CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS,
JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS

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April 29, 2015 Start: 10:08 a.m.

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HELD AT: Council Chambers - City Hall

BEFORE:

JUMAANE D. WILLIAMS

Chairperson

RAFAEL L. ESPINAL, JR.

Co-Chairperson

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

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

Cynthia Weaver
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Arnold Acosta Resident

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Donna Mossman Crown Heights Resident Crown Heights Tenant Union

Silvana Yakich [sp?] Member Stop Croman Coalition and GOLES

Donna Chiu Director of Housing & Community Services Asian Americans for Equality

Walter Azevedo [sp?] Resident East Village

Patricia Ramirez Resident

Mellita Godrey [sp?] Member Stop Croman Coalition

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

Julie Patton Resident

Brandon Kielbasa Director of Organizing Cooper Square Committee

Shawn Dahl
Rent-stabilized tenant
East Village

Rolando Guzman St. Nicks Alliance

everyone and thank you for coming. My name is

Council Member Jumaane Williams; I'm Chair of the

Committee on Housing and Buildings. I'm joined today

by my Co-Chair for today's hearing, Council Member

Espinal of the Consumer Affairs Committee. We've

been joined by Council Member Gentile.

Today we are here to discuss legislation that has the potential to address the poor business practices of unscrupulous tenant relocation specialists, or as they are commonly known, "tenant relocators."

Tenant relocators are individuals hired by residential dwelling owners to negotiate with tenants, often in rent-regulated dwellings to vacate their apartments in exchange for a cash buyout. As the potential for rental income profit skyrockets in New York City, tenants have increasingly complained that they are being pressured and harassed by tenant relocators, including being threatened with eviction if they do not accept the buyout; consequently tenant relocators have come under increased scrutiny from prosecutors.

The three bills we will discuss today hope to mitigate the harms caused by these tenant relocators.

First, Int. 700, which is from Council
Member Garodnick, would amend the Housing Maintenance
Code definition of "harassment" to make it unlawful
for a dwelling owner or an owner's agent to make a
tenant buyout offer without first: notifying the
tenant that he or she has the right to refuse the
buyout offer, and without disclosing the person
making the buyout offer has been hired by the
tenant's landlord.

Next we will hear testimony on Int. 757, sponsored by The Speaker of the City Council, Melissa Mark-Viverito. This proposed piece of legislation will amend the Administrative Code to include repeated buyout offers made after a tenant has asked for them to stop, as part of the definition of "harassment" under the Housing Maintenance Code.

At this time I would like my Co-Chair,
Council Member Espinal to say a few words about Int.
682, which will also be discussed at today's hearing.

CO-CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you,
Councilman Williams for setting the state for this
important discussion.

As I'm seeing in my district, in

Bushwick, as prices increase, folks find themselves no longer able to afford to live in neighborhoods and communities they've called home for decades.

Further, we've been hearing stories of long-time residents of rent-stabilized and rent-controlled housing being pushed out of their leases so that landlords can convert to market rate rentals. We're hearing stories of individuals hired by landlords to encourage, persuade and sometimes harass long-time tenants into leaving their homes; that's not what this city is about.

The bills we're hearing today will make it illegal to harass tenants with buyout offers to pressure them into leaving their homes. Int. 682, sponsored by Council Members Garodnick and Williams would add a new subchapter to the Consumer Protection Section of the Administrative Code to created a licensing scheme for tenant relocation specialists.

Under this legislation, the relocators will be required to secure a license from the

primed by myself and Council Member Garodnick and
Int. 682 is co-primed by Council Member Garodnick and
myself.

Before we get started I'd like to thank
my staff for the work they did to assemble this
hearing, including Nick Smith, my Deputy Chief of
Staff, Jen Wilcox, a counsel to the Committee,
Guillermo Patino and Jose Conde, Policy Analysts to
the Committee and Sarah Gastelum, the Committee's
Finance Analyst.

And I wanna give a big shout-out to

Shijuade Kadree -- Did I say it right? [background comment] Shijuade... [background comment] Shijuade

Kadree; this is her last day at this committee and I wanna say thank you very -- I'm gonna give you a big round of applause. [applause] It's been a little over seven months; she's had a great impact on the Committee; thank you very much; I know you're moving on to a greater body of things; is it public yet?

[background comment] So you'll be at which committee? [background comment] You will be the lead counsel on Government Operations.

Congratulations; our loss is their gain, but thank

you so much. [background comment]

Everybody who is going to be testifying, please raise your right hand. Everybody who's gonna be testifying right now. [laughter] Those who are -- [interpose, background comment] I appreciate it [sic]. [background comments]

Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to council member questions? [background comments] Thank you; you can begin at your leisure.

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Good morning Chair Williams, Chair Espinal and members of the Committees on Housing and Buildings and Consumer Affairs.

My name is Daniel Hernandez and I am the Deputy Commissioner for Neighborhood Strategies with the New York City Department of Housing Preservation & Development.

So I'm here this morning to discuss the bills on today's agenda, Int. 700 and Int. 757, which both seek to establish parameters for tenant buyout offers and Int. 682, related to the licensing and regulation of tenant relocation specialists.

As you're aware, this city is currently experiencing an affordable housing crisis with a

citywide vacancy rate of 3.44 percent, very low. In 2014, 46 percent of renter-occupied households were rent-burdened or paying more than 30 percent of monthly income toward housing costs. The need to create new housing options and preserve existing affordable housing is acute.

Under the Mayor's housing plan, HPD will preserve and construct approximately 200,000 units of affordable housing over a ten-year period. HPD is one of the central agencies charged with the responsibility of marshaling resources to meet the housing needs of the city's residents and to maintain the vibrancy of existing neighborhoods by using various tools to ensure the habitability and affordability of the housing stock.

important to help tenants maintain access to affordable housing. To that end, the Office of Community Partnerships was created to bring together the agency's expertise in helping tenants with the local knowledge of community groups, tenant organizers and building owners to effectively address local needs and inform HPD's preservation, planning and new construction strategies.

We provide information to tenants in neighborhoods throughout the city through our "Know Your Rights Tenant Nights," which are forums where we partner with local elected officials, community groups and legal service providers to present information on common landlord-tenant issues.

Because knowledge of legal rights is key
to a tenant being able to stay in their apartment,
earlier in the year the Mayor announced approximately
\$35 million in annual funding that will be allocated
to the Human Resources Administration to help tenants
access legal services to defend their rights in
Housing Court, those measures should debtor
harassment lead to a decline in evictions and a
reduction in the loss of affordable housing [sic].

The Council, working in partnership with HPD, has also done tremendous work to aid tenants facing challenges. Local Law 45 of 2014 requires owners to post in all multiple dwellings a notice which advises the tenant to contact 311 or visit HPD's website to attain information on housing issues. This document, which we have called the ABCs of housing, provides extensive information to tenants and property owners about rights and responsibilities

and is available by calling 311 and visiting both 311's website and HPD's website.

Local Law 47 of 2014 increased the penalties for findings of harassment in Housing Court and required HPD to make available on its website information about actual findings of harassment.

HPD believes that these measure will encourage tenant awareness about their rights and resources as well as debtor and penalize illegal harassment activity by landlords.

Tenant harassment can come in many forms, as you know, but includes tactics to get tenants to give up their regulated apartments so that landlords can then increase the rent for the apartment.

According to reports to HPD's Enforcement and Litigation Units, landlords attempt to force out tenants by not only making life inconvenient for them, but also by making living conditions unbearable; from cuts in necessary building services, locks changed without notice, unrequested prolonged rehabilitation projects to baseless evictions actions in Housing Court; tenants experience a range of pressure tactics by unscrupulous landlords and their agents.

Currently, tenants are able to bring
harassment claims in connection with the following
activities: 1. the use of force or expressed or
implied threats by the landlord; 2. repeated
interruptions of essential building services; 3.
commencing repeated baseless or frivolous lawsuits in
Housing Court; 4. unlawfully removing a tenant's
possessions; 5. removing the doors and/or changing
locks without notice or other activities which could
be deemed to unlawfully disturb a tenant's right to
quiet enjoyment of the property.

When tenants bring harassment actions,
HPD is named as a necessary party to these claims,
but the agency's involvement differs, depending on
the allegations in the claim. Attorneys from Housing
Litigation Division or the court attorneys conference
most harassment cases in order to determine if the
cases can be resolved without a trial. In actions
alleging landlord harassment without an additional
claim of poor housing conditions, if the case is not
resolved or consent and there is a trial, HPD's roles
is generally to participate in eliciting facts from
witnesses in order to aid the court in making its
determination.

The court must hold full evidentiary
hearings when the parties cannot resolve the matters.
On occasion in such cases, HPD has knowledge of a
pattern of conduct in the building and the Housing
Litigation Division actively supports the tenant's
request for a finding of harassment. In actions
alleging both poor conditions and harassment, HPD is
always actively involved in seeking orders to correct
the violations and a finding of harassment where
appropriate.

take the approach that offering money or other considerations can help vacate a unit faster than resorting to other tactics that I have described and these offers, termed buyouts, can be repeated, persistent and oftentimes aggressive. While HPD does not have quantifiable data on the extent of this type of harassment by many accounts, tenants across the city have reported encountering harassment to accept an offer to vacate their apartments. These offers can come directly from the landlord, an employee of the landlord or a person hired by the landlord to specifically engage in this activity. The latter group may be even be real estate professionals.

Reportedly, these monetary buyout offers can total up to hundreds of thousands of dollars, depending on the building and neighborhood. Not all buyout offers are solely for cash, sometimes buyouts take the form of a promise of a new apartment or other assistance that is enticing to the tenant. While not all buyout situations rise to the level of harassment, many tenants are in precarious positions because they are unable to stop the continued aggressive offers and related antagonistic behaviors over time.

on a building's physical conditions; we enforce the Multiple Dwelling Law and the Housing Maintenance Code and use violation and legal actions to compel owners to address a building's physical needs.

Tenant awareness and empowerment play a large role in helping someone to stay in their home. We therefore support Int. 700 and Int. 757 for those purposes and are interested in working with the Council to address some technical issues and to improve the bills.

Int. 700 amends the tenant harassment definition within the Housing Maintenance Code to prohibit making or causing a buyout offer unless the tenant is informed that they have a right to decline

the offer and that the person making the offer is, in some instances, an agent of the landlord. As currently drafted, Int. 700 provides no definition of tenant buyout and it is not clear whether the buyout may take the form of non-cash consideration.

Int. 757 addresses the same conduct and provides tenants with the right to suspend a buyout offer once a tenant has indicated that they are not interested in entertaining further discussion.

Buyouts are generally used in conjunction with other harassing activities, whether big or small.

Eventually the other harassment wears the tenant down and a buyout becomes a viable option for escaping a stressful living situation. By adding buyouts to the list of acts that could constitute harassment, both bills would allow a tenant to tell a fuller story to a Housing Court judge about what they are experiencing.

In Int. 682, we are uncertain about the prevalence of tenant relocation specialists versus landlords and their employees harassing tenants with buyouts. We agree that this issue should be explored, as HPD and the Administration do not support tenant harassment of any kind. The

Tamala Boyd, Associate General Counsel and Mary Cooley, Director of City Legislative Affairs.

We are here today representing

Commissioner Julie Menin, who regrets that she could

not be here, but sends her best to all of you.

Commissioner Menin and DCA are committed to working

with the Council to address issues of importance to

all New Yorkers. Thank you for the opportunity today

to testify about Int. 682, a bill related to

licensing tenant relocation specialists.

DCA's overall mission is to empower consumers and businesses alike to ensure a fair and vibrant marketplace. The Agency licenses approximately 80,000 businesses across 55 different industries, mediates complaints between consumers and businesses, conducts patrol inspections and legal investigations, educates businesses about laws and rules and also enforces New York City's Earned Sick Time Act, commonly known as the Paid Sick Leave Law. In addition to its licensing, consumer protection and labor-related work, DCA also operates the Office of Financial Empowerment.

According to an April 2014 study by the NYU Furman Center, approximately two-thirds of New

York City's households rent their homes and approximately one million of these households are "rent burdened," meaning that they pay half or more of their monthly income in rent. Between 2005 and 2012, the median rent across the five boroughs rose 11 percent, while median household income rose by only 2 percent, indicating that renters faced a growing gap between their incomes and their ability to pay rent.

that the Furman Center study defines as very lowincome or extremely low-income, are the most heavily
affected, with 81 to 88 percent of these households
being rent burdened. For the period of time covered
by the study, rents rose in four out of the five
boroughs, with Manhattan seeing the largest increase
at 19 percent. Recognizing the acute shortage of
affordable housing, Mayor de Blasio has made the
preservation or creation of hundreds of thousands of
units of affordable housing a top priority. Ensuring
that tenants can stay in the homes they are able to
afford is a key component of the Mayor's vision. As
such, DCA commends the Council for taking steps to

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address the important issue of forced tenant relocation.

DCA has broad jurisdiction to enforce the city's Consumer Protection Law and Licensing Law and does so by conducting patrol enforcement, as well as by undertaking legal investigations of businesses and industries. We license many different types of businesses in New York City, including secondhand auto dealers, sidewalk cafes, tobacco retailers, newsstands and many others. Our most common mechanism of enforcement is the use of patrol inspections, which involve DCA inspectors physically visiting businesses to inspect for compliance with laws and rules. Because we know locations of businesses, we are able to plan these visits in advance; being able to physically visit and observe a business is the only method for checking for compliance with many laws and rules.

In general, our ability to enforce is greatly reduced when a business does not have a permanent physical location. Our understanding of tenant relocation specialists is that they frequently do not operate in commercial office spaces or clearly identified offices. Additionally, the nature of

their work puts them in the field on a daily basis.

For these reasons, enforcement over the work of these specialists would prove quite challenging; our inspectors would not be able to inspect tenant relocation specialists on premises to ensure that these specialists are not violating the terms of the licenses and it would particularly challenging for our inspectors to identify unlicensed activity or observe the conduct that would be prohibited or required by this bill. DCA does not currently have the sufficient expertise about the nuances of relationships between landlords, tenants and these specialists or the capacity to take on licensing and enforcement of this bill.

Given our understanding of some of the aggressive tactics against tenants that these tenant relocation specialists engage in, we do support exploring whether regulating these specialists and the industry in general would support the public good. With this in mind, we would like to take this opportunity to offer to the Council some suggestions we think would significantly strengthen a regulatory approach, irrespective of which city agency might be ultimately assigned enforcement authority.

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First, considering the nature of the industry, a regulatory authority would have to likely adopt a complaint-based approach to pursue enforcement. Such an approach would require robust recordkeeping requirements so that allegations could be appropriately investigated. Examples of such records could be agreements between landlords and the tenant relocation specialists or agencies, records of each interaction between tenant relocation specialists and tenants, records of the exchange of any money, among others. These records would clearly indicate names, addresses, contact information, dates, locations and nature of interactions, amounts of funds exchanged, and would in many cases require attestation from more than one party; the landlord and the specialist or the specialist and a tenant, for example.

In addition to the specialists and agencies, effective enforcement would require landlords to keep such records as well. Absent these records, any type of enforcement would likely be very challenging. Holding landlords accountable to maintain records, to have written contracts and to maintain documentation of financial transactions with

the specialists would strengthen the ability of a regulatory agency to prosecute specialists who engage in illegal or unlicensed conduct, particularly since tenants may not necessarily complain about the specialist but rather about the landlord. Absent records kept by both specialists and landlords, enforcement would prove very challenging.

additionally, the penalty structure outlined in this bill also merits further examination, as does the issue of relief to aggrieved tenants. We would like to further explore the extent to which this bill, as currently drafted, would in fact deter illegal conduct and help make aggrieved tenants whole. Under the current version of the bill, the fine for unlicensed activity is only \$300; based on our experience enforcing against unlicensed activity, this amount does not seem adequate to compel the specialist to come into compliance with the law.

Additionally, endowing tenants with the private right of action should be discussed to ensure that tenants are able to secure appropriate restitution and/or damages. DCA also suggests examining criminal histories, as relevant, of these

specialists to ensure that tenants are not being forced to interact with individuals who receive remuneration for encouraging tenants to leave their homes.

Finally, the current bill does not provide for criminal sanctions for tenant relocation specialists, which we think would be appropriate to include.

DCA commends the goal of regulating these tenant relocation specialists and other entities that elude the law or undermine our housing laws. In order to assess whether or not this legislation will effectively achieve these goals, we would have to explore several issues with the sponsors of the bill, advocates and other partners in government.

Additionally, it must be noted that were DCA to take on licensing of these specialists, the Agency would require additional resources; we would require additional intake specialists and staff and mediators to address consumer complaints and mediate where possible, as well as additional attorneys to investigate and prosecute more complex or serious allegations. Ensuring that tenants know to complain to DCA would also require a large public education

for having the hearing today.

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And I wanted to just very briefly note what the problem is that we are trying to address. Too often tenants are getting knocks on their door with an opportunity to relinquish their apartment and if the tenant doesn't accept the deal on the spot, the agent representing the owner will knock again and they're gonna keep knocking and keep knocking, sometimes at three o'clock in the morning or at a tenant's place of work, buyout offers, change, frequently no paperwork is present, agents will continue to threaten and harass tenants to accept an offer even after a tenant has turned it down and has requested that there not be any further contact.

An owner who thinks that they convert a rent-stabilized apartment into a mark rate apartment or tear down an old building to build a new one may hire these sorts of agents or tenant relocation specialists; we've seen this sort of behavior too frequently; we have even formed an entire task force to take on predatory practices in housing; you come in, you buy a place and do whatever you can to push tenants out as quickly as possible so that you can convert the units to market rate. This has become an increasing problem in New York City; tenant

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relocation specialists exist in a world with very, very loose regulations; they harass, intimidate, threaten and disrupt people's lives in order to get their job done.

Last year, Attorney General Schneiderman took action against two relocation specialists with a history or harassment and intimidation, but we in New York City are not going to wait for the State to take on specialists one by one, we need to take action now. And so I'm glad we're having a hearing on a variety of bills, but specifically Int. 682, which requires that relocation specialists and agencies get a license an operate under strict rules; they'd be required to give tenants a written offer upon a first meeting, along with contact information and the clarity that they have the right to refuse without being contacted again; we prescribe the terms of engagement. And by the way, I have the benefit of having the ability of say an opening after DCA has given their testimony, so I will note that the penalty is not \$300; it's from \$1,000 to \$10,000 and you know, even though it is the position of DCA that this should be more of a ministerial matter, we don't believe that this should be a ministerial matter; we

wanted, apparently, some changes in what the

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Do you have a lot of complaints from tenants or tenant advocates about offers of buyouts or about tenant relocators?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: So we're aware of reports that landlords are using aggressive tactics in connection with tenant buyouts, but we're not able to quantify the situation in a way that allows us to, you know to full extent; we do have data on harassments that have been initiated, but not on these particular issues.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So how are you aware that it's a problem?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: We hear them through the tenant forums and landlord forums that we hold and so we don't have -- again, like I said, we just don't have the actual data [background comment] on those particular issues.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Do you believe that tenant harassment, or do you hear that tenant harassment about the buyouts happens repeatedly as a buyout; is it your understanding that it happens once; does it happen multiple times; what's your understanding of how it occurs?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Again, what we're hearing from tenants as we're out doing these tenant rights forums, we're hearing everything from just the initial harassment, the initial contact and the types of offers they get to an extended period of time and then they pursue other sorts — the measures that I sort of described in the testimony as well.

I've heard -- just when I was doing organizing, sometimes -- I mean it's definitely harassment and sometimes tenants, it sounds like a lot of money to them and no one really explains that it isn't and so when they try to get an additional apartment, even the money that they did receive runs out very, very quickly and then they end up not being able to afford the apartment that they came, so that's an additional problem, even for those who do end up taking it.

But I'm gonna pass it to my co-chair, see if he has any questions and then I'll have additional after that.

CO-CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: My question is to DCA on 682. So just to be clear on the record, DCA does not support 682 as it currently stands?

AMIT BAGGA: DCA supports the notion of regulating tenant relocation specialists and the industry in general; we believe that any legislative approach to regulating these actors would have to be both stiff and enforceable; we would like to work with the Council to come up with a proposal that we believe would appropriately and effectively accomplish these goals.

CO-CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Are there any other industries, as my colleague Garodnick pointed out, that DCA currently regulates if not license the act -- or behave the same way?

AMIT BAGGA: I'm going to defer to my colleague Tamala Boyd to answer that question.

TAMALA BOYD: So if the question is Mr. Garodnick's -- [background comments]

what Garodnick pointed out, that in the past, you know we've done things legislatively to regulate industries that behave similarly to them; [background comment] do you... you know, is there anything that you think that we can apply from previous laws into this?

TAMALA BOYD: Yeah, right. So

Mr. Garodnick pointed out process servers; we do

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS, JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 35
2	regulate process servers; I think that the difference
3	is that process servers are subject to very, very
4	heavy record retention regulations; they have GPS
5	trackers; I mean there are numerous things in our
6	laws and rules that allow us to enforce against them.
7	CO-CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: So do you
8	believe that we can do something similar to these
9	tenant relocators?
10	AMIT BAGGA: As Tamala mentioned, one of
11	the provisions that process servers are subject to
12	are very heavy record retention requirements; we do
13	believe that were there to be a regulatory approach
14	to tenant relocation specialists, as similar to 682,
15	that recordkeeping requirements would absolutely have
16	to be a component of that approach.
17	CO-CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay. Has DCA
18	ever received a phone call from a person who's had
19	interaction with a tenant relocation specialist?
20	AMIT BAGGA: In the last year we have no
21	records of any complaints being directed to us
22	regarding this issue.
23	CO-CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Okay. Thanks.
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not interested in hearing any offers as a form of harassment, which a tenant can initiate an action in Housing Court to enforce, so that speaks to the behavior that we think should be scrutinized and subject to enforcement action.

AMIT BAGGA: I would just like to add that Mayor de Blasio, obviously one of his top priorities, if not his top priority, is the preservation and creation of affordable housing and so in general, of course, DCA supports this priority and does not in any way support the notion of harassment against tenants.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, so
there's a lot to digest there. I think what I hear
is; HPD, on behalf of the Administration, believes
that we should define the contours of engagement
between landlord and tenant when it comes to buyouts;
correct?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: DCA takes no position on that subject specifically; is that correct? You're all working for the same guy, so it doesn't really matter, I just really wanna make sure

begin by saying that the easiest and most direct way

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theory, come to DCA with an allegation and then we conduct a period of information-gathering; once we've been able to gather certain pieces of information, we can then approach the employer and utilizing records, be they of hours worked, amount paid, hours docked, etc., we are able to build a case potentially against an employer or verify whether or not the claim might in fact be unfounded; there is also a notion of employee accountability here. Absent recordkeeping it is very difficult for us to determine the voracity of an allegation, be it made by an employee against an employer in the context of Paid Sick Leave or a tenant against a tenant relocation specialist in this context. We of course agree with the Council and with HPD that the issue of aggressive buyouts and predatory conduct perpetrated by tenant relocation specialists is absolutely problematic; we do however have to look within the context of our authority and our ability to conduct reviews and investigations what would be the most appropriate approach for DCA that would in fact get to, ultimately, the prosecution of tenant relocation specialists within our authority, and that would require recordkeeping.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay; not to
take anything away from recordkeeping, because I
think that you're right and we probably should make
sure that that is more clearly defined in the rules
as to what a tenant relocation specialist must have
or keep in this context, but I don't think we should
minimize the complaint-based enforcement authority of
DCA, because in this context if somebody complains
that they got a reach-out from a landlord who is
acting as a relocation specialist or a tenant
relocation specialist themselves and said, they
approached me; they gave me a verbal offer and DCA
inquires and says we'd like to see the written offer
that you are required to give under the law and they
cannot produce it; you then have a foundation for
action; right?

TAMALA BOYD: I mean I think you sort of made one of the points that we're trying to make... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Good. Good.

TAMALA BOYD: that the consumer's going to complain about the landlord; one of the problems with the bill is that there is no landlord accountability; without any records, we have no way

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of connecting the landlord with the tenant relocation specialist.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Fair point and I think that we need to make sure that the recordkeeping component allows you all to do that enforcement, but we also wanna make sure that it is within DCA's bailiwick, as I believe it is, to be able to enforce in that circumstance, because it is within your power; we know that it's more complicated when you're dealing with complaint-driven enforcement, but it is a power that we want you to exercise here and that's one of the reasons why we're proposing a licensing scheme for these guys on the first instance. So I'm not gonna hog all the time, but I think I have an understanding of the general position here and I do think that we should see whether there's ways for us to add some more recordkeeping, but that can't be the sole basis of DCA's action -- failure to keep a record -- it has to be; your records were the way for us to get at you for your bad acts and not just we're issuing violations because you failed to keep a proper record that you contacted a tenant on this date.

AMIT BAGGA: I think I'd like to clarify
our position to make clear that were we to let's say
take on licensing here and were there to be a
situation where let's say a landlord or a tenant or a
tenant relocation specialist failed to keep a record;
that could of course be the basis, potentially, of
the issuance of a violation; our view is broader than
that; our view is that those records are important
not just for the sake of the records existing, but
rather the records are what allow us to prove the
voracity of a potential allegation or claim. So
absent the records, our enforcement ability becomes
much more constrained, which is why the recordkeeping
is not simply a matter of course, but rather the key
to ensuring that we are able to utilize our
complaint-based enforcement authority to actually
engage in enforcement in this context.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Okay, I think I get it. Thank you. Thank you, Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. I just want to understand what you do with the process servers a little bit better, 'cause it seems to be similar. So is their recordkeeping the basis of

voracity of those complaints; the records that the

also with partners in government and advocates to better understand what are exactly the nature of the interactions between tenant relocation specialist and tenants. We have a general understanding, but a more specific understanding would allow us to better propose a strategy for licensing and enforcement.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Is there any cross-section that would be done through DCA/HPD, should this get passed, to make sure that the oversight is being provided?

BAABA HALM: We would gladly work with DCA to talk about the nature of the landlord-tenant relationship and the nature of the interaction between landlord and tenant to inform their licensing or whatever regulatory scheme that they set up, but the legislation as written doesn't require us to do anything affirmative with respect to the regulatory scheme.

Other parts of the law that kind of have some builtin recordkeeping, so saying that you can't call
someone after a certain amount of hours, you can't
call them at work; so are those things that you can
use even without additional recordkeeping to provide

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Yeah; I mean we don't track a transaction of a private owner to a -- No, that's not something we track, actually; I mean we do track harassments, particularly when they are related to a physical condition in the building; those are processes that HPD is responsible for managing, but these buyouts are something that hasn't been required as part of what our structure is responsible for tracking, so no, we don't have data on that.

most harassments rely on the tenant to report; correct and in the case of a buyout, almost by definition, that's not gonna happen. At least if it gets to the point of a transaction, probably the tenant's been convinced that it's in their interest, even if it might not be or they may just be scared or misinformed.

provided in the testimony, HPD is involved in a harassment situation when the tenant reports it and it's related to some of the situations we talked about; that the landlord has changed the locks on the door; that there's an extended time for the rehabilitation of a unit or it becomes a physical

condition that we then get involved in the -- as part of our Housing Maintenance Code compliance efforts and oversight, we get involved in those sorts of transactions... [interpose]

many of these cases, so many of these offers occur during a Housing Court proceeding; a huge number of cases "settle," I use that work in quotes, but it's often it's under duress for the tenant, but before an actual eviction order is issued tenants are convinced to leave and that's one of the most common scenarios for this kind of buyout when tenants are under duress, they're scared, they feel they might lose everything. Because there is a court record of such cases, and at least a record of a dismissal, is that no route in to begin to collect data, at least on buyouts that occur during a court proceeding?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Yes; actually that's part of the reason why we are supportive of these intros, and what our recommendations were is to begin defining buyout so that it can be something that we can begin to monitor and track.

COUNCIL MEMBER LEVINE: Part of what these bills are doing is I think creating a more

robust definition of what harassment is in this situation, but I'm thinking there must be some laws that already apply, if, for example, a tenant is suffering from Alzheimer's and an unscrupulous landlord exploits that and gets them to sign a very unfavorable deal; has no law been violated in such a case?

BAABA HALM: That we won't be able to speak to, you know, because most often when we, HPD becomes involved, it's to enforce the Housing Maintenance Code, so again, a specific condition in a particular unit or in the building, so if those things don't present, then the fact that a tenant has, you know a medical condition and you know, they have lost their apartment and a condition is related to it, we wouldn't be aware of; we wouldn't be able to verify; we wouldn't have any knowledge of that.

council Member Levine: So many of these units are ultimately taken out of rent regulation, so it's bad for the individual who loses their home, but the City loses an affordable apartment forever, potentially. I realize DCR has the most direct oversight in that case, but at the moment that such a unit is taken out of regulation, presumably DCR is

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informed and I wonder if at that point there's a chance to capture data on whether there was a buyout involved in the vacancy?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: We are aggressive in monitoring units that where a landlord is taking a unit or not complying with a rent-regulated unit, we're aggressive in those efforts, but again, part of what I think we're about with these intros, of these bills is that the additional oversight and being able to define buyout as one of the harassment... identifying harassment; again, typically when we're involved, as what you just talked about, a unit that is not being -- that the landlord is not complying with the rent regulations related to that unit, but the other one is; we are also very aggressive in maintaining the Housing Maintenance Code, which again, we hear through violations of some physical conditions and it's oftentimes to harass a tenant to try to get them out of the unit, but that's not necessarily why we're going into the unit is the buyout situation; it's more about a physical condition that the landlord has let deteriorate; maybe with an ulterior motive of trying to get the tenant out of the unit, but we learn about it because

15 years since I'm living in this apartment, my rent has doubled, NCIs and all different things going on.

What recourse does a senior have; a senior gets threatened to be taken to court for, you know, various reasons that don't exist and when you get calls, and HPD can answer this, from people, they don't know who to call; they don't even know where to go; they come to my office; we can definitely not represent them in court; we can write a letter to the landlord; sometimes it works, but a lot of times it doesn't work. What's the recourse?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: The action is; is for a citizen to call 311 and/or visit their website and/or... [crosstalk]

know, they refer you and when someone is being harassed [background comments] they want action and they don't wanna call 311; there has to be a place where that person could go; you're dealing with senior citizens who are living in homes that they've lived in for maybe 35, 40 years; some 50 years; they wanna continue to live in their homes. I have landlords that have said, I wish they would die, with

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seniors. There has to be some recourse that could be done to help these people other than 311, so they get a number and they wait and wait, 'cause we get a lot of those calls in the office about 311 and they give us the number. I mean 311 is great in a lot of different circumstances, but when a senior is harassed by a person, 311 is not the answer for that person.

AMIT BAGGA: So I think what you have laid out is the very exact dire situation that this hearing is all about and I know that there is a high prevalence of seniors in Forest Hills and Rego Park and I think this is why DCA is here today to say that we support the notion of regulating and taking enforcement actions against tenant relocations specialists; what that looks like in terms of whether it is DCA licensing or another regulatory agency being the licensing and enforcement authority, you know we think that that remains to be determined, but we do very much understand how dire the situation is and we agree that the tenant relocation specialists have engaged in levels of unacceptable harassment; this is one of the reasons that one of our suggestions for improving the bill is to also look

at, as relevant and as needed, the criminal histories in the licensing process or in the regulatory process of the individuals who would be tenant relocation specialists. We also want to ensure that these individuals are not those who have perhaps in the past engaged in physically abusive behavior or other types of criminal activity, and so we very much support the notion of regulating the space.

Additionally, one of our suggestions for improving and strengthen the legislation is to add a Private Right of Action, which would enable tenants, including seniors, to be able to seek damages and restitution more directly and more effectively, and so that's what we're here today to express to the Council.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOSLOWITZ: But I think
they need some kind of recourse, the people that are
doing the harassing; they need... they have to report
to someone, they can't stand alone, they have to
report to someone and I think people would feel very
satisfied if they knew that these people had to
report to someone, whether it be through licensing...
[interpose]

AMIT BAGGA: We agree.

important and when I bring out seniors, it's because they're frightened, they're frightened in many ways, they're alone, they have nowhere to turn; they have nowhere to go, they're frightened and they don't know what to do, so they come to me and I wanna see them being helped and I wanna see the people that are frightening them to be somehow regulated in the fact that at least you know where to go.

AMIT BAGGA: We absolutely agree.

COUNCIL MEMBER KOSLOWITZ: Thank you.

much. I wanted to know if we require that a landlord or owner would not be allowed to disclose a tenant's contact information without the written consent of a tenant, would that assist in the complaint-based enforcement that there would be some kind of written record that was required?

AMIT BAGGA: I'm sorry, if you wouldn't mind just clarifying; what exactly is the type of requirement you are referring to?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So the requirement would be for the landlord not be allowed to disclose

I'm trying to buyout apartment 7-A?

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in the Housing Unit. For over 50 years MFY has provided a wide range of free civil legal services to low-income New Yorkers and some of the most marginalized populations in our city, including on issues of preservation of affordable housing and eviction prevention, which is the area I work in.

MFY annually serves over 3600 tenants, including more than 2000 who are at least 60 years old and we're committed to working with the City Council to protect the safety and affordability of housing for low-income New Yorkers so they can continue to be an integral part of our New York City communities.

The tenants who seek our help at MFY are in danger of eviction or living in unacceptable housing conditions; many are long-term rent-stabilized or rent-controlled tenants with affordable rents, very affordable rents. Indeed it is their continuing presence that represents much of the affordable housing in the city and today I wanna share with you two stories from our advocates, people we've represented at MFY who have dealt with this very issue of buyout harassment, repeated requests to buy out tenants so they'll vacate their affordable

people's places of employment, going to talk to

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people's families, harassing time and time again tenants until they feel like they have no choice. There is no government response to this problem; as we heard earlier from HPD and DCA, they're not involved in this, this is not something that they deal with; we need to deal with this. We need to protect tenants whose English isn't their first language and are being told, if you don't take this buyout offer, I'm gonna call immigration and get you evicted and get you deported. We need to protect tenants who are told, you know they change the locks on the front door and they make you come into the office and say, well we wanna talk to you about a buyout offer and they say, you need a new key to the front door and they will go, here's my Mexican passport and they say, that's not good ID; we need you to leave. Stories like that come into our offices every day. You need to deal with this; we need government to deal with this and that's why we support these bills. We support the idea that tenant relocation specialists need to be regulated. worked with the Attorney General's Office to go after some really bad actors and luckily the Attorney General brought enforcement actions, but those are

building in December of last year, immediately began

the building's air-shaft has been used as a make-shift garbage chute and construction waste is still entering each apartment. For Mr. Acosta, these unbearable conditions are compounded by a relocation specialist's repeated and unwanted offers to discuss the legal status of his apartment. The specialist is barred from engaging in such conduct under an Assurance of Discontinuance he entered into with the New York State Attorney General's Office last year; clearly he has not ceased these activities.

I will just go shortly in conclusion that we recommend the City Council to make it a violation with Int. 682 for a landlord to engage in any of the conduct in the proposed Section 2547. We also recommend that 682 confer on tenants of private life [sic] action against those who violate those obligations under the law. I'm gonna turn my time to Mr. Acosta.

ARNOLD ACOSTA: My name is Arnold Acosta; I'm a tenant at 43 Essex Street and have lived in this building with my wife for six years, since approximately 2009. I am here today to provide some

details about my experience with the tenant relocation specialist.

From 2009-2014, the previous landlord insisted that I maintain the building in order to receive a preferential rent amount; however, I was never hired as the superintendent for the building; in fact, the previous landlord's agent had spoken to me about taking a buyout offer, which I refused because I want to stay in this apartment.

At the end of December 2014, the building was sold to a new landlord who we now know to be Paul Galasso, 43 Essex LLC. No sooner after the building was sold, gut renovations began in the vacant apartments and a host of problems arose around the building. At some point between January and February of 2015 is when I had my first encounter with Michel Pimienta.

One day during the evening hours of six and seven my doorbell rang unexpectedly by a man named Michel; he stated to me that he represented the new landlord and I asked him in what capacity; Michel never answered my question; he continued to converse with me and stated to me that I had no lease, my rent will be increased from \$1200 per month to \$1900

effective immediately. He also stated to me that I should sign a new lease with the new owner, even though I already had a current lease that expired later this year. At this time he never asked me for a copy of my lease, but continued to tell me that everyone in the building, their rent would be increased as well. Further, he threatened that I needed to make a decision as to whether I would take his proposal [bell] or not. Michel also offered me money to move out; I did not provide him an answer at that time.

michel came unannounced a second time, rang my bell between seven and eight in the evening; it was at this time that I felt my privacy was being invaded. Michel stated to me that locks in the main entry doorway would be changed; he went into a folder he was carrying and gave me a letter with some dates on it for when he would return to give us the key; he also stated that he would like to discuss my apartment with the new landlord and that we should meet and it was obvious to me that they wanted to discuss a potential buyout again.

The third time I saw Michel was when he came to deliver the key; once again he stated to me

that the new landlord wanted to talk to me about my apartment; then left. Between eight and nine in the evening I receive a phone call from Michel; Michel wanted to know if my keys were working and I should give him a call back; Michel's tone was aggressive; I felt he was trying to intimidate me.

The fourth time Michel came to see me it was unannounced, he rang my doorbell between six and seven in the evening, I looked through the peephole and it was Michel. I opened the door, Michel stated to me, "Guess who's here?" I replied, "Who?" Michel stated, "It's the landlord." I realized that the landlord was hiding behind my apartment wall so that I could not see him through the peephole; I was very concerned for my safety. Michel Pimienta and Paul Galasso insisted that I meet with them. After they left, my wife and I felt concern for our safety.

Since then, Michel Pimienta contacted me more than three times; he would come to my door unannounced; I am convinced that my wife and I are being harassed by this man; he's stalking me at my home.

Around April 1st or 2nd of this year,
Michel Pimienta came, slipped a note under my door;

1	COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 69
2	the noted stated that he had information for me
3	regarding my lease; that the owner is going to sell
4	the building; Michel also slipped a new lease under
5	my door to have me sign and return to him; however,
6	that lease does not contain currently monthly rent
7	amount; the note also asked me to call him.
8	Between January 2015 to the present I had
9	been approached by Michel more than ten times,
10	whether it was in my building or on the street. I,
11	Arnold Acosta, find this man, Michel Pimienta, a very
12	disturbed individual whose actions really need to be
13	stopped. I thank you for your time.
14	[applause]
15	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. So
16	will you try not to clap and kinda do this [twisting
17	hands in the air]?
18	Thank you very much for your testimony;
19	I'm really sorry that you're going through that and
20	wish we could immediately fix it, which we can't, but
21	hopefully some of these bills would help.
22	And you're working with Manhattan Legal
23	Services?
24	

owner has a preconceived notion that the tenant's

more sophisticated, they'll offer them more, but it

is really about trying to bully people who they think

they can bully out and then who they think are

disempowered because English isn't their first

language; that's where we see the really ridiculous

low offers and the higher the offer, the more they

think that a tenant's more sophisticated.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Do you know of any correlation between the buyout offers and other types of harassment?

HARVEY EPSTEIN: I mean it's exactly the same pattern; I mean sorry if I'm speaking again, but it is -- buyout offers is just one factor and the illegal construction; the other types of harassment that we see time and time again of rent-stabilized tenants where they're trying to remove the rent-stabilized tenants and bring in higher-paying, market rate tenants. So they're gonna do the gut rehab, so they'll do the buyout offer and then the people have to live through a construction zone and then they're not gonna get services but the higher-income tenants are or maybe they'll put facilities in the building that they won't give access to the low-income tenants

or the low-renting tenants, so they'll put a gym or they'll put something on the roof; they'll do everything they can to marginalize the tenants between each other and try to force the tenants who are lower-income to feel like they don't belong there anymore and they need to move out.

ariana Marmora: Yeah, I agree completely; I think I would also say that the sort of culture of fear that's created -- I mean I've seen this in my district as well, where a landlord convinces or basically harasses a few tenants in a small six- or eight-unit building to move out and then all of a sudden you have a situation where there are very few tenants left and so the landlord at that point has more leverage; the tenants that remain feel more vulnerable. But just like Mr. Epstein said, I think it's just another factor in a pattern of harassment that we see in our work.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yes. [background comment]. Okay.

CO-CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: What is your response to DCA's concerns about the initiative being too slippery to regulate and license?

HARVEY EPSTEIN: It doesn't hold logic to
me that I mean the perfect example was given out
before we regulated process servers and before we
put real restrictions on what process servers could
do there I go; it's hard to regulate that
industry. But the reality is, what regulations have
done has allowed there was a lot of what's called
sewer [sic] service; we saw it in the consumer deck
[sic] cases where before in that industry you would
see 300,000, 400,000 cases being filed a year and 90
percent of them being defaults. Once you regulated
that industry in 2008, the numbers dropped by 70
percent. So what we see is, there's an easy way to
do it; you license people, and the easy way to do it,
you have books and records that they maintain; an
easier way, if they violate the rules, then you take
away their license. I mean, I think this is a
perfect use of DCA's regulatory authority and the
licensing is critical to this work; I think there are
any legal restrictions for us doing it; we looked
into that, and we think practically it's the most
logical way to regulate this industry, 'cause
otherwise we have the Attorney General doing two-year

investigations over people, but this is a really simple thing for the Council to do.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Two more questions. Also, we were joined by Council Member Ulrich earlier and now we're joined by Council Member Cornegy.

The tenant relocators; how often are they attorneys and are there other professions that they usually come from?

ARIANA MARMORA: Other advocates might have had different experience, but I find that... I've never heard of a tenant relocator being an attorney or at least the agents of landlords who approach my clients are often not attorneys, and you know, not that they would anyway, but to that effect, don't explain any of the sort of implications of accepting a buyout offer; our tenants are often completely unaware of the tax implications of accepting a buyout offer; the way that accepting a buyout might affect their public benefits.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Also, there was one issue that the Administration raised, which was the lack of criminality for the landlord. Do you have any comment on that; 'cause it seems to me that

they actually will get at the tenant relocator and then I don't know if we'll get at the landlord, which is the source of the problem, so I wanna know if you had any comments on that.

HARVEY EPSTEIN: Yeah, so this doesn't get to that problem, if a landlord's doing something, but if they're hiring people and they're acting as their agent; then they have direct authority from the owner; I think by revoking this person's license that we have control over that. Now the landlord's gonna say, well if the tenant relocator did something beyond my control, we didn't tell them to do that; this doesn't get to that problem, but it gets to trying to regulate an industry that's totally unregulated. If it's the landlord, you know, there are potential sanctions to do their affirmative litigation that can be brought against the landlord, but this doesn't solve all the problems, it just solves one of them.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. We have someone who I think has a recording, Cathy Dang, if you can come up; it's supposed to be a recording of Mr... is it Pimento [sic]? [background comments]

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS, JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 79
2	Pimienta. [background comment] Yeah. Just state
3	your name and what [crosstalk]
4	CATHY DANG: Okay.
5	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: you're gonna be
6	playing.
7	CATHY DANG: I'm Cathy Dang; I'm the
8	Director of CAAAV Organizing Asian Communities.
9	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And what are you
10	gonna be playing?
11	CATHY DANG: I'm sorry?
12	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: What are you gonna
13	be playing?
14	CATHY DANG: So this is a recording of
15	Michel Pimienta harassing one of the tenants that we
16	were organizing at 22 Spring. And same issue with
17	what he had been explaining earlier, so
18	[background comment]
19	[audio recording being played]
20	[background comment]
21	CATHY DANG: It's hard to
22	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I can't hear it.
23	Sergeant; is there any do we have anything we can
24	hook up? Nothing? [background comments] Okay,
25	we're gonna try to see if we can find something to

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of it, because now you're creating an industry for them.

Buyouts is the fastest way for a developer to get a hold of and empty a rentstabilized building. Robert Durst's wife, Debrah Durst, just sold our buildings in April because we have been giving them hell. They target tenants who owe money that's the first thing; you're forgiven for any back rent that you owe; if it takes you three months to move, you're forgiven that rent, you don't have to pay three months' rent. They bring you \$10,000 the next day when you say yes. One woman took the \$70,000 for her rent-stabilized apartment; she couldn't find an apartment; she had to put her stuff in storage because you know the new apartments, one of the bedrooms can only fit a single bed and a nightstand. She needed extra time to move because she couldn't find a place; BCB told her, for every day that you stay over we will charge you \$1000 a day, because remember, they only gave her \$10,000 and they have the \$60,000 remaining. She had to leave and leave her belongings in her apartment. Another tenant took the money; he ended up paying \$300 more a month rent than he was currently paying. When BCB

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came in, they offered tenants \$10,000; they offered me seventy and I said no.

We started to organize every building that BCB owned; they went from \$10,000 to \$25,000 and the top money that they ended up offering was \$125,000 for a rent-stabilized apartment. They took the one-bedrooms and turned them into two, the two into three, added a bathroom and now those apartments are \$2500 to \$3500; I call them blended families. have young people who live in my building who are not related, gender does not matter, nationality, nor religion [bell] and they're paying \$1000 to live in a room that you can only fit a nightstand in and a single bed, and it has to stop. We have over 60,000 people who are homeless in New York City and that number is gonna continue to rise. Debrah Durst sold my building to a man who is referred to as The Monster of Toronto, where he goes into a building, changes the banisters and he wants to raise the rent; he considers that a MCI. So I thought the fight had eased up a little bit, because they've sold all of their buildings in Crown Heights because we would not give up and now we have someone who's coming in from another country who's purchasing buildings here and

we have a contact in Stockholm and he advertised on his website, "I bought two buildings in Crown Heights and I'm gonna turn them into luxury buildings."

Pretty soon we're not gonna own anything here and this is a racket, they're making money on the backs of long-standing tenants. But tenant relocation specialists, that's too kind for what they do and that's gonna create an industry for them. If a landlord offers you money and you say no, that should be the end of it. Thank you.

My name is Silvana Yakich; I'm a member of the Stop
Croman Coalition and GOLES, part of 13 groups working
for the Stabilizing New York campaign; I'm also a
tenant of Steve Croman, who bought our building. He
wasted no time; he sent Anthony Falconite and Janeth
Donovan knocking on our apartment doors; the message
was loud and clear, a loble [sic] buyout of up to
\$10,000 and/or six months' free rent. Through
bullying, lying and bluffing Anthony and Janeth
managed to push out three out of the ten apartments;
myself and the rest of the old tenants were well
aware that Steve Croman wants us out and we had to
put up with all his terrible renovation practices.

First and foremost, it's unacceptable
that this door-knocking is allowed to happen; I don't
feel it should be legal to be approached about
buyouts at all; if the tenants wants to, they should
make initial contact to the landlord; otherwise,
please leave us alone to live peacefully in our
homes. By license relocation specialist, bullies
such as Janeth Donovan and Anthony Falconite would
simply get licensed and continue to harass. Anthony
currently has a Cease and Desist Order and he's still
harassing tenants, so he obviously feels he's above
the law. Plus these relocation sharks get bonuses
for kicking out tenants; they'll be just as
determined with or without their licenses.

To be clear, Croman and other predatory landlords like him are not real landlords; they are speculators and they are criminals and there's no need to pander to their business method. If they don't like who lives in the building, they shouldn't be buying the building. They've already changed the face of New York City for the worse by eroding the diversity of its population, killing small businesses and doing renovations without proper permits, and jeopardizing tenants' health and well-being with

their own unsafe building practices, sorry, but they are the new Mafia; your only way forward is to have stronger laws, stronger enforcement and higher fines which are actual penalties that are enforced; [bell] therefore this feels like a beginning, but it's obvious that it needs to be flushed out in order for it to really have a positive impact. Thank you.

CO-CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you.

[background comment]

DONNA CHIU: Good afternoon. Good afternoon. My name is Donna Chiu and I'm the Director of Housing and Community Services at Asian Americans for Equality, a member of the Stabilizing New York City Coalition that is fighting the depletion of affordable housing in New York City at the hands of predatory equity, thanks to initiative funding from New York City Council last year. So today I'm gonna focus my testimony on a building that my client, Mr. Ang, lives at which is 211 Madison Street; after I briefly describe the building, he's gonna speak, but he's monolingual, a Chinese immigrant, so if you bear with me, I will help him interpret.

Mr. Ang's building is now owned by
Silvershore Properties; they bought the building in
November 2014 and Silvershore Properties is a big
owner, they own at least five properties in Queens
and at least four to five properties in Manhattan.
Since purchasing Mr. Ang's building and since the
tenants have come to our office at AAFE, I've spoken
to at least ten residents who have told me about
these "relocation specialists" and I agree with our
friends on this panel today that that name is what
they call themselves and is too kind; they are
predators. So for example, in this one particular
owner, Silvershore Properties, he has employed at
least three people; they go to the building, they
lurk there, they wait for my clients to come home and
sort of approach them and tell them false information
and they're relentless, and they also go to my
client's children's homes, because in their minds
they're thinking, you should take care of your
parents so your parents can give that apartment back
to me, and that is some of the things that my client,
Mr. Ang has experienced.

[background comment]

MR. ANG: 01:13:10 [Speaking Chinese]

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS, JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 87
2	DONNA CHIU: I moved into 211 Madison
3	Street in 1981.
4	MR. ANG: 01:13:21 [Speaking Chinese]
5	DONNA CHIU: When I moved in, I moved in
6	with my wife, my daughter [bell] and my two sons.
7	MR. ANG: 01:13:31 [Speaking Chinese]
8	DONNA CHIU: I raised my children in this
9	apartment.
10	MR. ANG: 01:13:39 [Speaking Chinese]
11	DONNA CHIU: My younger son lives with me
12	and my wife now in the apartment.
13	MR. ANG: 01:13:47 [Speaking Chinese]
14	DONNA CHIU: My son lives with us because
15	he is disabled; he has a mental disability and that
16	is why we take care of him.
17	MR. ANG: 01:14:02 [Speaking Chinese]
18	DONNA CHIU: He is not able to take care
19	of himself and that is why I have to take care of
20	him.
21	MR. ANG: 01:14:11 [Speaking Chinese]
22	DONNA CHIU: After this owner bought our
23	building, he immediately changed the front door
24	locks.
25	MR. ANG: 01:14:23 [Speaking Chinese]
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1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS, JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 88
2	DONNA CHIU: He told us that we had to
3	give him ID to prove we are residents or else he will
4	not give us our keys.
5	MR. ANG: 01:14:39 [Speaking Chinese]
6	DONNA CHIU: I did not know at the time
7	whether or not this was legal.
8	MR. ANG: 01:14:46 [Speaking Chinese]
9	DONNA CHIU: Isn't it true that in New
10	York, if you live at a place for more than 30 days
11	the owner does not have a right to lock you out of
12	your home?
13	MR. ANG: 01:15:01 [Speaking Chinese]
14	DONNA CHIU: Afterwards I learned that he
15	told us to give him our contact and our personal
16	information so that he would have a way to contact
17	use.
18	MR. ANG: 01:15:14 [Speaking Chinese]
19	DONNA CHIU: Starting in mid February,
20	that is when the landlord's agent started harassing
21	us.
22	MR. ANG: 01:15:26 [Speaking Chinese]
23	DONNA CHIU: He kept calling us [bell] a
24	couple of times each week and he said if we do not
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1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS, JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 89
2	give up the apartment he will sue us and that we will
3	lose.
4	CO-CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Give me one
5	second; sorry. [background comment] We do have the
6	testimony on hand, for the record; if you wanna get
7	to like the important points, that would be very
8	helpful.
9	DONNA CHIU: Okay. <b>01:15:51 [Speaking</b>
10	Chinese] [crosstalk]
11	MR. ANG: 01:15:56 [Speaking Chinese]
12	DONNA CHIU: 01:15:59 [Speaking Chinese]
13	MR. ANG: Okay. 01:16:03 [Speaking
14	Chinese]
15	DONNA CHIU: He came to my apartment, he
16	took pictures, he was measuring my apartment, he was
17	doing all these things in my apartment.
18	MR. ANG: 01:16:19 [Speaking Chinese]
19	DONNA CHIU: He lied to me and they told
20	me, "I'm gonna give you \$16,000; you leave
21	immediately."
22	MR. ANG: 01:16:30 [Speaking Chinese]
23	DONNA CHIU: He said to me that he wants
24	to see my younger son; if not, then he will do
25	something back to my younger son.
	II

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS, JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 90
2	MR. ANG: 01:16:41 [Speaking Chinese]
3	DONNA CHIU: They also went to my oldest
4	son's home in Brooklyn and knock on his door
5	MR. ANG: 01:16:51 [Speaking Chinese]
6	DONNA CHIU: and one [crosstalk]
7	MR. ANG: 01:16:52 [Speaking Chinese]
8	DONNA CHIU: and one day they came twice.
9	MR. ANG: 01:16:57 [Speaking Chinese]
10	DONNA CHIU: Subsequently, two other
11	people came to their home in Brooklyn, but then they
12	did not open the door.
13	MR. ANG: 01:17:07 [Speaking Chinese]
14	DONNA CHIU: Then he said, "You have a
15	home in Brooklyn; why are you still in this
16	apartment; it's illegal for you to live here; you
17	need to leave."
18	MR. ANG: 01:17:24 [Speaking Chinese]
19	DONNA CHIU: "You take the \$16,000 or you
20	go to jail; that's it." Okay, good. Thank you.
21	Thank you… [crosstalk]
22	MR. ANG: 01:17:37 [Speaking Chinese]
23	[crosstalk]
24	DONNA CHIU: So he So his last comment
25	is; I'm a good tenant, I've lived here for over 30
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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS, JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 1 years; why is this happening to me? Thank you. 2 Thank you... [crosstalk] 3 MR. ANG: Okay. Thank you. 5 DONNA CHIU: Thank you. CO-CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you, 6 7 thank... appreciate it. Thank you. CATHY DANG: Good morning, good 8 afternoon. Hi, my name is Cathy Dang; I'm the 9 Director of CAAAV Organizing Asian Communities; we 10 work very closely with AAFE; we're also members of 11 Stabilize NYC, a citywide coalition that takes on 12 predatory landlords. 13 14 I'm here to express our support for the 15 bills that are being proposed; this has affected our 16 members in Chinatown and I tried to share a recording earlier, but I'll explain it. 17 So we have been organizing in Samy 18 Mahfar's building, or SMA Equities, and Shoreline 19 Properties; both of them use Michel Pimienta's 20 company, the East Tenant Relocation Specialists, to 21 harass and threaten the rent-stabilized, low-income 22 23 Chinese immigrant tenants. They had a Chinesespeaking tenant relocation specialist named Miss Jiu 24 25 [sp?], who speaks three different dialects, and would

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get commission for every unit they were able to push out; supposedly she was getting \$3000 for every unit that she would get out.

At 187 Madison, our tenant leader, Mr. Pao [sp?] was harassed with persistent phone calls and harrassed to take a buyout when he adamantly opposed leaving. At 22 Spring we worked with one couple who had lived in the community for seven years and have relationships with the residents in the building who had lived there for 30 years. Miss Jiu and Michel Pimienta called and knocked on the door of Mr. Chang every day; they were threatening to take them to court if they didn't take buyout that was up to \$90,000. They threatened about a lease -- they would offer them a lease just to lure them out of their home to discuss a lease, but really it was just Michel harassing them. So on the recording earlier what had happened with the conversation was; you couldn't tell what was happening, but you could tell Michel Pimienta's tone and he would constantly just yell and yell and yell at Mr. Chang to a point where his wife had a stroke, she had a stroke from the constant threat of eviction and they eventually took the buyout and left because

she couldn't take the stress. And these are the stories that we're seeing day in and day out. We don't the numbers to record what's been happening on the ground; we don't have any kind of database to keep records, but we know that our stories are valid and just as true as any numbers can show. But the only numbers that I can share is that [bell] we know that the buyout offers have ranged from \$300 to \$120,000. At one of the buildings one of the tenants had to -- he had to come out with a bat to keep Michel Pimienta from coming in or else he would just keep coming in and when that one tenant wasn't home, that's when Michel Pimienta would come in, but otherwise, that tenant had to stand outside with a bat to keep him out of their apartment building.

The one number that I do have for you is; in the past year I would say 40-50 residents that we've organized in the last year who were approached by the tenant relocation specialists didn't want any of the buyout offers, even ones up to \$120,000, they didn't want it and they kept forcing it down their throat. So although a landlord is the reason why the rapid displacement is taking place, the tenant relocation specialists help the landlords speed up

the process and we need more stringent laws to regulate buyout offers and tenant relocation specialists.

CO-CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you.

[background comment]

WALTER AZEVEDO: Good afternoon. My name is Walter Azevedo; I live at 321 East 10th Street, Apartment 1W in the East Village; my apartment overlooks Tompkins Square Park. I've been in that apartment for 19 years; when I moved in, that area used to be disgusting; now it's highly desirable and expensive.

Steve Croman bought, and Harriet Kahan
Croman, his wife, bought our building in 2006; right
after they started managing the building, they
started asking us, all tenants; at the time we had
two elderly rent-controlled tenants; he was able to
manage one out; we tried with Adult Protective
Services, he had no family; he was taken away to some
home; we don't know where he went. The other tenant,
rent-controlled, lost her apartment; her son took a
buyout and we also got -- he got two people out, two
people; one, a couple from -- no primary residence,
they used to work in the movie industry and were in

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Hollywood; were filming all over the place. My case, starting 2006, he started like very aggressively asking for buyout; I started contemplating a buyout; I just wanted to see how much they would give me; they started with \$10,000; I laughed at their faces. Then they raised it to \$20,000; I laughed at their faces harder. Then they offered me in the end of 2007, \$85,000; I knew that was not enough, I love the building, I love where I live, I could never have a two-bedroom apartment paying what I paid; it used to be less than \$1000 at the time, being rent-stabilized and I inherited that apartment through court when my husband died from AIDS back in 2000; the previous landlord took me to court and I proved, even without the [bell] lease on my name, I proved I was a legal successor.

After that, Steve Croman and his agents,
Christine Bermudez, Sena Camillo Catherine (sp?) -- I
don't know her last name, starting insisting in the
buyouts; I pretended that I wanted to take the
\$85,000 buyout; they gave me two contracts; I have a
a written contract offered me that buyout and I had
like I guess two months to move out and I had to take
all the furniture, clean the apartment, paint it

PATRICIA RAMIREZ: 01:24:58 [Spanish]

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS, JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 97
2	WALTER AZEVEDO: I'm here today because I
3	want to support the new laws; they are really
4	necessary for the tenant relocators.
5	PATRICIA RAMIREZ: 01:25:15 [Spanish]
6	WALTER AZEVEDO: I want them, the tenant
7	relocators, to have a license, to be licensed by the
8	state if they're to negotiate buyouts of the
9	apartment and that the new owners of my building that
LO	are a Goldman Property
L1	PATRICIA RAMIREZ: 01:25:43 [Spanish]
L2	WALTER AZEVEDO: they have been harassing
L3	all the tenants in my building
L4	PATRICIA RAMIREZ: 01:25:52 [Spanish]
L5	WALTER AZEVEDO: to sell out their
L6	apartments, to get buyouts from their apartments.
L7	PATRICIA RAMIREZ: 01:25:59 [Spanish]
L8	WALTER AZEVEDO: There have been more
L9	than two private investigators, tenant relocators
20	coming to our building asking everybody if we are
21	illegal in this country.
22	PATRICIA RAMIREZ: 01:26:15 [Spanish]
23	WALTER AZEVEDO: They also come
24	throughout the night to harass us; they come at one

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS, JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 98
2	o'clock in the morning or midnight ringing the bell
3	and speaking firmly and loud.
4	PATRICIA RAMIREZ: 01:26:38 [Spanish]
5	[bell]
6	WALTER AZEVEDO: They are talking to us
7	and they are inventing, they're making up stories
8	about us, that in the building there are illegal
9	activities, such as prostitution, drugs and the
10	Mafia.
11	PATRICIA RAMIREZ: 01:27:02 [Spanish]
12	WALTER AZEVEDO: I would also like to
13	point out that there is a lot of children, young
14	children in the building and elderly as well.
15	PATRICIA RAMIREZ: 01:27:20 [Spanish]
16	WALTER AZEVEDO: Also, this past 17th of
17	April they shut off the gas and we don't have any hot
18	water or heat. [bell]
19	PATRICIA RAMIREZ: 01:27:42 [Spanish]
20	WALTER AZEVEDO: They also told us that
21	they are repairing there is construction going to
22	be done in the building and it's going to last from
23	six months to 12 months.
24	PATRICIA RAMIREZ: 01:28:01 [Spanish]

exhaust you financially, emotionally; the super, the

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handymen, they do everything to me, they cut my water, they fake leaks in my bedroom, they take pictures to me, to my kids; they do everything they can, so it is not only the relocators. Mr. Steven Croman personally called me to his office twice to tell me, "I have money; you're not going to win. Why do you wanna live in the West Village; why don't you go live in Fresh Meadow where there's a Latino community? I'm gonna win, I have money." And I'm sorry I didn't listen to him and I spent four years of intense fighting with him, as consequential damage, I lost all my savings, my health, I don't sleep, I fear for my life, I fear when my kid doesn't come home early because I think something is gonna happen to him because I think Falconite kicking my door and threaten me, so this is not about Falconite; it has to stop. We deserve to live [bell] in freedom and peace. I pay my rent, I work seven days, I don't deserve this and please, help us to stop landlords harassing tenants, it's not the relocators, it's the landlord tactic. I wanna thank the Urban Justice that came to my rescue and they're representing me now for free, but I spent over \$150,000, all my savings defending myself from the frivolous lawsuits.

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Unfortunately I have a business and a home and I lose everything with Steven Croman, so this, this has to stop. [crying] I'm telling you that I work 15 years because he called me and he told me he can rent my restaurant for \$28,000 and I paid \$12,000 rent; I have Mr. Croman on tapes harassing me and telling me you're not gonna win, so please, I live in New York, I love New York, I contribute to what New York is, my culture, my food, I am a cook, I have a restaurant in the West Village and I'm gonna lose everything and I never stop paying my rent but he had attack four years ago to start evicting me and assaulting [sic] me; I have legal suits coming right and left from Rose and Rose lawyers and all the lawyers opening frivolous lawsuits, so it's not about Falconite that it comes; we stop the relocator, Croman has a theme, his supers, they break my air condition, they put dead rats in my air condition so the air in my apartment is impossible to live. Yesterday an army of the Health Department came saying that we got an anonymous call on my restaurant that's is about to --I'm about to close my restaurant; he file a Order of Show Cause to take the lease; he denied my five-year extension; he called me. So yesterday an army of the

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reduced to less than \$3000 a year; other people have to support me to survive because, simply because in 2006, when Steve Croman purchased my building, I said I don't want a buyout; I didn't believe in a buyout because I guess I misunderstood what buyouts were I thought that the people who fought to create rent controls, that was part of the public commons, part of the public good; I didn't understand why I had the right to take \$2000 or relocate to a neighborhood where people who look like me live so I would be happy. Calling this tenant relocation is like calling the Gestapo tenant relocators. You all don't have any idea what it's like to find cameras in your home, to go to the city where your family lives and find people sitting outside in cars, to find -it's an uncanny thing that all the people associated with Stop Croman Coalition and GOLES can tell you, that they land on you when you're at your most vulnerable, when you're ill; how do they do that when somebody died; all of these people can tell you, it's not a coincidence because these are the people who are left standing; I'm one of [bell] four people left out of 30, so imagine if they're doing this under the spotlight what they were doing before; this is not

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the tip of the iceberg, it's what happened before; you don't know those stories, you don't know the stories of the knocks in the middle of the night where people are taken out; it's much more serious than you all can imagine. I am a descendent of Anthony Crawford, who is one of the most horribly documented lynchings in American history. Congress offered an apology in 2005, they called my family to apologize because legislation -- all of this antilynching legislation that Congress attempted to pass, 200 of them; they were never passed, so are we waiting for the same thing, for other damage to be done; this is ethnic cleansing; the East Village doesn't look like it, but I'm the only person who looks like me on my entire block and they use the courts as a weapon; Falconite and Croman, they're following me to the court; my mother died March 17th on my birthday; I believe she would be alive if I were able to care for her, but I wasn't because I had 30 continuances in a row; you need to look at the courts and the judges; I want someone to look at my case and see the irregularities, because all of the lawyers on both sides getting rich -- \$250,000 in legal bills for an artist who had... who is working

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS, JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 1 places have things in line to ensure that; look at 2 3 those laws. [bell] CO-CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you. 5 [bell] I heard you mention earlier about DCA 6 7 and you don't believe that they should be regulated and license because you think it'll create a new 8 9 industry; can you just talk a little bit about that? DONNA MOSSMAN: Absolutely. Kendra 10 Fidelis worked for BCB; she's the one that came out, 11 talked to all the tenants; we're gonna do repairs for 12 the new tenants first before we start converting the 13 14 old apartments; she was promoted to Director of 15 Property Management because of what she did -- seven 16 apartments in my building, seven apartments in the next building, 1045 Union Street, she made money off 17 of it and she got a promotion. If you give them a 18 license and tell landlord that they can hire these 19 people to do this, [background comments] they'll be 20 all over the city. You can't give them a license to 21 22 do this. You hear about the buyouts, but [applause] 23 it is about harassment; living in an apartment that's empty above and next door to me with my heat and hot 24 25 water, we forced them to get a temporary boiler to

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put outside; they cut my telephone wire; they cut my intercom wires; they had to pay for my laundry; it's a form of harassment, and then the buyout says you know what, I know you're tired, you're mama's a senior citizen, take the money; that's the tactic. If you give these people a license, every landlord, I guarantee you, will hire ten of them and we can't allow that, because then it becomes an industry for When you hear these stories, you're hearing them. these stories now; this has been going on for years and we're organizing and we're telling tenants, you've gotta call 311; you have to go to your community boards, and that's why now it's at the forefront, but they've been doing this for years and we've gotta find a way to protect our tenants; the rent laws are gonna expire. What are we supposed to do if everybody woke up tomorrow and had to pay \$2500 a month rent? Do you know the city would collapse? Everything is going up but our salaries. The last thing that we have is the rent laws to protect tenants. And you know, I have to applaud Ken Thompson for what he did for bringing that case out of Housing Court into Criminal Court, because that's where it belongs. If I walked into your apartment

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and broke your window, you could have me arrested and I think that there should be a unit, like the woman who was here earlier said, calling 311 is good for some things, but for this, you need a unit, you need a task force that you can call and say listen, this guy is here again; this woman is here again, you know, I got another phone call this morning, and that's what we need, we need somebody to come out to see these people in action, because these stories are heartbreaking. I've been videotaped; why? Because I'm active in my community and it's not gonna stop me, because we have to; if we don't fight we will not have a place to live and that's for all of us, and I live in Crown Heights and everybody lives in a different district and we're all having the same issue, and it's up to you guys to protect us.

CO-CHAIRPERSON ESPINAL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I just have a question on that same token. I understand the logic, but isn't it an industry now that's just unregulated?

DONNA MOSSMAN: I don't know if it's an industry now, other than, you know, if you own a business and you hire an assistant, and so what the landlord has done is, you know what; here's what I

need you to do; I need you to be the person that goes and offers the buyout; I'm just giving you an assignment is how I look at it. But if you guys have heard stories where this is even more so than what we're talking about, then maybe it is an industry that needs to be regulated, but this is an industry that they created. And then how do we keep track of who's being honest? How do we keep track of that?

CATHY DANG: I totally understand where Donna's coming from and I mean I don't know if this is within the hands and the means of City Council, but if we can -- if NYPD takes on petty offenses for jumping turnstiles or dancing in the subway, why can't tenant relocation specialists, what they're doing be criminal? I think that's an alternative way to addressing the issue; it's to making an actual criminal offense. The landlords are criminal.

JULIE PATTON: I just wanna say that because they were ordered to cease and desist in the apartments that they have moved into public space where it's not a problem; I don't have a gas stove, a cooking stove; I haven't had one in over a decade and they dress up as firemen, full firemen and come up to the building and break, they've broken, you know,

hatchet at my lock; I come home at one in the morning and this is what I see; they have the police at their fingertips; if you read some of the narratives you will see this, because my tenant force remover, he was a cop and a fireman and he's using all of these tools to do horrible things. And so when I say if you look at my... some of the stories, you can see a different kind of pattern emerging that is... it's like the Mafia; how do you constrain the Mafia, the R.I.C.O. laws; all these things. There are laws to address this. Thank you for listening.

MELLITA GODFREY: I think -- I'm sorry,
two minutes. I think nobody should have a license to
come to your home and harass you. I think if a

tenant needs to go, they should have an option to go
to the office and say I wanna leave or something, but
nobody should have a license to come to your home.

Falconite broke my door three times, and talk about
my cancer, intimidate my little boy, trying to come
in, lying as UPS and if this happened with probably a
boyfriend or somebody; I can call the police and get
arrested for trespassing, and Falconite is free; the
Attorney General give him a cease and desist order
and he's still going to houses; what is going on with

one opt-out provision, they will approach tenants and

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they would say, no, everything in written form; no, I do not want to be bothered with it ever, and then you send it over, return receipt, of course, to the landlord and everything is taken care of. The tenant is safe, is protected and the landlord knows he should not ask that tenant or harass that tenant for any buyouts anymore. Thank you very much.

JULIE PATTON: I just wanna say something about immigrants; it's very painful to live in a building where for years it was principally the Polish community; I had a great landlord, and you assumed that people can articulate or understand any of these things; the Polish woman whose -- the Polish people in my building came here on the heels of the Nazi, KGB persecutions and they are shocked in their 70s and 80s to find they are undergoing -- and they say this, the exact same thing that they went under before, people following you; it's very frightening to come home -- that's why I have to have -- people have to have roommates and people have to walk me to my door and up the steps because it's created an entire hostile environment, not to mention living with the new people in town who then see people who don't look like they should be living in the

comprehensive reform of the Department of Buildings.

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I'm very happy to be here today to show support for these bills which will help regulate the way landlords are able solicit buyouts to tenants. The use of tenant relocation specialists is not uncommon in the neighborhood I work in; they are frequently employed by the most aggressive speculative landlords in the Lower East Side. Two of these relocation specialists, Michel Pimienta, who worked extensive for SMA Equities, and Anthony Falconite, who works for 9300 Realty, recently gained notoriety from the investigations of the New York State Attrorney General. These two relocation specialists very much represent the unscrupulous behavior that we need to help protect tenants from with these new laws.

One insidious combination of harassment tactics we see speculators use in the Lower East Side is to allow construction to rage out of control in buildings that they are renovating and then send in the tenant relocators to offer buyouts to tenants while the work is bearing down on them. We also see these same speculators use this tactic in a similar but preemptive way, by sending in relocation specialists just prior to construction; these

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relocation specialists use the fear of looming construction to intimidate tenants, telling them that the building is gonna be unbearable to live in, full of construction, dust and debris; that you should just consider your options and think long and hard about taking a buyout.

Overall it's been my experience that relocation specialists are always involved in any full-scale clearing out of rent-regulated tenants; they make the difference between buildings have 10-20 percent of the tenants cleared out by a new owner versus 50-100 percent. Relocation specialists aggressively target tenants with the most affordable rents; these tenants are almost always low- to moderate-income community members; many of them people of color who are working very hard to hold onto their apartments in heavily gentrifying communities. These are tenants faced with extreme displacement pressure [bell]; it's in this context that these relocation specialists work and actually make their job to do whatever it takes to remove them from their homes.

In closing, it's worth noting that stronger tenants' rights laws that combat tenant

Thank you.

harassment ultimately work to preserve affordable
housing and good laws like these will actually
bolster the Mayor's Affordable Housing Plan, because
developing new affordable housing will be of very
limited value if we continue to hemorrhage affordable
housing at the astronomical rates we are doing so now
in part due to the relentless and unscrupulous
efforts of these tenant relocation specialists.

SHAWN DAHL: Hi, my name is Shawn Dahl and I am a rent-stabilized tenant in an East Village building purchased by a predatory equity landlord, Steve Croman's 9300 Realty in late 2012.

In September 2013, I was confronted by security officer Anthony Falconite, who accosted me with allegations about my tenancy while blocking the door of my apartment's basement space; he refused to leave; the property manager, Janeth Donovan arrived shortly after; he and Ms. Donovan made untrue statements clearly to cause me distress, including that they had the right to enter my space at any time without any notice; he even accused me of having a meth lab. His aggressive and intimidating actions

left me nearly in tears and I have continued to fear that he or someone will invade my personal space.

Regarding unscrupulous buyout offers, in

April 2013 I felt I was forced to pay a lawyer to

send Ms. Donovan a letter telling her to not offer me

anymore buyouts or coerce my ex and former co-tenant,

Molly into signing papers to effectively evict me.

This letter was sent because Ms. Donovan and

Mr. Falconite approached Molly after I had told

Ms. Donovan that she had moved out to see if she

would be willing to take a buyout behind my back.

Another time was in December 2014, merely a few weeks after a catastrophic ceiling collapse and sewage backup had occurred due to demolition work in the apartment above mine. Ms. Donovan proceeded to tell me that she was sorry about my ceiling and she had a real buyout offer for me this time. It was incredulous that she would link the damage to my place with a buyout offer.

Thanks to help from Cooper Square

Committee and Stabilizing NYC, I have been able to

withstand the pressure from my landlord and his

unscrupulous agents. I support this legislation and

Safety Coalition.

St. Nicks is a housing organization; we provide housing services and organizing to over 900 tenants in North Brooklyn every year. We are here because -- first of all, we wanna thank you for the introduction of these three pieces of legislation; it's something that is gonna be very helpful in North Brooklyn.

I just wanna talk briefly about three examples of how important this legislation will be in North Brooklyn.

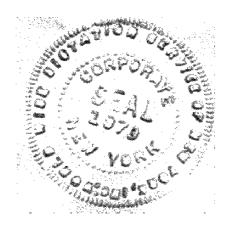
The first one is 300 Nassau Avenue; you guys might know this building sounds familiar; it was in the news recently, actually two weeks ago when the Kings County DA announced that the arrest of the Israel brothers, that they were accused for destroying buildings in Norht Brooklyn.

The pattern in those buildings was that before all the harassment escalated, the landlord will start knocking on people's door really late hours of night offering buyouts and there was not a clear line, apparently, when tenants will say no, I don't want a buyout and he will be insisting, insisting, insisting. The patter that we saw is that after the buyouts, the landlord started using construction as a harassment, destroying vacant apartments or making tanants' lives miserable, like the person that just testified.

Another case is 105-115 Greenpoint Avenue where a large predatory equity bought these buildings and right after they bought it they started doing this aggressive campaign of buyouts and they were able to empty out almost 50 percent of the whole building. Weeks after that they started doing a very aggressive gut rehab in the whole building. The tenants remaining in the building were complaining about shaking, [bell] noise, dust and every time that they would contact the managing agent, the response of the managing agent will be, when can you take a buyout to move out? This is a legislation that is going to help throughout New York City to preserve

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS, JOINTLY WITH THE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS 121
2	affordable housing, to provide more assurance to
3	tenants that they have more rights and that we're
4	here to support them. Thank you very much.
5	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very
6	much for your testimony and sharing your stories and
7	supporting the bills; I really appreciate it. Thank
8	you.
9	That's all that we have signed up to
10	testify; having heard everyone, we can now close the
11	hearing. I wanna thank my colleague and Co-Chair,
12	Council Member Espinal. Do you have any closing
13	remarks?
14	So the hearing is now adjourned. Thank
15	you.
16	[gavel]
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World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date \_\_\_\_\_May 11, 2015\_\_\_\_\_