CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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September 15, 2016 Start: 10:14 a.m. Recess: 01:54 p.m.

HELD AT: Committee Room - City Hall

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JUMAANE D. WILLIAMS

Chairperson

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Arvernetta Henry Member Picture the Homeless

Wendy O'Shields Activist Safety Net Activists [gavel]

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3 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Good morning 4 everyone. Thank you for coming. Thanks for being 5 with us. I know some folks don't have seats and 6 some folks may be outside. I appreciate the interest in this hearing. There are multiple 8 hearings going on today at City Hall so it's 9 difficult- we have a difficult space issue. 10 Appreciate your patience. My name is Council Member 11 Jumaane Williams. I'm Chair of the Council's 12 Committee on Housing and Buildings joined today by 13 Council Member Mendez, our... Public Advocate Tish 14 James, Council Member Salamanca. We're here today 15 to consider five pieces of legislation. The first bill; Intro number 12-77 sponsored by myself via 16 request of the mayor would make various technical 17 18 corrections to the New York City energy 19 conservation code as well as to update the code to 20 match state standards. The next four bills are 21 related to vacant properties and buildings. I 2.2 should note that this committee held a hearing on 23 vacant properties in 2014. At that hearing we 24 discussed several subjects related to vacant 25 properties including where those properties are

the city that could be suitable for affordable

housing. I'd like to invite the bill sponsors to

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give a brief statement and I see the public advocate here and if Council Member Rodriguez comes in he'll be able to make his. Public Advocate.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE JAMES: Thank you. Thank

you for allowing me to say a few words. And I apologize. I have to leave shortly to... I have a meeting with the mayor. So I want to thank Council Member Williams and I want to thank your staff, I want to thank members of this committee on hearing these critical pieces of legislation. I also want to thank the advocates, particularly Picture the Homeless who have made, who has truly been the engine behind these measures. As I said at the press conference we no longer have to picture the homeless, we see the homeless. We see the homeless on our streets. We see the homeless on our, in our subways, on our sidewalks, under our bridges, and all throughout the city of New York. And we have not seen homeless like this since the Great Depression where almost 60,000 plus, and that's a conservative number, of homeless individuals including 14,000 homeless families and most sad is the fact that there are 23,000 homeless children. You can see them when you go to the Bronx and, and

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visit Path. You see the children with their worldly possessions and the light in their eyes is no more. And the experience that they've gone through in their lives is that most adults can barely imagine, in fact sad statistic is that one in every seven homeless people in the United States lives in New York. One in every seven live here in New York. We have that distinction and we've got to do something about it. And for far too long much of our, much of the New York City's homeless population have cycled through revolving doors in our hospitals and our jails and our mental health facilities. In fact I know some hospitals that cannot release able bodied individuals because they have nowhere to go. And we also know that we've got an acute shortage of affordable housing and our experiencing the ramped displacement of long term residents. And all of us are touched by homelessness. There are some even in this room who are one paycheck away from homelessness. So we really need to address this issue but the only way that we can address this issue is by knowing what properties we have at our disposal. That is the core of what housing, not warehousing act is all about. It's basically a

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common sense approach. We really need to know what lots and buildings that we have available that are vacant and what resources we have at our disposal. One, we need a count. Two, we need to get rid of all the bureaucracy which is attendant to government. And third, we need to build baby build as soon as possible to accommodate all of these individuals. And a lot of these lots are lying dormant. Maybe the city can purchase it for a socially beneficial purpose. A lot of these lots are owned by city agencies that unfortunately do not want to give up these lots for whatever reason. So the bill that I am sponsoring which is part of this package would create a mandatory registry for all landlords holding their property vacant for more than a year with fines for failure to register. Do know that there is a significant number of lots available. Perhaps again we should get a census of the lot so that we don't have to put homeless individuals in hotels. This registry will help give us the tools we need to combat the shortage of space that keeps people on the street. Though distinct from the housing not warehousing act the committee is also considering another piece

of legislation that I've introduced which would 2 3 require the installation of internal metal security 4 panels on buildings that have remained vacant and insufficiently secured for more than six months. You all remember the incident, the tragic incident 6 in Staten Island where a facility was left vacant and unfortunately two children who viewed it as a 8 attractive nuisance which is a legal term unfortunately decided to enter the space and fell 10 11 and killed... and unfortunately they died. So current 12 rules promulgated by the DOB and HPD allow the use 13 of concrete block or plywood to seal and secure doors and windows and vacant buildings. Over time 14 15 doors and windows secured with concrete blocks or 16 plywood can become vulnerable to the elements or 17 torn off by vandals or criminals wishing to gain 18 access to the building. As I mentioned these 19 buildings become an attractive nuisance to children 20 who might be harmed while playing at an abandoned 21 building which is what happened in Staten Island which unfortunately resulted in their death. Cities 2.2 2.3 such as Chicago and Boston have addressed the issue of inadequately secured vacant properties by 24 strengthening their ordinances to require the 25

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installation of internal metal security panels on windows and doors and buildings that have remained vacant for longer than a prescribed period of time. And New York City can and should be the same. The bills we consider today are important. I look forward to a thoughtful and informative discussion on the merits. And again I apologize for leaving but I've left staff here, my legislative director who is behind me and other staff members who are in the audience who look forward to the testimony. And we look forward to ways in which we can work with the administration to get these bills passed. I thank you Mr. Chair. And I thank Council Member Salamanca and all of you in the audience, particularly Picture the Homeless for all that you have done. Thank you.

[applause]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So we tend to do this if you approve of something so we try to make the proceedings as orderly as possible. So if you hear something go like this. I'm not sure what you do if you don't. Maybe you can do this. Just make sure it's not a finger the other way. Thank you, Public Advocate for your leadership in helping

2 pushing these issues forward and for providing 3 additional background on the bills. I'd also like 4 to thank my staff for the work they did to assemble 5 this hearing including Nick Smith, my Deputy Chief of Staff and Legislative Director, Jen Wilcox and 6 7 Megan Chin [sp?] Counsel to the Committee, 8 Guillermo Patino and Jose Conley Policy Analyst to the Committee, and Sarah Gastelum the Committee's Finance Analyst. I too also just want to lend my 10 11 voice to many of the things that the Public 12 Advocate said. Homelessness obviously cannot be 13 overstated how big the problem is. I was proud to 14 participate in picture the Homeless' first vacant 15 count many, many moons ago when I was Executive Director of Tenants and Neighbors and I don't know 16 17 that we've gotten any better since then. It's 18 obviously a very difficult thing. We have to do a 19 lot more. We cannot build faster than we're losing 20 housing which means we have to preserve what we 21 have which means that any vacant properties that 2.2 are available we really need to look at it. They 2.3 can't just sit there being hard to count, being hard to find those properties is not an excuse not 24 to do it and not to do anything. And hopefully some 25

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of these legislation will help us move thing forward. That said, I'm going to call up our first panel. Please note that all witnesses will be under oath when testifying. I'd also like to remind everyone to fill out a card with the Sergeants if you'd like to testify. First we're going to have Gina Bocra from the DOB testify the first bill which is the Energy Code. Oh and Patrick Wehle Assistant Commissioner for DOB. Can you please both raise your right hand. Do you swear or affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

[combined affirmations]

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And you can begin} \\ \mbox{testimony when you like.}$

PATRICK WEHLE: Thank you. Good morning
Chair Williams, members of the Housing and
Buildings Committee in the City Council. I am
Patrick Wehle Assistant Commissioner of External
Affairs at the New York City Department of
Buildings. I am joined by my colleague Gina Bocra,
the department's Chief Sustainability Officer. We
are pleased to be here this morning to offer
testimony in support of Intro number 12-77

sponsored at the request of the administration 2 3 which makes technical adjustments to the recently enacted updates to the New York City energy 4 conservation code. As this council is aware local law 91 of 2016 was signed into law on August 3rd 6 and established a 2016 version of the New York City Energy Conservation Code. The City Energy Code is 8 part of the City Construction Codes and provides performance standards for building energy usage. 10 11 The City Energy Code is based on the New York state Energy Code and in accordance with the state Energy 12 13 Law an energy code adopted by a local jurisdiction 14 must be more stringent than the state energy code. On March 9th New York state via Prevention and 15 16 Building Code Council voted to update the state 17 Energy Code with technical changes to the 18 residential and commercial provisions that align it 19 with the 2015 edition of the International Energy 20 Conservation Code. This update is more stringent than a 2014 state energy code as well as our city 21 energy code and as such it prompted Local Law 91. 2.2 2.3 On August 25th, a few weeks after local, the enactment of Local Law 91 the state code council 24 voted to amend their recently approved 2016 state 25

energy code making non-substantive changes which
had be adopted by reference as part of the city
energy code. As such despite the inconsequential
nature of the state's changes we must amend the
administrative code to adopt the state's
amendments. In addition to officially adopting the
state's amendments this bill also proposes minor
technical corrections to errors in Local Law 91 and
within the state's amendments. These corrections
are not substantive. While they are editorial in
nature we believe that correction of these errors
will prevent confusion to users of the code and
will maintain alignment between the city energy
code and the state energy code. With the state
energy code becoming effective on October the third
it is necessary that this alignment with the state
energy code amendments be rectified. The department
greatly appreciates this committee hearing this
bill promptly and respectfully requests swift and
careful consideration and approval of this
legislation which will enable our department and
stakeholders to smoothly transition to the
requirements of the new city energy code. Thank you

Department of Finance, Sheelah Feinberg Department

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1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 1
2	of Finance. One second please Can And Patrick
3	staying? Okay. We're going to have everybody here.
4	Daniel Hernandez, Rassoul Azarnejad, Matt Berk,
5	Chief Ditaranto, Carmela Quintos, you can grab a
6	chair, and Sheelah Feinberg.
7	SAMARA KARASYK: [off mic]Samara
8	Karasyk.
9	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Say that again?
10	SAMARA KARASYK: Samara Karasyk instead
11	of Sheelah.
12	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Can someone fill
13	out a form?
14	SAMARA KARASYK: I'll fill it out, I'm
15	sorry.
16	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. And Samara
17	just come up.
18	[background comments]
19	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Please do you
20	affirm, do you swear or affirm to tell the truth,
21	and nothing but the truth?
22	[combined affirmations]
23	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Patrick thank you
24	for doing it twice. I believed you the first time.

2 You can each begin your testimony in the order of your preference.

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DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Good morning Chair Williams and members of the Housing and Buildings Committee. My name is Daniel Hernandez and I am the Deputy Commissioner of Neighborhood Strategies for the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development. With me today is Rassoul, an Assistant Commissioner for Maintenance at HPD's Division of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services and my colleagues from other partner agencies in this endeavor. We thank you for the opportunity to testify today on Intros 307, 10-34, 10-36, and 10-39 which seek to find mechanisms to collect information on vacant lots and buildings in New York City and in the case of Intro 307 would require the use of certain building materials when sealing a vacant building. As you know HPD's mission is to incentivize the development of affordable housing through attractive financing and tax incentives as well as to enforce safe and habitable residential buildings through its enforcement of the maintenance, housing maintenance code. Recently HPD has focused its energies on

2	fulfilling the de Blasio administration's Housing
3	New Yok Plan which has tasked the agency with
4	constructing 80,000 units and preserving 120,000
5	affordable units as affordable housing in the next
6	10 years. To date HPD has financed the development
7	or preservation of more than 50,000 affordable
8	homes for low, moderate, and middle income New York
9	families. This includes the highest annual
10	production of affordable homes in 25 years of over
11	23,000 units and the most new construction in HPD's
12	history totally approximately 6,000 in FY2016. HPD
13	believes that its recent efforts represent real
14	progress towards the 200,000-unit goal of the
15	Mayor's Housing Plan and ensuring that more New
16	Yorkers, more New Yorkers than ever have access to
17	safe and affordable housing. In over two years we
18	have established aggressive and realistic time
19	frames that we track for development for the
20	majority of viable city owned land. We are
21	coordinating actively with other city agencies in
22	the Mayor's Office to identify city owned
23	properties owned by other agencies that are
24	suitable for affordable housing. In fact, HPD has
25	ssued 16 RFPs over the past two fiscal years which

2 is extremely way over an increase than in previous 3 years. In considering the information, we have 4 available through various city agencies it's 5 important to distinguish between vacant land, publicly owned or privately owned sites without 6 development and vacant buildings that are built or underutilized. We collect information about each in 8 different ways. I will focus first on vacant land. The Department of Finance tracks vacant land 10 11 through its annual assessment of over one million 12 properties across the city. During this process DOF 13 classifies every parcel in New York into four tax 14 classes based on whether it is residential or some 15 other use and how many units the property contains. Most vacant land in New York City is included 16 17 within class one or class four properties. 18 According to DOF records out of the 1,060,814 19 private and public lots in the city 26,229 of them 20 are vacant. DOF determines a lot is vacant through 21 assessor inspections, sales files, and building records of demolitions. This number, however, does 2.2 2.3 not give the full picture because lots can be vacant for a myriad of reasons. Many owners 24 including the city may be in the process of 25

2 planning for the development on the vacant site and 3 these predevelopment activities can take quite some 4 time before construction can begin and is apparent on the site. Just because a lot is vacant doesn't, now doesn't mean it will be vacant in the future. 6 Also some lots are used for community or critical 8 civic uses such as parking for faith based communities, public emergency units, utility or infrastructure uses, or even green markets and 10 11 weekend flea markets. These lots are providing 12 services and uses to both the city and community 13 but they could be considered vacant depending on 14 when they are observed. According to DOF records and IPIS data of the 26,229 vacant sites in the 15 16 city approximately 7,400 of them are city owned. 17 Approximately 17 hundred of these fall under 18 Department of Citywide Administrative Services, 19 DCAS', jurisdiction. DCAS tracks and disposes of 20 these surplus of vacant lots by, through a public 21 auction. Many of these properties are sliver 2.2 properties, access ways, and other property that 2.3 cannot be developed or are no longer necessary for city use. The number of surplus properties has 24 dwindled over time since the city no longer takes 25

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2 title of properties through its in rem tax 3 foreclosure. And the fact that most of the 4 developable lots have been transferred to other 5 agencies for use or have been sold. If agencies consolidate or downsize certain properties will 6 come under DCAS' jurisdiction until DCAS can identify another use or prepares the property for 8 disposition. Separately HPD controls approximately 1,131 vacant properties. We take the reuse and 10 11 redevelopment of these properties very seriously. Based on our review of these sites approximately 12 670 are suitable for residential development. 400 13 14 of these sites already are in HPD's development 15 pipeline for affordable housing. The remaining 270 16 will be designated for development at some point 17 during the duration of the Housing New York Plan. 18 The rest of sites under HPD's control pose 19 significant development challenges, are not 20 suitable for residential use or are being evaluated 21 for other imperative uses including open space for 2.2 green infrastructure and storm water management, 2.3 systems in environmentally vulnerable areas, police and fire department uses and other critical civic 24 and emergency uses. Since the beginning if the de 25

Blasio administration HPD has looked at ways to
develop vacant properties under its jurisdictions,
many of which provide development challenges. HPD
introduce new financing programs to make
development of these challenging sites possible.
These programs were specifically created to cluster
small city owned sites and thus spur the
development of low and moderate income home
ownership and rental properties on infill sites.
Many of the remaining vacant properties in HPD's
jurisdiction face major development challenges.
Some are in flood or hurricane zones, other lack
basic infrastructure, some may be developable but
will require overcoming significant hurdles to make
them viable for development. To make them viable
our HPD, our HP our tasks HPD staff and the
planning and predevelopment work on every day. HPD
is also working with our partner agencies to use as
many city resources as possible to most effectively
provide the roads, water, and sewer connections and
other infrastructure as well as relocation
solutions of critical civic services necessary to
get public land ready for development and to ensure
the development will bring affordable housing,

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schools, open space, and other critical needs to the neighborhood. Finally, another 150 lots in our jurisdiction are better suited for non-residential uses and HPD is coordinating with other city agencies to find the most productive use for these properties. I will now turn to vacant buildings. As a part of its annual assessment process DOF assessors inspect approximately 300,000 buildings per year. Based on available data DOF's assessors go out to the buildings and visually inspect them to determine whether these buildings are still in use and they classify them as vacant. As of August 2015 determined that 764 buildings in the city were vacant. The Department of Buildings inspects buildings on a complaint based system. DOB receives approximately 1800 vacant building related complaints each year with DOB issuing a violation for approximately 30 percent of these complaints. Usually these buildings are open to the elements, vacant, or structurally unsound. DOB will often seek to address issues with these buildings in state court and the court may issue an order resulting in the sealing of the building. Other agencies such as the department, fire department

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2 report vacant buildings as they observed during 3 response calls and complaint driven inspections. 4 New York residents have the ability to access 5 publicly available information about lots and buildings through existing online tools the city 6 7 provides. The New York City Department of City 8 Planning uses DOF data to map vacant lots through Zola. The NYC Department of Information and 10 Technology and Telecommunications has an online 11 searchable map of the city called NYC map which 12 includes zoning and tax information. The NYC open 13 data information portal also includes the 14 integrative property information system or IPIS. 15 This tool is a database of city owned property or 16 private properties that the city leases for city 17 agency uses. This is a helpful tool for the public 18 and city agencies to know which parcels are under 19 which agency's jurisdiction. I would caution again 20 despite all of these efforts it is difficult to 21 accurately determine building vacancy. A visual inspection such as the one DOF performs can be 2.2 2.3 imperfect. While some buildings may be more obviously sealed other buildings may be properly 24 25 maintained and through observation look as if it

2	houses residents or is used for its intended
3	purpose when it may actually be vacant.
4	Particularly when mixed use buildings a portion may
5	be vacant or underutilized while other parts of the
6	building are in use. We truly understand the
7	council's desire to assess the number, condition,
8	and future possible development plans for vacant
9	lots and buildings in New York City. This is a
10	subject we are constantly studying with our partner
11	agencies. However, we want to emphasize that simply
12	knowing the number of vacant properties will not
13	pinpoint the more important number, that is
14	underutilized properties that could be feasibly put
15	to a better use. Given that properties can be
16	vacant by design or for a myriad of reasons. I will
17	now examine the bills before the committee today.
18	Intro 10-34. This bill requires that owners of real
19	property vacant for a year or more annually
20	register with HPD. Currently HPD has a registration
21	system for multiple dwelling, multiple dwelling
22	buildings and non-owner-occupied one and two family
23	homes only. In FY '16 HPD registered 115,000
24	buildings across the city. This registration
25	nrocess supports the agency's enforcement of the

housing maintenance code by providing necessary
contact information of owners and building managers
if a violation needs to be issued for emergencies
and conducting public outreach. We are concerned
this bill would require HPD to obtain information
for buildings over which it has no enforcement
power and may not even fall within the category of
housing since the bill does not distinguish among
types of vacant buildings including commercial or
manufacturing uses, education or religious
institutional buildings, or parking structures. It
is also unclear if this would only cover buildings
that are completely empty, underutilized, or how to
account for structures that have multiple uses. It
should also be noted that the penalty structure of
100 to 500 dollars per week for failure to register
is quite severe and may place a significant
financial burden on some owners simply because they
do not register their vacant property. This is far
and above the penalty for HPD's current
registration process which has a 500-dollar maximum
penalty. While we acknowledge that there are issues
with the bill we would be open to discussing this
issue with the council further. Intro 10-36. This

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bill would require that the mayor designate a city agency to conduct an annual census of vacant buildings, land and buildings, and track if these buildings are eventually transfer between parties or come into use. As we've discussed some of this data could be very challenging to obtain. There are countless privately owned lots and buildings throughout New York City. Many of these sites are the subject of private transactions that are not publicly recorded until sometime in the future making it difficult to track changes in ownership and use. Also, in many cases it would be hard to determine when a building became vacant as required under the bill without considerable time devoted to this investigation. In some instances, owners have properly maintained the lots may, but may choose to hold them and not improve them for a variety of reasons as is their right and this bill would capture this group of lots. Additionally, we are concerned that there are cases where disclosure of every public lot or building might not be in the best interest to the city and the general public and/or the community. For example, there may be security reasons Department of Environmental

Protection may not wish to disclose specifics
around a critical infrastructure use that prevents
an apparently vacant site of vacant line from being
developable. Again, we understand the council's
desire to understand the universe of vacant lots
and buildings but the monitoring and collection
required by the census would require extensive
staff time and a commitment of financial resources
without providing the data we really believe is
desired. That is a list of viable sites namely be
feasibly be developed into affordable housing or
another use therefore we do not support this bill.
Intro 10-39. Intro 10-39 calls for the city to
report annually on publicly owned vacant property
along with the recommendations about developing
such as property for affordable housing purposes.
As we noted early we strenuously work with our
agency partners to aggressively evaluate all
opportunities for affordable housing. We believe
this bill could have significant unintended
consequences on the work we do? Development of
public sites for affordable housing is a long
intensive process which under Housing New York now
includes significant community engagement. These

2 processes are iterative and not conducive to a 3 citywide annual report publishing possibly prematurely our recommendation for particular lots 4 5 and thus our plans for the development of each property would significantly impede the city's 6 7 ability to finance the preservation and creation of affordable housing as well as potentially obstruct 8 the city to procure the most competitive proposal to meet affordable housing and other community 10 11 objectives. For example, such a list might 12 encourage developers to demand exorbitant prices 13 for properties near our parcels thereby inhibiting 14 our ability to assemble land for a project. Our 15 development pipeline is continually evolving. The 16 agency needs to have flexibility and discretion to address changing housing dynamics. An annual report 17 18 would and potentially constrain the city's ability 19 to pursue all affordable housing opportunities and 20 simply not be accurate as the engagement we are 21 already do. We make our plans known to the public through our community workshops in connection with 2.2 2.3 each RFP as well as opportunities for community input during various land use review processes. And 24 we work hard to ensure that council members are 25

2 informed about these projects. We want to make 3 clear that as a housing, planning, and finance 4 agency a significant part of HPD's mission and 5 daily work focuses on identifying both public and private parcels in all New York City neighborhoods 6 for the development of affordable housing. Our 8 borough planners work with and continually respond to community based organizations, city council members, and the general public as well as partner 10 11 agencies regarding potential sites for the 12 development of affordable housing. For these 13 reasons, though we anticipate the council's 14 enthusiasm for affordable housing, appreciate the 15 council's enthusiasm we, which we wholeheartedly 16 share, we do not support Intro 10-39. Intro 307. 17 This bill requires vacant properties to be sealed 18 with commercially, commercial quality 14 gauge rust 19 proof steel security panels or doors once a 20 building has been vacant for more than six months. 21 Properties become vacant for many reasons. Most 2.2 property owners who have vacant buildings in the 2.3 interest of protecting their property interest secure their properties as required under the 24 current code. Currently rules promulgated by DOB 25

2 allow the use of concrete block or plywood to seal 3 and secure doors and windows in vacant buildings. 4 However, there are instances where properties are 5 inadequately secured or where properly secured vacant properties are accessed illegally by 6 7 trespassers. In these cases, the properties can be the cause of numerous public hazard, safety 8 hazards. DOB and HPD work together to ensure the complaints regarding vacant properties are 10 11 inspected. The violations are appropriately, appropriately issued and that should owners not 12 13 respond to the violations appropriately the city 14 takes appropriate steps to secure the property. DOB 15 receives approximately 18 hundred complaints about 16 vacant property annually. DOB may issue an unsafe 17 buildings violation and generally issues violations 18 in response to 30 percent of complaints. Should an 19 owner fail to comply DOB initiates court action. As 20 a result of that action the court may issue an order compelling the owner to comply and should the 21 owner fail to comply order HPD to address the 2.2 2.3 condition. In FY '16 HPD received 156 referrals to secure property. Of those HPD completed the seal in 24 79 buildings at a cost of 198,000 dollars. An owner 25

can choose to undertake the work as directed by the 2 3 court order and secure the building in accordance 4 with the DOB's rules and procedures. Under current law vacant buildings may be sealed using plywood and stucco for wood frame structures or cinder 6 block on masonry buildings. These materials 8 generally provide enough security to keep trespassers out of the structure and to allow safe ingress and egress to the FDNY in cases of fire or 10 11 other hazardous event. In cases that the city must 12 undertake the ceiling process themselves DOB 13 forwards the order to HPD. HPD scopes the work and 14 contracts to the private vendor to secure the 15 building. After the work is performed the cost of 16 the actual seal plus HPD administrative fees is 17 billed through the Department of Finance to the 18 property and property owner. There are several 19 concerns from city agencies regarding this 20 requirement. The proposed materials could impede 21 the ability of FDNY and other emergency responders 2.2 to have safe building ingress and egress. The 2.3 violation structure in this bill would, could, would practically be challenging to enforce because 24 DOB may not know when a building has been vacant 25

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for six or more months at the time that a violation is issued. In addition, the cost of these materials would be significantly greater than current materials. While recognizing that there is concern around the issue of vacant accessible properties we do not believe that this bill provides the best solution for addressing the issue. DOB and HPD would be happy to discuss with the council other options for addressing the concerns around vacant buildings in the interest of stabilizing neighborhoods or protecting residents from the dangers of illegal trespassing and dangerous conditions at buildings which remain vacant for extended periods of time. We thank you for the opportunity to testify on these bills today and we look forward to working with you on our efforts to promote the use of one, the use of one of the most precious city assets, its land. I would be happy to answer any questions you may have. My colleagues are here to address your concerns. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You got to really tell us how you really feel about the bills. Thank you so much for your testimony. Does anyone else have prepared testimony. So right now I just want

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: First of all,

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to make sure that we acknowledge we were joined by council members Rodriguez, Grodenchik, Rosenthal, Ulrich, and Cornegy. And Council Member Rodriguez has a bill that we're hearing. And I didn't know if he wanted to make a statement on it.

thank you Chair Williams for your leadership on this issue and many other issue as one of the most progressive council member that we have here. And we... to be working together. Commissioners you know this is not about... for affordable housing. The councilman can tell you that this group here led by Council Member Williams, myself, and other when we look at affordable housing for us is more than in 2000. This is about commitment to address the classes of housing that different administrations had created in our city in the last 100 year and that we hope that the former public advocates, now our great mayor Bill de Blasio will leave his mark. This is a crisis that we don't know that if in our core administrations or even if this is something that we would be able to fix for our children and our grandchildren. You know this is what we have saying. This is not about that a system is broken.

2 This is about a system that we have created, a 3 system that has... building housing for working class 4 in our city, a system that we believe that when we 5 have 27 affordable housing unit in the lottery and 50,000 people apply, when we have 100, 100 6 7 apartment in any other building and 75,000 people 8 apply... and especially those of you that have served in previous administration. You know that this... bills... you know that this is bill that we should 10 11 pass. We know that this is a bill that will be the only solution that we have. We know that there's 12 13 going to be... telling this administration no... no 14 excuses. If we have some... issue of safety let's address, let's make a difference about those land, 15 16 those particular area... not be included, but let's 17 not use it as an excuse. You know seven hearing... I 18 can tell you about in my own district, and this is 19 the same reality in many working class community. 20 Every day there's a building that became empty because... bad tactic. If we do it... for the last 10 21 2.2 year led by the, by the general, and by the 2.3 attorney general there will be a lot of landlords behind bar because they be using illegal bad tactic 24 to make the building vacant in our city. And I can 25

2 tell you 78... straight in my own district... unit. You 3 know the commission... there and we've been trying to address it. The only way of how I was aware that in 4 a 75 apartments building that we have in 78... Street, 35 are empty because... said they were 6 7 walking by and they told a council member have you 8 seen that the light is off in those apartment. You as a team, you as a agency did not have that information. We as a council, we didn't have that 10 11 information because I know that if you would have 12 it you would be going after the landlord, that 13 building owner. Because many of those apartment 14 that became empty, they became empty, the building 15 became empty by using illegal tactics. So I think 16 that here we have a great packet of legislation. 17 Now we hope that we can work together. I chose this 18 mayor for he's staying in for a second turn but we 19 need to be sure that we can... better on affordable 20 housing. We have plenty vacant land. We have plenty 21 vacant building that we had to address it. We should be able to use it so that we can address the 2.2 2.3 crisis of housing that we have in our great city. And again this coming from someone that support 24 these packets of legislation, that support a mayor 25

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Yeah.

2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: DOF determined 3 that 764 buildings in the city were vacant?

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DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Vacant.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: In this city does that mean it's city owned or is this city or private?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: They're in HPD's jurisdiction so often times I mean so what I was talking about in here is that we're in constant communication with various city agencies to determine the extent of the use of their property and whether, what the timeline might be if they're using that property today how long it would take to relocate those uses that are currently on that site. So we identify these sites in terms of you know immediate midterm, long term sort of strategies and put them in our pipeline which can go out 10 to 15 years. So we look at them whether they're, you know what their current zoning is, what their current uses are and what needs to get done in order to prepare them for development. As I said in my testimony also it could be not only simply relocating existing uses, civic uses that are on that site whether it's with our partner

vacant. Some of them have parking structures on

utilities. So...

city owned vacant buildings, is that right.

SAMARA KARASYK: I'm gonna, sorry hi.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You have to-

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vacant city owned buildings and ...

second, I'm sorry. Sorry.

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 45		
2	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: So the 764 are under		
3	private those are privately owned sites.		
4	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Got it.		
5	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: The 670 are currently		
6	under HPD jurisdiction and		
7	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Say that again.		
8	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: I'm sorry.		
9	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Say it one more		
10	time.		
11	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: The 670 sites are		
12	currently under HPD jurisdiction.		
13	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS:just want to		
14	make sure. 670 are HPD jurisdiction?		
15	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Correct.		
16	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Wait, hold on.		
17	I'll get… 670 are HPD controlled?		
18	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Yes.		
19	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. The 764		
20	are		
21	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Privately owned		
22	buildings.		
23	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Privately owned		
24	buildings. And 27 are publicly owned.		

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Say that again.

6 there but for sure DCAS is in there.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So you did not bring the data necessary on vacant lots for the vacant lot hearing?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: These numbers were generated by you know data. No, we don't have the sheets of data but we brought you the gross numbers so that we can sort of discuss. Really, the point is that we are met, we are monitoring all these sites. Clearly... know what the 27 is. We don't have that, those data sheets in front of us. We know the 670, we know the 400, we know the total 100... 1,131 and what those properties... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Why would you not bring all the information needed?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Pardon?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Why would you not bring all of the information needed?

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1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 48
2	SAMARA KARASYK: Okay, I'm looking here.
3	Of the 764 that we were talking about the handful
4	of ones
5	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: That's the public
6	and private? I mean that's the public, that's the
7	public, that's the public
8	CARMELA QUINTOS: Yeah, so the public
9	ones I mean we have again, this is line by line
10	data that has a lot of different information on it.
11	So I mean what, what is it about the observations
12	that, that you would like us to tell you. I have a
13	little… it's got a lot… [cross-talk]
14	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I've only asked a
15	few questions so far. The first one was; is the 27
16	buildings that are vacant included in the 670
17	sites?
18	CARMELA QUINTOS: So I'm looking at this
19	right now and the city owned properties I'm seeing
20	NYCHA, Parks, I see one HPD lot. There's a few that
21	are HPD. Maybe a dozen.
22	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Are you prepared
23	for this hearing?

[laughter] [cheering]

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2 DANIEL HERNANDEZ: I think that the 3 point that the council was trying to make is 4 whether we are monitoring these sites. We in fact are. There's no doubt about that. The other thing that I think that you guys are concerned about is 6 whether we have an actual pipeline and knowledge of 8 all the publicly owned properties and whose jurisdiction they are in. We do monitor and manage that. And we are in continual conversations with 10 11 our partner agencies, particularly what their uses 12 are and whether their uses can be relocated to 13 other sites and if those sites... particularly if 14 those sites are good sites for residential reuse. 15 So it's a major part of our day. Are we prepared to 16 sort of go into the details of where these numbers 17 come from? We'd absolutely do that and we welcome 18 the opportunity to do that.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: The opportunity was now. The problem we have... You've rejected all of our proposed bills and you're saying that you're monitoring it. And I've trying to get the information of the things you're saying you're monitoring but you don't have that information to answer. What part of what I said is incorrect?

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DANIEL HERNANDEZ: We're giving you the gross numbers and so I mean there's the data sheets are lengthy and we've given you all the sources where we get this information from and the coordination we have with all our partner agencies.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I don't think I

asked a very detailed question. I asked whether the numbers you presented in the testimony I didn't break out into any other numbers. You presented these numbers. You said that 27 buildings were public and you have another part where you said 670 were sites, I'm not sure what definition of site and I asked if there's 27 buildings were included in the 670, That seems to be a fairly simple question that can be answered. I think it does go to show how difficult this is. I'm not convinced. I don't think you can say that you convinced us that you are monitoring it properly and have the data that's needed. It's just tough as you are opposing our bills to then at the same time not be able to answer our questions for the things that you're saying you're doing. But I'm going to pause right there and I'm going to go to my colleagues and try to regroup a little bit. For now, I'll ask my

colleagues to remain in a five-minute timer and if
we have time we'll do a second round. We have
Rodriguez, Rosenthal, and Salamanca.

expressed that's one a reason too that can be very challenging to support this bill... part related to the data collection. How large is the team that HPD have right now to collect data? How many men and women do you have in the data collection... How much money do we allocate for that particular division?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: So there are probably two or three main departments that oversee this data collection. So we have a technology department that has, and I, I, I talked in my statement, in my testimony about the different sources that we use. ZoLa, PLUTO, City Map, ACRIS, IPIS. Those are all publicly available as well, but we also coordinate with the DOF in, in identifying vacant sites.

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: I'm sorry,
because of the timing I'm sorry Commissioner. Like
how many men and women does HPD have right now
doing data collection?

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DANIEL HERNANDEZ: I, I'll have to get that number to you. I don't know how many people there are in...

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: So I think that would be.... But then based on that then we can say those... city have, does the council have to put more money in the budget to HPD so that we can have the know... human resources there so that the HPD really be able to collect the data because in the time of technology what I have see in my sixth year at the council is that agencies collect a lot of data. It's not an issue of being able to have the data in front of you. It's about are we dedicating you know enough men and women power to do the job. My other question is about what method... how does a city, HPD, what is the method that HPD use to be, to be conducting vacant property servers...

 $\label{eq:def:Daniel Hernandez: The vacant property} \\ \text{survey. Do you want to answer...}$

[cross-talk]

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: HPD, this is about HPD. Like we are... about, this is about...

[cross-talk]

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DANIEL HERNANDEZ: The vacant property survey, I'm sorry I, I was thinking that you were talking about building inspections. You're not talking about a survey of the building...

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: This isn't about building inspection, it's about vacant lot and buildings. Like does the C... the HPD conduct like a yearly, every three... and how, what is a method of the city use to do that job?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Do you want to answer

[background comments]

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: So there are annual... there are annual inspections of buildings and so basically we're looking at a building and it's ... so it's always published every year that a housing vacancy survey and that's available to the public. But we look at buildings in their current vacancy at a particularly time. And annually we look at the, those same, that same building... to see whether there are vacancy changes over the course of that time. It gives us an average, it gives us an estimate of... the vacancies, the level of vacancies in New York City buildings.

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<u> </u>	COUNCIL	MEMBER	RODRIGUEZ:		Tust

believe that this administration inherit a mess I				
HPD, this is my guess. My guess is we are the				
mayor and new leadership that want to make a				
difference. But I believe that you inherit a mess				
and that house have to be clean. They building,				
let's say 182 nd Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, in				
my district, be completely empty for the last 20 25				
years. Anyone that walk by that corner they assume				
that building be empty. And my, it's a private, the				
city can, we can say the owners paying the taxes				
therefore we don't have to make the owner to				
renovate the building but has the city being able				
to come here and say we met with that building				
owner last year and we made that proposal. Like how				
is and if we haven't done it can we make				
identifying those vacant building say we have a				
for you guys where you can win as a building owner				
and we as a city can use this empty lot or vacant				
building to build housing for homeless and for				
working class people. Like you know how have the				
city be engage and how often does the city be				
engaged in building owner such as one that I have,				

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2 182nd... one of those are being empty for more than 3 25 years...

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: So what you've brought up is an example of our work every day and this is part of my testimony as well. We hear from city council members. We hear from community organizations. We hear from all parts of the city about vacant buildings. We are in constant communication with private property owners whenever we receive these calls and track them. So my office actually has tracking sheets. Who did we call? What did they say? Is there a possibility of acquiring that building or is that property owner even aware of our, our financing programs to be able to rehab the building and get it into production again. So it's part of our every day work. That's a lot of what we do every day.

[background comments]

COUNCIL MEMBER RODRIGUEZ: ...same information. This is thing that we have done but we have been doing that for the last 25 hundred years and situation was the same. So what I hope is that continue seeing you know different direction led by the mayor saying we got empty building and we need

to know where they are. And I give you that example 78... Street.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member thank you very much. Council Member Rosenthal has graciously said that Council Member Grodenchik can go since he has to leave. Then we will be followed by Council Member Rosenthal and Salamanca.

Mr. Chair and thank you Councilwoman Rosenthal. I just have to follow-up. It is really astonishing to me that you can not... you know I heard that there were 670 sites that HPD controls, did I hear you wrong? Or am I, am I hearing things here this morning? I'm looking at you, you can give me a yes or a no, that was a yes, thank you.

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: ...hear the question.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHICK: So the question to me is how could you come to this hearing and not know the status of each and every one of these sites. We are dying for affordable housing in this city. I grew up in public housing. A lot of my colleagues did. I understand. But for you to come here and not be able to tell us the status of each and every... it's like me going to a

2 realtor saying I want to buy a house and you

3 telling me that you don't know what I got for sale.

4 | Well you know what there is no other HPD in the

5 city. There are a lot of other realtors but there

6 is no other HPD in this city. And it's just

7 astonishing to me Mr. Chair that this answer cannot

8 | be provided today. I don't want to ask a question

9 because you don't have an answer so thank you Mr.

10 Chairman.

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[laughter]

[gavel]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member

14 Rosenthal.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you Chair Williams. Thank you for chairing this committee. I want to thank everyone for coming today. I guess I would say I really want to thank the advocates for continuing to hold everyone's feet to the fire. I know how much effort that takes. And you guys are critical to the whole picture of trying to address the problems of homelessness and affordable housing. For the administration I guess, I mean and you hear the

frustrations. So... And I don't doubt you guys are

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working your tails off trying to help the situation 2 3 get people off the street even if that agency isn't 4 necessarily represented here but get people off the 5 street and get them into affordable housing and housing that's tolerable to live in. But you can 6 7 understand everyone's frustration. So I actually 8 would like to go to page two of HPD's testimony and try to decipher the second paragraph that starts with 'According to DOF records and IPIS data', of 10 11 the 26,000 and some vacant sites approximately 7,400 of them are city owned. So let's... I guess 12 we're starting with that world, of the 7,400 and 13 14 then some portion of them fall under DCAS and I'm 15 going to take that, what's the baggage that comes 16 with that agency? If it falls under DCAS does that 17 mean not suitable for housing? What does, what does 18 that mean, that it falls under the jurisdiction of 19 DCAS? I just want to, and where I'm going obviously 20 is what is the number that, that we could be 21 working on.

RASSOUL AZARNEJAD: So DCAS works to support our sister agencies for their real estate needs. We're the repository of surplus properties that no other agency seemingly has a need for. So

the 17 hundred properties that are listed there are classified as vacant properties that are currently in our portfolio. Many of those properties are

sliver lots, picture a lot that's two feet wide by

6 100 feet deep between a brownstone...

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay, so can I take that to mean that it's not suitable for housing? Just say yes.

RASSOUL AZARNEJAD: The suitability for housing is not something that DCAS...

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay, if you'd spare... that's alright, I'm just trying to work here. So let's get it down to... let's say it's 57 hundred are not, not suitable for housing. So of those, of the 55 hundred say HPD controls 1,000 of them, 55 hundred, HPD controls 1,000. So the first question obviously is what's the, what's, what's happening to the piece in the middle there right? So 55 minus 11 hundred call it, five... let's call it 4,000 properties, 42 hundred properties. Well what's, what's that pile?

RASSOUL AZARNEJAD: There's various other agencies. I mean Parks has properties. Social

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2 services has... the public library, I mean there's different departments that actually have...

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And those properties just to be clear are vacant right?

Because that's what...

RASSOUL AZARNEJAD: Some of them...

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: ...we started with.

RASSOUL AZARNEJAD: Some of them may appear vacant but many of them are actually used as surface parking. And...

council Member Rosenthal: So again, I'm so sorry but I just want to read your two paragraphs and make them make sense. So the paragraph begins with of the 26,229 vacant sites, so we're going to... this is a world of vacant sites. And in that world 74 hundred are city owned. We've taken 1707 not suitable for housing. I'm going to call it 2,000 so we're at 75 hundred, sorry 65, 55 hundred that are left. Of the 55 hundred 1,000 are vacant that is under the control of HPD. So that leaves 4,000 roughly that are not under the control of HPD. They're under the control as you say of other agencies. So if they're under the control of

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. Or they can answer that one.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Sure, yes. So we're, again I had talked... we are working with all of the city agencies to identify potential parcels. We hear from you, the city council members, quite often particularly when we're doing neighborhood planning in particular neighborhoods about potential sites. We investigate this site, we investigate this site and we always do and we look for potential opportunities. An example is in Inwood actually right now with the public... [crosstalk]

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay here's... I, I hear you. I respect everything you're saying. But I just want to make sure... This is my last question. I want to make sure that I understand the thread of your two paragraphs. Would it be fair to say that of the 1,000 we're going to set aside 4,000 that later on you're going to come back to us and explain what's in the 4,000 pile and whether or not there's anything in there that's suitable for housing? Of the 1,000 remaining you guys have inspected every single one of those properties and

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Council Member.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Are you doing 3 an analysis of that?

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 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: ...let them answer}$ and we're going to...

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Yes. And if those...
[background comments]

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can answer}$ the question.

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Oh, yes we are. You know again, we are, we have a huge... the 1,131 some of those properties are not ready for development and won't be for many years. Because access to infrastructure for example so we're going to have to put lots of utility into those to make those sites available. Many of them, actually fairly large sites are in what now are environmentally vulnerable areas that weren't environmentally vulnerable before. So we're working with DEP to dispose those properties to DEP. They'll be part of a green infrastructure that surrounds many of our borough areas. Rockaway, Staten Island, Queens. So they, they already are tagged for whether they're viable for residential reuse. And, and if they are then we put them in our pipeline. The longer term

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ones are the ones that are going to require a lot more stuff. Other stuff, we have similar sites at DCAS. Some of them are sliver sites. And so we're talking to Parks about, and that was part of this whole controversy as you probably know, the gardens and everything. So the transferring of some of those sliver sites, if gardners want those you know they might be available for other uses, community uses. Part of what we, the reason why we're really committed to doing community planning is because we want to find out if some of those sliver sites might be of value to community gardeners or for other uses in the neighborhood we'd love to work with non profits to dispose of those properties to those community groups.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

Council Member Salamanca.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you Mr. Chair. In terms of Intro 10-39 I note you don't have the data. I ask that when you do get the data together if you can send it to us by council district I would love to know how many vacant lots, privately owned, publicly owned vacant lots I have in my council district.

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Sure.

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FEMALE: I'm actually not from HPD, I'm from the Department of Finance. So we actually have the inventory of vacant lands. So this 26,000 that came from us. So when you're asking off a breakdown by district, so again, a lot of these lots are sliver lots. So if you're talking about... developer ... developable you know we would break it down for example if you're just looking for developable sites it would be land greater than 2,500 square feet. In that case then you're going to go from 26,000 down to 15,000. So if that's what you want then we can just give you a breakdown of vacant land greater than 2,500 square feet by, by district. So then you know they're, you're, you know you're not getting this huge number that they're actually not developable.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Alright thank you. I have questions in terms of Intro 307. I just don't understand. Maybe you can help me understand here. So the law states for vacant properties that you can close, you can use cinder blocks to close the doors, to block the entrances of the doors and the windows. But the speaker, the public advocate

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is asking that we put these what's called a 14, 14 guage rust proof steel panels there. Is it not easier for the fire department to enter a building when there's a panel where you could pop the locks other than having to come with a sledge hammer and break cinder blocks if you need to enter that property?

EUGENE DITARANTO: Good morning. Just first let me introduce myself. My name is Eugene Ditaranto Deputy Chief FDNY Bureau of Operations. Honestly to answer your questions whether we use cinder block, whether we use steel plates you are going to impede or hamper our ability to gain access to that location. Now with that said in 150 years of service of the FDNY nothing has ever stopped us from performing our mission. But I just want to make you aware we're not going to come here today and say we oppose your efforts. We believe that you should try to secure these properties so you prevent people from gaining access that might use them in maybe in some sort of nefarious way; criminal activity, squatters, vagrants, well, again with that said we treat every life the same so when we arrive at a vacant building if the building is

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matter what.

sealed and there's a fire in that building more 2 3 than likely it was started by someone because the electrical services, the mechanical services have 4 5 been deactivated. It's the human behavior that's actually caused the fire. So now we have to assume 6 that a life has and needs to be rescued and whether it's cinder block, wood panels, or steel plating it 8 will prevent us from gaining entry, or it will at least delay... it will prevent us or delay our 10 11 ability to ventilate properly. And any time you add 12 that type of weight to a structure that might 13 already be dilapidated you run the risk of 14 potential collapse. So yes you can make the 15 argument that it might be easier for us to force 16 locks on steel plating versus cinder block but in 17 either case it's not like breaking a window. It's 18 not like forcing a front door that's just in wood 19 frame you know jamb so it's going to delay no

I totally understand that and I respect the work that you guys do. I'm just trying to understand that breaking a cinder block is much harder than popping a lock and opening up a steel panel. So

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maybe my, my question is HPD is the reasoning that you are posing this bill is it the cost or the reality of bringing the fire department to, to make a, to make this case?

MATTHEW BERK: It's the combination.

It's the cost. It's the affordability of getting to, to rent these... right now the way we do work is based on a contract and we pay the contractor and we build on, on this situation most of these cages are, are monthly fees that you have to pay to the manufacturer. They don't sell it to you. They rent it to you. So what you have to do you have to rent them on monthly basis. And sometimes the seal that we do it goes for years and years. So, so that will accommodate administration significant work for us and also, again, I don't know the benefit of it. At this point I don't have the idea of what benefit that it...

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Alright. Thank you Mr. Chair.

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Just... I, I want to just add one more thing. In our testimony we'd be happy actually to discuss this because we think that there's actually a much more nuanced kind of

concern. It's not only a safety issue for our
firefighters. It's also the protection from
trespassers and what, the harms that may come to
people who trespass. So we want to look at it in a
much more nuanced way. And so we'd be happy to have

7 further discussions on this issue.

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additional point. Again we, regardless whether you use cinder blocks, steel plating, use wood panels, all of those techniques are going to delay. So that's the only point I wanted to make. We're, again we're not here opposing your bill as the FDNY. We just want to make you aware of the fact it's not the same like an occupied building. We're not going to be able to gain entry as quickly as we typically can when the, when the building is occupied.

much Council Member. We've also been joined by

Council Member Cohen. I believe I saw Council

Member Levine here briefly. So I'm going to do a

couple more questions and then go back to Council

Member Rosenthal. Even though some of these numbers

definitely aren't perfect I'd assume that what you

that we are coordinating across agencies. You've

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heard Commissioner Rosenthal sort of brought up the new, sort of the, the, the complications of just making sort of the, just a black and white vacant or not vacant is not necessarily enough information to make a determination about the future of that site. We're constantly into discussions with our partner agencies about the potential for that site. And we also don't always know until we have discussions with the, with that agency about their, their use. It may be an emergency unit use that we're unaware of and there aren't other relocation resources. So these kinds of things are the conversations that we have every day with our partner agencies on these different sites.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So I'm going to come back to that. I had it, different line of question. Just wanted to confirm that all of the data on the buildings that you currently talked about are publicly available. Because in your objection to 10-39 you said such a list might encourage developers to demand exorbitant prices for properties near our parcels thereby inhibiting our ability to assemble land for project. That was your reasoning for objecting to mandate to get

vacancy information. So if that's the, if that's
the objection to us collecting additional

4 information is that currently happening for the

5 information that is now publicly available?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Actually it does happen every once in a while. We want to make sure that our properties, particularly if we know that they're sight assemblages are surrounding our property we don't want to necessarily make our intentions of the, of the redevelopment of that site widely known until we're absolutely ready to take on that, that, the redevelopment of that parcel. We don't want speculation to happen on the adjacent parcels in those situations.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: What is the ...

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: I think that a report like that is basically... and an annual report like that is going to trigger speculation and we hear from various communities about not triggering speculation particularly on publicly owned parcels.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So being that the information is publicly available now how often does that occur?

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DANIEL HERNANDEZ: It does... it can't be analyzed the same way that the, that what you're, I think you're implying in 10-39. 10-39 is actually an annual report of the intention of those parcel, identifying those parcels and the city's intention for the reuse of those. We don't want to trigger that type of knowledge particularly since we're much more flexible and we want to remain flexible in any one year. We hear from a council...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I did ask if the, if the, the information already states where it is in the process and you said yes.

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: I'm sorry, say that again.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I did ask if the information already states where it is in the process. So the same information, the ones that are suitable, what's on it, we have 400 that are already in the pipeline, that sort of information, if that's already in there so there, you're already forecasting some of what we're going to do.

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Well I think that's the other point too that a lot of this information is already publicly available. So if there's a, if

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the intention is actually to promote the development of affordable housing on publicly owned parcels that is a process that's underway right now. And so it, it begs the question I guess what the purpose of this is other than the, the information is publicly available on these different databases that I've mentioned. And we're working with every one of your offices regularly on the...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You're going,
you're going to a different argument. You're now
saying that it, so you're now saying that the bill
isn't needed because you already have the
information. I'm sticking to the first argument
which was that it will lead to speculation. And so
I'm saying if you have this current information of
the world that you know of how much speculation has
occurred and it doesn't sound like much.

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Can you... I, I... So I,

I've... if your question is whether IPIS actually

talks about the future, future reuse of the, of a

particular site it does not state that. What our

understanding of 10-39 is that a report that

basically states what, what the city's intention of

2 as a re-use for that parcel. That is what we don't

3 | want to trigger. And I think that I, I think that's

4 | the intention of your question.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So if I remember correctly 400 of these sites already in HPD's development pipeline. So none of that information is available. What that, that pipeline information is not publicly available?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: The pipeline itself, no.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay so no one knows what it is or where it is?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: I'm sorry?

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: No one knows where the sites are and what you're going to do with them?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: People... the, the site and under whose jurisdiction it is that's available, that information is available. The pipeline itself is stuff that we're, we work through all the time because again when we're investigating a site and assessing and evaluating its potential for redevelopment it's not, it's not simply the, there are many factors that go in, as

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2 you can imagine there's many factors that go into 3 the reanalysis, analyzing the redevelopment of the 4 site. It's just existing zoning. It's availability, it's connections to infrastructure in the city. Those are probably two of the, and in its current 6 7 use. So even though it's under HPD's jurisdiction 8 the fire department or police department may actually be use, or DEP may actually be using it for various DOT, for various purposes and they have 10 11 to relocate those sites. East Harlem an example. 12 And so if there are emergency vehicles on that site 13 we have to find a relocation resource which just 14 can't happen overnight. So all these things are 15 analyzed regularly and then we're working with 16 these various agencies and trying to find 17 relocation resources for many of them.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So my bill for instance if we mandated a count, annual count of what's available and said that the information you give to us about what its uses are that one part didn't have to be public would you support the bill?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Yeah. I, I think... I, I... so we would support the bill if it does not

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	necessarily trigger what I think you would be
3	concerned with as well. We don't want to sort of
4	indicate to, to We don't want to put these
5	properties in jeopardy, particularly the public
6	resources. If we're indicating that they're in our
7	immediate pipeline we have seen and we have heard
8	from many community members including [cross-talk]
9	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Hold on, you said
10	that
11	DANIEL HERNANDEZ:that it could
12	trigger speculation.
13	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: The 400, what's
14	publicly available now is there, it is some sort of
15	pipeline but we just not publicizing what that is?
16	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Yeah because again
17	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: But you just said
18	we don't want them to know what's in the pipeline.
19	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: So the I hope you
20	can understand the, the nuances
21	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'm trying.
22	DANIEL HERNANDEZ:of a pipeline. So

today I might be able to tell you that, that, that

sure we can relocate 100 cars off of that emergency

vehicles off of that site. It might take three or

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four years before that can actually happen. And then we find out where our relocation resource was once available the city has determined we want a new museum on that site. I'm making this up but these are the kinds of... at play kinds of issues that happen every day with real estate in New York City. So we're trying, we try to maintain flexibility in the pipeline so that we're being entrepreneurial and responsive as much as possible. You as city council members set these agendas for your neighborhood and those are the things that we respond to every day.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright. I'm not sure that I'm sold on this particular objection.

There might be a way that we can word it to make sure that this count is mandated so we can go, we can pause on that for a second. Just want to go back to some of the things that Council Member Rosenthal was, was talking about. So from her great math it turned out that we had about 5,000 vacant sites. Does a site mean there's no structure on it, there is a building on it, or both?

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DANIEL HERNANDEZ: It means both. And,

and we, we can, we know, we know what a site has on

it or doesn't have on it.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Just, you can't tell us right now?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Well I don't have the data in front of me, no. We, we monitor that regularly.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Now would have been the time to, to answer the question, but okay. So of that 1,000 HPD owned, 4,000 are not HPD owned, correct? Roughly.

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Say that again.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Of that roughly 5,000, 1,000 HPD owned, 4,000 is not HPD owned?

SAMARA KARASYK: Sorry with all the data sets floating around I think we're a little confused about which one you're referring to but I believe you're referring to the DOF list...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yes.

SAMARA KARASYK: ...that Council Member
Rosenthal was talking about where she got us down
to about 5,000 sites. Those were vacant sites with
no buildings on them.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. Okay. Back
to my first question. The definition of site, it
means both? Is that, can it mean both? Building or
no building, can it be both? I want to, I want to
just make sure the terminology.

SAMARA KARASYK: I guess it would depend on the context. The list that we gave you of the few thousand properties was 74 hundred in the testimony those were vacant sites with no buildings on them.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Vacant sites with no buildings?

SAMARA KARASYK: But the DOF number we also gave you of the 700... was it 764...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yes.

SAMARA KARASYK: ...privately owned and the 27 city owned. Those are buildings that appear to be vacant based on our inspections.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. So we have 1,000 HPD properties that have no buildings on them that are vacant and 4,000 not HPD buildings on them that are vacant that make up the 5,000 roughly vacant sites from DOF? Then it says separately HPD controls approximately 131 vacant properties. I am

2 assuming that's separate than the 74 hundred of the 3 DOF?

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SAMARA KARASYK: The HPD vacant lots that are owned by HPD should be part of the overall number that we gave you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So separately HPD controls approximately 131, 1131 vacant properties shouldn't be separately. It should be inclusive of the number that DOF gives?

SAMARA KARASYK: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yes, okay. Then it says based on our review of these sites 670 are suitable for residential development. There was also mention that on those sites may house things like parking lots which would mean that they actually aren't vacant lots, there's something on them, which would mean they would not be included in the above.

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: It depends on if they're surface parking lots versus a parking structure. They, there's...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'm just... I'm trying to follow the testimony you gave to us and it's very confusing as you can tell. And it seems

2 to be confusing you guys. I, I don't know what to 3 say about that. I don't, I don't want to keep 4 asking questions that you can't answer but it's clear that, that you aren't prepared for this 5 hearing. I don't know if you do have the answers or 6 7 you don't have the answers but you weren't prepared for this hearing. This is the second hearing on the 8 vacant lots that we have. I don't know that we are closer in getting... sure. Did you have something 10 11 else? Alright. I don't, I don't know... We're not any 12 closer I feel to getting a answer to this question 13 which is why the city council is waiting in, to try 14 to fix that. It's okay to object. If you object 15 though you should come with some knowledge about why you're objecting and the information that you 16 have that says you're doing a sufficient enough job 17 18 for us not to interject. But to come here and say 19 that you don't agree with any one of our bills and 20 not have the knowledge that we're asking for, for a hearing that we've called on sufficient time 21 discussing topic for the second time. It just is 2.2 2.3 unacceptable. And I too believe in the goals that the mayor has set. Many of you have been working 24 for decades in these agencies and we have had this 25

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problems and we have to correct it. So you either have to come and say what you're doing and give us the information we're asking for that I have to believe you said you have. Somehow you left it home or in the office. I don't know. But it's unacceptable that it's not here or you shouldn't be opposing our bills. You should be agreeing with our bills... move forward because we need this data and we need this information. I'm going to go back to a second round, some questions. We're going to debate whether I should ask you further questions because you obviously don't have the answers and weren't prepared. So I'm going to five minutes for Councilman Rosenthal and Council Member Cohen.

much Chair Williams. I want to ask you would it... It would... I understand because, I understand a couple things. One, that in different neighborhoods there might be different things going on, right? So I represent Manhattan where the vacant are underutilized properties. There are situations where you have to be careful about what you're discussing or whatever. But there are also neighborhoods where there are vacant properties

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2 where perhaps the demand isn't... I, I have no idea. 3 I, I don't want to make any assumptions. But I do 4 think that there might be a way when you're 5 thinking about the data to do it in a way that doesn't give away anything that HPD is doing but 6 7 still satisfies the need of the public and the city council to know that stuff is happening. And it 8 strikes me that there could be an agency and I don't know which one it is, I don't presume to know 10 11 but that somebody could coordinate between DCAS and HPD and DOF having a database is reduced to, if it 12 can't be by community board district or council 13 14 district you know section of the bureau, some 15 segment that is comprehensible and meaningful and 16 shows the city what, shows residents what the 17 administration to move the ball forward. And I think that's what this is, this compilation of 18 19 bills is asking you to do. Do you think that's, 20 that's something that would be possible that out of, you know knowing where these bills are pushing 21 that the information could be collected from these 2.2 2.3 disparate agencies. And part of the, part of what I think what we're needing from you, because you guys 24

are in the weeds of this every day, to the extent

that we're trying to say what is a defining what a
vacant property is, does that mean it has a
building on it, does that mean it's literally
grass. That you could because it's not a simple
answer that you could come up with the categories
that the public should be looking at that you're
looking at so that it could be easier to say yeah
this is why we're not developing these parking
garages because underneath the garage there could
be a brownfield. Or underneath this gas station
that's been vacant for 20 years and is, there's a
tax lean on it. There's a brown field under it.
That's why we're not you know trying to pursue it
for housing. It, it just strikes me that you could,
you could lay that out you know in order to capture
the information and I would add to the list because
I don't know if the bills define it. But I would
ask that you would further subdivide vacant
property to include possibly you know partially
vacant buildings, commercial properties, you know
the, the wide range that you're looking at too.

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Yeah.

24 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Do you think

25 that's possible?

_	COINTILLE ON HOODING TWO DOILDINGS
2	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: So I, I yes, I do
3	appreciate the way that you've articulated. And I
4	think that what I am trying to have, try to sort of
5	express to Council Member Williams is that we, you
6	know sort of putting out a, a gross sort of list
7	doesn't necessarily achieve the objectives I think
8	that you articulated. Yes, I think that there's
9	value in that. And I want to make sure that in the
10	discussions about what that list exposes doesn't
11	have the unintended consequences that none of us
12	want to see out there.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So is that
14	something you guys are putting together?
15	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: We have on our

properties we do, do that. Then again...

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: No, no, no I'm talking, I know this is...

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Across, across agencies. Is that something we're putting together?

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I mean is that something we should look to Deputy Glen to be doing you know for, as a council and we're thinking about the city and you know this, this clear demand that's real, that all of us feel. I mean ask Steve

_	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	Banks. He gets it. So is that something that
3	belongs in Glen's shop so that we could expect that
4	out of her shop that type of coordination. Let me
5	ask you another question because it's not
6	appropriate for me to ask you that and I don't mean
7	to put you on the… the hook for that. Do you have
8	the… does your, may I ask, finish this question?
9	Between your can your agency networks talk to each
10	other like to the extent that there are properties
11	listed on DOF, is that captured in the DCAS pile,
12	in the Parks Department pile you know for the
13	vacant properties issue? And HPD, so that someone
14	could be responsible for pulling together this

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: We are currently talking to each other. If you're asking for whether there is one agencies that compile it... centralized piece... I can speak for HPD and we are talking to all those different agencies and we do compile all the information particularly when there's a site in the neighborhood that we want to investigate for the potential for redevelopment for affordable housing.

list?

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communicate this information to each other. And I

all of the information about city owned properties

_	COLLITTIES ON HOODING THE BOTTLETINGS
2	throughout the city. And we, we all use it and
3	often times it is the generator for how I
4	approached calling DCAS about a particular city
5	owned parcels if I, and, and making sure that if
6	it's sometimes it's in anyway just making sure
7	who jurisdiction it's currently under. So that, we
8	do have, we do share those, those databases. It's
9	publicly available as well. That is the, that is
10	the prince upon which we'll, that's our first entre
11	into who… who… if it's a city owned parcel who's
12	overlooking it and then we find out through that
13	process IPIS. And then we make the call to the
14	agency to confirm whether it's under their
15	jurisdiction or not. So there is some
16	centralization. The part that is disconcerting in
17	that, that would require further discussions is
18	it's the pipeline question in whether it begins
19	triggering something, some unintended consequences
20	we don't want to trigger. So that's the part of the
21	discussion that I, I think it's important to
22	[cross-talk]
23	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So I just want to

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So I just want to be clear. And I agree with the exchange. We don't want to have unintended consequences, difficulties

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in making the list. I just want to be clear that the frustrations I expressed weren't even about specific buildings or specific lists. They were about aggregate numbers that you presented in your testimony that you could not give me additional information about. They weren't about specific buildings. They weren't about specific what to do with them. They were your own numbers and I'm trying to follow them. I couldn't even follow them in the order that you presented and they seemed to be contradictory. So I just want to be clear that I agree with the concerns that you pointed out. But that's not even the line... I didn't even get into the line of questioning when it came to specifics. Council Member Cohen.

I'm at risk waiting in... because I only really learned about these bills yesterday. But I did have some interest in some questions and, and I realize even just from the few minutes that I've been sitting in this hearing how complicated the issues are. But I, I am wondering, the information at... doesn't really... doesn't really tell us you know the... you know what, what, what the sites are viable

for. I mean they just it, you know it's ownership
information. You know if, if I identified a block
and lot would even if it was under your agency's
control would you be able to tell us you know what
the condition is of the lot, what, you know if
there is a brownfield, if there is not. I know in
my own district I was telling one of my colleagues
I have a very hilly district and there, there are
lots that have, one developer buys it, pays a lot
of money for it, realizes this is not going to, you
know that the steep slope presents tremendous
challenges, sells it to another developer who is
unable to develop it. And it goes on so I'm
curious if you, if even internally if you have like
a rating system, a way that you really evaluate the
condition of lots. And I'm also concerned and I'll
just try to get the questions out and you can
answer in, in any order. Like there are also lots
where I know that agencies appear to meet, to be
sort of hoarding lots like it's our fight and we
don't want to give it up even if we're really
underutilizing it. That's a concern too. Is there
any way we could possibly address that?

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DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Yes, so again at the beginning of the testimony there is, we are constantly doing that as part of our everyday work. I oversee a division called planning and predevelopment and all we do is respond to peoples' calls as well as be more proactive at what are... where are areas within the city where there are vacant properties and we then identify whether they're publicly owned or privately owned. We frequently will call property owners and see if they have any intentions to be developing them and talk to them about HPD's finance resources to redevelop a property. Of course as you can imagine not all the private property owners are entrusted in using our resources. But the other one that we're often looking at is if we, if it's a publicly owned property in what jurisdiction and then working, calling that agency and finding out what their current uses are and whether they could potentially relocate and/or whether it's absolutely necessary. Those are negotiations and we frequently will work with city hall and particularly if it's, if it's a council member that really wants to see

it develop for ex purpose then we get pretty

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aggressive about the way that we do that. The other one is, is that if it's a, if it's under HPD's jurisdiction of public property you know that's underutilized. We're often looking at whether there's properties surrounding it that also may be vacant and those are the things that again the unintended consequences. We don't want to put out there that oh we're going to buy this property owners because those property owners suddenly look at their property much differently and so we don't want to indicate all of these city's intentions around this particularly if it's for a public purpose like affordable housing that doesn't generate the type of market you know sort of income and then that the, the, you know it's a ripple effect of not being able to viably redevelop a property for public purpose like affordable housing.

COUNCIL MEMBER COHEN: I just want to thank you Chair for taking up this, I think this rates really very interesting and important questions. Thank you.

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very} \\ \mbox{much. I'm a little bit nervous about asking this} \\$

question but I'm going to ask anyway. Is there overlap between the tax lean sales and the vacant properties that you know of?

SAMARA KARASYK: I'm not aware of any because what triggers the sale of the lean is outstanding property charges and water charges. So we're not looking at anything other than that. HPD can... I mean talk... there's, emergency repair charges and the alternative enforcement program charges but it's, it's charges that haven't been paid that trigger it, not the status of the property.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. Let me ask how can we help. It's obvious how complicated this is but while I believe you should have more information than you have here now I do want to ask what, we don't get too many requests about networking. So if there's networking needed by the administration I don't think we get too many budget requests. Maybe we should... what else is needing for us to... I, I believe in these bills. So without getting feedback from you I'm, we're going to continue to push forward with them. Is there other legislation think would be helpful, is there budgetary. What can we do to help because this is

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DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Sorry about that. So

obviously problematic? I thought that would be a

I, I actually feel like the goal of the ... I mean I read the, the homelessness report. I feel like the goals that have been articulated by the council are ones that resonate with all of us at the table particularly with HPD. This was stuff that we want to pursue. We want to, we want to be able to identify a long term pipeline. We are doing that right now. So it's not as though... I don't want to feel... I'm proud of the amount of work that we've generated over the past two years. I'm proud that we've exceeded all housing production numbers and in other previous years and that's because we have a robust pipeline. So that's clear. I, I hope. I mean the, the numbers prove themselves that we're actually use, reusing these public properties for the intended purposes that this committee is interested in these bills.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'm not sure to the extent that, that we would want so I just want to make sure I put that on the record.

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Right. Well there's...

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again, there's also... So I, I think the way that you can help then is by possibly having a much more engaged, and I used the term earlier, but nuanced conversations about this. Putting out additional public properties for redevelopment may or may not necessarily be the most... be the smartest thing to be doing. We're aggressively putting out a lot of properties each year. There's, there's a certain amount of developer community that we can rely on to help build our affordable housing. We're pushing the market right now as it is, all of our developers and we're trying to increase... pull the developers that actually tap HPD resources to be able to redevelop these sites. So we're, we're maximizing all of the city's resources right now,

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So just ...

at HPD but also the ...

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: ...affordable housing developers... [cross-talk]

not only its land resources, its staffing resource

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: ...just so I'm clear the, the only recommendation that you can

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sure.

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	CARMELA QUINTOS: I'm from Department of
3	Finance but
4	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Can you bring the
5	mic closer to you?
6	CARMELA QUINTOS: I'm from the
7	Department of Finance but since you're asking about
8	you know how you can help I think the suggestion
9	actually off Councilman Rosenthal in terms of
10	technology helps a lot in terms of [cross-talk]
11	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Can you I'm
12	sorry and can you move just a little closer to
13	CARMELA QUINTOS: Sorry. The
14	recommendation that Councilman Rosenthal actually
15	said actually helps a lot in terms of technology.
16	Because we you know a lot, a lot of the problems
17	that you, that actually come up between the
18	agencies is that our systems don't speak to each
19	other. So many times for example when DO DOF will
20	tell the list off just vacant land for example some
21	cases we don't match IPIS. And that's because when
22	we for example do an apportionment or a merger in
23	our system it doesn't speak to their system. So
24	that's one example of where you know we have this

disjoint you know data sets. Another example is

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 just what, what came out here because each agency 3 doesn't really know how we define... you were asking what the definition of a site is. Maybe the 4 definition of a site is different for HPD. But for DOF for example a site you know can be... we, we say 6 7 vacant land or improved property. So the 26,000 8 that we gave you, those are vacant sites, anything with no foundation. So a parking lot even though there's no something there that's still going to be 10 11 improve, they're just... it's not going to be 12 considered vacant land because there's going to be 13 an improvement on the land. Now, in the paragraph 14 where we were, where the paragraph in this 15 testimony where it was talking about 26,000 down to 16 7,400 city owned land and then down to 17 hundred 17 HPD land that was from DOF data set. And then after 18 that it went to HPD data set where they started 19 talking about you know what they considered to be 20 vacant. And that could be, that could include 21 parking lots because you know the... the far... you 2.2 know that the, it, it has a lot... it, it's 2.3 developable, okay. So I, I think a lot of the confusion here is you know the data sets that these 24

numbers came from. Like I mean I can see where they

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS are but you know I, you know it'll, it'll take more to explain it than for, for us to just to go back and send you, send you the data set.

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and a half into the hearing and that's probably the best answer I've heard so thank you very much for trying to shed some light on what exactly is going on here. It doesn't explain everything but finally something right. Let me just, two things... one; is there a number that you think it would cost to try to get a system where everybody talks and a timeframe of how long it will take to put something like that together?

CARMELA QUINTOS: A timeframe. I, I mean I would say that's going to have to be a duel effort I would, I would think.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And what about cost? Any idea?

CARMELA QUINTOS: We would have to come back to that, we would have to have discussions.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So I want to backup again. I wasn't going to go back into this but I'm going to go back through it in the lense that you just mentioned. So the definition of a

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS vacant property for DOF. Can you tell me what the, 2 3 the definition of a vacant site and a vacant 4 property is from the Department of Finance? CARMELA QUINTOS: For, for DOF, for DOF we have what's called building classes. Anything 6 7 with a building class of V is vacant land and that 8 means land without improvement? CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Land without 10 improvement. 11 CARMELA QUINTOS: Without improvement. 12 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: That means no foundation. 13 14 CARMELA QUINTOS: No foundation. 15 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And if there's a parking lot on it. 16 17 CARMELA QUINTOS: It is a parking lot with nothing on it, that it's, it's still 18 19 considered vacant land. 20 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. HPD can you 21 tell me what your definition of a vacant property and a vacant site is? Oh, well if it's consistent 2.2 2.3 it still doesn't explain... change in the numbers. Okay. DO... and DOB can you tell me what your 24

definition of vacant property...

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PATRICK WEHLE: Our role on this is a little bit different. Generally, we... it's an issue of occupancy. So if a bill... if, we deal with buildings and if the building is vacant the building is unoccupied.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sure. So while you did shed a little light it seems like you have the same definition so it wouldn't fully explain the differences that we saw earlier. Alright. I have a couple more, I have a couple more questions and I know Council Member, I let Council Member Torres ask some questions for five minutes then I have a few more that hopefully will go smoother because they're not fully focused on this data. Then we'll probably take a five-minute recess and restart again.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Thank you Mr.

Chairman. I only have a few questions and if this question's been asked I apologize. I remember, I recall a few years ago the mayor was advocating a tax on vacant land. I'm assuming that would require the authorization of Albany, has the city attempted to advocate for that tax? Can you just brief me on the status of those efforts?

SAMARA KARASYK: So if you're referring to the hearing that we had a little over two years ago where we were talking about vacant properties it was asked what would be the result of moving properties from tax class one which is one to three family homes that, if they're vacant to tax class four which is our commercial properties and we did do an analysis where we looked at what the difference would be of all of the parcels. So if we moved properties from tax class one to tax class four that are vacant it would be more expensive in terms of the taxes for the owners that would require legislation.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: At the state level?

SAMARA KARASYK: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: So there's nothing that we could do at the, at the city level to...

SAMARA KARASYK: I can get back to you on that. My understanding is that it's the state but we can look into it more deeply.

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COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay and... so are we advocating from... because I've heard no advocacy at the state level and it's...

SAMARA KARASYK: I... today we have, we have not advocated for that legislatively. We, we have just been looking, we're sort of just completing the analysis. So the numbers that I have here are sort of hot off the press.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: I guess given the declining supply of land and given the ambitious goals that the mayor has for affordable housing it would seem to me that advocating for a disincentive against vacant property should be a priority of this administration.

is a lot of these properties are small so the biggest ones right for developable purposes are going to be greater than 25 hundred square feet. A lot of the properties are smaller than that so we're not sure that people would want to develop them, also where they're located geographically may not be places where people are looking to develop them. A lot of them, like we have a map that we're happy to share with you...

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: But even if
3	they're small… I remember Vicki Been test…
4	Commissioner Been testifying a few years ago that
5	HPD has a program specifically for even smaller
6	affordable housing projects. And as far as
7	financing you could bundle them to make it work
8	financially. Am, am I am I mischaracterizing?
9	SAMARA KARASYK: I think that I remember
10	some of those conversations and I'm with DOF so yo
11	know bear bear with me.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Oh does does
13	HPD wish to comment or
14	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: I I what was the
15	question?
16	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Do you have a
17	program specifically for small multi-family
18	development or
19	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Yes, yes. There's
20	two, two programs that were created actually
21	specific into this administration both for home
22	ownership and for rental properties for small sort
23	of infill lots in low rise neighborhoods.
24	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Right. So even

the freeing up of, of land for small residential

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 development would advance the mayor's housing goals 3 and would... 4 DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Sure we're getting a 5 lot of requests for those, those programs and we had an RFP for city owned parcels for, for small 6 7 builders, small developers to build those sites out 8 with the neighborhoods throughout the city. So it's an active program. 10 SAMARA KARASYK: But 25 hundred square 11 feet is not, is not that big. Right? So when I say 12 25 hundred square feet what, that doesn't 13 contradict what the deputy commissioner is saying 14 because if you think about like a, a brownstone 15 lot, like a townhouse lot, that's 25 hundred square feet is more or less the size of that. 16 17 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: What, what's the, the total number of vacant lots in the city. I 18 19 know there are competing definitions but what's 20 the... 21 CARMELA QUINTOS: Total number of vacant lots, 26,000. That includes sliver lots. 2.2 2.3 COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: And so what

percentage of those are... affords themselves to

affordable housing development.

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2 CARMELA QUINTOS: So 15,000 would be...

3 lots over 2,500 square feet.

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vacant tax could actually be helpful in freeing up a significant share of those 15,000 lots. I mean we no longer have the benefit of in rem housing, right? The city owns very little land and it seems to me that this should be a priority, that this would facilitate the achievement of the mayor's goal of creating 80,000 new units. So...

SAMARA KARASYK: But I just want to break down that number further. So of the 15,000 only about 7,000 of those are greater than 25 hundred square feet.

COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Only 7,000?

That's still a significant number. [cross-talk]

That's 7,000 more than you have now.

SAMARA KARASYK: No, in moving them from vacant... when we were talking about the original question. And I'm sorry if I'm not understanding you. But the original question was what if we were to move the vacant lots from class... from one tax class to another tax class. So of the one, the 26,000 that we could move there is about 15,000 of

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	those now that are class one properties. And so if
3	we were to move them to class four properties
4	instead of taking that entire universe of 15,000 we
5	really feel that to have an impact you want to look
6	at the bigger properties that are at least 25
7	hundred square feet. So of the 26,000 there are
8	already about 11,000 that are in tax class four. So
9	we wouldn't move the classes. That's, that's a
10	distinction between what she's saying and I'm
11	saying.
12	COUNCIL MEMBER TORRES: Okay my time is
13	up. Thank you Mr. Chairman.
14	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. I
15	don't know… clarity but… talking about 26,000,
16	22,000 26,229 vacant sites, approximately which is
17	74 hundred city owned. Under your definition there
18	are no buildings on them, correct?
19	CARMELA QUINTOS: Yes, the vacant lands.
20	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And everybody's
21	definition, no buildings on it. Then there's

CARMELA QUINTOS: I'm sorry...

that's not in this number. Is that correct?

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1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: There's another
3	27 buildings that are vacant?
4	CARMELA QUINTOS: That are city owned.
5	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: That are city
6	owned, yeah.
7	CARMELA QUINTOS: That are city owned.
8	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So that's not in
9	this number, correct?
10	CARMELA QUINTOS: No, those are not in
11	those numbers. So the seven… so, so let me, let me
12	be clear. The 26,000 that's from our assessment
13	drill from FY '15 to FY '16 that is what is asked
14	of us. The 764 came out of task force headed by I
15	think it was the mayor's office. It's homeless unit
16	taskforce headed by… [cross-talk]
17	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: The 764, are
18	there buildings on that or that's vacant?
19	CARMELA QUINTOS: Yeah that, that list
20	came out from a taskforce. So there was a homeless
21	unit task force headed by First Deputy Commissioner
22	Shorris' Office and it basically asked for, from
23	the Department of Finance a list of vacant and
24	boarded buildings. And that's where the 764 came

from. Those are buildings, not just lots.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay, alright few more questions and then done. In terms of 307 when inspectors visit a property what signs do they look for to determine whether it's vacant or not?

PATRICK WEHLE: Upon receiving a complaint for a vacant building we send out a construction inspector. The constructor inspector visits the site and makes a determination as to whether or not the, the building is in fact vacant and unsealed. So if there door, doorways, the door openings and the door openings and the window openings are not sealed with proper doors and windows or you know masonry or, or plywood as the case might be. In that instance the building inspector will issue a violation requiring the owner to properly seal the building.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: In terms of intro 10-34 are there particular neighborhoods or areas of the city where there's a concentration of vacant properties from the data that you have.

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Most of the properties are within the, some of the neighborhoods actually that we're doing some of the rezoning and neighborhood planning in. East New

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 York there were several but most of them again 3 were, many of the lots are, that Commissioner, 4 Council Member Torres talked about... they were 5 around 25 hundred square feet and so a lot of those properties, particularly the public properties were 6 7 put out to an RFP last year and we're selecting builders to build those properties up using our 8 construction home ownership program and our small rental program. 10

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And in terms...

SAMARA KARASYK: I just wanted to add that for the vacant lots that are greater than 25 hundred square feet. I have a map here that I'm going to give you.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay thanks.

SAMARA KARASYK: ...shows you visually where they are and then if you have more questions we can follow up with you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can give it to the Sergeant. Thank you. In terms of Intro 10-39 can you... or you may have done this already but can you talk about again programs that are available to get vacant lots and buildings rehabilitated and how much money is in those programs?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: The, again the two
new programs that were created more recently
towards the smaller lots and infill lots in
neighborhoods are called the new construction of
home ownership program and the new construction
program. And the new construction programs for
rental properties obviously the new construction
home ownership programs for home ownership. Those,
again those, we HPD went through its complete
inventory of properties last year to issue an RFP
for the redevelopment of those sites. And they're
scattered throughout the city. We cluster them in
various neighborhoods so that builders then could
be, to create sort of viability around the
redevelopment of those sites for small builders to
take them on. So we're about to issue and announce
the RF the awardees for that program. Those are
probably the two main programs to try to get these
smaller public sites out the door and into
production for affordable housing.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And how much money has the city put in those programs?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: I don't have an exact number for how much actually a total amount at the

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 end of that program that we're going to allocate to 3 that for this round of RFPs. Although we're always 4 welcoming developers to come in and we're willing 5 to finance any project that comes through our door that makes sense. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Can you come back 8 and get us the information? DANIEL HERNANDEZ: For the RFP projects? CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yeah how much 10 11 money are in those? 12 DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Sure. 13 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: On average how 14 many city, city owned vacant property kept vacant 15 and what factors go into it. 16 DANIEL HERNANDEZ: I mean as you know 17 many of the properties that we still have in our 18 pipeline, the properties that we talked about today were from in rem properties that we, that the city took ownership from the 1960s and 70s and many of

were from in rem properties that we, that the city
took ownership from the 1960s and 70s and many of
them are still in our pipeline. And for various
reasons we're getting them out, for various reasons
they're still there but under this administration
we're getting them out very aggressively. Again I,
I talked at the beginning that we get out of RFPs

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	at least two or three times more than what we had
3	in previous administrations to get these properties
4	into production. They remained vacant for various
5	lengths for reasons that I previously articulated.
6	Some of them just don't have public infrastructure
7	connected to them. Some of them are being used by
8	other partner agencies who are using them for civic
9	purposes that I think everybody in the community
10	recognizes it's important to maintain. Often times
11	relocating those resources off the property take
12	time and lots of negotiations to get those parcels
13	ready for redevelopment.
14	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And you I'm sure
15	you saw Picture the Homeless' report? Have you, I
16	mean have you seen the numbers, they obviously
17	differ from yours?
18	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: The homeless report?
19	Is that what you're saying?
20	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yeah the, the
21	Picture the Homeless report, on banking, on vacancy
22	have you seen
23	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Yep, yep, yep.
24	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: On their findings

there were 3,551 buildings of vacant property. They

2 said 10% was owned and the vacant lots were 2489.

3 | 11% of these properties have been identified as

4 | vacant in the city data. Do those numbers sound

5 | familiar at all? Are they completely off? Any

6 thoughts on the number that they presented?

DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Again, part of the

8 | way that I framed the discussion... One... Actually

9 there's a lot of goals within the report itself,

10 the reason why the census was done from their

11 perspective is really important to us as well. The

12 | numbers may differ simply because we have, the

13 | information that we have may be much more detailed

14 than the ones from a visual inspection walking by.

15 We may or may not consider it vacant for various

16 reasons that I articulated within my testimony. But

17 we think that the goals that the reasons why

18 | they're doing it is laudable and ones that, that we

19 | actually... are the reasons why we are tracking a lot

20 of these publicly owned parcels throughout the city

21 | to put them into production in the various

22 neighborhoods... working.

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23 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Last line of

24 | questioning. The, is there, I forgot to ask about

definitions of a vacant buildings. Because we asked

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	about a vacant lot. Definitions for vacant
3	building, what is, what is that for DOF and HPD.
4	CARMELA QUINTOS: Okay. So again the
5	764, the list of 764 produced specifically for the
6	Homeless Taskforce Unit. That was on-site
7	inspection. So we actually had assessors going out
8	to this, this, to our list of what we needed to
9	inspect for vacancy. If it is partially vacant or
10	if we have3 any doubt of tenancy than we actually
11	did not include it in the, in that list. So the
12	list that we gave the 764, those are the ones that
13	we know that they're vacant, boarded.
14	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: How do you define
15	vacant building?
16	CARMELA QUINTOS: They're boarded or you
17	know additional tenancy. And it's as of that date
18	so you know two months from now it may not, it may
19	not follow that definition.
20	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So the task force
21	counted 764 private in 27 public?
22	CARMELA QUINTOS: Yes.
23	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And the report
24	that, that the Picture the Homeless had was 3,551.

Τ	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	That's a big discrepancy. I don't know I don't
3	know if you want to comment on it but it's
4	FEMALE: It's probably… It depends on
5	the date. It's as of date.
6	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. What's the
7	definition of a vacant building for HPD?
8	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Ours is consistent.
9	It's again, there's so many mixed use buildings ir
10	New York City but if there is any tenancy within
11	the buildings we don't consider that building
12	vacant. We recognize that there are buildings that
13	are mixed use and there may be residential units of
14	above that are completely vacant but because the
15	commercial space down below may be occupied,
16	tenanted we wouldn't consider that building vacant
17	but yeah.
18	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Do they go in to
19	speak to the tenants that are there?
20	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: Do we go in and speak
21	to the
22	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yeah.
23	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: I mean if there's a
24	complaint particularly those buildings are the ones

where...

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: If you see a
3	building
4	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: If there's no tenants
5	then there's no
6	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: No I mean if you
7	see a building that's vacant except for one tenant
8	do you go in and speak to the tenant?
9	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: If there's a
10	complaint filed we will, yes.
11	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: But normally no.
12	Even if the whole building looks empty?
13	DANIEL HERNANDEZ: No.
14	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay DOB?
15	Definition of a vacant building.
16	PATRICK WEHLE: So a vacant building is
17	an unoccupied space without any tenancy.
18	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. And lastly
19	I didn't ask DCAS and FDNY. What is, do you have a
20	separate definition of a vacant property or vacant
21	building?
22	EUGENE DITARANTO: The FDNY looks at
23	vacants where all efforts by the owner have been
24	abandoned to maintain that property. That's when w
25	consider something to be vacant.

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Say that again,
3	I'm sorry.
4	EUGENE DITARANTO: All efforts by the
5	owner have been abandoned to maintain that
6	property.
7	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: That's either
8	property or building on it?
9	EUGENE DITARANTO: It basically
LO	buildings. We don't as far as lots we're not
11	concerned over a vacant lot. We really only look at
L2	in regards to buildings.
L3	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. And DCAS?
L 4	MATTHEW BERK: So with regard to vacant
L5	lots, [clears throat] excuse me, DCAS uses the
L 6	Department of Finance Definition from their
L7	building class code. And a vacant building would,
L8	would other agencies be something that's
L 9	unoccupied. But vacant buildings are not really
20	something that DCAS deals with in our portfolio.
21	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. So it
22	actually does seem that there is some consistency
23	in the definitions across agencies here which would
24	lead me to believe we should have a better

understanding of the numbers. But I said my peace.

I, I just want to mention that the reason I ask for
this committee a few years ago much people identify
me with work on policing. Some people identify me
with work on gun violence. I, I firmly believe that
the issues of policing and the issues of gun
violence are found in the same neighborhoods where
there are other issues like lack of affordable
housing or housing that people can live in. And I
would love for people to see the connectivity
that's going on there. It's not just one issue.
It's all of these issues. And my hope was to take
the same effort that I made in other areas and do
that in housing. And that's why this is so
important and so, so personal for me because these
communities are suffering with things like gun
violence and more and more law enforcement sent.
And while they have a job to do we have to send the
other resources or it won't get help. We have to
fix the housing that is there. We have to make
housing available. We have to make education
available. IT's very, very critically important.
And if we don't do that we're not going to solve
these problems and people will continue to suffer.
So that's why it's so important that we get these

numbers right. Again, disappointed that we couldn't even follow the numbers that you presented. But thank you for coming in to have this discussion.

This is the second one and hopefully maybe the third or fourth we can get a better understanding of what's going on. So thank you very much for the testimony. I'm going to ask Holly Chu [sp?] from Gabriel's Office to give her testimony before we go

ADELE BARTLETT: Hi.

to the recess. Oh... I'm sorry.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Can you please raise your right hand? Do you swear or affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

ADELE BARTLETT: I do.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: My name is Adele
Bartlett. I'm here on behalf of Gale Brewer, the
Manhattan Borough President. And first we want to
thank the chair and the committee for the
opportunity to testify today regarding this package
of legislative introductions that definitely
address the city's need for identifying vacant
properties and hopefully directing those properties
that are suitable for deve3lopment to become

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS affordable housing. Intros 10-34, 10-36, and 10-39 2 3 use the term quote vacant property unquote for 4 owners to report vacancy for the proposed vacant property annual census and identifying parcels suitable to be developed into affordable housing. 6 Specifically, Intro 10-36 identifies vacant 8 building as quote a building which is not being used for any purpose for which it may lawfully be used. We urge the committee to broaden the scope of 10 11 these three bills to include partially vacant 12 properties as a third category in addition to 13 vacant lots and vacant entire buildings. Our recommendation is based on two observations. Our 14 15 office has identified many vacant storefronts as 16 Chair mentioned throughout Manhattan. Often these 17 storefronts are ground floor, commercial spaces, 18 within a mixed use building with occupied 19 residential buildings on top. While occasional 20 turnover of commercial tenants with brief gaps is 21 common long term vacancies on the street level can negatively impact a neighborhood. Under the current 2.2 2.3 definition under a vacant building vacant storefronts beneath occupied residential units 24

would not be counted because another part of the

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS building fulfills the lawful purpose. Accurately 2 3 capturing commercial vacancies can establish a baseline to work towards revitalization of 4 underutilized commercial corridors and incentivize building owners to seek suitable tenants to build 6 the vacancy. Second, my office partnered with the speaker's office, with community board 11, and with 8 community voices heard to engage the East Harlem Community to develop a comprehensive neighborhood 10 11 plan. At numerous community visioning meetings East 12 Harlem residents express their concerns about vacant warehoused residential units on top of 13 14 thriving ground floor businesses. In 2011 Picture 15 the Homeless did a foot count of vacant units 16 counting both whole building vacancies and vacant 17 residential units above operating storefronts 18 counted as vacant buildings and found that 96 such 19 vacant buildings were just within community 20 district 11. This count confirmed what many East Harlem residents already knew through anecdotal 21 observation yet at the time reported, there was a 2.2 2.3 report of only 17% vacant properties identified by Picture the Homeless that were listed as vacant by 24

the city. Similar underreporting of vacancies was

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS found across all community districts surveyed in 2 3 the report. If the committee does not amend the 4 proposed bills to allow for partial vacancy to be 5 counted the new registry and new annual counts will continue to capture only a fraction of the total 6 7 vacancies. Additionally, we have two, we have specific recommendations for each of the 8 introductions. Intro 10-34 relies on self-reporting by property owners. We've all seen from the self-10 11 reporting system of rent regulated units to the 12 DHCR that this method will result in an incomplete 13 database. I recommend that the city council and the administration allow the inclusion of vacant 14 15 properties identified by the community through 16 calls to 3-1-1 at present and to explore the 17 possibility of an at base reporting system for 18 vacant buildings in the future. In September of 19 2012 the city of Philadelphia launched its 3-1-1 20 app for iOS and Android. Among the app's capabilities is the option for citizens to report 21 2.2 vacant properties by snapping a photo and 2.3 delivering the report directly to the appropriate agency. Utilizing local knowledge in this way in 24

addition to self-reporting by owners would ensure a

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 more complete list of vacant properties. It's also 3 important to require registration of vacant 4 commercial storefronts. In May of 2014 the San Francisco Board of Supervisors introduced amendments to their vacant abandoned buildings law 6 which requires owners of vacant as... or abandoned 8 buildings to register their properties. The law, vacant or abandoned buildings law, had been passed in 2009 but over the subsequent five years the 10 11 Board of Supervisors saw the need to amend it to 12 include registration of vacant commercial storefronts. The 2014 amendment would close a 13 14 loophole with building owners with empty 15 storefronts but occupied residential units. They 16 use this to avoid registration and thus allow their 17 vacant spaces to remain unfilled. This committee 18 has the opportunity today to ensure that Intro 10-19 34 does not contain such a loophole. Finally, 20 regardless of the method and type of reporting mandated under 10-34 the registry must be made 21 2.2 available to the public on the open data portal. 2.3 Intro 10-36 should allow for the tracking of partially vacant buildings as described above. I 24

recognize that tracking individual vacant

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	residential units has been a long term challenge
3	for policy makers and advocates and that further
4	work will be required to ensure accurate and
5	efficient tracking of vacant residential units that
6	are above thriving businesses. However, empty
7	storefronts with occupied higher floor residential
8	units could become much easier to track by adding a
9	simple question to the census form; does the
10	building have a vacant commercial storefront. If
11	the rest of the building is vacant then the
12	property would already fall under the Intro 10-36's
13	definition of vacant building. If only the
14	storefront is vacant this requirement would
15	identify the building and add it to the database
16	bringing us closer to capturing a real picture of
17	total vacancies in the city. Intro 10-39 encourages
18	returning vacant lots and building to active use as
19	affordable housing, a goal we support and we
20	commend Chair Williams for spearheading. In
21	identifying suitable properties for affordable
22	housing development however we urge HPD and other
23	land owning agencies to incorporate comprehensive
24	community planning. For example, some vacant

properties may benefit a neighborhood more if

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 maintained as publicly accessible open space. As we 3 have seen with HPD's list of quote underused 4 unquote parcels identified for housing development 5 under the new infill home ownership opportunities program and the neighborhood construction program 6 thriving community gardens were placed on the list. Intro 10-39 must safeguard against a similar 8 overreach. We believe Intros 10-34, 10-36, and 10-10 39 incorporating the recommendations I'm submitting 11 will become effective tools to capture New York

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you so much for your testimony, for being here. Please pass the same over to the borough president and for her help and leadership on these issues.

City's stock of vacant properties and bring these

parcels back into use to benefit communities and

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the city. Thank you.

ADELE BARTLETT: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: We're going to take a 10 minute break. After that... there, when we come back we'll have the first panel which will be Adrien Weibgen Community Development Project at Urban Justice Center, Segive Galli from Tenants Rights Coalition, Paula Segal from 596 acres, and

2 John Krinsky New York City Community Land

3 Initiative. They'll be up when we finish the

4 recess. After that panel the second panel will by

5 Lynn Lewis Picture the Homeless, Allister Williams

6 Picture the Homeless, William Burnett Picture the

7 Homeless, and Deborah Dickerson Picture the

Homeless. And we'll take a 10-minute recess.

[PAUSE]

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Good. Alright uh, welcome back everyone. Thank you panel for your patience. So we should have Alexis Smallwood,

13 Adrian Weibgen... sorry, how do you say it? Oh nice,

14 | alright cool, I got it. Sigerra [phonetic] oh

15 | that's a V, Segiev Galley [phonetic], Galli I

16 messed that all up. Paula Segal, John Krinsky.

17 Alright, can you please raise your right hand? Do

18 you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and

19 | nothing but the truth?

[combined affirmations]

21 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright you can...

22 one's going to have two minutes to give their

23 | testimony because we have a lot of people signed

24 \parallel up. So you can begin at the order of, at the order

25 of your preference.

ALEXIS SMALLWOOD: Hi, everyone. Good
morning City Council. Thank you for having me. I'm
here today to ask that you create a registry for
private land and property. The registry would
enforce all individuals and corporations with
vacant properties to register them. Those who fail
would pay fines and the city would ultimately have
leverage over their property and give it back to
the community improving neighborhoods dramatically
Currently these properties have been abandoned by
their owners and have become major eye sores. Thes
property owners are creating a quality of life
issue because when properties are not maintained
they become dumping grounds and infested with rats
and roaches. These add to the problems of broken
windows in the community. Homeless people and
families move in because the city has People
homeless people and families move in and because
the city has no leverage over these properties it
cannot provide support or homestead opportunities
so that these families can live faithfully and
healthily. An example of this is 357 which is 357
Beach 70 th Street, this property right here. A
noglootful landlord Tanisha Blair has abandonod

_	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	the property for four years that she has owned it.
3	The previous owner has also abandoned the property
4	for years accruing tax debt and sanitation tickets.
5	Tanisha has not paid her taxes and the city has
6	sold the tax debt to a private debt collector who
7	is now in the process of foreclosure. Tanisha
8	likely would have not register have not registered
9	on the registry that this bill would create and the
10	city would have leverage over the property. We,
11	Rockaway Wildfire, would like to turn this building
12	into a worker owned cooperative with a café.
13	Because there, because there's not a law in place
14	to hold Tanisha Blair responsible we cannot get the
15	property. The city needs to hold private land
16	owners and corporations responsible for the
17	irresponsibly and create this registry, thank you.
18	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. You
19	can finish your sentence finish your sentence?
20	ALEXIS SMALLWOOD: So basically because
21	Tanisha has the… of the water company and
22	everything that's what, that's what puts the, the
23	that's why the city sells the tax getting the
24	money from the water right and the, the Department

of Finance. So that's not one thing, the Department

of Finance, so that's not one thing, the Department

of Finance recently realized like they had to fix

4 something also with the taxes, yes.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay thank you.

PAULA SEGAL: Okay just a... Okay. So thank you so much to the committee for holding this hearing, for a fun morning. I'm speaking today as the director of New York City's Community Land Access Advocacy Program at 596 Acres. My name is Paula Segal. Over the last five years my organization has facilitated the creation of over 40 community managed open spaces in the form of farms, gardens, and pocket parks that replaced the land that had been left fallow for decades. Most are on city property. And the majority had been transferred to the New York City Parks Department thanks to all of our work together last year. The story that we often hear is that real estate in New York City is running out. In this atmosphere of scarcity communities are asked to choose between necessities, to choose between parks and gardens and much needed housing for seniors or a daycare city. Yet we look around our neighborhoods and see

thousands of holes. Neglected private properties

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like the one that Lexi just described that are collecting garbage, that are collecting tax debt and worse while absent private owners face no consequences. Boarded up houses and vacant lots collecting trash are not part of New York City's past. We all know that they're part of New York in 2016. 596 acres has become the city's hotline for vacant lots and vacant buildings. When organizers like Alexis see properties in their neighborhoods that they want to understand they call us. My testimony today reflects five years of answering the phone when neighbors call asking what they can do about the abandoned and dangerous lots or buildings in their lives and on their blocks. Too often the answer is not much because the property's privately owned. And as Alexis alluded to even when there's tax debt over the property the city has chosen to sell that debt to private debt collectors and giving up its leverage. So vacant and abandoned property that is tax burdened is actually not property that the city can do anything about because every May the city transfers that debt. Sir may I continue?

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You can finish your sentence, you can't continue. You can... I may have some questions... continue then but if you... last sentence you can...

PAULA SEGAL: Sure. So I just, I just want to point out that in addition to creating leverage over the private properties as Alexis described. This registry will also greatly improve the data situation that we're in over publicly held real estate assets. And we heard a little bit about that this morning. I'd be happy to answer questions and talk about what's available now, what we've been able to do with what's available, and the big gaps that we really need filled in but that will be filled in by this act.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

ADRIEN WEIBGEN: Thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is Adrian Weibgen and I'm a staff attorney at the Community

Development Project of the Urban Justice Center as part of its work around neighborhood change CDP is a member of the New York City Community Land

Initiative and Alliance of Social Justice and Affordable Housing Advocates. That's committed to

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 addressing the root cause of homelessness and 3 displacement. We're excited to support Housing, Not Warehousing and I'm going to focus on Intro 10-39 4 5 which would compile the list of publicly owned vacant property and recommend paths toward 6 7 developing these units for affordable housing where possible. This bill is a critical first step toward 8 citywide practices that encourage the consistent 10 responsible use of public land and buildings for 11 permanently and deeply affordable housing and other 12 community benefits. As this committee knows well 13 public land and buildings are a vital piece of the 14 city's strategy to create deeply affordable 15 housing. And land has a value that is hard to 16 overstate. As a client of mine often says land is 17 one of the only things god isn't making more of 18 anytime soon. With land cost at zero it becomes 19 financially possible for the city to create deeply 20 affordable housing for the people who need it most. Using public land for that purpose is especially 21 critical in light of the failure of both the 2.2 2.3 mandatory inclusionary housing policy and the city's current subsidized housing options to reach 24

the income levels and greatest need. Unfortunately,

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS today, the city lacks a big vision for its public land and buildings. Too often these assets have been allowed to sit empty for years while people struggle to find and afford decent housing. In other cases, valuable public sites are squandered for uses other than deeply affordable housing when housing is what is needed most. For example, the proposed rezoning of Staten Island's north shore calls for the disposition of several city owned sites, two of which are currently slated for development as office buildings and a third of which is slated as a mixed use development with some housing, less than a third of which will be affordable. This shouldn't happen in communities where the need for affordable housing is tremendous but today it is impossible for community members and their elected officials to have informed discussions about what to do with the assets that are available in their communities because it's hard to know what is there and in particular what has the potential to be developed as affordable housing, deeply affordable housing for the people who need it most. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

2	JOHN KRINSKY: Oh sorry, now it is. Good
3	morning and thank you Committee Chair Williams and
4	the other members of the community for the
5	opportunity to testify in favor of the Housing, Not
6	Warehousing Act. My name is John Krinsky and I
7	teach Political Sciences at the City College of New
8	York and the CUNY Graduate Center. I'm also a
9	founding board member and Secretary of the New York
10	City Community Land Initiative which was just
11	described so I'll skip that. Community Land Trust,
12	the New York City Community Land Trust, Community
13	Land Initiative promotes Community Land Trust which
14	our nonprofit organization is run by resident and
15	community control which acquiring on land through
16	the provisions of a ground lease, community land
17	trust stewards the properties making sure there are
18	financially, physically, and socially viable but
19	also that the housing remains affordable and really
20	affordable for at least the 99-year lease period.
21	In other words, there are ways that communities can
22	stabilize and maintain affordability and take
23	housing off the market keeping the value of initial
24	subsidies in and speculators out. NICCLI the New
25	York City Community Land Initiative supports the

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 Housing, Not Warehousing Act because it represents 3 the first important step toward reigning in the 4 real estate speculation that isn't, that has 5 created a housing crisis of almost unprecedent proportions in the city and most facts of this 6 crisis are well known so I, I won't rehearse them 8 now. But also just to note that the housing that is created as affordable, some of which was spoken about this morning tends to be out of reach of the 10 11 median renter households in the districts where 12 it's created. And again these are reasonably well known facts. What isn't well known is how much 13 14 property is being held vacant either undeveloped 15 completely or without residents for example in 16 buildings with ground floor retail and boarded up 17 upper floors the city's data simply do not reflect 18 the variety of vacant property and it has been thus 19 far reluctant to do a full accounting of it. In 20 2011 picture the Homeless working with an urban 21 planning faculty... students from Hunter College organized hundreds of volunteers to do a street 2.2 2.3 count of vacant property and found enough space at current zoning to house an additional 200,000 24

people. With... I'll, I'll, I'll stop there. The

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS written testimony is there. That's... in the interest of keeping everything going.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

SEGIVE GALLI: Hi. My name is Segive Galli. I'm a Researcher and a Paralegal in Legal Services NYC. My testimony today is based on our experiences as a civil legal services provider as well as the insight I have gained through the study of warehousing in East Harlem and the significant impact... currently is having in that neighborhood. TRC, the TRC unit, the Tenants Rights Coalition, legal aid society for credit, in East Harlem recently completed a preliminary investigation of a set of LLCs that together hold more than 100 warehoused units across 12 buildings. The structural damage to the warehouse properties has been documented by DOB and HPD and I would be happy to share more about this yet the dilapidated buildings stand boarded up. Because the community waits for them to collapse or the landlords wait for the community to become fully gentrified so they can flip the property as planned. The owners of these buildings have managed to acquire more than 60 buildings in East Harlem alone. And they're

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 open about the fact that they have no desire to be 3 landlords for residential tenants. Well for our 4 client group these buildings represent home and sanctuary. For the building owner's they're nothing but an investment to be hoarded and flipped when 6 the time is right. This mean that the unit, that as 8 the units become vacant new tenants do not replace the old. And there's an incentive for owners to push long term tenants out and warehouse these 10 11 units in order to increase the appeal of the 12 properties to potential buyers. These incentives to 13 completely vacate buildings will be exacerbated by 14 the rezoning of East Harlem that is slated to 15 occur. Those property values are expected to 16 increase for lots which on which much higher construction will be permissible. Beyond this one 17 18 case study there are many more buildings in East 19 Harlem that we have not had a chance to count or 20 assess. ...clearly seen the practice of warehousing 21 in East Harlem holds dispirit health and social impacts on the neighborhood. The first question is 2.2 2.3 simple. Who would benefit if these units would be made newly available for residential tenants. Most 24

of these warehouse units if rented today would be

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 subject to rent stabilization laws and thus would 3 contribute to the limited growingly diminishing 4 stock of affordable units in the neighborhood. I've personally had a chance to investigate the process by which a unit becomes a warehouse or vacant. We 6 are not surprised to find this process involves 8 legal pressure from landlords, eviction, and harassment. We are not surprised to learn that the unsound living conditions are exacerbated in order 10 11 to pressure tenants to relocated. We are not surprised that for the last 10 or 15 years this has 12 13 had the spared impact on a targeted community in 14 East Harlem. Last week I walked into a building 15 with a huge hole in the ceiling of the lobby. Folks 16 there were taken to court repeatedly and complained 17 that there was no super available for maintenance 18 in the building. The same owners also hold the 19 largest stock of warehouse or vacant property 20 throughout the rest of East Harlem. If this bill 21 does not pass I will not be surprised to learn that the same building would be fully vacated and 2.2 2.3 boarded up before an impressive property flip would take place in the next two to three years. The 24

Housing, Not Warehousing Act is a direct response

to this issue challenging the business as usual mentality of our city's unscrupulous real estate actor. Warehousing is but a strategy in an arsenal of tactics employed by landlords who prioritize profits over people. By beginning the count, assess, register, and issue robust penalties this bill has the potential to abate some of the issues that trouble the communities we serve. As tenant advocates working with low income New Yorkers LSNYC looks forward to working closely with the committee and relevant city agencies in the future to help ensure that any new legislation that can vet warehousing of residential units is implemented to

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much for all of your testimony and the work that you do. I, I just wanted to get a better understanding of the connectivity with the, connectivity of the tax leans and the vacant properties.

its fullest potential. Thank you.

PAULA SEGAL: So in the world before

1996 before we had the tax lean sale when someone
like Ms. Blaire who owns this property did not pay
her taxes, her property taxes or her water bill.

The city would retain the right to add fees and
eventually foreclose on this property and this
would, this property would go into the supply of
city owned assets that we could then discuss as a
potential housing site, as a potential commercial
site. Fast forward to 2016 thanks to the taxing
sale every May the city of New York turns debt on
properties like these into a note that can be
purchased by a tax lean trust which is a collection
of investors that buy the notes at usually 72 cents
on the dollar. So we get most of our money but we
lose all of our leverage. And for properties that
are occupied and particularly for properties where
there are commercial landlords with multi-family
dwellings who are not paying their property taxes
leaving it up to some debt collector to collect
from them, that makes sense. Properties that have a
use. That makes sense. But our vacant and abandoned
properties are in that same tax lean sale pipeline
and when that leverage is lost the city literally
says the debt on this property is a private issue
even though where that debt started was as a tax or
water bill to the city.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay so basically we're taking vacant properties off the lot, off the market. That could be used for something else.

We're taking vacant properties off the list that we could be using to build affordable housing on.

PAULA SEGAL: Yeah. We're taking vacant properties off of the list of properties the city could use the debt owed against those properties as leverage. We would still have to foreclose right?

We would have to use the in rem process. But that's how the city becomes owner of properties.

are you the only one left from the city? Can you address this question... Thank you very much for all of you for your testimony. I really appreciate it. Thank you so much. Oh I'm sorry you have a... oh, okay. Thank you very much. Appreciate it. Before the next panel, sorry.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yes, please.

TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Good morning. My
name is Terri Davis-Merchant. I'm Senior
Legislative Analyst with the New York City
Department of Housing Preservation and Development.
Just wanted to give a quick...

2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Wait, can you 3 raise your right hand?

TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Oh, yes.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

a high level overview understanding of what the tax lean sale is. So if owners of properties who have not paid their taxes, have not paid certain city fees. Those fees get converted to a lean. What happens under the tax lean sale is that the actual leans themselves get sold to a trust. The trust then for the full reductive value of that lean. From there the trust is able to ask the people for whom owed this money to pay. If they do not pay then they have the right to foreclose. So what we are selling is the lean and not the actual property.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: When I did ask earlier if there was some kind of connection between tax leans and vacant properties they said not really and so...

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1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Well not, not 3 all, not all leans that are sold are in connection 4 with the vacant property. So some of the leans may, some of the actual properties may be occupied. CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [cross-talk] Some 6 7 of them may not? 8 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Excuse me. 9 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Some of them may not. Some of them in fact may be vacant. 10 11 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: That is, that is 12 correct. But again we're selling the lean and the 13 right to collect the funds from that lean. We're 14 not selling the property. 15 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: But the answer to that was given previously may have been erroneous. 16 17 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: I'm sorry, can 18 you actually remind me... the question. 19 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Was there only... 20 any overlap between the tax lean sales and vacant 21 property? 2.2 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Well at, you know 2.3 as I said before there, there possibly could be an overlap but again we are selling the leans and not 24

the property and often times the leans are for fees

Τ	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	that you know for an occupied home or occupied
3	building that had been converted to a lean.
4	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: The answer that
5	DOF gave was that not that they're aware of, not
6	that they are aware of.
7	TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: That, that's
8	right. It, again, it's because there's…
9	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I find that hard
10	to believe now though I just if [cross-talk]
11	TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Okay. I mean
12	there, there could be There, like I said the vary,
13	various different sources for what constitutes a, a
14	lean that is sold as part of the tax
15	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Because this one
16	is vacant and assuming that it, it is or was in the
17	tax lean sale that would have been an overlap.
18	TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: I'm sorry, can
19	you repeat the question please?
20	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: This one that
21	they, they I'm sorry is this one that was on a tax
22	lean sale? Okay.
23	[background comments]

TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Okay...

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: So this is 357 3 Beach Channel Drive. So this one was on the tax 4 lean sale? 5 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: I would have... CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Is vacant. 6 7 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: I'm, I would have to speak with members or staff from DOI to be able 8 9 to adequately address that. 10 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Can you just give 11 her a copy? And I'm going to ask the, the committee 12 to follow up on to what I'm presenting now as an 13 overlap for a tax lean and vacant property. And so 14 I really want to figure out if there is and how 15 much because they... seems like the answer to that 16 was given was incorrect. And so it seems like more 17 likely that there is even if I, I don't know. But 18 my question is, is there a way to parse out the 19 vacant ones and decide not to sell them and do 20 something else with it. 21 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: I have to admit I'm not sure. I would have to ask. 2.2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay, that's fair 2.3 enough. Thank you very much. I appreciate it. 24

TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Thank you.

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Oh I'm sorry,
3	sorry Council Member Rosenthal.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you. So
5	I'm just reading about this property more.
6	TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Mm-hmm.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And this is
8	basically a private neglectful landlord.
9	TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Mm-hmm.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So the lean
11	you said is sold to a trust?
12	TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Mm-hmm.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: What is that,
14	what's the trust is publicly owned or what is the
15	trust?
16	TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: I have to admit
17	I, I am not the person who the, the expert on
18	[cross-talk]
19	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay.
20	TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT:tax lean sales.
21	I do know, have a very sort of large or high level
22	understanding of the basic process. So this is
23	actually something that's administered primarily by
24	the Department of Finance. So

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Oh, okay.

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: ...I could 3 definitely get you some more information and, and 4 I... I think maybe as you're, you may or may not be aware that we are currently working with the, the council on, in looking at the tax lean sale 6 7 overall. So, but I would unfortunately not be the 8 best person... and I don't want to give you incorrect information. 10 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right. Means 11 so I guess for the committee council in terms of 12 the follow-up questions that we have for the 13 Department of Finance. One of the, one of the 14 missing pieces if we're trying to connect the dots 15 is the trust. Because what I'm hearing is that once 16 the owner says they can't pay the ticket and then 17 they're allowed to go into foreclosure right? 18 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Well... 19 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: That seem to 20 be the... 21 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Yes. 2.2 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So, so the ... 2.3 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Trigger. 24 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: ...the

responsible party does not pay the fees?

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Yep.
3	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And those
4	fees are converted to a lean and then you know
5	there are, it's my understanding that the
6	Department of Finance does reach out to them and,
7	and you know give them notice that this particular
8	lean may be included as part of the tax lean sale.
9	TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Sure.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And then it
11	goes into the trust and once it's in the trust
12	they're allowed to foreclose.
13	TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: That is my
14	understanding, yeah.
15	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yeah. And
16	then uh, then they're out and they're not
17	responsible for those fees anymore. And then the
18	trust.
19	TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: They still are.
20	The trust can request that they paid those fees,
21	yes.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay well
23	we'll explore it with the right people. I mean
24	you're…

TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Yes.

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: ...right 3 because generally the definition of foreclosure is... 4 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Right. And then, and, and so it's my understanding that the trust 5 may ask and request that they pay those fees, if 6 7 those fees are not paid then the trust may initiate a foreclosure action. 8 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right. 10 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: That is my 11 understanding. 12 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right. And then once it's foreclosed on... 13 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Mm-hmm. 14 15 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: It would 16 strike me and this is why who owns the trust is 17 important. 18 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Mm-hmm. 19 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Because then 20 the trust has responsibility for disposition of 21 that property, this property. And so we need to understand better what the definition of the trust 2.2 2.3 is. Is it a EDC? Is you know now... so is it a city

entity, no, so what the trust is... sorry there are

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS people behind you who are guiding me in my 2 3 question. 4 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Yes, I'm sure. COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: We need to 5 understand better then what that is and whether or 6 7 not there would be an opportunity you know looking at this building for example... 8 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Mm-hmm. COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: This looks ... 10 I'm not an engineer, looks like an opportunity for ... 11 12 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Mm-hmm. 13 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: ...housing and 14 you know the city, it, what could we do to put the 15 city in a position to then own that property. It's been foreclosed on. The trust has it. 16 17 TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Mm-hmm. 18 COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So how does 19 the trust then... you know what's a mechanism we 20 could use for the trust to turn it over to the city to renovate and use it for affordable housing. Of 21 course then the city becomes a manager and I know 2.2 2.3 we don't want to do that but maybe there's somebody who we get and... blah blah blah. And so do you 24

guys track those kinds of properties?

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: I'm, I'm not sure. I, again... [cross-talk] COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay I'm all done. TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: ...I would have to. COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you so

TERRI DAVIS-MERCHANT: Mm-hmm.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you so much for coming back because I know you weren't prepared for those line of questions and you're not the expert for it so... but I appreciate you coming back to answer some questions. Next we have Jermaine Abdula, Lynn Lewis, Allister Williams, William Burnett, and Deborah Dickerson. Next up after this panel would be Sharmell Lucas, Cecelia Grant, Mark... Do that again. Sharmell Lewis, Marcus Moore, Cecelia Grant, and Wanda Sweeny. And Tahika [phonetic], I believe, Tahika Fredericks please stay on deck. Can you each raise your right hand please? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth today? You can begin your testimony in the order of your

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much for your time.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS preference. And you each have two minutes to present.

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JERMAINE ABDULA: Oh okay. Hello my name is Jermaine. I'm currently a member of Community Board 11 and I'm also a resident on Wards Island in one of the shelters. My reason for joining CB11 was because I felt that homeless individuals and exconvicts were not being properly represented or rather were being misrepresented. The reason these bills are important to me is because they directly affect me and the people I represent. There are so many vacant properties and vacant lots in New York City that there should not be so many of us sitting in shelters. Instead money should be put towards permanent housing and these bills will help hold landlords accountable for letting properties sit vacant. I see vacant properties all the time. The other night I was walking down 3rd Ave by 108th street and I saw about five buildings where the storefronts were being rented but the windows of the buildings are all boarded up with wood. It was a lot of windows and it was building after building. I never noticed it before the storefronts are being used. It made me angry because I'm

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 sitting in a shelter and you have all these 3 apartments not being used for anything. It makes me 4 wonder what kind of plan could you have that lets 5 these apartments sit vacant while they're renting out the storefronts. These bills would pressure 6 landlords to put people in these apartments instead of letting them sit vacant because of the 8 possibility of fines. We need to stop building showrooms and start building permanent housing. 10 11 Because these shelters are in very bad condition 12 and they can do as many inspections as they want 13 but they're still in bad condition. Whenever I go to an open house I'm told a 700 credit score or a 14 15 guarantor that makes \$91,125 and that's with my 16 Link voucher. They have so many rules in effect so 17 people in my position can't get out of shelters. 18 These bills would be a step forward for possible 19 low income, low income housing. I want, I want to 20 see something happen with these vacant lots and 21 buildings. Right now nothing is happening with

them. I want to change my situation. I'm tired of

sitting in a shelter working two jobs and still,

still can't afford housing. The residents of these

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
shelters need you to pass these bills to give them

3 a better chance of finding permanent housing.

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LYNN LEWIS: Good afternoon. My name is Lynn Lewis. I'm the Executive Director of Picture the Homeless and one of the authors of Vacant or Vacancy. I'm a resident for 17 years of east Harlem, a community plaqued by vacant buildings and lots both privately and publicly owned where, a neighborhood where our children grow up and have to leave because they can't afford the rent or our grandparents become homeless because there's no room in senior housing and they can't afford the rising rent. But what HPD tells us it is infeasible to create housing for less than 30 percent of the area median income. What do homelessness, overcrowding, and displacement all have to do with the citywide count and registry of vacant property. In Picture the Homeless we counted enough vacant space in only a third of the city to house 199,981 people using zoning standards consistent with the city's own guidelines. I'd like to just refute the housing vacancy survey does not capture vacancy but only captures the prop, the apartments that were vacant and counted by the census two years prior.

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS So a building that's vacant for 10 years, 20 years, 2 3 30 years is not captured in the housing vacancy 4 survey data. The vacant buildings and lots that we 5 counted were not only a street count. We also verify the data. Picture the Homeless has a 6 7 methodology to do this count. It cost us \$150,000 8 to do the vacant property count which is, the results are in the report that you have. We are more in happy to consult with HPD and bring the 10 11 methodology to HPD because they obviously don't 12 know how to do this. And it's not going to cost a 13 lot of money but it will result in savings to the 14 city and this is why we need the housing, that 15 warehousing act passed. One example of data that we 16 uncovered that has significant public policy 17 implications is that we found 649 vacant buildings that met the definition of rent stabilized. Within 18 19 those buildings there were 14,737 apartments that 20 were brought back online could be rent stabilized 21 again. That would clear out the whole family shelter system where folks could have homes at very 2.2 2.3 cheap rents. Many of those buildings have been vacant for decades. Thank you. And thank you for 24

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sponsoring the legislation.

2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

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3 ALLISTER WILLIAMS: Good afternoon. My name is Allister Williams. I'm a member of Picture 4 5 the Homeless. Have you ever driven through a neighborhood and observed all of the commercial 6 7 real estate in use? Now have you ever looked up and noticed all of the vacant residential units in the 8 very same building as those commercial storefronts? This is what is commonly referred to as 10 11 warehousing. But according to HPD's testimony this, 12 in this very same chamber today those buildings 13 weren't vacant, those storefronts are, storefronts 14 were in use. This warehousing is hurting our 15 communities by perpetrating, perpetuating 16 homelessness, adding the urban blight in list of 17 other factors leading towards gentrification of 18 mostly minority neighborhoods throughout the city. 19 These proposed bills, 10-34, 10-36, and 10-39 seek 20 to put an end to the practice of individuals buying 21 low and selling high when the time is right for 2.2 them to make a profit. How could, how can the 2.3 protectors of this city allow land and buildings to go unused for countless years and continue to 24 listen to the outcry of the homeless and the

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 general public to do something about the housing 3 crisis that this city is currently experiencing but 4 continue to say the same things. We are aware of 5 the situation and we are working on it. The Mandatory Inclusion Housing Plan which was opposed 6 by Mayor, Mayor de Blasio and passed by the city council earlier this year does not address the 8 needs of many residents who are either homeless or in danger of becoming homeless. The Housing, Not 10 11 Warehousing Act will enable us to begin the process 12 of ending homelessness in the, in our city by 13 providing an accurate count of vacant properties 14 the city will then be able to formulate a plan for 15 these vacant properties without an accurate count how can we proceed? By penalizing owners of these, 16 17 of these vacant properties hopefully we can force 18 them to utilize these units for the good of the 19 citizens of New York City and not for their own 20 pockets. This act also identifies publicly, 21 publicly owned properties that are opportunities for the development of affordable housing for 2.2 2.3 extremely low income residents. Yes, the solution is simple. Create more truly affordable housing for 24

the low and extremely income residents of New York

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS City. And the way to do this is to pass the Housing, Not Warehousing Act now.

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DEBORAH DICKERSON: Good afternoon. My name is Deborah Dickerson and I am a member of Picture the Homeless since 2005. Picture the Homeless is a grassroots organization that deals with the conditions of homelessness. And I'm here to speak about the, about my experience with involving homelessness in New York City. This is a historical moment for people who have experienced homelessness to be a part of introducing these bills. In 2006 Picture the Homeless and Scott Stringer partnered together for a vacancy count in Manhattan. It has been 11 years and it has been 11 years and we have another vacancy count of all five boroughs. Homeless and formerly homeless people have been paving the way counting, counting properties and working with allies to get an accurate count of data. So, so we can know New York City housing spot, housing spot. I had, I have, I have been in an impoverished condition in the union and living from one paycheck till the other at one time. Upstate has a vacancy registry, why can't we have this, this in out... boroughs where homelessness

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is an epidemic. It would be cost effective for New

3 York City where... lives, homeless, and the working

4 poor are struggling to find low income housing. It

5 has been a decade and finally those who have, those

6 who need, those who need housing have a voice to

7 | the democratic process. For too long the

8 developers, developers and realtors have, have,

9 have warehouse, warehouse buildings and properties

10 | in our communities. John F. Kennedy says ask not

11 | what your country can do for you but what you can

12 do for your country. We have done the count and we

13 | have done it twice by homeless people and formerly

14 | homeless. Is this not our country and New York

15 City?

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16 WILLIAM BURNETT: Okay I'm William

17 | Burnett and I'm with Picture the Homeless and I'm

18 going to give you the abridged version of my

19 written testimony because a lot of it repeats what

20 | everybody else is saying. I don't want to insult

21 | the council's intelligence. But before we started

22 doing counts and asking the city to do counts we

23 | turn to HPD and ask them for account of all their

24 | vacant buildings. We assumed that that would be

information that they would have. And as you can

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS tell from today's hearing they didn't, didn't have 2 3 that here. Or they didn't have that information. We 4 asked them why. And they said well we don't have a 5 vacancy problem in New York was their first answer. And their second answer was that it was Mayor's 6 7 philosophy, Bloomberg at the time, that the market will resolve these issues of affordable housing. We 8 know that wasn't true and so we did go around to different government officials trying to find 10 11 someone who would be willing to do a count. We 12 finally hooked up with Scott Stringer at the time 13 who is the Manhattan Borough President. And he 14 agreed to partner with us. And we counted 15 Manhattan. Then we went and asked city council to pass the law to do a count. We got pushed back on 16 17 that so we hooked up with Hunter college and we did 18 a count of all five boroughs. And we're back here 19 in city council a third time trying to get these 20 counts passed. The counts that we did and the 21 proposals on the table today won't by themselves 2.2 resolve homelessness. But they will create the 2.3 transparency needed in the housing market so that government officials can make informed policy 24

choices and those of us on the advocacy side can...

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more informed advocacy. Hopefully together with
this kind of transparent information about the
housing market and the real vacancy we can come

together with more effective solutions.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very

much for all the testimony for the work that you're

doing. I did want to have, get some information

about how do you verify that it's vacant when you,

10 after the count? Turn on the mic.

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initially did freedom of information requests to 17 different city agencies and on the basis of what we received back we developed a methodology for the block by block count. So it wasn't just a visual look if it was bricked up or boarded up, that's pretty obvious. But we also talked to neighbors, we interviewed people, we went back and double checked on the HPD website for example just see well why isn't this showing an oasis for an example. So sometimes there would be complaints about the building on the HPD website that it was vacant. But that never translated even from HPD to oasis say listing it as a vacant property. If we saw a lot of mail. There's a lot of buildings that aren't

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 boarded or bricked up but there's a ton of mail, 3 the yard's overgrown, and, and in those cases we 4 would interview neighbors and we would say well what's happened, oh we haven't seen anybody live here for five years. And so we, and we documented, 6 we kept notes on all of that. And we had volunteers 8 go out a third time to check on the properties where it wasn't crystal clear. There... most of the methodologies in our report, and we'd be really 10 11 happy to follow-up on how that was done. 12 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And I appreciate

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And I appreciate it. Thank you very much. Did you share the methodologies in the report?

LYNN LEWIS: Yes.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: And this is, this count is for the entire city or just Manhattan?

LYNN LEWIS: It's 20 community boards.

We selected the community boards with the highest rates of vacancy that were reported to us through the Freedom of Information request that we got back as well as anecdotal evidence. And we created an open source website called vacant NYC where if somebody saw a vacant property they could text the number to, and the address would appear and be

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automatically mapped using open source software and
that's also in the report we created a little
campaign called see something, say something. And
we, we also incorporated that in the selection of

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Community Boards across the city?

community boards that we would count.

LYNN LEWIS: Yes, it was in all five boroughs, 20 community boards, and so some of those suggestions could be the city could do 20 community boards each year, so every three years the whole city would be counted. We had up to 300 volunteers. We divided the city up into hubs. Council members, organizations like CAV [sp?] opened up their office so that we could use that as a hub. The first year, the first count for Manhattan; Scott Stringer, mobilized all 60 of his staff members. I remember you helped us when you're with tenants and neighbors. So there are a lot of folks that are really interested in this. And I think that it would not be as expensive as HPD says. One of the other challenges that we got even from the Freedom of Information request information that we got back is it's not consistent. So some are block and lot.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

Some are street address. Different kinds of spreadsheets. So you couldn't even aggregate the data that the city was willing to share in one standard kind of format.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank you so much. I appreciate it. Thank you all for testimony. Our last two panels unless folks have not signed up that want to. Sharmell Lucas, is Sharmell here? Sharmell? Marcus Moore, is Marcus here? Cecelia Grant, Wanda Sweeny, is Wanda here? And Tehika Fredericks, Tehika, is Tehika here? Tahisha, I'm sorry, Tahisha Fredericks. And the last panel to get ready to come on after this panel; Wendy O'Shields Safety Net Activists, William Burnett Picture the Homeless. I did that already. No, William just went, okay. So the next ... Wendy, Wendy O'Shiel Safety Net Activist, Ms. Arvernetta Henry, Jennifer Akem [phonetic], or Akin [phonetic], I probably pronounce this wrong. I apologize. You can get ready to get on deck after this panel. Panelists here please raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth today?

[combined affirmations]

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: ...have two minutes and you can begin testimony in the order of your preference.

SHARMELL LUCAS: Hello everyone. My name is Sharmell Lucas and I need you to pass these bills so my partner and I can have a future. I've been in the shelter system almost two years now. I've been in the system since Hurricane Sandy. I was put in the hotel program until funds ran out. The city spent \$100,000 for me and my partner to live in hotels for a year. Now the city is paying \$4200 a month for us to live in a classroom where all we have is two windows, one small refrigerator, and we have to share a bathroom with many others. We have to walk up 84 steps to our room. I witness elders and handicap people also walking the same amount of stairs. We have numerous fire drills morning, noon, and night. Peoples' health is deteriorating. The same people who we have seen in the beginning of the system I keep running into throughout the system. Families are being separated in the system as children become older and have to leave their families. The system keeps shuffling people around but no one is leaving. As I walk

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

through the city I see more vacant lots and

buildings which saddens me. The only ones living

there are rodents and roaches. If these bills are

passed we can build a future for us and the next

generation. People are being displaced due to high

rent, loss of jobs, and health issues. These are

just some events not even including gentrification.

So why would the city waste so much money? We have

buildings sitting vacant for over 50 years.

Landlords should be responsible for sitting on

property. Do we have to wait another 50 years to

watch more rodents and rats running free? It seems

the city is waiting for people to die so they don't

have to deal with the work. Picture the Homeless

has come up with many ideas to solve these, excuse

me, to solve the problem. The Housing, Not

Warehousing Act could bring jobs and put families

back together. If we pass these bills we can see a

greater New York and save the city billions of

dollars.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. Did you have a closing sentence or is that ...

SHARMELL LUCAS: Yeah, save the city billions of dollars currently being spent on the shelter.

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

TAHISHA FREDERICKS: Hi. Good afternoon. Thank you for hearing me today. My name is Tahisha Fredericks and I'm a former homeless person. I lost my home in Sandy and we lived on Staten Island, then we went to Brooklyn. And then we were priced out of Brooklyn and referred to by the newcomers as the leftovers and we were forced to move to the Bronx. And I say that the change is really coming to the Bronx as well. And as an artist, I'm a photographer, I'm a street fashion photographer. You know everyone in my household works but we still could not find affordable housing. And now that we have it thanks to Banana Kelly and Picture the Homeless those guys really paved the way for myself and my family and told us that we had rights. And I love this city. I was born and raised in Brooklyn. And I shouldn't have to leave this city to find affordable housing. And if I do leave this city to find affordable housing. And if I do leave this city it should be because I want to not

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because I have to. And this housing issue is not just a housing issue. It's a human issue. Each one of us has the right to live comfortably and happily and to plant roots especially if we have children. So I would like for the city to pass this bill to give you the necessary tools that you need so that this can stop. No one should have to bounce around just to lay their heads down at night and to sleep in peace. So I just thank you so much for hearing me and I hope that this bill is passed.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

MARCUS MOORE: Good afternoon everybody.

My name is Marcus Moore and I am a member of

Picture the Homeless. I am here today to testify in
support of the Housing, Not Warehousing Act. We

need the Housing, Not Warehousing Act because I had
been homeless. Even though I was homeless for a

while one day was enough. Shelters are not safe
anymore. Shacking up with people... nobody knows you
when you're homeless. Vacant apartments sit
abandoned while the city and private landlords say
it's not the right time to buy or sell. So these
places are usually left open and neglected. We need
the Housing, Not Warehousing Act to continue to put

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS pressure on private owners who want to sit on property and who keep waiting to sell or buy while people are in desperate need of places to live. When property owners neglect their property and it sits on for years this creates rodents, public health, and hazards. In addition to being an eye sore to these places because dumping grounds all the kids and people in the committee have to pass these properties every day. These speculators aren't interested in building up communities. They are only interested in making deals with high end property owners to make a profit while individuals and families continue to swell up the shelter systems this is a real strain on community members because eventually this make risk go up and people are displaced. Then you have situations like Maspeth Queens where community members stop homeless people and shelters from coming into their communities. Communities are lost through this process. In 2011 Picture the Homeless did a vacant property count. To some degree it seems like it's been ignored by the city but we found all these vacant properties while the shelter system continue COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

to grow in populations. No one from the city has

asked us about... [cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'm going to have

to give you... If you can give a closing sentence

that'll be good.

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MARCUS MOORE: Okay, closing sentence?
CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Yes.

MARCUS MOORE: Okay. So as time continues to go on animals and all types of rodents take over these vacant buildings and apartments. My thing is would you rather me take it over or the animals. I choose me. Thank you, Marcus Moore.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you. Thank you.

CECELIA GRANT: Good afternoon everyone.

My name is Cecelia Grant. I'm 57 years old. I'm

retired from the Board of Education, Division of

School Safety. I've been homeless for the past two

years and seven months. I left New York City in

2002 to go to Florida. I come back the winter of

2013. Everything is a program. I thought I would

come back, get my apartment. I've never been

evicted. I don't owe anybody any money. I just

wanted to pay my 30 percent. Everything is a

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 broker. Even the building I went back to it said 3 these landlords are not here anymore. I got introduced to DHS, the homeless system, and they 4 have ruined literally my life. I've been put in situations that I've never been put in when I've 6 been self-sufficient. They take away your rights. They try to strip me of my dignity and my optimism 8 by telling me we're not going to help you and you're going to stay here. For the past two years 10 11 and seven months they spent \$60,000 on me which could have paid for a house. Why can't these funds 12 be diverted into building? And among most of the 13 14 beautiful homeless people out here. They have 15 skills. We are self-sufficient. We need to have our quality of life back. We need 10-34. We need these 16 17 buildings to be registrated [phonetic]. We need 10-18 36. When I looked at this person from HPD who was 19 unprepared, basically uncaring... this is the type of attitude that I've been dealing with the city 20 21 governments. I have written to Commissor [phonetic] Taylor. I have written to de Blasio. And every time 2.2 2.3 I write these people they put me in a worser [phonetic] situation. You put me in a woman's 24

prison association and I never been arrested. I get

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	jumped by three women and get arrested for
3	protecting myself. I feel safer in the streets and
4	the streets is dangerous. And you are paying money
5	to lower my quality of life is very cruel, is
6	shameful, is divisionary. You creating a war here.
7	It's like a pimple and it's going to pop in your
8	face. We need these bills to be passed. We need 10-
9	39. We need to say okay you have this land, this is
10	our land, we are citizens of this land [cross-
11	talk]
12	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Going to have to
13	ask you
14	CECELIA GRANT:why can't we have this
15	land?
16	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Do you have a
17	closing sentence?
18	CECELIA GRANT: Please let's step up and
19	make the right moves. Let's get some money from DHS
20	to put into this vacant land. We need to get rid of
21	people like this person who was sitting here who's
22	supposed to be the head of HPD and his assistant no
23	more than him.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Alright.

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS
2	CECELIA GRANT: These people are useless
3	and they're hurtful to humanity.
4	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you so
5	much.
6	CECELIA GRANT: Thank you very much.
7	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.
8	WANDA SWEENY: Hello. My name is Wanda
9	Sweeny.
10	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Can you bring the
11	mic closer to you?
12	WENDY SWEENY: Oh, hello, can you hear
13	me?
14	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Little better.
15	WANDA SWEENY: Hello my name is
16	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sergeant is that
17	enough, can you hear it?
18	WANDA SWEENY: Thank you. Hello, my name
19	is Wanda Sweeny and I'm, I'm a member of the Banana
20	Kelly resident, residential council. We are a group
21	of residents in the south Bronx that organized to
22	preserve and expand low income housing in our
23	community. I am here today to speak in support of
24	our Housing, Not, Not, Not Warehousing Act. First I
25	will like to thank thank you public, the public

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

advocates Tish James, Council Member Yaden

[phonetic]? Adonous [phonetic] Rodriguez and

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CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: That's close enough, don't worry about it.

Council Member Jarmaine [phonetic] I'm sorry.

WANDA SWEENY: Jumaane Williams for introducing the package of the bills. I would like to explain why I personally feel the package of this, of this bill would benefit, will benefit me and my community. I, myself came from the shelter system and I'm given, and I was given access to affordable housing in the Bronx, in the south Bronx which allowed me to raise six children in the, in a stable environment that help... y'all excuse me, just hearing these stories breaks me down. I'm sorry.

 $\label{eq:chairperson} \mbox{CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: You're doing} \\ \mbox{fine.}$

WANDA SWEENY: I said to raise six children in stable environment. The help that I received early on not only helped me to become a working class union member and a leader in my community, it also helped me to, helped me on the path of founding, of fonding [phonetic] a tenant association and a creation of community garden in

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2 my neighborhood. I am, I am a steadfast believer in 3 the power of uplifting one another in our 4 community. I look forward to your support in 5 ensuring the passing of this bill. I want to just say one more thing if it's okay. I can't ... when I 6 7 was in the program we, and then the, and the 8 shelter we had programs. Programs which helped me and my family, me and my children. It was in the year of 1996. It was called PRWOKA, Personal 10 11 Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation 12 Act. And it helped me and my family a lot. And just 13 hearing these stories it breaks my heart because 14 we're people that want to go someplace and do 15 things too, you know. We, we are people too. And 16 everyone deserve to live in a stable environment. 17 You, I have children, great children, great 18 grandchildren. And the reason why it's bothering me 19 is because I had to go through this again, once 20 again because my daughter became displaced. It was 21 like it was all over again. My daughter got displaced and she was in a shelter for two years. 2.2 2.3 She just found an apartment. It broke my heart to see my granddaughter that would... I came home 24

because she felt like mommy I got to get out, I got

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to find my own place too and she had to go through the shelter system to do it. I missed my granddaughter coming out the room jumping out saying grandma, who's the best grandmother in the whole wide world, and I got to see my granddaughter getting on the train, breaking down, not being able for me to take her back home because her mother's standing strong because she want her own place but she couldn't get one for two years. It breaks my

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I...

heart. We need more programs. We need more help.

WANDA SWEENY: Everybody deserves a place to live.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I agree. Thank you so much for sharing your stories. I think it's important that there are faces put on the numbers that are put out there. So I really thank you and appreciate the courage to come out and share the story. The... that you mentioned though I just want to let you know many of us believe that it actually destroyed more than it helped when it was put in in 1996. [cross-talk] Probably want to do a little bit better than what was done in 1996 but I appreciate the sentiment of what you were trying to say. I did

2 have a question. You said someone referred to you as leftovers. I didn't catch who, who was that?

TAHISHA FREDERICKS: It was like a joke in the neighborhood that I lived in in Fort Greene which is stunning now. But the, the new people that moved into the neighborhood, they would joke and refer to the original residents, they would refer to us as leftovers you know so that you know once we were gone then it was all theirs so...

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I see.

TAHISHA FREDERICKS: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Sorry to hear that and sorry about what you're going through.

We're going to continue to fight as best as we can.

I appreciate you coming in, giving us your testimony. Thank you so much.

[cross-talk]

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: This is the last panel that we have registered in case anyone else here wanted to testify and hadn't signed up yet.

Wendy O'Shiels, are you here? Ms. Arvernetta Henry?

And I'm sorry about this last name Jennifer Akin,

Akin, Akchin. Can you each please raise your right

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

hand? Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole

truth, and nothing but the truth?

[combined affirmations]

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

JENNY AKCHIN: I'm happy to start. My name is Jenny Akchin. I work for Picture the Homeless. I'm a paid Research Team Member and so I spend all of my day working with city data. I didn't plan to testify today but I just wanted to respond to HPD's assertion that they have a lot of this information publicly available. I don't disagree. That much information is publicly available. I do believe that it is not very useful. And so I wanted to run through the many data sources that they listed and to explain why they're inadequate for the purposes of this bill. The first data that they referenced was the PLUTO database. I use the PLUTO database nearly every day. It currently doesn't track into any sort of comprehensive manner privately or publicly held vacant buildings. It does track vacant land using a variety of building codes, land use codes, and

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS about five other criteria that you can use to 2 3 narrow down the selection. But even then you have 4 to search using just endless search terms and 5 classifications to make it anywhere near working count. Even with that working count you'll still 6 get lots that are driveways, that are parking lots, 7 that are gardens, that are peoples' front lawns. So 8 this is the kind of data that they're expecting council members to use in their districts and to 10 11 use the plan to create affordable housing. It's really far from that. They also mentioned the IPIS. 12 I used the IPIS the other day to look up a property 13 14 in northern Manhattan which is currently listed as 15 belonging in the district of Robert Jackson. I 16 think that should give us a sense as to how 17 accurate that data is so I'll move on. The multiple 18 dwelling registry; I actually love the multiple 19 dwelling registry. It's the only source of 20 information on ownership on any building with more than three units. But it doesn't help us when we're 21 talking about buildings with one to three units or 2.2 2.3 vacant land. So we have no information about the managing agents of the thousands of vacant lots 24

throughout the city meaning that if there is a rat

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problem, if there's a public health hazard we don't know who to call. And it's also dependent right on the landlord's willingness to register. The point of this is all just to say the data we have is not in a format right now that is usable. It's confusing to HPD. It's confusing to researchers and the expectation that council can use this for your purposes of creating affordable housing is frankly ridiculous. We need a better system.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

ARVERNETTA HENRY: Good afternoon. My name is Ms. Arvernetta Henry and I'm a member of Picture the Homeless. I've been in the shelter system for several years now. I think that housing where... house... the bill should be passed because it will make the city accountable for what is happening in the shelter system as well as the vacant... across New York City. I have seen so many elderly people forced out of their homes because of the rents rates have gone up so high. And I've also have experienced my own family members that are up in age at this point now being forced and evicted from their homes. And now they're struggling to not go into the shelter system. But I... to go into the

1 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS system and I've been trying to find ways to meet 2 3 the rent that the city is have. But I cannot because my income is very, very low. On a fixed 4 income you can't manage to get any decent housing. But with these bills and knowing where these vacant 6 properties are because I was part of the count in 8 2011. And I walked the streets counting these vacant apartments and looking at these vacant buildings and vacant properties and visualizing 10 what I can do on these vacant lots and how we could 11 12 really house people that's in the shelter. It hurts 13 me to hear that the city wants to build more 14 shelters instead of permanent housing. But if you 15 would think about building more permanent housing 16 instead of shelters less people would be in the

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Do you have a closing sentence?

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shelter system.

ARVERNETTA HENRY: I would hope and pray that the HPD would reconsider their thoughts on these bills and that the council would also realize the benefits of passing these bills and how it would employ other people and move people out of the shelter system.

2 CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you.

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WENDY O'SHIELD: Hello my name is Wendy O'Shields. I represent the Safety Net Activists and here's my statement. The city of New York's Department of Homeless Services' shelters has 36,160 homeless children 0 through 17. H... DHS is housing 60,679 homeless adults over the age of 18. There are 96,600... there are 96,839 men, women, and children in New York residing long term in DHS shelters fiscal year to date 2016 quarter 2. The Department of Homeless Services referrals to permanent housing rarely occur. Permanent, subsidized, and income based housing are needed immediately to house homeless New Yorkers. The renovation of city owned and abandoned properties is vital to housing the homeless and struggling New Yorkers. Pass Intros 10-34, 10-36, and 10-39 as introduced by Picture the Homeless which will begin a citywide neighborhood revitalization plan which includes housing its most vulnerable citizens. Permanent housing for every New Yorker.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you very much for your testimony. Thank you all for your testimony. Thank you for deciding to register to

come up to, to illuminate the problems with the data that's being presented. And you did have someone here from the city so hopefully take some of that information back. Appreciate you all coming to share your stories with us. [cross-talk] [applause] CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: We still got to ... The hearing's not finished so we still got to... For the record we have testimony from REBNY, Barnard [phonetic], Cooper Square Committee, Legal Aid Society, New... Project. Anything else? With that the hearing is now closed.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS [gavel]

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



Date September 24, 2016