super at Nueva Era, and he is an employee of 4 the management company. The management company employees have been there for a very long time, and-5 but they don't receive a pension or-or a 401(k). 6 7 They-they can, however, afford to live in the buildings that—that we're—that we're talking about. 8 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Are you receiving 9 10 any subsidies from HPD or HDC on this project beyond 11 the Article XI? 12 RICK GROPPER: No. CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Are you receiving 13 14 any LHTC federal or state subsidies? 15 RICK GROPPER: No, 16 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Do you have a 17 commitment to hiring local to do the half million 18 dollars in work that you're planning? 19 20 21

RICK GROPPER: We're-we're going-we in all of our projects we make a commitment to hire local residents to the extent possible. This is a relatively small scope of work and the boiler work, for example, requires highly skilled people, and-but at the same time we're going to make the commitment to hire some local people.

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1 CONCESSIONS 2 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: If somebody is 3 watching at home right now and would like a job, 4 where should they reach out? 5 RICK GROPPER: They can email info@Camberpg.com or they call. Can you give me one 6 7 minute? [pause] CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I'm just hoping that 8 one day somebody is going to stop me on the street 9 and say, I was watching. I couldn't sleep at night-10 11 RICK GROPPER: [interposing] One day, so--12 CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: I couldn't fall asleep, and—and not only that, but I called the 13 14 number and I got a job and thank you. Stranger 15 things have happened. While you're looking it up, I 16 think my-my last question is-17 RICK GROPPER: [interposing] Oh, I got 18 it. CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Yeah. 19 20 RICK GROPPER: 646-598-7412. CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: If you're just 21 2.2 tuning in, that's the number to call if you'd like a 23 job doing construction and rehabilitation at Camber

and so-or with Camber's companies that they work

with. I think the only remaining question that I

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2 have is

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have is whether your—whether Camber is a MWBE, whether you're a contractors' MWBE, whether you're architects where anyone affiliated with it is. To the extent folks don't qualify for MWBE because of whatever reason whether or not the leadership of the organizations are minority or women?

RICK GROPPER: Camber is not an MWBE but our local partner Home Congregations for Community Improvement is a local well established non-profit that's Harlem base, and we work with them to source MWBE opportunities for MWBE contractors to work on our projects.

CHAIRPERSON KALLOS: Thank you. Those are all of the questions that I—give me one moment. I think those are all of my questions. If we come up with any additional ones we will pass them on. Thank you for passing a lot of the information ahead of time. I would—I am glad that either your—your pay is high enough or that your income is—your income requirements are low enough so that the people who are doing the work and will live and—and support these buildings could actually live there, and I would just urge you to consider health insurance and—and disability and helping folks to be retired. I

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PLANNING, DISPOSITIONS AND CONCESSIONS think it is something that is important, and I want to thank all of you for participating today. Is there—seeing no one from the public to testify on this item, this concludes today's hearing. I'd like to thank the Council and Land Use staff for preparing today's hearing, the members of the public and my colleagues for attending. This meeting is hereby adjourned. [gavel] 

## ${\tt C} \ {\tt E} \ {\tt R} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt F} \ {\tt I} \ {\tt C} \ {\tt A} \ {\tt T} \ {\tt E}$

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 August 17, 2018