CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

----- X

TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Jointly with the

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

----- X

Tuesday, May 14, 2024 Start: 9:50 a.m. Recess: 4:40 p.m.

HELD AT: Council Chambers, City Hall

B E F O R E: Justin L. Brannan, Chairperson

Pierina Ana Sanchez, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Shaun Abreu Alexa Avilés Diana I. Ayala Gale A. Brewer

Selvena N. Brooks-Powers

David M. Carr
Eric Dinowitz
Amanda Farias
Oswald Feliz
Kamillah Hanks
Crystal Hudson
Farah N. Louis
Francisco P. Moya

Chi A. Ossé Keith Powers Lincoln Restler
Althea V. Stevens
Nantasha M. Williams
Julie Won
Public Advocate Jumaane Williams

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

James Oddo Commissioner NYC Department of Buildings

Laura Popa
Deputy Commissioner
Sustainability
NYC Department of Buildings

Guillermo Patino
Deputy Commissioner
Policy and Legal Affairs
NYC Department of Buildings

Gina Ugarte
Deputy Commissioner
Budget
NYC Department of Buildings

Yegal Shamash Assistant Commissioner, Business Chief Structural Engineer NYC Department of Buildings

Adolfo Carrión Commissioner Department of Housing, Preservation, and Development

Ahmed Tigani
First Deputy Commissioner
Department of Housing, Preservation,
and Development

Gardea Caphart
Deputy Commissioner
Finance and Administration
Department of Housing, Preservation,
and Development

Kimberly Durga
Deputy Commissioner
Development
Department of Housing, Preservation,
and Development

Ann Marie Santiago
Deputy Commissioner
Enforcement and Neighborhood Services
Department of Housing, Preservation,
and Development

Joelennys Negron
East New York Community Land Trust

Paula Segal Senior Staff Attorney Take Root Justice

Allison Nickerson Executive Director LiveOn New York

William Spisak Senior Program Associate New Economy Project

Brendan Cheney
Director of Policy and Operations
New York Housing Conference

Emily Goldstein
Director of Organizing and Advocacy
Association for Neighborhood and
Housing Development

Michael Hanlon
Member Local 3
International Brotherhood of
Electrical Workers

Albert Scott
East New York Community Land Trust

Caroline Chen
Senior Supervising Counsel
Environmental Justice Group
New York Lawyers for the Public Interest

Kevin Wolfe
Deputy Director of Advocacy
Center for New York City Neighborhoods

Ben Dorman
Deputy Director
Climate Jobs New York

Rolando Guzman
Deputy Director for Community
Preservation and Advocacy
St. Nicks Alliance

Onsé

Disabled New Yorker, Community Organizer Photojournalist, Musician

Jackie Del Valle Coordinator Stabilizing NYC + Take Root Justice

Raul Rivera Citizen, NYC

Bessie Kuravsky Mother of Binyomin Kuravski Citizen of New York City

Danielle Manley
Manager of Policy
Urban Green Council

Jim Dill
Executive Director
Housing and Services Inc.

Lyudmila [Zoom Name] or Melanie Pomichet[sp?] Relative of Binyomin Kuravski Citizen of New York City

Natalie Akselrod Citizen of New York City

Tierra Labrada
Supportive Housing Network of New York

Yakov Medinets Citizen of New York City

Alexander Kuravski Father of Binyomin Kuravski Citizen of New York City

2.2

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good morning and welcome to today's New York City Council Executive Budget hearing for the Committees on Finance joint with the Committee on Housing and Buildings. If you would like to submit testimony, you may at testimony@Council.NYC.Gov. At this time please silence all electronic devices. Please silence all electronic devices. Just a reminder: No one may approach the dais at any.during this hearing. Chairs we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNAN: Thank you, Sergeant. Okay, good morning and welcome to day seven of FY 25 executive budget hearings. I'm Councilmember Justin Brannan. I chair the committee on finance. Today's hearing will begin with the Department of Buildings followed later by the Department of Housing and Preservation and Development, HPD. I'm pleased to be joined by my good friend and colleague, Councilmember Pierina Sanchez, Chair of the Committee on Housing and Buildings. We've been joined this morning by council members Louis, Avilés, and Hudson. Moya and Cabán are joining us on Zoom.

Welcome to a familiar face, Commissioner James
Oddo. It's good to see you and your team. Thanks

2.2

2.3

for being here today. Laura Popa as well. Thank you all for joining us to answer our questions.

Just to set the table for all our viewers at home: On April 24, 2024, the Administration released the Executive Financial Plan for FY 24 to 28, with a proposed FY 25 budget of \$111.6 billion. DOB's proposed FY 25 budget of \$210.1 million represents less than 1% of the administration's proposed FY 25 budget. This is an increase of \$32.1 million or 18% from the \$178.7 million originally budgeted in the FY 25 plan. This increase results from several actions, mostly 36 baselined positions associated with compliance and enforcement of Local Law 97, as well as additional funds for the DOB NOW Project.

As of March 2024, DOB has 76 vacancies relative to their FY 24 budgeted headcount. In the Council's Preliminary Budget Response, we called on the Mayor to add \$19 million to restore eliminated DOB positions, especially for vacancies among DOB inspectors, while also increasing penalties for failing to provide inspectors building access, and failing to maintain or remove sidewalk sheds.

The Administration did not put any money towards additional inspectors. But most surprisingly, it did

not adopt our call for increased penalties, even though the IBO estimates that such increases would annually yield about \$30 million combined. It's one thing for the Administration to favor their economic projections over those of the Council, despite consistent accuracy from our team, but it's something else to deliberately turn down proposals that would generate revenue for the city, while pushing bad actors to change our behavior and promoting safer buildings and sidewalks.

Significant work clearly remains in the process, and the Council looks forward to shaping and delivering a final budget that supports New York's future.

My questions today will largely focus on DOB vacancies, including their impact on building safety and the DOB NOW Project. I now want to turn to my co Chair, Councilmember Pierina Sanchez, for her opening statements.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much, Chair, and good morning everyone. Thank you for attending today's hearing on the fiscal 2025 Executive Budget for the Department of Buildings, or DOB.

2.2

2.3

2.3

I'm Councilmember Pierina Sanchez, the Chair of
the Committee on Housing and Buildings. I would like
to acknowledge that we have been joined by
Councilmembers Avilés, Louis, Hudson, and Carr.

The Department of Buildings serves as the primary regulator of the construction and real estate industries in the city. DOB enforces the city's construction codes, zoning resolutions, and the New York State multiple dwelling law to protect workers and the public, including across the nearly 1.1 million buildings, and over almost 44,000 active construction sites through its review and approval of building plans permit permitting, and licensing functions and inspections.

As such DOB's staffing actions and budget is a reflection of our city's commitment to safety within our buildings. DOB's fiscal 2025 expense budget totals \$210.8 million, as Chair said, which is \$8.5 million lower than the fiscal 2024 budget adoption. DOB's fiscal 2025 revenue budget is \$345.3 million, which is \$8.9 million greater than adoption.

The major action in DOB's Executive Plan is the addition of 36 baseline positions associated with compliance and enforcement for Local Law 97, the

2 city's landmark budget emissions reduction

3 legislation that passed in 2019. DOB's falling

4 headcount is partially reversed with the inclusion of

5 | these positions, which are mainly energy auditors who

6 | will review the first round of energy reports due

7 | next year for some 50,000 buildings covered by the

8 law.

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

1

However, the positions that were given with one hand were also taken away with another. The budget removed 24 vacancies in order to align expected headcount with reduced personnel services budget.

DOB's fiscal 2025 budget includes 1,642 full time positions, which is 191 Fewer than fiscal 24 at budget adoption.

Remarkably, as I keep highlighting, a quarter of DOB's positions have been removed since May of 2022.

Many of these positions have been in the inspectorial and technical titles in the agency that seem far from superfluous. And we see the impact. The average wait time for a construction inspection has increased by three days. The average wait time for plumbing inspections has increased by 2.6 days. For electrical inspections, it's increased by four days.

And in the first four months of fiscal 2024, DOB

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

issued 2,225 total stop work orders, which is comprised of both full and partial stop work orders, representing a 36% decrease from the same period in fiscal year 2023.

These are significant impacts. Indeed, DOB plays an essential role in enforcing the city's construction codes and zoning resolutions and the state multiple dwelling law. From construction safety to propose City of Yes zoning changes, to ensuring basements and buildings are habitable and meeting higher energy standards, all of these fit within DOB's portfolio. It is extremely concerning to me that the Administration has reduced DOB's headcount as much as it has. The Council's call in the Preliminary Budget Response for \$19 million to restore inspectorial and other key positions lost in three successive rounds of vacancy reductions was unfortunately not heeded. Too many recent building collapses and construction fatalities have occurred, including in my district. And there are stark reminders that DOB is revenue-raising, and that is because the law it is enforcing is life-or-death.

Construction-related incidents with injuries have

increased from 185 to 237, and construction-related

fatalities have been 2 in the first four months of fiscal 2024.

As discussed during our last hearing with the Department, nearly all collapsed buildings had a number of DOB violations issued against them.

Nevertheless, in a city of over 1 million buildings to inspect and attend to, these owners refused to make necessary repairs. This is why the Council called for stronger penalties in the Preliminary Budget Response: \$20 million in revenue generating penalty proposals that were not included in the Executive Budget.

In addition to discussing headcount, inspections, revenue, and sustainability, today the committee hopes to hear more about DOB now, which received \$8.8 million more dollars in the Executive Plan over two years, further extending the timeline and costs of this longstanding IT project, as well as how we can collaborate to safely get sidewalks shut down across our city.

As a reminder after DOB we will hear from the Department of Housing, Preservation, and Development, and then from members of the public.

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

Finally, thank you once again to the Housing and Buildings committee staff who work so hard to prepare for today's hearing, Dan Croup, our Principal Financial Analyst, Taylor Zaloni, and Austin Maloney our Consels, Jose Conde, Andrew Bourne, Rhys Hirota, Policy and Data Analyst, and of course my district team, Sam Cardenas, Kadeem Robinson, and the entire district staff.

With that I will now pass it back to Chair Brannan.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you, Councilmember
Sanchez. Again, before we get started, I do always
want to thank the Finance Team that works really hard
behind the scenes this time of year to make these
hearings possible, especially today, Jack Story and
Dan Croup, my Committee Counsel Mike Toomey, and my
Senior Adviser John Yennan, who are doing hard work
every day.

As a reminder for folks in the chamber or watching at home on Zoom, the Executive Budget joint hearings will take public testimony on an agency's Executive Budget the same day, meaning: After HPD and DOB have completed their testimony today we will take testimony from the public. If you wish to speak

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE Jointly with the COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 16 1 besieged with paparazzi, it's only because Assistant 2 3 Commissioner Juan Arias is here. His personal 4 security will get to it in due time. CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Hey, Juan. COMMISSIONER ODDO: Good morning, Chair Brannan, 6 7 Chair Sanchez and members of the Committee on Finance and Housing and Buildings. I am Jimmy Oddo, 8 Commissioner of New York City Department of Buildings, and I'm joined today at the dais by Laura 10 11 Popa, Deputy Commissioner for Sustainability. Guillermo Patino, Deputy Commissioner for Legal 12 13 Affairs and Policy, Gina Ugarte, Assistant

Affairs and Policy, Gina Ugarte, Assistant

Commissioner for Financial Management, and Yegal

Shamash, Chief Structural Engineer, but I'm going to

put a little asterisk next to that, and I'll come

back to that a little later.

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

We're also joined by a couple of dozen of the senior staff at the agency.

We are pleased to be here to discuss the fiscal year 2025 Executive Budget, as well as to provide an update on the Department's performance and priority initiatives.

The fiscal year 2025 Executive Budget allocates approximately \$211 million in expense funds to the

2.2

2.3

Department. Of this funding approximately \$157

million is for personal service, which supports 1,642

budgeted positions, and nearly \$54 million is for

other-than-personal services, which primarily

supports contractual services, equipment and

supplies.

This funding is critical to supporting the Department's mandates and priorities. The fiscal year 25 Executive Budget allocates additional funding to the Department to support critical initiatives, including \$4.1 million to support the Department's sustainability initiatives, including the ongoing implementation of the climate mobilization act, \$1.7 million to support the Get Sheds Down Initiative to redesign sidewalk sheds, and \$8.8 million to support the ongoing implementation of DOB NOW.

While reduced staffing and overtime has had an impact on the Department's service levels, we continue to maintain strong service levels in all key areas, including development and enforcement.

Regarding development, we are currently reviewing new building applications within 10 days, major alteration applications within seven days, and minor alteration applications within six days. The wait

2.2

2.3

time between a construction inspection request and an inspection, which occurs after the construction project is completed by a contractor, also continues to be short.

While there has been an uptick in the time it takes for a development inspections to be completed due to an increased demand for inspections and budgetary constraints, such inspections are being completed within five days of requests in most instances, which includes inspections involving general construction, electrical work, and plumbing work.

We also continue to respond to complaints from members of the public expeditiously. We are responding to the most serious complaints, Priority A complaints, which are those complaints that relate to conditions that may present an immediate threat to the public within hours. We are responding to Priority B complaints, which capture violating conditions that, if occurring, while serious, do not present an immediate threat to the public within 12 days. We will continue to work to find efficiencies to improve the services we offer to our customers and members of the public and we will monitor our service

2.2

2.3

levels to determine whether additional resources are needed to fulfill our mandate.

Last week was National Construction Safety Week, which the Department used as an opportunity to remind the construction industry that safety must always come first on construction sites by holding safety-focused events and connecting directly with workers and contractors at construction sites in all five boroughs.

Last week, the Department also released its annual New York City Construction Safety Report, which provides a comprehensive analysis of Building Construction safety trends in 2023. This year's report indicates that despite conducting more total inspections than ever, department personnel have issued fewer summonses and stop-work orders than in past several years, a strong indicator of increased compliance from construction industry professionals. Additionally, building-construction-related fatalities in the five boroughs are at the lowest number in nearly a decade, with 7 deaths in 2023 as compared to a high of 14, and 2019.

While fatalities are down, the report also shows the total number of building construction related

2.2

2.3

worksite injuries continues to rise for a third consecutive year, a concerning trend that the Department is closely monitoring. The Department will continue to conduct proactive, unannounced inspections of larger construction sites to ensure that safety regulations are being complied with.

This year, we are also implementing local laws that reduce the number of construction jobs a construction superintendent can be responsible for, and that bolster site safety requirements at larger construction sites, including requiring more site safety supervision and the submission of site safety plans to the Department.

The Department also continues to fulfill its obligation to address greenhouse gas emissions coming from buildings. The additional resources allocated to the Department as part of fiscal year 25 Executive Budget will support our implementation of the Climate Mobilization Act, which requires all new buildings and existing buildings undergoing certain major roof renovations to install a solar photovoltaic system, a green roof system, or a combination of the two, and regulates greenhouse gas emissions at large buildings starting this year.

2.2

2.3

The Department has released rules and guidance to inform property owners about how to comply with the law when they start reporting their progress to the Department on May 1, 2025, for the first time, and about how they will be held accountable if they do not comply. We will continue to engage in rulemaking and on-the-ground implementation this year.

As I mentioned during our preliminary budget hearing in March, we are also taking significant steps to improve quality of life for New Yorkers, and to improve building safety. Last summer the Mayor announced the Get Sheds Down plan, a multifaceted approach to removing sidewalk sheds more quickly, while reimagining the sidewalk sheds that are needed to protect the public and in connection with construction work. This builds upon the work of the Department to address long standing sidewalk sheds, including performing regular inspections and taking legal action to hold building owners accountable for maintaining their buildings.

The additional resources allocated to the

Department, as part of the Fiscal Year Executive

Budget, will support our efforts to redesign sidewalk sheds. Since the mayor's plan was announced we have

released solicitations and selected firms to deliver on two major initiatives, which includes redesigning sidewalk sheds to make them less obtrusive and more aesthetically pleasing, and to study Local Law 11, which requires buildings greater than six stories in height to have their facades inspected periodically to determine whether any changes to the program are needed.

We have also released guidance to the construction industry regarding the use of netting in lieu of sidewalk sheds, and rules regarding the installation of art on sidewalk sheds. Key proposals in the plan require legislative action, and we look forward to working with the Housing and Buildings Committee to pursue those changes in the near future.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you. We welcome any questions you may have. Chair Brannan. If I might just say a few additional remarks above and beyond my written testimony.

Last week noted my completion of my first year with the agency, and there's two observations that I would like to share with you and the members of the committees.

2.2

2.3

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

The folks at the dais, the folks in the first three rows, and the folks that work with them are true professionals. I've been in this business a long time, working with a lot of really good public servants. This is the epitome of public service. I was watching last year's Executive Budget hearing and Chair Sanchez made a comment that, unfortunately, her district had suffered a numerous number of fires. And to paraphrase she said that when the engineers from the agency and the inspectors come and start walking through the building, there's a-- there's a level of comfort or confidence that comes with it. knew what she was saying. I was a brand-new commissioner when the 10th Avenue crane collapsed, and seeing the professionalism in action was comforting. When the ground underneath us literally shook several weeks ago, and I looked around and said, "Okay, I know I have a role. What do we do?" it was comfort Learning to have these men and women around me.

I've not hidden the fact-- I've not run from the fact-- I've embraced the fact-- the team has heard me say: I'm in this position not because of my knowledge of the Building Code, but because I've been

3

4

5

1

part of, and helped build great teams. And when I got to the agency, we did not take a slash-and-burn approach. We didn't go in and fire or change. We took a systematic look at the agency, and we have

6

touched every critical vertical.

7

Administration, Mark Ssanbria. He has gone from 8

We have a new Deputy Commissioner from

unpaid intern to a Deputy Commissioner in this

10

agency. Guillermo Patino, who is probably most

11

familiar with the Council, has had his portfolio

12 13 expanded to be the DC for Policy and Legal Affairs. We lost Joe Esposito. We took our time in naming a

14

replacement. It's not official-official, but the

15

Mayor has signed off. This is the asterisk I meant

16

earlier. Our Chief Structural Engineer, Yagal

17

Shamash, will be our DC for Enforcement.

18

talented Assistant Commissioner, Gina Ugarte, who's

Our budget shop is now run by the extremely

20

19

putting her style and her imprint on that shop.

21

Gus Sirakis, who is perhaps the most technically

sound member of the agency is now head of strategic

2.2

2.3

initiatives where he is the point on innovation.

24

That's allowed our first deputy commissioner Kaz

25

Vilenchik, who has worked in every borough office in

1

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

the city, to now have the borough offices fall under his auspices, where he can have a more direct linkage.

The first promotion we made is the woman sitting behind me Cheryl Leone, who was a co-op worker, who worked a week in high school, a week at the agency. Her tenure is measured by decades, not days.

It's a long-winded way of saying that we have put the best people in the right positions. And oh, by the way, they look like New York.

And I'm a big believer in the book and the theme of extreme ownership. That means the buck stops with me. I'm accountable, but you push decision making closer to the decision makers. And that is what we've done.

Second observation. A little heady being in this room after testifying before Chair Sanchez twice in the in the Committee Room. This is sort of like being at Center Court of Wimbledon for me.

I was in the super, super minority when I was a member of this institution. I learned from my mentor, Tom Ognibene, that relationships are everything in this business, and I've tried to infuse this agency with that mindset. Relationships with

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

sister agencies: We don't want to be the agency known as the Agency of No, or the agency that is an obstacle, we want to partner with our sister agencies, figure out a way. My chief of staff, Jason Razefsky, has played a major role in that.

Relationships with elected officials: I treasure the relationship that we've built with Chair Sanchez. She has my respect. She has my affinity. I have not walked a mile in your shoes. I represented Staten Island for 23 years, which means I walk I ran a marathon with no shoes over hot coals in reverse.

And so we understand the pressures that you are under and the responsibilities you have. And that's why I think, you know, individuals on the dais and across the Council we've worked closely with.

Today we're going to talk about resources, which obviously is the right focus for a budget hearing, how we spend them, can we spend them more efficiently. I think we can do a better job with what we have. But I also know where we want to take this agency, we might need a little help getting there. And I look forward to answering all your questions.

2.2

2.3

priority.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you, Commissioner.

Certainly, you don't have to be a staffer to be a good elected official. You don't have to be a former elected official to be a Commissioner but I think it helps, because you know-- you know what we go through. You know all politics is local, and helping our constituents is always going to be our top

Okay, let's jump right into it. I want to talk about the vacancy reduction and inspecter heads. So, in the Council's Preliminary Budget Response, we called for \$19 million to reverse the vacancy reductions of the last three plans, particularly for inspectors. We understand that OMB did not request that OMB reverse that those headcount reductions.

Could you tell us what's the average salary? I think you have about approximately 500 inspectors? What's the average salary for those inspectors and what's the average turnover?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So, just to get our numbers correct: Agency-wide, were at a head budgeted headcount of 1,642. We have an actual headcount as of May of 1,584, 38 vacancies, a vacancy rate of around 2%. Specific to our inspectors, we have a

budgeted headcount of 540. We are currently at 525, which is 15 vacancies, a vacancy rate of 3%. I can give you a further breakdown of units, where those vacancies sit.

The-- To answer your question, specifically, the recruiting rate-- I'll give you four numbers.

Assistant inspector is \$61,000, inspector is \$67,000, supervising inspector is \$76,600, assistant chief inspector is \$85,000.

If I can, Chair, the good news is that we have 15 vacancies on the inspectorial side. We have 15 candidates in the process to be hired that we hope to bring on board. We are averaging— We historically have averaged around 18-19-20 inspectors per quarter, bringing them on. The— We had a very good January. We have had a tough March in bringing inspectors on. We— Just to give you a sample, in fiscal year 24, the third quarter, we had 13 new hires and 34 separations. So, we were minus 21. Of those 34, we had 16 inspectors who left. Inspectors who leave our agency, often go to sister agencies, often go to the private sector. We can get into some of those challenges if you want.

2.2

2.3

1

3

4

0

67

8

a

10

11

1213

14

15

16

17

1819

20

21

22

23

24

25

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Do you think-- Do you agree with the Council that you should have more inspectors and a higher headcount?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Well, I'll answer that two different ways: The first is, and I've said this previously, you know, it's tough to go back to 280 Broadway, and ask folks to take a hill, if you come and testify and say unequivocally, "we don't need anything", no. So, I can't do that to the men and women of the agency. What I can tell you, is that-two things: One, if you look at our service levels over the last year, two years, five years, ten year, fifteen year period, despite the PEGs our service levels continue to be strong. There are some retrenchments, no doubt, but even with those retrenchments, even on the development side, the service levels continue to be strong. So we are absolutely getting the job done.

The second thing I have to point out is even when we were at, in recent memory, the highest number of budgeted inspectors. I think it was 711 in 2022, the actual headcount was around 580. So, the de Blasio administration gave this agency lots of lines that were never were never able to be filled.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

So, what did we do in the two PEGs? Like other agencies, we look to see where the pain would be the least damaging, and we took down a bunch of those—those lines. In the—Just to give you quick numbers. In the November plan, we took down 117 positions. Of those 47 were inspectors. In the January plan, we took our 90 positions. Of those 28 were inspectors.

My point is, these were unfilled vacancies. we continue to do the job with the staffing that we The one thing I will say, and I alluded to it in previous testimony before Chair Sanchez, is some of our service levels were impacted because we had to curtail overtime. Those vacancies that I referenced earlier, what they allowed us to do was accrue savings that we then used for overtime. Our overtime budget was \$3 or \$4 million. We were at \$9 million in overtime spending. Unsustainable. So, when the PEGs first-- were first announced. And we turned the valve part to the left to bring that number down. And that's impacted some of our service levels, certainly impacted some of the numbers on the elevator side. What we've tried to do tactically is turn the valve back to the right when needed.

2.2

2.3

weather was troublesome as it was way too often on the weekends, and we needed to do some safety sweeps, we turned the valve back to the right. When the numbers for a borough office, let's say the Manhattan Borough office, the numbers are going in the wrong direction, we turned the valve. And we've tried to be really judicious. But think about that: We were 3-- we were at 3X of where we need it to be. And that's been a little bit painful.

But again, even saying that the numbers are historically strong.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: I think during the prelim hearing, you had mentioned there were no vacancies in the inspectorial specialties for electrical boilers and plumbing. Is that still the case today?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Yeah. Just bear with me. I want to give you the exact numbers of that. Just bear with me one second, sir.

Okay, so again, budgeted and total of our inspectors is 540, actual 525. Let's break it down by each unit. Boilers: 21 out of 21, 0% vacancy rate. Construction side: 350 budgeted, 339, 11 vacancies, that's 3%. Of the 15 Incoming we intend to help that number with some of those incoming

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 32 1 Cranes and derricks: 8 of 8, zero 2 inspectors. 3 vacancies. Electrical: 48 out of 48, zero 4 vacancies. Elevator: 33 budgeted, 30 actual, 3 vacancies. Investigations: 27 budgeted, 26 actual, 5 1 vacancy. And plumbing is 53 budgeted, 53 actual. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay. I appreciate those numbers. Some agencies bring their CFO and they 8 forgot to bring the numbers. What is DOB's role in referring private property 10 11 owners to the DA's or the Law Department to seek 12 restitution for costs that the city incurs around 13 disasters? 14 COMMISSIONER ODDO: Say it again one more time. 15 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: What's it what is your 16 agency's role in referring private property owners to 17 District Attorneys or to the law department to seek restitution? 18 19 Yeah, uh, Chair, I don't COMMISSIONER ODDO: 20 know. And I'm looking at the faces of our team. 21 Um... 2.2 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Does-- Does your agency

recoup any funds that you expend on attending to

25 COMMISSIONER ODDO: No.

private building collapses?

2.3

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

1 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay, I want to talk about 2 3 DOB NOW. The Executive Plan includes a further \$5.5 million in FY 25, \$3.3 million in FY 26 for DOB. 4 There's also a roll of \$9.4 million from this fiscal year to the next fiscal year. We understand the new 6 7 timeline for completion is December 2025. What was 8 the original budget and timeline for DOB NOW to be completed? And I guess, where are we against that 10 original goal? 11 COMMISSIONER ODDO: I have to get back to you on 12 the original. It certainly wasn't 2025. But let me-

- Chair, let me just talk to you about DOB NOW.

Relatively speaking, it was a blink of an eye ago that this agency was a paper-based agency. And so many good things emanate from DOB NOW: convenience for our customers, transparency for everyone, data collection for the agency which hopefully can be poured back into two safety efforts.

But DOB NOW is not static. It is evolving. kid the team, like it's this breathing, existing system, because it has to adapt to every change that comes its way. So, when the Council passes a Local Law, DOB NOW has to be built out. When the Administration has a new priority like BLAST or like

2.2

2.3

Sheds, DOB NOW has to be built out. When the agency has its priorities, like the Adams Commission, and the 15-year term changes, and the 26 long-term changes, that has to be built out. When there are simple rules-- quote/unquote-- "simple rule changes", that has to be built out.

And as you know, Chair, the Council was particularly prolific when it came to DOB during the 2018-2021 period. All of that has to be built out, and everyone wants it built out simultaneously, and that's a challenge.

So, the \$8.8 that has been given for this fiscal year, speaks to priority number one on DOB NOW, and that is finishing the original scope, which is to retire BIS, which is a 30-year-old mainframe, and to shift us off of the Accela platform.

And to make things more complicated, I've charged the team with another task, and that is this:

Historically, the DOB commissioner and the folks

leading the DOB NOW effort, have been told: hit this milestone, and then hit this milestone, and hit this milestone, and then hit this milestone. Unlike most technology, they weren't given a time to sort of beta test this. It was all about advancing and building

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 35 1 2 out the system. Where the rubber meets the road, in the borough offices, where your constituents go, 3 4 where the industry goes, that's where those glitches manifest. 5 So, at the same time, we're charging forward with 6 7 the task at hand to build out the system. I've asked 8 our Deputy Commissioner to work with our Borough Commissioners to look backwards and fix a bunch of those -- quote/unquote -- "glitches", because that's 10 11 where lots of savings of time and efficiencies can be 12 found, including on things like the C of O. 13 And lastly, Chair, we continue to work with OTI and OMB. We work with them very intimately on DOB 14 15 NOW, given all that is at stake to get it right. 16 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: What do we -- What do we peg the total cost to complete DOB NOW? 17 18 COMMISSIONER ODDO: Yeah, we will get that to you. But it's in the tens of millions. 19 20 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: And are there-- Are there going to be any recurring costs for the website? 21 2.2 COMMISSIONER ODDO: The-- Do you mean the work? 2.3 Implementing DOB NOW results in--

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Aside from basic maintenance.

24

2	COMMISSIONER ODDO: Oh. Well, DOB NOW will
3	always have the need for product support, because the
4	Council will always pass bills, the Mayor will always
5	have priorities, and the agency will have priorities.
6	There will always be rules changed. So, we will
7	continue to build that out. But DOB NOW saves money
8	and creates economic activity, because it saves time
9	for the industry, and time is money as we know. And
LO	we'll get you There are some really great numbers
L1	about how frequent DOB NOW is used. And the
L2	overwhelming majority of activity goes through DOB
L3	NOW and not BIS. It's a In some ways, it's a
L 4	tiger by the tail. It is crucially important to this
L5	agency in the city to get right. But again, while
L 6	you're always building the plane as you're expected
L7	to fly it, and there's a priority to build the
L8	engine, and a priority to build a wing, and a
L 9	priority to build the aviation system all
20	simultaneously. It's a It's proven to be a
21	challenge.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: With the...?

22

23

1

4

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: For the, you know, 10 days for approvals?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Oh, there's no doubt if you look at the service levels before DOB NOW, and you look at the service levels now, DOB NOW has resulted in a vast improvement.

Listen, we are very candid. We go on the road, the Deputy Commissioner and our team goes on the road not only with real estate industry and the professional design industry, but civic groups, community groups. We go out we explain it, we get feedback. And, oh, by the way, that feedback is also an avenue where we then have to build out on the platform. So, I know I'm repeating myself, and I can't stress it enough: Everybody's priorities are the priority, and trying to build that out all at once is difficult. And it was-- Yeah, so we're trying to-- we're trying to establish that priority, work with our partners on it, and get it built, because the sooner it's all built out, the better it is.

And Chair, can I give you one example? And this goes back to your question about inspectors and efficiency: So, one of the things that DOB NOW has

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

allowed us to do, because of this access to new data: We've partnered with a geographic information system software called ESRI. And we have created-- we did a pilot last summer of automated inspection routing for three units. And what this does is, instead of a supervisor doing pencil to paper a day or two before and saying, "Okay, Inspector Jones, you're going to go to this site, this site, this site, " we take the data from DOB NOW, we take the software, and we let it spit out for us automated routes that allows our inspector to be more efficient. done that in the construction enforcement, the plumbing division, the quality-of-life unit, and the numbers are pretty dramatic. It is-- As we, in the fantasy sports, baseball sports genre like to say: very small sample size, but the numbers are encouraging. Construction enforcement: Like from 14 days down to around six days. Plumbing -- these are workdays to inspection --: Six and a half down to two and three quarters on the plumbing division side. Quality of life: Almost half.

So, this is three units of pilot. We obviously want to expand it. We can't expand it until the Inspection Plus Capsule of DOB NOW is built out.

2.2

2.3

So, this is how things are interrelated. The efficiencies that we want to find, in this agency, many-- many are predicated on building DOB NOW. It's not the sole focus of innovation. Maybe it's taken a lot of oxygen out of that room, maybe too much. But we've got to get that right because it provides us various opportunities to take the resources we have and be much more efficient with them.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: I've got a couple more, and them I'm going to turn it over to the Chair Sanchez.

One of the things that's super frustrating for us is-- for me-- is the, you know, the three knock rule, basically where we can inspectors can come and knock on the door three times, and if people don't want to let you in, then it gets closed out.

The Council's Preliminary Budget Response called on the Administration to smartly maximize its revenue by changing penalties that create safety by disincentivizing dangerous behavior. One of the penalties based on an IBO analysis, we believe, could have raised \$13 million through imposing a \$500 penalty when inspectors are unable to gain access to a property. Property owners could then get the penalty dropped by permitting access at a subsequent

2.2

2.3

on other issues.

2 inspection. Did DOB raise the Council proposal with 3 City Hall? Do you know what City Hall said?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: In all candor Chair, I did not. But I will tell you--

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Do you like the idea?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: --not for the lack of interest in it. As Chair Sanchez will tell you, and as we testified to at both the hearing, the preliminary hearing in March, and then the hearing on Publican Building Integrity in April, we-- we in this agency need bigger sticks. We need to go beyond the ability to-- to issue violations. And I'm open, and we as an agency have to be open to all ideas. So, while I have not raised that with City Hall, it was not for lack of interest. It was just our focus were

But Chair Sanchez knows, and I will tell you,
Chair, I will sit down and have conversations with
you all and vet any idea that allows us to increase
greater compliance, and I will use a line I used at
the preliminary hearing, and I steal it from
colleague, the DEP Commissioner, when he talks about
Local Law 97, where he says, "I don't want your
money, I want your carbon." We don't want their

2 3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12 13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2 2.3

24

money, we want their compliance. At the end of the day, we are a compliance agency, and the way we attempt to seek compliance is using the only tools available and that is violations.

I can tell you we have increased our presence in criminal court on the sidewalk shed side, and we want to continue to do that. But we will sit down, Chair, and have a conversation with you about that specific idea.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: And Chair, can I say one other thing? The other thing that we have at our disposal, and I know Councilmember Holden is a big fan of it, is access warrants. And this agency was doing a lot of it in 2019, and then COVID came, and in all candor, we haven't-- we haven't gotten back to those numbers, in part because our friends at Law are spread pretty thin, and also there was a weird thing going on in the -- in the Supreme Court in Queens County where they weren't interested in doing them, although that's turned around. But we will try to increase the number of access warrants we get, again, to try to achieve compliance.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay, a couple of questions on sidewalk sheds, and then I'm going to hand it over to Chair Sanchez.

The Executive Plan reflects \$1.7 million in FY

25. city funds to make whole DOB's \$3.5 million twoyear contract for new shed designs as part of its Get

Sheds Done initiative that you mentioned. The

contract vendor, Practice for Architecture and

Urbanism, will refine 10 concepts to a final six,

four for sidewalk sheds protecting pedestrians

underneath, and two for non-sidewalk situations like
general construction projects.

Can you share with us an update on where the vendor is with refining its concepts and getting them to your agency?

commissioner oddo: Yeah, so two really—— as we said in the testimony, two really important RFPs that we've issued, and we brought on three great firms.

Two, as you alluded to, PAU and Arup, two different firms to address the creation of six new designs. We hope to have them officially on board during the summer. They have deliverables of 12 months. We hope to encourage them or get them to be able to deliver on an even more timely basis. But again:

obviously, to the Council.

2 Four at street level, as you said, two at above 3 street level. I will tell you on the RFP for design, 4 if you look at some of the sheds up now, the ones 5 that were put up post the change to the 2022 code that have the parapets that are screens: 6 That slight 7 change in and of itself allows light into the -- to 8 the building, and it has less-- less of an obtrusive feel. That was one slight change. We are really excited about what these two well-respected firms 10 11 will-- will come back to us, and eventually,

And then the second RFP which we fought hard for is a look at Local Law 11, The Facade Program. This is Thornton Tomasetti, a well-known widely respected entity. We hope to have them on board by July, again 12 months deliverables. They will look at a regulatory review, look at our-- look at other jurisdictions, maybe three jurisdictions comparable to us. They will look at all of our data, 3500 or so inspection reports and try to glean from that data. They will study the materials buildings, maybe the cycles we have for facade inspections should vary depending on how-- building typology, building

1

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

material, building age, et cetera, and then they'll have issued a report with specific recommendations.

Again, we look forward to coming to the Council with those reports. And we look forward to partnering with the Council on the various pieces of legislation introduced by your colleagues.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: And then once the -- once the vendor finishes its work, the next step is going to be approving changes to the ...?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Yeah. Good point. expect -- We expect to make them part of the code, meeting this is the new minimum standard for sidewalk sheds. If you still want to pay for the Urban Umbrella, or if there is a new iteration of, like, really high-end shed, this does not preclude that. We've seen some folks at our pre-bid meeting (that's really not the right terminology), but when we invited all the folks before the bid, they had questions. Clearly there were some folks with proprietary concepts that did not want to participate in this process. They will not be precluded. Urban Umbrella, as you remember, was a competition during the Bloomberg Administration. They're really beautiful. The problem is because they are

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 1 2 proprietary, you have to pay for them. And they're 3 expensive. This will be embedded into the code. 4 Everyone will have to abide by the new standards. CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Last for me is: Could you tell us thus far in FY 24, how much in penalties is 6 7 DOB charged for sidewalk sheds that should have come 8 down?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: [TO OTHERS:] Do we have that number?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: In terms of the longstanding shed program, as the Commissioner said: We're looking for compliance. So, we skip the process of issuing violations to these building owners. We had to wake them up. So, we took them--We skipped the process of the violations and we went right to court with these building owners that have had sheds up for more than five years.

So, again, we're not looking for the penalty amounts, but we were looking for compliance.

And in terms of compliance in the longstanding shed program, which we started roughly mid 2020, we have found 711 longstanding sheds, which we're defining right now as over five years. Of that number 258 and have been removed and 77 are actively

working. That is almost 50% of those longstanding sheds have been removed due to our efforts.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Good thank you all very much. Commissioner, thank you. I'm going to turn it over now to my co-Chair, Chair Sanchez. We've also been joined by Councilmembers Restler and Nurse.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much, Chair, and if it was okay with the quorum I would try to give you a round of applause for the stamina of hosting all of these hearings. Thank you.

Good morning DOB. It's good to see everybody, everybody in the back, yay, friends in the back. So, I just you know-- want to-- want to start off by-- by thanking the agency for everything that you do on the ground, it's always good to see the Buildings T shirts, and the Polos on the ground and just know that the inspectors are out there.

You're doing-- you're doing more with less, right? Or, you're or you're doing a lot with less, Commissioner, as you stated in some of your remarks and your answers.

So, my first question is, just reflecting on some of Councilmember Brannan's line of questioning and appreciating the data that you shared regarding

2.2

2.3

inspectors, Commissioner, but the issues remain right there you. As you mentioned, there is not a single vacancy for boilers, electrical, or plumbing, and there are no shortage of these issues citywide, right? Similarly, there are now no vacancies for crane investigations either, but the Executive Plan had to add \$624,000 to pay for contracts to investigate a crane collapse on the West Side and the parking garage collapse just two blocks from City Hall.

So, what would you say to folks that look at this environment and wonder why DOB isn't requesting more inspectors. I for one am a bit surprised that you've mentioned that you did not put in an ask to OMB to, you know, reverse some of these PEGs for inspectors.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Well, I'm sorry, I'm not-Maybe I misspoke. The response to Chair Brannan was
I did not ask for the IBO plan. I will-- I think the
less I say, and I think you will respect this, the
better. But as you know, I'm no wilting daisy, as
they say.

I think City Hall, my Deputy Mayor, know where I stand on the agency and where-- what I think the agency needs. I was, as you remember, Madam Chair,

quite candid in our preliminary, and our building integrity, in supporting your legislation about allowing us to go on offense. I asked the team for sort of a back-of-the-envelope look at inspections from January to April of this year, a percentage breakdown, how many would we call complaint driven, and how many are proactive? Proactive is around 26% or 27%. Don't hold me to it, because again, it's a little bit of a back-of-the-envelope, but I think that's an accurate assessment.

I think you and I both agree that everyone would be better-suited with us having the ability to go on offense. I brought with me-- Madam Chair, I referenced this at our last hearing. This is a document that the agency put out in 2020 by Rick Chandler under Mayor de Blasio. And in the back of it, it talks about creation of a risk management office and using intelligence and analytic tools to go after bad actors.

So, you and I haven't created the wheel, but we need to go on offense, and—— and we need to use predictive analytics. We need to go after bad actors, we need to target problematic buildings and

2.2

2.3

1

3

4

6

8

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

problematic players. We need to do re-inspections on a more routine basis of open class ones.

And as I said to you all too candidly in two hearings, that falls on me to get those -- perhaps us, to get those resources.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Yes. Absolutely. Thank you. Thank you, Commissioner and much appreciated, and absolutely look forward to making progress on-on that, making sure you can use the best data available to you to be proactive. Thank you.

So, turning to sustainability: Councilmembers have long called for the appropriate staffing to implement the landmark climate change law, Local Law In response to Executive Plan baselines, \$4 million and 36 positions for Local Law 97 enforcement and compliance. A majority of these positions are energy auditors who will review the energy reports the building owners must file beginning next year.

How-- How are you going to be hiring for these roles? What's the average salary and qualifications for the energy auditor? Are you concerned about difficulty with attracting candidates? And what is the actual and budgeted headcount for staff working on Local Law 97 at DOB NOW?

So, we're in it to win it.

2

1

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

Deputy Commissioner, Laura? COMMISSIONER ODDO: DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: Hi. Hello. How are you Chair Sanchez? So, we're very excited about the 36 full-time positions in the Executive Budget. Yes, the majority of those are auditors. I will say out of the 36, we've posted for 30 positions already.

We have a comprehensive recruitment plan that we developed, where we're working with universities and with professional groups. We have contacts at all of these who are amplifying our postings. And so, this is the first time we've implemented this recruitment plan, and it just was implemented a few days ago.

So, we're hoping to get a lot of attention on the positions, and we're hoping that we can hire as fast as possible.

So, the-- as far as the auditors go, there's a new position that we worked with for many years to develop with -- as the civil service title of Energy Conservation Specialist. And so, we've looked at it as we need some people who are trained in architecture and engineering, and people who are a little bit, like, medium with potentially the Energy

2.2

2.3

2 Conservation Specialists, and we're even splitting it down to an assistant auditor.

So, we're looking for three tiers of auditors, which is new. And we'll see how it goes. But we're- we're very excited for it.

And as far as-- I mean, now that we have these new budgeted positions, we obviously have a high vacancy rate. We have five units. So, the Bureau of Sustainability was created about a year-- almost two years ago. Before that, it was the sustainability-- they had a sustainability team with two units. Now we have five. So, the OB which has the auditors in it, has 26 vacant positions because of the new-- the new the new needs, and nine active positions currently in it.

That said, Local Law 97 work isn't limited anymore to OB. We have a Policy and Legal Team and we have an Outreach and Assistance Team which also does Local Law 97 work.

So, as far as that team goes, we have six people in Policy and Legal, and we have nine vacancies, again based on the news needs. And we have three people in Outreach and Assistance, and we have two vacancies based on the new needs. Those will be

2.2

2.3

project advocates who will be working with building

owners to help them to comply as the reports come in.

I hope that answers all your questions.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Most. Most of the questions. So for the Energy Conservation Specialists, and you mentioned assistants as well, what is the salary level?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: I'm going to have to ask Gina.

If I'm remembering correctly, it's in the 70s, but I will have to get back to you with a with a with the right number, since it's new.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: No problem. The new positions are funded off of anticipated revenues from report filings. Can you share the cost of what a Local Law 97 Energy filing is to the agency? Does it vary by building size?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: What it—— So, we are working on the user costs. We'll be doing—— In our third major rule package, we will include the fees for the filing. And it's not based on the building. It's going to be based on the compliance pathway.

So, a building who's just submitting a simple report with clear compliance will have the lowest fee, and a

2.2

2.3

building who needs us to look at their good-faith
efforts (and that's going to be complicated) is going
to have the highest fee. There's different fee for
321 buildings, which is the affordable housing
buildings, whether or not you have a mediated
resolution. So they're like tiers that we're working
on. But that will be in the third rule package.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Thank you. That makes sense. So, she mentioned three outreach positions. In preparation for this hearing, we convened with several advocacy organizations and coalitions relating to Local Law 97, who expressed concerns about harder-to-reach owners.

So, can you just share with us, what-- what is the work of these three outreach workers? How does that relate to folks at the mayor's office, you know, under a Commissioner Aggarwala's shop? How is the-- How are folks working? How is the Department of Buildings working with Accelerator?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: Sure. So, Accelerator is the number one outreach tool that the city has for building owners. 100%. When I came on, we created this little unit just to supplement that, but Accelerator is a big contract and, as you know,

1

overseen by MSEJ. E work with them very closely.

3

So, it's a combination of-- What the outreach team

4

does is we answer questions about Local Law 97, which

5

number in the thousands. And that's divided, not

6

just between them, but obviously it implicates a lot

7

of policy and legal issues, so then that shop gets

8

involved.

9

We do outreach education events, which again, all

10

of us participate in, not just that shop. So, we do,

11

Councilmember, in your-- Local Law 97 In Your

12

District events. There have been several of those.

13

We go out and we talk to, you know, different real

14

estate groups about 97 compliance. So, they

15

participate in that.

16

We do email blasts to members and letters,

depending on who we want to target. So, when we did

17

the 321 filing Guide, which is the Affordable

19

18

Housing, details on how to comply with the

20

prescriptive energy conservation measures, we wound

21

up doing an email blast to all the 321 buildings.

22

"Oh, did you know like, you know, it's time to

23

really, you know, think about Local Law 97." We've

24

done the same for the 320 buildings, which are the

25

34,000 regular buildings.

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

In addition, we've undertaken the task of calling 2 3 building owners personally. And we've started with 4 the building owners that we think are in the most trouble. So, at this -- I mean, that's very time intensive. And at this point, we're probably at 6 7 around 600 building owners who we've tried to get in contact with. And every time that we call a building 8 owner, we refer them to the Accelerator. So, we'll follow up with an email that even if we didn't reach 10 11 them on the phone, that refers them to the 12 Accelerator and assigns them a caseworker. 13 So, we're very busy, but we're supplementing or 14

working in partnership with Accelerator.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: So when-- when you talk about these emails and the end, the 600-- the calls to 600 owners, and all of that outreach, those are-that's being done by three individuals?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: The e-mails-- Yes. The calls are being done by three individuals, yes.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: I think you need a couple more people. Okay. That's -- That's a great body of work.

And so, turning to the Accelerator, do you have data on the Accelerator's reach so far, and...?

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 56 1 I have one stat. 2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: 3 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay. 4 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: Because you asked me last time, and the stat is that since 2021, they've 5 helped 18,156 building owners with sustainability 6 7 work, and of that it's 15,293 just on Local Law 97. 8 So, their mandate is bigger than Local Law 97, 9 but the vast majority of their work is Local Law 97. CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you and turning just 10 11 back to the 600 owners, what are some of their 12 characteristics, you said the folks that are most in 13 trouble? 14 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: So, it reflects the 15 design of Local Law 97 itself. So, the law was written for the first compliance period to capture 16 17 the worst 20% of polluters. Now, since that time, 18 based on 2022 data, nine more percent have moved into 19 compliance. So, we're only looking at 11%. Although 20 now we're looking at 2023 data, and we think that 21 number is going to get better. 2.2 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: So what is the number now? 2.3 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: It's-- We have about

an 89% citywide compliance rate, and it was at 80%.

The 321

Now, this is just about 320 buildings.

24

25

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

2.3

2.2

24

25

buildings, there are about 10,500 of those, affordable housing buildings with 35% or more rent regulated units and houses of worship. That's harder to know, because they have to do PECM measures. we can't know how many of those are compliant, right? Because they're not submitting benchmarking data, we don't know-- we won't be able to guess.

So, at any rate, it reflects the coverage of buildings generally, which is the vast majority, or more than around 55% or 60% are multifamily buildings. That's how the law was drafted. that's what we're looking at. It's a microcosm of that.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. So, another question that advocates -- advocates raised was about outreach, particularly in environmental justice communities, lower income communities, among cooperatives. So, can you talk a little bit about that, and specifically: There was supposed to be an RFP that went out from the Accelerator to expand outreach to hard-to-reach owners. Has that happened?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: So, I can't speak to that. That's MOCJ, who's, again, overseeing their contract. But we have definitely focused on

2.2

2.3

affordable housing outreach. That has been a big deal. And the first filing guide we did was on Affordable Housing. And so we've been out there with Accelerator. I believe it's this week that they have an Affordable Housing-- a 321 event, actually, with providers.

And so, it's been very important to us to get out there. We are targeting them with, you know, our email blasts, or letters, or whatnot, but it's really the Accelerator who's the one going out and doing the work. There is a new 321 Go program with HPD, which they can they can speak to. They're partnering with Accelerator on that. That's the other agency I neglected to say: HPD is a big partner in this because of the Affordable Housing aspect, and on the outreach.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: I will ask them shortly.

Thank you. Okay, thank you. Thank you so much,

Deputy Commissioner.

So, turning to construction injuries and the relationship to vacancies. The preliminary Mayor's Management Report indicated construction-related incidents with injury increase from 185 to 237, when comparing the first four months of fiscal 23 to the

2.2

2.3

same period in fiscal 24. However, DOB has added that fatalities and life-threatening injuries fell in the same period. DOB's earlier analysis of the data suggested that rising injuries resulted from numerous fall-related incident incidents that did not result in violations (we covered that a bit last hearing) or stem from adverse practices by site safety personnel.

This would seem to suggest that mistakes were made by the workers themselves. DOB has shared that it has been investigating this trend to identify correlations within specific workgroups, trades, and individual personnel.

What has DOB's investigation revealed so far regarding the city's growing trend of construction injuries, and will DOB eventually release the findings to the public?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Yeah. We have no definitive findings at this point. But the moment we do we certainly will share them with you. Again if you look at the numbers, there— it's really curious, because the— the spike in injuries, incidents and injuries, if you if you look at the delta year—ove—year, it's not to the number but it's— it's very similar to this sudden growth of incidents, injuries.

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 We go out to inspect. We see no violating

3 conditions. And again, it was-- for a long time it
4 was falling off of a three or four foot ladder. Now

5 it seems to be sort of trips and falls off of stairs.

So, we continue to look at it. And as soon as we have reached a conclusion, we certainly will share that with you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: You'll release it to the public? Share it with the public?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Sure. Madam Chair, can I-So I don't forget. Can I clean up? Apparently, I
need to clean up something from the last hearing.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Sure.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Because I saw some tweets that seem to indicate that I said it was "up in the air" if we would release to the public or to you the report from LERA for the Ann Street parking garage. I certainly didn't intend that. I don't know if it came out that way. But my friend Gersh tweeted, and said it seemed like it was iffy.

So, let me be perfectly clear. And I meant to be perfectly clear then: We haven't changed our mind; this is what we've always intended. You absolutely will see the LERA report. The public will see the

2.2

2.3

LERA report as soon as we are allowed to share it.

The reason why we have not been able to share it to

date is because the investigation continues.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you for--

COMMISSIONER ODDO: But we will share with you as quickly as we can the work that we do.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Yeah. That would be great. Thank you, Commissioner. So, the Executive Plan rolls city funds from fiscal 24 to 25 to reflect delays for vendors to finish work on various projects, including as the Chair began, for DOB NOW \$9.4 million, sidewalk sheds at \$1.8 million, sustainability \$1.6 million existing building code \$1.4 million, waterfront \$810,000, facade \$800,000, and records management for \$126,000. Most of this contract work is now intended to be completed by December 2024, with DOB NOW having a goal of completion by 2025.

Can you elaborate on the general cause of the delays across the seven contracts?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER UGARTE: So, the cause of the DOB NOW delay is a result of spending approval delays as well as procurement delays. The sidewalk shed role is a result of the RFP process, and that's the

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 1 2 same for Local Law 11. And the waterfront contract 3 role, records management role, and the other roles 4 are a result of just contract delays. 5 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Great, thank you. And when you say spending approval delays, you mean that's 6 7 from OMB? 8

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER UGARTE: OMB and OTI? CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: And OTI. Thank you. COMMISSIONER ODDO: Madam Chair, we have the number that you asked for, the salary.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Yup.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER UGARTE: Yeah, we do. average, the salaries posted will be between \$73,000 to \$120,000.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Madam Chair, we would like to share with you, and any of the Councilmembers of the postings. So, for you to get out on your platform, because we want to have a far-and-wide reach.

I think Laura mentioned -- did you mention it --I'm sorry, it was in my own head-- about CUNY? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: Yeah. CUNY is one of our important partners in that. Yeah. So we-- we will make those postings available. And -- And then sort of related to that, if I can just get back to

2.2

2.3

the inspectors for a second, the-- what changes obviously, is the budgeted and actual number, right?

That varies over the years. What is consistent is we attrit inspectors. And it's a good thing writ large, because a lot of them go into the industry. We train them up. It's all the same ecosystem. Other agencies benefit. It's a good thing for all of us, but it's difficult to operate the candy store that way.

One of the things that we would like to sit and talk with you and the Council about is, once again, looking at the charter provision that mandates requirements for inspectors. We-- The Council and DOB worked in the past to create the level ones, which has helped. But we (and First Deputy Commissioner Vilenchik testified to this last year)-- we are proud of the amount of training we put in to our inspectors. It's one of the reasons why we lose them, and the industry takes them. But we think we can change the education and experience requirements, widen the pool, broaden the pool, create a constant pool of would-be inspectors, bring them into the DOB family, train them up, and still have really qualified folks in the field.

2.2

^ F

So, perhaps we can add that to the list of the many things we're working on. But if we can broaden those qualifications, we think we could have a more consistent applicant pool for inspectors.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: And who-- what would be the mechanism to broaden those qualifications? Are those conversations with OLR, the unions?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Well, the mechanism to change It would be a Local Law, but we would welcome anyone to sit at the table so that we're all comfortable with where we-- where we land in terms of education and experience.

But again, the team does such a phenomenal job of training and ongoing training, much like, you know, I think Kaz used the example of the Fire Department last year. When they are brought into the fold, we train them up. Maybe there's an opportunity to broaden the applicant pool.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Thank you,

Commissioner. Yep. I look forward to talking more
about that.

And one more followup in your line of discussion around DOB NOW: How would you characterize what is

2.2

2.3

still going through bis versus, you know-- that still is leftover to be transitioned to the DOB NOW portal?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PATINO: There's still

modules that are being transitioned. In terms of job filings at this point, 90 percentage of filings are going through DOB NOW versus 10% in BIS.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PATINO: But there's things like licenses that's left to be rolled out in DOB NOW, certain inspectorial functions that have to be rolled out into DOB NOW, and certain compliance filings like parking structures, for example, that need to be rolled into DOB NOW.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. So, it's 90%. That's helpful. I'm looking at the MMRA and just wondering about that delta. Thank you so much.

So, relating to facade penalties: In addition to the failure-to-gain-access penalty, which you discussed, the Council also proposed to generate another \$15 million from changes to Local Law 11, the Local Law 11 Fine schedule, which regulates facade inspections and sidewalk sheds. This revenue proposal could help advance the administration's admirable determination to get sheds down. Can you

tell us if DOB raised Local Law 11 Fine changes with

City Hall? What was the response? What percentage

of Local Law 11 technical reports are filed in a

timely way with DOB at this time? And how much in

Local Law 11 in fines was charged and recouped in

7 | fiscal 23, and so far in 2024?

1

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So, let me answer the first And I don't know if Yegal or Gina up here can answer the latter parts about the specific dollar amounts. The answer was no, I did not speak to the folks about that. And not because I'm not interested in it, but because we have this belief that we're bringing on this world-renowned expert, who is going to look at the regulatory scheme, both here and in at least three comparable jurisdictions, and then make recommendations, which may include what you're suggesting. We certainly -- They will certainly be aware of it. But we have the next year to tap into their expertise and then kind of speak with one voice. But any and all ideas that are raised by you, Chair, or the Council, we will ensure that our consultant factors that into the report that they ultimately provide us. And we will eventually come back, you know, again before you.

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Well thank you. CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay.

Those are my questions for now. We will be turning

And what about the percentage of reports filed in a timely fashion, and how much was charged in fines and recouped?

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you, Commissioner.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: In terms of compliance rate: For the last complete cycle, we have a 97% compliance rate in Local Law 11. In terms of collected, we have about -- in the last 12 months we've collected about \$14 million, roughly, in dollars. That is a collected number, not an imposed number. And that includes fees and civil penalties.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. And what is that -- What's the, sort of, denominator there? How much was charged in fines? In civil penalties?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: The charged amounts are difficult to calculate. But we can see if we can try and get you that amount. The reason why it's difficult to calculate is the civil penalty continues to increase month by month until the reports are submitted. So, the accrued values continue to change every single month until the reports are submitted.

2.2

2.3

it over to colleagues for their questions. Thank you, Commissioner, and team for your responses.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: We've also been joined by Councilmember Hanks. Just quickly before we head to the questions. Perfect world, Commissioner, what would we do to end or curtail the weaponization of 311?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Just since I was drinking the water, we're going to have my spit take here in the Council Chanbers.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: I was hoping.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Listen, it's a real issue.

We have seen it. I have a list somewhere where some of your names are on it.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: I'm on it.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: You are on it, sir. Folks where— where calls were made— erroneous calls were made and accused of Airbnb. And as someone who knows the system, and someone who's attuned to it— having although Jason Razesfky, our Chief of Staff is trying his best Colombo act as sort of piecemeal it together, these folks who voted for something or—But it's punitive. It's gratuitous. It's a waste of our resources.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: But you have to go because it could be real.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Yes. Yes. We've talked to different Councilmembers about potential legislation. But the problem is, even if we require names for 311, I-- you know, I'll say "Jimmy Oddo", Jimmy Oddo called on David Michael Carr. He's got an Airbnb.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: He does.

[LAUGHTER]

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: That's what I heard.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: And I have to tell you, there's some names. It's not just Councilmembers, it's not just city electeds. It's high on the food chain across the state where these nuisance 311 complaints. Now they've-- they've died down recently. But there was a spurt. And-- And for the record, those complaints are inspected, those-- particularly those Airbnb are by the Mayor's Office of Special Enforcement, which is outside of our purview, although we have DOB inspectors detailed to them. But the angry phone calls certainly came to yours truly.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: But is there a way to sort of, inherently-- I mean, how would you identify

because of this--

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

1 nuisance complaints, if, you know, 5, 6, 7 calls are 2 3 made, and your guys go out there, and there's nothing 4 there. Like how many times are we going to...? COMMISSIONER ODDO: Well, we have a triage unit that is the intake. And we try-- short of a formal 6 7 policy to inject some common sense into the process

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: "If it looks like a duck" kind of thing.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: But it's still a challenge. And again, this thing comes in spurts. And for now, it's died down. The individual or individuals who are engaging in it, and it's premeditated, it's intentional, could be watching now. Who knows? Next-- You know, I'm going to see a familiar address, my own. Maybe my wife is running an Airbnb.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Nah. I look-- I think one-- I think, you know, being a policymaker is sometimes you have to admit you don't know. I don't know what the answer is, because obviously, if -- if I was doing something illegal in my house or dangerous, I'd want someone to come check it-- you know, I'd want my neighbor to be able to check it out. But when it gets to a point where it's clearly someone

just trying to-- or it's a neighborly dispute, or whatever it may be, it's just a waste of resources.

And it's sort of, you know-- you're calling 911 for one thing, when you know, the fire department is busy going there, when there's something-- It's the same--

You guys deal with the same thing. So...

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: Just to add to what the Commissioner said: So, our triage officer will-- We have to go, as you said, right? It's a complaint. It's a public complaint and we're required by law to go. However, what we do, and we do this on a-- on a regular basis is we will administratively close the-- the large bulk of the complaints at a specific address, and group everything together into one inspection, and try and package that all together rather than sending out numerous inspectors from numerous units at different times.

So, our triage officers are keenly aware of this and we-- It's a challenge but it's something that we do on a daily basis to where we group all these administratively close, the majority of them, but still go and close out the-- the original complaint.

2.2

2.3

. .

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay, thank you. We have questions now starting with Councilmember Cabán followed by Hudson.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Thank you. I also-- I think the administrator is not letting me start my videos, so I will be camera-- camera off. I wanted to ask a little bit in sort of my capacity as Chair of the Queer caucus.

Queer New York Workers are disproportionately affected by the affordability crisis, we're more likely to experience employment discrimination that act that impacts our ability to afford our expenses, and more likely to experience family separations.

And so, you know, Councilmember Bottcher and I had put out this this op ed, sort of outlining the needs of queer New Yorkers, and affordable stable housing, just like everybody else across our city. And, you know, we need funding for the Homes Now, Homes For Generations ask that we've been making to ensure that queer New Yorkers are able to live safe, healthy, joyous lives for generations to come.

And so, my questions for you or, you know, how much funding does HPD currently have toward preserving or constructing new limited equity coops?

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 7.3 1 2 How much is proposed for the next year? And then a 3 couple more that I want to add on there is that 4 there's been a lot of interest from community land 5 trusts and how they can be a part of Neighborhood Pillars or Open Door Project. How can we integrate 6 7 CLTs into those programs so that we have more 8 opportunities for permanently affordable housing that protects tenants from displacement and encourages residents--10 11 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Councilmember? 12 COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Yeah, yeah. Can you hear 13 me? 14 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Yeah. We're talking to DOB 15 now. So, you have to come back when we do HPD.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Oh, well, can I-- Oh okay. So I wanted to ask, also about -- hang on one second. It's letting me letting me start my-- my camera here.

Can you all hear and see me okay.

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Yeah, go ahead.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Thank you. Okay, so I'll come back with those for -- for HPD, for sure.

For DOB, can you talk a little bit about, sort of, where you're seeing the most concentration of some of the-- the violations and how your tracking

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

that, and sending out those, sort of your -- your resources to those particular areas. Like has that-are you seeing particular trends? And how has that changed the way that you're operating those departments?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Councilmember, I'm going to

have Deputy Commissioner Shamash speak to that. But before he does, one of the things that I've learned in the first 12 months that I was here, and it's really -- I credit my Chief of Staff for the comment. And it was in wake of 1915 Billingsley in Chair Sanchez's district, when that awful moment happened. And I'll clean up the language, but it was, like, "crappy owners tend to find crappy engineers, tend to find crappy design professionals, and crappy expeditors." And we need to figure out where those universes meet. We have different data points from other agencies or from other entities about worst landlords. Or -- We know who are the design professionals who kind of run outside the lines. need to figure out, using the available data we have, to where those universes meet and focus some resources on that. That speaks to the bad actors and the risk mitigation effort that Chair Sanchez and I

\_

spoke about in-- in two previous hearings and the desire for us to go on offense, and be proactive.

And I will tell you, anecdotally, but I think this is true, that those universes will be found most often in communities of color or poorer communities.

So, everyone talks about bad actors. We want to go after them. We want to take a group in this agency to go on offense, to act proactively, seeking them, those projects and those bad actors out. And that's the resources I need to find that I've-- I've shared with Chair Sanchez.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: And can I ask about some of the data around your collaboration and partnership with the DA's offices? So, you know, how many cases get referred to the DA's offices after being investigated by you all? And then out of those cases, what percentage of those if you know, are resulting in the opening of— of criminal court cases for example. Like what is the appetite amongst DAs to use the law to hold bad— bad actors, bad developers, bad landlords accountable? And are you seeing different trends in different boroughs on— on that front in terms of prioritization by district attorney's offices?

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

1415

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So, I will give you my experience over the last year, and the-- The cases aren't referred by us. It's the district-individual district attorney's office who will investigate a case and decide. And so, let's use the examples of my 12 months. You have Ann Street, where the Manhattan district attorney is involved, you have Billingsley, where the Bronx DA's office is evaluating. We had in the last three months in Borough Park, that fatality, that awful situation where there was no-- no plan submitted no work permits, and we did a stop-work order, and they went in anyway, and a 34-year-old guy died when the first full collapsed on him, were the Brooklyn DA's office is on it. Those individual DA's look at these cases, and make the decision, and -- and are formulating the decision in those instances as we speak, if they're bringing cases or not.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Does HPD-- And sorry, I can't see the clock. So, Chairs, please cut me off if I'm out of time. But it is HBD feeding or informing district attorneys of like, "Hey, this is where you need to go look."

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE Jointly with the COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 7

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So, HPD is next. But I can tell you from a DOB perspective—

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: I'm sorry. Housing and Building. I apologize.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: That's okay. I've begun to look like Adolfo as I've gotten older. Oh! We're

different.

2.2

2.3

The referral -- Again, it's the DA's office is-Obviously they are aware of these high-profile cases,
or we make them aware of an incident, and then they
make an individual determination.

I'm sorry, what was the second part of the question or...?

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Oh, just-- Yeah, just if there is, like, a clear process or a point of collaboration where you are alerting them to places that should be on their radar, because maybe it's not as high profile, but just as dangerous a condition, or it's something that you know is, you know, a really persistent and prolific problem or something like that.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: Hi. It's Yegal from Department Of Buildings, Chief Structural Engineer. In terms of working with the DA's office

1

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

and our sister agency, The Department of

3 Investigation, we will work with them right at the

4 onset of the incident. Many times, all three of us

will be there at the incident. Certainly, that was

the case at Billingsley. Certainly that was the case 6

at Ann Street, the 10th Avenue crane collapse.

But there are incidents that happened that we will refer over to the DA's office. For instance, there were two fires up in the Bronx that had fatalities, and we saw evidence of illegal conversion or lack of egress. And we referred those recently to the Bronx DA's office. And-- And so those are the cases that they're looking into.

But we will certainly work with our sister agencies in the DA's office to help them in their investigation. That's one of the reasons why we hired LERA, a very well-known forensic engineering firm, for the Ann Street collapse, because we knew that there was going to be a very intensive investigation in that situation.

And we will continue working with them. these cases take years. I think there will be-- if it hasn't come out already -- But out of out of Brooklyn, there will be-- there was a case that was

tried by the DA's office on the fatality of a little 2 3 girl that happened back in 2019. And that case has 4 finally resolved itself, and the contractor was found quilty. So, these cases take years. 5 investigations take a long time. But we are staying 6 7 the course. We will find that bad actors with the resources that we have, and we will work with the 8 partners at DOI and the DA's office to push forward the investigations as -- as much as we can.

COUNCILMEMBER CABÁN: Well, thank you, and thank you Chairs.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you. Now we have questions from Councilmember Hudson, followed by Carr, and we've been joined by Councilmember Dinowitz.

COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Thank you so much Chairs. Good morning, still. Just before I get into my-- my question, I do want to say this is like the dream team that you all have up here. I know I've had incredibly positive and efficient responses and experiences with DOB. And I know that the same goes for many of my colleagues. So, thank you all, and all of your teams for the work that that you all do.

1

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

Issuing violations and imposing financial penalties is an important tool for incentivizing building owners to follow the law and keep conditions safe for New Yorkers. However, there are many cases where buildings have open violations dating back decades with no corrective action. What is the Administration doing to ensure that violations are actively corrected and not merely accepted at a cost of doing business?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Yeah, thank you. First of all, Councilmember, thank you for the kind comments.

Thank you for the collaboration. We appreciate it on this side of the dais as well.

So, open violations. Let me explain it this way. We-- We require something called a Certificate of Correction. When you have received a violation, you've addressed the underlying condition, perhaps you've paid your OATH violation, then you have to submit this affirmation to us affirming that you have-- you have addressed the underlying condition.

All too often what has happened is that folks do not complete the process. Sometimes they will go as far as paying the violation, and thinking they're done. And that leaves us, as a compliance agency,

with some books that are less than acceptable in that is-- are these 10 open violations an indication that the crack still exists? Or did they fix the crack and not send us-- I'll call it a piece of paper, but it's not a piece of paper.

COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Right.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: And so we have begun to attack that in a few different ways. Under Deputy Commissioner Patino's shop, we're doing something called GSC, Get Summonses Corrected, where we are aggressively going out, and reaching out to building owners who are the worst of the worst in terms of those violate— those open violations, and really trying to discern between, again, an underlying condition and an open COC.

So, we've begun this education process. One of the things that we want to do, that the agency once did, that has not—we haven't been able to do in recent years, is systematically, proactively go out and look at all open class one violations, have a team that just goes out and looks at it. And that's where I need to take this agency. And that's where—what we're trying to do.

2.2

2.3

1 2 COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Thank you, and Chairs, I 3 do have two more questions, if -- Thank you. 4 COMMISSIONER ODDO: And my apologies for being 5 long-winded. COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: That's okay. Who came up 6 7 with Get Summonses Corrected? 8 COMMISSIONER ODDO: I want "GSD", Get Summonses 9 Due, but I was overruled. And I go with the flow. COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Okay. Just curious. 10 11 It's-- It's fine to pursue amendments to Local Law 12 11, which is regulating facades and sidewalk sheds. 13 However, there is an existing law, which private building owners are in violation of, and it sounds 14 15 like the city is apparently leaving money on the 16 table by not going after these owners. Why aren't 17 you pursuing the fines more aggressively? 18 COMMISSIONER ODDO: Yeah. We are. In fact, 19 we've really upped our game in terms of taking folks to criminal court. In the big picture, it's a small 20 21 universe of cases because they're so labor intensive. 2.2 But the word gets out and we-- we just had a big win 2.3 on-- [TO OTHERS:] What was the hospital? COUNCIL:] Well, we had one major hospital in the 24

city, where we took them to court. So, we are using

25

2

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

the tools available to us. This is why we've had 3 previous conversations with Chair Sanchez, and we're 4 all of the belief that we have to give us additional 5 tools, including the ability to extend our lien ability. We need bigger sticks, because there are 6 7 owners out there who thumb their nose at violations.

> COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Right.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: And it leaves us in a position where we've run out of means to try to ensure their compliance.

COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Understood. Okay. Thank you. Thank you, Chairs.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Questions from Councilmember Carr, followed by Louis.

COUNCILMEMBER CARR: Thank you, Chair. And if you or anyone here is looking for a place to stay for under 30 days. Please see me. I might know a guy. Commissioner, always great to see you. Thank you for all the work you and your team and everyone at DOB is doing. It's always much appreciated.

We've kind of got into this a little bit, this notion of how we could do enforcement better, right? As you know from your time as an elected official, so much of what we send to you, and what you get sent to

2.2

2.3

you just from the public, is reactive, right? It's—
It's based on conditions that really should never
have reached that dangerous point. And so could you
talk a little bit more about the statistical analysis
that you're looking to maybe incorporate into the way
you do things? And how, given that there is a
desire, I think, for all of us to go on offense, as
you say, how you're going to do so when we're talking
about, you know, budgeted headcount reductions, and
maybe not filling spaces, that I think we would all
switch to be filled?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Yeah. So, I just want to ready Deputy Commissioner Shamash for some response on this too. But first, let me just say, publicly, Councilmember: Job well done on St. John's Villa. I haven't had a chance to Tweet.

COUNCILMEMBER CARR: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: This is what we do. We pass the baton on, and hope folks take it and run. Well done. Well done.

Again, I don't know if you were here,

Councilmember, when I mentioned to the to the Chairs

that just a back-of-the-envelope look at the

inspections of the last four months, it's around 27%

1

3

4

6 7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

that's proactive. We need to change that formula. Not only for inspections writ large, but-- but tailor it towards the universe that perhaps the

Councilmember Cabán was referencing and -- and others.

And we think that there's data available, because of DOB NOW. We think there's data available from other agencies, other outside entities. And we're not just talking about inspectors. We're talking about bringing on analysts -- like a whole unit of analysts, engineers, and inspectors, a SWAT team of sorts, to go on offense, to try to intercede in these cases before they become a 1915 Billingsley.

This agency puts a ton of effort into maintenance. Maintenance is how we avoid--Maintenance compliance. Maintenance is how we avoid these-- these incidents. So, whether it's in Yegal's shop about the Fist Program, which is the facade, or the Pips Program, which is the parking garages, trying to get -- to get owners to live up to their maintenance responsibilities is critical, so that it doesn't -- it doesn't continue downstream. And we have these-- these issues.

So, we need to find the resources to go on offense to allow our team to take advantage of the

\_

Ü

data. And as I just said previously, to-- on those buildings where we know there are existing open class ones, to go out, find them and determine if those class ones are conditions-- conditions that maybe have worsened, or because they haven't sent in their COC. Yegal?

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: Just add to what the commissioner mentioned. So, we talked about analysts and inspectors. But it takes also registered design professionals, architects, and engineers, to review the plans, act as expert witnesses for the Department, and then— and then the attorneys also to bring these cases forward.

So, as the Commissioner said, it's really a large endeavor. It's going to take efforts from all bureaus within the agency to put forth this effort.

And it's about connecting the dots. It's about connecting the dots with our data. It's about connecting the dots with social media, and seeing what is happening out there.

And the biggest difficulty that we have right now is owners hiding behind LLCs, right? So hiding behind that veil with numerous LLCs for each of their

\_ -

individual properties and connecting the dots between all those entities.

So, that that's a very short-- We can talk about this a lot more. But in terms of the work, it's a group effort from all the bureaus within the agency: Analytics, attorneys, registered design professionals, and inspectorial staff.

COUNCILMEMBER CARR: Thank you. And Chair, if I could just ask another followup. So, I'm-- I think the agency's mission, you talked about the pursuit of compliance, right? And the agency's mission is safety, right? That's why you're seeking those-- those compliances.

And I guess I'm just confused, right?, where you're-- you're trying to tighten the belt, but you're adding 36 baselined positions to Local Law 97 enforcement, which has nothing to do with safety on construction sites, safety for new builds, safety for aging buildings.

I understand the agency has to follow the locally-law-mandated provisions, but why are we adding in one area and not seeking to add in other areas, when that's the equally important?

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

And then my final question is, are currently engaging in dialogue with the Administration about the City of Yes. It remains to be seen whether that's passed, or some version of it has passed. imagine that's going to mean more applications for DOB, more plan examinations for DOB, more site inspections, more complaints from constituents, more complaints from constituents about things that are legal, but they just may not like, right? So given the uptick in workload, that means for you, are there talks with OMB about being able to

staff up for if and when that happens?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So-- Man, Councilmember, for the last question after the bell, it was a doozy.

So, Local Law 97, Council passed Local Law. have to carry that Local Law out. It's a tremendous amount of work. And we need to-- we need to staff up and get those folks on board to do the work and be ready to do the work that's coming down the pike. So, that's Local Law 97.

The second part, we-- your point about not asking for help on it. As I said earlier, the less I say, the better. But you know, I'm proud to lead this agency, I'm going to do right by this agency,

1

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

and use whatever skills mamma gave me or

relationships I have to do that. But the less I say, 3

4 frankly, here, the better.

> And the last, the City of Yes: Yeah, there's a-there's a likelihood that Mrs. Oddo is going to call Councilmember Carr and say, "This barber shop is now here." I mean, let's face it, there'll be lots of questions. It will impact the agency across the board. This Council, this Administration, the State Senate, the State Assembly, the Governor, everyone is on board that we need affordable housing. This is an effort to deliver it. It's an administration priority. That means it's our priority.

But yes, it will demand of this agency, both on the inspectorial side, and the rest of the agency, and I'm having those conversations, we are having those conversations with our Deputy Mayor and with City Hall. And while not complete, we are doing a little bit more than a back-of-the-envelope estimation of what that would entail for our agency, so we could speak in an educated manner on what we think those needs might be.

COMMISSIONER CARR: Thank you, Commissioner. And just in closing, whatever we achieve, I feel it

1

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

wouldn't have happened if you hadn't gotten the City to buy it. So, thank you so much for your efforts. And thank you Chair.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay. Ouestions from Councilmember Louis followed by Restler.

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Thank you Chairs, and thank you, Commissioner, for being here today. I must say that we've met with a lot of commissioners and your responses have been very succinct, and comprehensive, and you have a great team, as Councilmember Hudson mentioned earlier.

Just piggybacking off of Councilmember Carr's questions on City of Yes. I wanted to ask a few questions. So, I'll just ask all the questions and you guys can all respond.

With staffing levels being a major topic of discussion at the hearing, has the DOB analyzed the increased workload and inspection requirements needed to accommodate the permits for building out ADUs being behind properties? And that's the City of Yes proposals for housing opportunity.

A similar question on City of Yes for economic opportunity: Has DOB assesd challenges with the citywide deregulating of commercial use on upper

2.2

2.3

floors, and is the requisite enforcement budget contained within the FY 25 budget?

And with these new zoning proposals increase—
Would the new zoning proposals increase the amount of
time DOB spends on reviewing permit applications, due
to the new workload that will come from these
changes? And is that reflected also in the FY 25
budget?

I'm going to ask a quick question on construction impacts. Please provide us with a dollar amount DOB spent on enforcement and inspectors in response to construction complaints within new developments. And what is that dollar amount for after hours and weekend inspections. And that's for construction complaints.

And the last one on construction is: How should homeowners deal with trespassing construction workers entering properties from neighboring lots?

And last, last, last question. I promise. This is inspections. Can you provide statistics on how many inspections have closed out an I2 or C2 status when-- when there's no entry or refusal for entry at a property, and how does the DOB NOW serve to improve these issues related to access? Will DOB NOW

2.2

2.3

improved transparency from the agency on how and when inspections are being conducted?

I know you mentioned some of that earlier regarding DOB NOW, but I have a constituent watching right now that's on my back about that. So, if you guys could please share that. Thank you.

as I mentioned to Councilmember Carr, we are in the process internally of trying to assess what new needs that would create, the City of Yes, the various iterations of the City of Yes. We don't have those numbers, but we're working on it. And the conversations, again, with City Hall, our— and our friends at OMB, et cetera, are ongoing about that. Not reflected, obviously, in Fiscal 25.

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Okay.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: In terms of the dollar amounts, your questions about enforcement and inspection in AHV. We will get that back to you. I don't think we have them here. We will also get to you the percentage of how often we're turned away.

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: And how should homeowners respond to that? Like the trespassing of construction workers.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 93 COMMISSIONER ODDO: So, we will get to you. the short answer to "how often we do not have access" is just too-- too often. It's a reality of our lives. And the trespassing on-- [TO ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER SHAMASH:] 311? COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: That's the problem.

wanted to ask a question about that. But I don't want to take up too much time. So, we could talk about it afterwards. But 311 is a hot mess when it comes to complaints on construction sites. could talk about that.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: We-- Yeah, Councilmember, we certainly will do that. And in terms of DOB NOW and the trans-- transparency question, if you could just repeat it.

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Oh, sure. DOB NOW: will it serve to improve the issues related to access? You mentioned it earlier in your testimony, regarding DOB NOW?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Yeah. DOB NOW puts a whole ton of information out there on online, information that was a PDF on BIZ in previous -- previous life. It's all out there. So, it's-- it's increased

2.2

2.3

transparency for the public, for people in the
industry, for elected officials.

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Alright, thank you so much. Thank you, Chairs.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Councilmember Restler, followed by Hanks.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Great. Thank you,
Chairs Brannan and Sanchez. You both do a terrific
job. We're fortunate to have you in these roles.

And it's good to see you, Commissioner Oddo and team. I feel like everywhere I go, I just hear about Jimmy Oddo lovefests, that everybody's so happy with the job you're doing the DOB, and how responsive you are to all of the members of the City Council. And I just want to echo the sentiments: That I really appreciate, when we've had issues in our district, you yourself personally, your senior leadership is responsive, is on the ball, and is trying to help solve the problems. And that's, frankly, how you've always operated in public service over a long career. And it's— it's been a pleasure working with you in this role as well. So, thank you very much.

My concern today is the same thing that I gave you a hard time about in the preliminary budget

2.2

2.3

hearing, and I know that my colleagues have raised some of these issues before. But I just want to come back to headcount, because I'm deeply concerned about the lack of people that work at the Department of Buildings. As good as you are as good, as Kaz is, and everyone else up there, you can't do the work if you don't have people.

So, just remind me: As of today, could you tell me the number of people that are working at DOB and the budgeted headcount, both of those numbers?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So, we are at 1,642 as a budgeted headcount and actual [TO OTHERS:] 1,622?

[TO COUNCIL:] I'm sorry, I said that earlier too.

1,622 is the budgeted headcount.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Okay.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: The actual headcount is 1584, for a vacancy rate of 2%. And on the inspectorial side, Councilmember, we are budgeted at 540. We are at 525, a 3% vacancy rate, 15 vacancies. The good news on that front is that we have 15 folks in the portal that— that hopefully will be joining our inspectorial ranks soon.

COMMISSIONER RESTLER: So, firstly, I appreciate the direct answers. And I think it's a credit to you

and the DOB staff that your vacancy rate is as low as it is. Earlier in the Administration DOB had among the highest vacancy rates in the Administration.

Part of the reason we've seen such a decline in the DOB vacancy rate though, as I understand it, is that we've just seen so many positions eliminated.

If we go back to FY 22. We had a budgeted headcount of 2,024 positions. 2,024 positions. Today our budgeted headcount is 1622. That's a, you know, a 20% decline in the headcount that's available to DOB to do its jobs. And, you know, when you look at response times on certain types of complaints, we have seen recently in the PMMR saw an uptick. So, I think we-- Tell me, have we seen any improvement on Priority B complaints, which I believe have increased by about two days, year over year?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So, let me just say that it's not on my resume that I'm the guy to hire-- to reduce your vacancy rate because the vacancy rates were reduced because the lines--

22 COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Were eliminated.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Right. So, I just want to be clear that we're not bragging that we've reduced our

2.3

\_

2.2

vacancy rates. I don't want to read a Tweet saying
"Jimmy Oddo reduced his vacancy rates. Hurrah."

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: I was trying to say something nice, but acknowledging that the problem is real.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Here's-- We still-- The numbers are what the numbers are. As I testified earlier, there is some retrenchment on new bills.

There is some retrenchment on majority alts, on minor roles, in terms of our service levels.

Historically speaking, though, over the year, the two, the three, the four, the five, the six, the ten, our service levels continue to be strong. The PEGs that we absorbed, again, were lines that were unfulfilled. So, we are seeing retrenchment, because I had to go from \$9 million, which was unsustainable, \$9 million in overtime, down to what is budgeted at \$3 million. And how we were able to afford the \$9 million is all those vacancies were accruals.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Right.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: We can't live that way. It was wrong, and we-- it was wrong to have it that high. So, we've been very judicious on our overtime usage, to take it down, and that's led to some

2.2

2.3

increase. On the development side, there's been some increase, but when you look at the increase, it's not going in the direction I want. But if you look at the overall length of a development project, the additional time is— is relatively small. The— So, while I understand your point—

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Yeah, I hear you on the processing of the development times, and— and I trust that you're able manager and that you're trying your best with the limited resources you have. But, you know, my district is one of— You know, I shed 18% of my population in redistricting last year because of the amount of development we've had over the last 15 years. CB1 and CB2 in Brooklyn are among the three community districts in New York City that have had the most housing starts in New York for 15 years. And we still have a ton of new development that's happening our district, as there should be, it's a transit rich area.

But if City of Yes comes forward with the policies that were just adopted in the state budget, we're going to see a ton of new development happening, hopefully not just in District 33. But across the five boroughs. And we need the Department

of Buildings out there in real time keeping our community safe. Just this morning, I got a message from a constituent where a beam failed on Greenpoint, and McGuinness with a-- a beam from a scaffolding fell on a lady walking with a baby carriage.

Fortunately, she's okay. Her shoulder is messed up. The baby's okay. But we need DOB out there keeping us safe with all of the development happening in our communities. Losing 500 lines—nearly, 400—and—something lines, 20% of the total headcount that was needed for this agency is not acceptable. And you're not going to be able to—to keep up with the pace of development that we're anticipating in this city without this headcount.

And you've managed to survive with less overtime, it should have been replaced with more bodies to be able to ensure that construction projects are happening safely. I don't trust developers. I'm counting on DOB to make sure that work is happening safely.

And so, you know-- I've gone way over. I had a bunch of other things I wanted to ask about. But if there's a round two, then I'll bother Laura for--

2.2

2.3

\_

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Councilmember, let me just say that I appreciate the points you're making. I respect the platform you have to make those— those points. And I'm not here to argue against more. I—You know, I say that candidly and let the repercussions fall where they may. It's unfair to the men and women sitting behind us to do that.

But I don't want anyone in the Council or at home leaving with the-- without the impression and the understanding that historically speaking, we are still doing an excellent job. We put out a report last week on construction safety, and in it there's a number: We were we did 370,000 field inspections last year, more than at any other point.

So, while I respect what you're saying. I'm not
- I'm not here to argue against you or against my

agency, but I want to be clear for everyone watching,

and everyone out there this agency is doing a-- an

effective job with the resources we have, and

excelling. 370,000 in-field inspections, despite all

of the valid numbers that you've just referenced.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: And I just will close, because I've talked too much.

I started by saying, I think you're doing a good job, and I think your team is doing a good job. I think you need more staff to do as excellent job as the Department of Buildings should do for-- for our communities. And I'll just leave it at that.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Point taken, sir.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: We're joined by

Councilmember Feliz. We have questions now of Councilmember Hanks followed by Avilés.

COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: Hi. Good afternoon. It's really good to see you. So, I'm not surprised that my colleagues think you're doing a great job, because you are. You're a Staten Islander... From the mid island, but nobody's perfect.

So, my-- my line of questioning also revolves around the City of Yes, and if it goes through as written, and you and your enforcement team, the Department of Building, have the resources to-- and staff to conduct additional enforcement. I mean, I think you've answered that with my colleague,

Councilmember Carr. But I think when it comes to the City of Yes, one of the things that our constituents have really been focusing on is understanding the

S

actual laws, and the revision of the laws, and understanding how the Department of Buildings is educating folks on these changes.

So, they're concerned with the enforcement because they feel that the enforcement at this time is not as great, but it's getting better under your leadership, trust me.

But with this-- If the City of Yes goes through, you're talking about an entirely different new stream of revised laws that civic associations, community boards, even the builders, property owners, and business owners may not really understand if they're breaking them, in particular. So, I just wanted to, you know, put a bug in your ear. It's not too much of a question, but to really think about how we're going to make, you know, "Zoning Laws for Dummies," and how we can really educate the public and constituencies so they feel comfortable enough to understand these-- these kinds of changes, and how they can have confidence that the Department of Buildings will be able to do that enforcement. And that's kind of like the budgetary question.

Thank you.

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 103 1 2 COMMISSIONER ODDO: Councilmember, it's a really 3 astute point. I once passed a Local Law in this body 4 taking the convoluted property tax process, and mandating that the Department of Finance will have to put out a pamphlet to describe it for our 6 7 constituents. The pamphlet was 13 pages. 8 So, your point is really well taken. And it has 9 to be-- education has to be a part. We will do our part, but -- City Hall as well. And you hit on 10

to be-- education has to be a part. We will do our part, but-- City Hall as well. And you hit on something that I think we can do much better job at, and that is storytelling as an agency, that is communicating how this-- the services we provide, the jobs that we do to New Yorkers, making them better understand, making the industry understand, requirements of small property owners, and just-- just the way we communicate. So your point about education is well-taken.

COUNCILMEMBER HUDSON: Thank you so much. And we're here to help.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: We're joined by
Councilmember Powers. Now we have questions from
Councilmember Avilés.

COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: Thank you. Thank you, Chairs. Thank you. And I guess in the spirit of my

-

a

colleagues, we will continue the love fest of appreciation for your Commissioner, and your team.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Thank you.

that works at this department. I hope the one thing that you are hearing from my colleagues is, not only a recognition of the importance of the work of everyone at DOB, and how critical it is to services, so like we want to make sure you hear that wholly. But definitely an overarching concern that we are passing policies, and updating zoning text amendments, which will directly translate into significantly increased workload without a significant increase in those staffline items.

So, in particular, I know you're doing those assessments. I was curious about-- We have this City of Yes behemoth, the carbon neutrality one, which has already passed, and then the ZEO, which is in process and the housing behemoth on the table.

For the one that already passed, for carbon neutrality, has the agency already had an assessment around what it will additionally require in terms of either staff or adjustments in the workload around how it meets the mandates for that?

•

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So, let me start with the question, and then work back to your kind comments at the end. So, we have trained up and have had a series of trainings for our plan exam staff, to bring them up to speed on the changes in the law on the carbon neutrality. We have not seen any adverse impacts so far, or any ripples from that to date. We will obviously keep a close eye on that.

And, as your colleagues have asked, and as I've stated, we are keenly aware of the potential for more demand on the agency as a result of it. And we're talking to our colleagues.

And let me just say thank you for the kind words about the team. And thank you for the collaboration. And, Councilmember, we have an answer based on yesterday's conversation that we could do offline for you a little bit more--

COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: Yeah. Yeah. I promised I would do that offline.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Thank you.

COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: So, in terms of-- you mentioned, you would love to see all the open class 1 violations be proactively served. And at this point,

1 2 you're proactively at 27%. What would the agency 3 need to get to 50%? 4 COMMISSIONER ODDO: I don't know about the exact numbers. But--5 6

COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: But just generally speaking.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Clearly we would want-- we would need additional inspectors to put in the field dedicated specifically to that purpose. What the number would be? It varies on what we-- if we want to pilot it, or, you know...

COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: But it sounds like it's not just inspectors, I think, to the point that there's other-- it implicates other professions, like--

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Yeah. He sort of overall going-on-offense sort of scheme, we would-- I need to figure out how to get resources to bring on data analysts, a few engineers. It's a -- it's a sort of a holistic approach to it, and it's beyond just inspectorial stuff.

COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: And lastly, in terms of the inspector salaries. We saw-- The supporting schedule shows that the mean salary for construction

2.2

2.3

inspectors at DOB is \$73,000, and average salaries

for other inspectors titles are between \$65 and \$85.

I'm just curious about-- Do you believe that the

salary ranges pose a problem or challenge for

attracting or retaining new inspectors? And it

sounds like you're obviously doing a great job

developing inspectors with all the training, and

preparing them for a bigger check in the private

sector. But we want to retain our inspectors.

that I mentioned earlier, Assistant Inspector \$61,000, Inspector \$67, Supervising Inspector \$76 (this is the recruitment rate) \$76,000, Assistant Chief Inspector \$85,000. And as I said earlier, it has historically been a challenge to retain because we do a great job of training them up. And when the industry is healthy and robust, they come in, they skim off the top and they take really talented people.

Big picture, again, it's a good thing, because we have talented people in this same ecosystem. But it's a challenge for us. And that's why I-- we look forward to sitting down with the Chair and the Council to talk about maybe looking at the

qualifications again, to broaden that universe. So

we could have this constant, diverse pipeline of-- of

4 inspectors. And if we graduate them after three to
5 five years, it's a little less painful, knowing that

6 there's someone talented, coming in their wake.

COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: Yeah. If you if you have the magic wand on the tail end of retaining, what would be some things you'd be able-- you would ask for with a magic wand, to be able to retain some of that top talent?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: I mean, salary is always going to be an issue. You can't begrudge someone for even changing from DOB to a sister agency for \$10,000 more. I mean, we've heard stories like that.

COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: Fair enough. Thank you so much. Thank you Chairs.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay, final questions from Councilmember Powers.

COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: Thank you. Last but not least, I hope. Nice to see you guys. And Commissioner, thank you always for your partnership and your responsiveness to all of my questions to you throughout my district.

2.2

2.3

I know you touched upon this a bit in your testimony. I'm sure there are questions on it. I'm the annoying Councilmember who is probably going to repeat a question or two. But one is scaffolding, which is an issue that you guys have really made a centerpiece in your portfolio, and something we had partnered on together. And I was encouraged to see the Mayor take that on early on. It is something I think every New Yorker complains about, except for on a rainy day.

Can you just give us two things: Just a general status update on how you're-- We have a package of legislation, as you know, that we want to work with you guys on, but you're-- just sort of any updates on numbers and stats related to progress being made under the programs that you guys have put forth in place, that we did a press conference in, I guess, an outlet press conference, maybe last year now.

Second, is, I know you've recently announced a RFP around Local Law 11 to look at— look at supposed timelines and how that's working. Can you just give us, going into that RFP, a sense of what your goals are, what you want to accomplish, and what the

3 questions.

2.2

2.3

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So, just the-- I kind of
Tweet out the numbers occasionally with a "giff" or
"jiff"? GIF, or whatever it is of Larry David making
faces, because the vagaries of the overall numbers
are fascinating. We've crept back up to around
8,800, down off from where we were from the

announcement, but we were even down below that.

timeline on that might be? And those are my two

And so we're at around 8,800. Just in May, just to give you a sample, like 219 privately owned sheds, went up 52 for active construction, 125 for maintenance, 42 for Local Law 11. I like to say like all sheds are not the same. You like to see the first number, active construction. We want to see that. The local— And the maintenance too is a good thing, right? We talked about earlier. The 42 of Local Law 11 is something that the second RFP speaks to, and that is bringing in Thornton Tomasetti, who will be on board in hopefully July, twelve months to do the work, and come back to us with specific recommendations.

Looking at our numbers, 3,500 of the FIST reports go in and do a deep dive on the data, look at other

in terms of the length of the cycle?

2.2

2.3

jurisdictions, maybe three or four comparable
jurisdictions to us, look at the material of the
building: Should all buildings be treated similarly

Interestingly enough of the ones that came down-So, 219 went up so far in May, 176 down. The number
I like of the 176 down, 65 are older than five years.
To me longstanding sheds are really where we have to
be at. If they're up, and there's no work being
done, or they're up and in bad condition, we have towe have to improve markedly on that front.

And, again, we look forward to hearing your bills, and working with you and the rest of the package working with Chair Sanchez.

COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: Just two followup questions. One is: That 65 number of being taken down, how does that compare to any year in the past when it talks about, you know, proactive things we're doing now, or you're doing in your administration to help take them down.

And second is the program that would penalize buildings that are having longstanding sheds up, without as I understand the-- the program, if you're not demonstrating work happening, new financial

2.2

2.3

penalties might occur. Is that in place? And is
that-- or no?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: You're talking about the IBO, or the suggestion that the Chairs had?

COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: As I understood it, there was a program that you had announced at the press conference I was at where there would be, for sheds that had been up for a long time, you'd have to continue to demonstrate there was some work being done. Are my...?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So there's a legislative package that addresses that to some degree. There is a concept that—— I think it was an IBO or some outside group has proposed, that the Chair asked me about earlier, and I—— my indication to the two Chairs is that we are looking for sticks and we'll sit down and discuss any proposal we have to date.

COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: What-- so let me ask this: What tools are you finding most succ-- what policies or tools are you finding most successful right now to encourage property owners?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Well, taking them-- taking them the criminal court has been very successful. The problem is, it's labor intensive. And we--

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 Although we have like 33 docketed-- again, 33 cases, 3 the worst of the worst, right? Not every one of the 4 8,800 is the worst of the worst, but 33 cases is 5 important. It has to be part of the tools box. we need other tools to take on this -- this huge 6 7 universe where, again, some are up legitimately, new 8 construction, maintenance. We want them to happen. It's the longstanding sheds that are up, no underlying work that's been done. That's the 10 11 universe. And at the same time-- to answer your 12 first question -- At the same time, hopefully at the 13 end of this RFP in a year, have six possibility new designs for at street level to above street level. 14 15 COUNCILMEMBER POWERS: Got it. Okay. 16 appreciate it. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay. With that, we're going to close up this portion of the hearing.

Commissioner and your team, thank you very much. We look forward to working with you.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Thank you chair.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. And I just wanted to close by saying, let's hire more outreach workers for Local Law 97. And, Commissioner, just looking forward to trying to put down a down payment

- in giving DOB the tools that you need to be a more

  proactive agency. So, that looks like more

  inspectors, that looks like a bigger budget in

  certain areas, and I look forward to working with you
- 5 certain areas, and I look forward to working with you 6 on that. Thank you.
  - CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: We're going to take a 10-minute break and then we'll hear from HPD.

## [20.5 MINUTES SILENCE]

- SERGEANT AT ARMS: Good afternoon if everyone can just please find their seat, we will be getting shortly. Thank you
- CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay Good afternoon welcome to the final Executive Budget hearing for the day, focusing on HPD, the Department of Housing,

  Preservation, and Development. I'm still

  Councilmember Justin Brannan Chair of the Finance

  Committee. I'm still joined by my colleague,

  Councilmember Pierina Sanchez, Chair of the Committee on Housing and Buildings.
- Welcome, Commissioner Carrión and your team.

  Thank you for joining us today to answer our

  questions. I always like to set the table. April

  24, 2024, the Administration released the Executive

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

Financial Plan for FY 24 to 28 with a proposed FY 25 budget of \$111.6 billion.

HPD's proposed FY 25 budget of \$1.84 billion represents 1.6% of the administration's proposed FY 25 budget. This is an increase of \$55.1 million, or 3.1% from the \$1.79 billion originally budgeted in the preliminary plan.

This increase results from several actions, mostly contracts for emergency demolition work, and increased funds for the COLA for human service workers, partially offset by a \$7.5 million PEG to HPD's asylum-seeker costs. As of March 2024 HPD has 252 vacancies relative to their FY 24 budgeted headcount.

In the Council's Preliminary Budget Response we called on the Mayor to increase HPD's capital commitments for affordable housing and homeownership by \$70-- Sorry, \$732 million annually across several programs to align the city's capital budget with The Mayor's moonshot pledge for 500,000 new homes over the next decade.

We were disappointed to see the Administration did not add any new money for affordable housing capital, in line with the Council's call, despite the

\_

2.2

Council identifying \$6.15 billion in resources that can serve as both a financial shield against unexpected costs, while making key investments to move the city forward.

We can't recognize the city's in a housing crisis and not invest our resources accordingly to resolve it. Neither can we expect our economy to grow if the New Yorkers that make the economy that make that economy don't have the stability of an affordable home to come back to when the day is done.

My questions today will largely focus on HPD's capital response, and its role in The Mayor's moonshot homeless pledge, along with the state budget and the asylum-seeker costs.

I now want to turn to my Co-Chair for this hearing, Councilmember Sanchez, to give her opening statement.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much, Chair Brannan, and welcome back to today's hearing on the Fiscal 2025 Executive Budget, where we're now turning to HPD.

I would like to acknowledge that we are still joined by Councilmember Restler and Avilés and Councilmember Stevens.

2.2

2.3

New York is facing our worst affordability crisis in decades. As the cost of rent of rents and housing skyrocket, working middle class New Yorkers who have been here for generations who have helped to build the city are struggling to remain in their homes, as demonstrated by a 1.4% vacancy rate. With the rate of functional zero for our lowest cost apartments, the lowest on record. The housing stock also appears to be falling apart. More than 55 of every 100 apartments in New York City has a housing code violation, and over 100,000 families in 10,000 buildings are living with multiple conditions that are hazardous to health and safety.

There's much action we need to take in New York
City, especially in the face of a federal government
that continues decade after decade to subsidize
higher-income households at the expense of lower
income ones.

Households with incomes of over \$200,000-
According to the Center for Budget, Policy and

Priorities, households with incomes of over \$200,000

received an average housing benefit that is four

times greater than the average benefit received by

households with incomes below \$20,000. That has

development comes, "Affordable for who?"

2.2

2.3

2 implications for our state, and of course, our city.
3 It leaves many communities many advocates and many
4 New Yorkers asking when an affordable housing

And our state and city budgets still fall behind in filling the gaps for the lowest income New Yorkers. Moving forward, we need to preserve what we have, build more using precious subsidy dollars for those who need it the most, and protect tenants. To that end, we're here to discuss HPDs budget. How does it stack up against the challenges that we face? And is it reflective of our values and goals?

HPDs Fiscal 2025 Executive Budget totals \$1.84 billion. When pass-through funding from the New York City Housing Authority is removed, HPD's Fiscal 2025 budget is \$1.57 billion.

There are no new needs for HPD in fiscal 2025 or beyond. And, in fact, next year's HPD budget is \$3.2 million smaller than in the preliminary plan due to The Administration's \$7.5 million in asylum seeker savings.

HPD's five-year capital plan, which is more than a tenth of the city's entire capital plan, totals \$10.58 billion, an increase of 3% from the

preliminary plan. However, no new mayoral funds are added. Instead, funding is rolled into the plan from the out years, Fiscal 2029 to 2033, and \$114 million in additional HUD home funding from the federal government is reflected.

Although it is typical for the capital budget to be realigned to reflect the existing pipeline of projects, a 23% decrease in HPDs capital plan from fiscal 24 to 25 raises alarm bells. After all, we know from the hearing in March that HPD has about 750 housing projects in its pipeline, still awaiting processing and funding. Shouldn't the fiscal 2025 budget funding be increasing, as HPD invests deeper resources into expanding the development pipeline?

Furthermore, rising construction costs means the dollars can't go as far. Why is the City Council—
Excuse me. This is why the City Council called for \$732 million annually in new capital commitments to fund capital projects, and the associated staffing needs to speed them up. This would support critical programs like Neighborhood Pillars and Open Doors that can advance affordable rental and homeownership opportunities, while also keeping closer pace with

2.2

2.3

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

the city's desperate need for more senior, supportive, and deeply affordable housing.

Neighborhood Pillars and Open Door together would assist more mission-driven developers to preserve permanently affordable rental housing, and create new shared equity homeownership opportunities for working families.

This five-year cumulative \$2.5 billion proposed commitment would create and preserve over 12,000 permanently affordable homes.

In addition to reviewing the capital plan, today the committee also wishes to understand where we are now nearly two years from the administration's release of its long-term housing blueprint. We hope HPD is limiting any further delays or cuts to its own plan for tackling the housing crisis. The housing blueprint contains good programs to combat source of income discrimination, prevent tenant harassment through partners and preservation, and support homeowners through the homeowner Help Desk.

I should note that Neighborhood Pillars was a blueprint action that remains stuck in limbo two years on.

The Committee further wishes to understand how

HPD will be impacted by the enactment of the fiscal

2025 state budget, which included a number of

measures related to promoting housing development in

New York, and added some tenant and homeowner

protections.

The state budget presents funding opportunities that cannot be squandered including from Mitchell Lama 2.0, and building on state land.

Through it all, we must remain laser focused on building and preserving housing for New Yorkers at the lower end of the income spectrum, our neighbors who are getting priced out of the city every day, weakening its social fabric and dynamic character.

Finally, we also hope to get a better understanding of Code Enforcement performance, the impact of reorganization of staff lines within the division of tenant resources, and HPD's asylum secret operations and budget, which has grown dramatically to over \$600 million in fiscal 2025.

After HPD, we look forward to the opportunity to hear from members of the public. Finally, thank you once again to the amazing Housing and Buildings

Committee Staff who worked so hard to prepare today's

2

hearing.

Brannon.

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15 16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

scenes. With that I will now pass it back to Chair

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you, Chair Sanchez.

We appreciate all your work behind the

I'm now going to turn it over to-- Actually no. just want to remind folks, if you're here in the

chambers or on Zoom, make sure, if you want to give

testimony, public testimony after HPD is finished

testifying, make sure you fill out a witness slip

with the Sergeant In Arms. I am now going to turn it

over to committee counsel Mike Toomey to swear in the

witnesses and we'll begin.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Good afternoon, could you

raise your right hands, please? Do you affirm to

tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the

truth before this committee and to respond honestly

to Councilmember questions? Commissioner Carrión?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yes.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Deputy Commissioner Tigani?

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Yes.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Deputy Commissioner Caphart?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yes.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you, you may begin.

J

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Thank you. Good afternoon, Chair Brannon, Chair Sanchez, and members of the New York City Council. I'm Adolfo Carrión, Jr., Commissioner of the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development, and I'm joined by members of our agency's leadership team, as you know, including some that are sitting behind us that at some point during the hearing you may want to hear from, and so I'm sure that they will be sworn in appropriately at that time.

The work that we do here at the nation's largest municipal housing agency, in partnership with this City Council, is very personal to me. Like many public servants in this chamber and throughout our city government, I'm a direct beneficiary of the critical investments government made that allowed my family to flourish in this great city and beyond.

And so, I'd like to begin my brief testimony with a personal reflection: My parents arrived in New York City from Puerto Rico in the early 1950s. Like so many others, they came looking for work in the global city. As new arrivals, they had little to no resources, very limited ability to speak English, and little formal education. But in one generation, they

2.2

2.3

were able to rise to the middle class, from a
Williamsburg basement tenement apartment, to Jacob
Riis houses in the Lower East Side, to a HUD financed
rental to our first home in the North Bronx. It was
all possible because government invested in our
family with the understanding that it would pay huge
dividends for our society. This is why this work is
so personal to me. And I know, you've heard The
Mayor shared a similar story.

Investments in affordable housing work, and that is exactly why we fought so hard this past year, to get better tools to continue investing in the next generation, and support those who worked hard to build this great city. Growing up, I certainly didn't understand the nuances of housing policy. I wasn't aware of our housing code or zoning rules, and I wasn't paying attention to budgetary decisions of our local government, but I knew my parents were relieved when we were chosen for a public housing apartment. And I knew the excitement and joy of for our entire family on the day we moved into our new home in the north Bronx.

Mostly, I always knew what it meant to have a home. My parents taught us that no one succeeds or

fails alone. When you know you and your kids have a safe place to sleep at night in a neighborhood where you know you'll be able to stay for years, and you can then give back, you can be a leader, you can advocate for others, you can raise kids to hold jobs and start businesses you never would have dreamed of, even for yourself.

As HPD Commissioner, I bring my parents' lessons to work every single day. In New York City, every child should have the opportunities given to my family, and that means we must maintain and deepen our commitment to creating and preserving affordable housing. This is about the roof over a child's head, the ability for an older adult to age in place comfortably and safely, and with dignity and grace, and the chance for a for a formerly homeless veteran to access supportive services in a dignified place they can call home.

We come before you today, not just talking about numbers and data. We're quite literally talking about our neighbors lives. It is a privilege to testify before you all today, especially as a former member of this of this body.

2.2

a

As HPDs Commissioner as a father and grandfather, and more than anything as the former New York City kid who had a shot to succeed in life because public servants like us invested in affordable housing.

What does a real investment in housing look like? The Mayor set a moonshot goal of half a million homes created and preserved, because that is exactly what will it will take to solve the housing shortage and homelessness crisis. And we are moving full steam ahead to make it a reality. Our mission is to create and preserve affordable homes, especially for vulnerable low-and-middle-income New Yorkers. We're constantly finding ways to finance deeper affordability and to partner with community organizations who provide wraparound services to better serve New Yorkers.

In the past two years, the city broke record after record to create and preserve as many affordable homes as possible, while getting people into these new apartments as quickly as possible.

Our proposed Fiscal Year 2025 expense budget totals, as you've heard, \$1.8 billion, of which \$275 million is a pass-through that goes to the New York City Housing Authority.

2.2

2.3

Excluding this pass-through allocated for NYCHA, our agency's operational budget is about \$1.6 billion. Approximately half of that \$790 million of our expense budget comes from federal grants, primarily for our rental support work, section 8 housing vouchers, and other rental assistance programs. The agency also relies heavily on funding from the Community Development Block Grant and home Investment Partnership Program which support targeted code enforcement, emergency repairs, tenant antiharassment, and downpayment assistance for first time homebuyers.

The balance of our expense budget consists of almost \$750 million in city funds, with a relatively small amount of state and other categorical grants that amount to just \$1.3 million. City funds are used to fill gaps in programs and services that are not eligible for federal reimbursement or require a local matching contribution. So, this requires innovative design and implementation of new programs and services to maximize the city's resources.

Our capital commitment plan for Fiscal Year 25 totals \$2.2 billion of which almost \$430 million goes to nature's permanent affordability Commitment

\_

Together Program, leaving a balance of almost \$1.7 billion for the agency's project pipeline.

Almost 98% of our capital plan, as you know, is funded by city sources, while the remaining 2% is financed by the Federal Home Block Grant for Affordable Housing.

It's not enough to just create housing. Where we build and the types of homes we build matter. Every New Yorkers should have access to safe, quality housing they can afford in neighborhoods that best fit their needs. And as you know, too many New Yorkers face a wide range of obstacles to having true choice and finding a home.

Our city is still very segregated, especially by race, and we are committed to breaking down the obstacles to fair housing. Through Where We Live NYC, we set 81 specific commitments, and have made significant progress towards those goals in the first few years of this administration. These commitments now permeate every aspect of our work, how we plan how we build and preserve housing, how we think about building quality and housing stability, how we're starting work on the next iteration of Where We Live NYC, which we expect to complete by mid-2025.

At its core, here's our prescription:

Talk to

\_

New Yorkers, pursue opportunities to build housing of all types in every corner of this city, and ensure that all New Yorkers have real housing choice, the choice to stay in their current home, and their current neighborhood or the choice to move to a new home in a new neighborhood that better fits their needs.

Our development division of more than eight teams works on hundreds of projects. Everything from converting hotels and commercial buildings into affordable homes, to helping homeowners create safer basements to rent out at affordable rates. And our Office of Neighborhood Strategies is working with communities throughout the city to plan for the preservation and development of affordable housing in a manner that fosters more equitable, diverse, and livable neighborhoods.

Through our Housing Access and Stability Team, we are connecting thousands of New Yorkers to homes throughout the five boroughs. They not only run Housing Connect, the city's affordable housing lottery, but oversee our rental voucher programs and

homeless placements, altogether, which serve over 50,000 households a year.

Through our rental voucher program and homeless placement programs, we can extend the reach of our affordable housing to the lowest income New Yorkers.

You all know of the incredible work of our Enforcement and Neighborhood Services Team. They come before you quite a bit, with our inspectors and emergency repair teams in almost— every day in every district, our attorneys are active in every housing court of the five counties, our HPD In Your District Initiative, covering any district that is interested, and our alternative enforcement program tackling the most distressed buildings.

You have heard from this team directly at these hearings, more than any other HPD team, and we continue to work with you productively to explore new tools and new ways to improve our process, increase transparency and communication, and work together towards our shared goal of every New Yorker having a safe place to rest their head.

Our division of asset and property management is responsible for ensuring the longevity and affordability of homes created and preserved by our

2.2

2.3

agency. And we're focused on proactively identifying at-risk buildings and portfolios, and stabilizing those that are struggling, and those that have been mismanaged.

In the two months since our first budget hearing for Fiscal Year 2025, our state legislature and Governor passed a comprehensive housing package arming us with new tools to better confront the housing crisis. Specifically, Albany created a new affordable housing tax incentive, while creating an extension to allow in-progress buildings to complete, ensure that there would be affordable housing when office buildings convert to housing, remove the cap on floor area ratio to allow for the construction of more affordable homes, and open the door for us to start a meaningful program for safer basement apartments.

Together the new housing package and the City of Yes for housing opportunity proposals will help create the new housing and new affordable new housing we need, and will jumpstart our progress toward meeting the mayor's half-a-million-unit moonshot goal, and the goals that were set out in the Council's recently passed Fair Housing Framework.

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

We now need the City Council and our neighbors to help create a City of Yes, and pass the zoning changes to create a little more housing in every neighborhood, from the highest density to lowest density areas. Taken together, these small changes will have a big impact on New Yorkers' housing needs without overburdening any one areas infrastructure or creating the dramatic change that New Yorkers often fear.

Approving this citywide change to what is and isn't allowed to be built here stands as a critical step forward, creating a healthier housing market and a fairer and more equitable city.

The City of Yes will help HPD bring new affordable housing to communities more quickly and effectively. For example, the Universal Affordability Preference will allow 100% affordable HPD projects to include more units, and establishes a deeper affordability threshold than existing voluntary inclusionary housing programs. Tweaks to the mandatory inclusionary housing rules will allow for a standalone option three, the deep affordability option, when MIH is mapped, allowing projects in MIH areas to offer deeper reform or affordability.

The Accessory Dwelling Unit Proposal will complement HPDs Plus One ADU pilot program, enabling homeowners to create space for family members, such as grandparents or adult children, to live nearby or to add new revenue streams to a rental unit, creating greater financial stability.

Our best chance at success for creating a city where everyone has access to safe, affordable housing is by continuing to work hand in hand with you and deepening our partnership.

We continue to work with OMB and City Hall as the budget process develops to make sure that our needs are supported and represented. We are encouraged by your commitment to create safe and affordable homes in the city we all love.

In closing, in New York City, everyone has a story. These stories shape us, they connect us, and often center around home and housing. As public servants, those stories impact our work, our advocacy, and our decisions. That's true if you're a project manager on HPD's development team, a housing inspector out in the field, or an elected official here at City Hall. At HPD we hear these stories whether they're told to us or witnessed by us. It is

relied almost entirely on the food they grew. She moved to New York City in 1952, and like many women

of her generation, she spent her life taking care of

a privilege to be the agency providing affordable

housing, and keeping New Yorkers safe in their homes.

Our stories, obviously, don't begin with us.

Mine is also the story of my mother Elisa, who was

the glue of our family. Originally from the Puerto

Rican countryside, from a small farming family, which

us.

While my dad created a vibrant faith community.

It was my mom who made sure our application was

complete for NYCHA, and it was my mom who made sure

we learned how to save up to become homeowners.

Maybe most importantly, she made sure, no matter what, our apartments were always a nurturing home.

My story, my history is one a family migration from a US territory, a.k.a. a US colony, I will say on the record. Friendships forged in our neighborhood, hard work, struggle, and celebrating every little success. It's the story of affordable housing and community investment.

It's our job to do everything in our power so that today in 2024, no young mom needs to choose

1

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

between homelessness and an unsafe basement apartment. No mom should be kept up at night wondering if they'll be chosen for affordable There should be simply enough for everyone. housing. No one should worry about being priced out of their neighborhoods, the neighborhoods they love, and the vibrant communities they have created.

I grew up the child of Puerto Rican migrants determined to create stability and a new home for their kids. Because of their determination and the help of government housing programs, we went from a basement apartment in Brooklyn, in a Brooklyn tenement, to public housing in the Lower East Side, to our own home in the north Bronx.

Because someone said we need to fund affordable housing in New York City, the grandson of Puerto Rican farmers sits before you today as Commissioner of HPD.

It's been a decade since my father passed, and five years since Mommy did. But I think about them every single day not only because as a son, I miss them terribly, but because as a public servant, I never want to forget the lessons of my childhood. take my duties as Commissioner very seriously, and I

2.2

2.3

strive to be a responsible steward of our resources
as an agency in a way that will bring the same
housing opportunities to others that my family was
able to benefit from.

Home is the foundation on which we build the future of our city. Thank you very much for allowing me to provide this testimony and we're happy to answer any questions you may have at this time.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you, Commissioner.

Thank you for sharing your story. We've also been joined by Councilmembers Brewers and Brooks-Powers.

Okay, I want to jump right into it. The

Executive Budget did not include any new funding from
the Administration for housing. Although \$144

million in federal home funding was added. The

Council's Preliminary Budget Response called for an
additional \$732 million annually in capital funds.

Did HPD request additional capital funding from the
Administration as part of the budget request process?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Mr. Chairman, thank you for that question. Every year we go through an exercise of making our case. Every agency does, the 70-plus agencies. Obviously, there are many priorities for the city of New York to attend to. We

2.2

2.3

are very confident working with our partners at the Office of Management and Budget that we are going to deliver affordable housing at the rates that we have been delivering consistently.

And let me just point out that just in calendar year 23, as I stated in my testimony, we produced record amounts of new construction in excess of 14,200 new units that we put into the market. We housed more New Yorkers than ever before. We created more housing for homeless families in our portfolio than ever before, more supportive housing, in excess of 1,670 units.

This is an iterative and dynamic process that we engage in every year. And as you suggested, and you can see from the budget exercise, there is movement back and forth throughout the year to adjust to the changing needs. We know that there is a 1.4% vacancy rate, the lowest since the 1960s, when we started recording this. We have a severe crisis in the lower rungs of income in our city where it's virtually zero opportunity to find an affordable home. And we're very glad that we got the toolbox back that we needed to incentivize significant investment in new affordable housing from the state housing deal.

So, I think-- and maybe-- maybe Gardea can talk a little bit about the-- you know, how we handle the movement of those funds internally. But we're committed to continuing the rate of production.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay, let's-- Go ahead.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Thank you-- No, I just wanted to add, thank you, Commissioner, and Mr. Chair.

So, just a reminder that across the 10-year capital plan, we still have a \$20 billion capital budget for the agency. And this is a dynamic exercise we go through OMB every year. As we see where our pipeline is, and where our projects are, we also work with OMB to roll over funding from the prior year. So, for funds that were not committed in the private capital—the prior year, we are able to roll into the current year, which we did this fiscal year. Typically, agencies are required to stretch that uncommitted capital over the entire plan. But given where we are this year, we were able to work with OMB to ensure that that capital remains only in the current fiscal year, which is why our current fiscal year capital budget is where it is today.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: So, the Council called for additional capital funding for programs which would place affordable rentals and homeownership in reach for thousands of New Yorkers, programs like

Neighborhood Pillars and Open Door. Neighborhood

Pillars was part of the Mayor's housing blueprint two years ago, but the program remains closed. So, could you talk to us about why it's taken so long for the Administration to get neighborhood pillars up and running?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: So, we believe that

Neighborhood Pillars is a good program. It is a

priority for us. We have had to do some

reengineering of the program, and we are looking to

relaunch Neighborhood Pillars sometime toward the end

of this year, I believe? Yes, toward the end of this

year. But it remains a priority. Each program—

Part of our responsibility is to ensure that we get

the best return for the city taxpayers for these

programs. Some adjustments are being made, and it

will continue into the future.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: The-- I guess, speaking about the Mayor's-- the moonshot goal to generate half a million new homes in the next decade. For the

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

that?

Council, I mean, it seems out of reach without

additional capital subsidy. Do you not agree with

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: I think it's important to keep in mind that the city's housing agency that preserves and develops housing, affordable housing is only a thin slice of a very large housing market. And so, we come with a set of tools to build affordable housing. And you know the stack of financing tools that include some of the tools that we will we were able to restore and capture in the legislative housing deal. That obviously includes a new construction tax incentive that creates thousands of units, and historically has created thousands of affordable homes. That program needed to be adjusted. We spent two years arguing about it. We're very, very glad that we now have it with deeper affordability, wage controls, permanent affordability, enforcement tools to ensure that the folks who do get that benefit, they'll have to be called to task to make sure that they're delivering that affordable housing.

We've-- We've got the potential for-- tremendous

potential for tens of thousands of units that will

J

come from office conversions. And obviously, we have to work out the details here at the local level.

We've got, in addition to all those tools, I think, a big and important challenge before us, which is to look at a 60-year-old, 60-some-odd-year old zoning code that no longer works for modern New York, and for the needs that we have. If we incentivize the private investments that that will create more affordable housing, and we raise the ceiling on the zoning and create, and execute on the City of Yes for housing opportunity, I think we're going to unleash a tremendous amount of housing in New York City's future.

And it's around the corner. There is pent-up demand to build housing in New York, market rate and affordable. In fact, we saw a precipitous drop of new construction permits in the last two cycles because we didn't have a tax incentive. And now with with this incentive, with the ability to convert office buildings, hotels, which we're working on that, and other tools, I think we're going to see an explosion of development in New York City. And with that development is going to come lots of economic opportunity and jobs. And we can-- I'm sure we're

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

13

12

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

going to get to minority businesses and participation in that largess.

But there's a real opportunity here in the next decade to see a tremendous amount of housing. that the Department of City Planning Commissioner and the director of the agency is talking about an estimate of about 100,000 units over 15 years. know, these are-- these are estimates. But it's a significant addition to the housing supply in New York City that is so needed.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: How many apartments and homes does HPD anticipate financing in the next decade? Do you have a goal?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: In the next decade?

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: So, at the pace that we currently operate. And you know, the Mayor's Management Report is our, sort of, accountability tool with you all. We set targets (we try to exceed those targets like we did last year, where we hit 27,000 units financed in the calendar year) along with our partners at NYCHA. So, you do the math, right? At a pace of about, let's say, 20,000 units a year, we're talking about hundreds of thousands of

2.2

2.3

units of housing in this market financed by our agency.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: The state budget increased the city's debt authority. However, we're still hearing that debt capacity is restricting capital plans. Did City Hall tell you that there was no additional debt capacity to support housing in this plan?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: [TO OTHERS:] You want to...?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: I can. Yeah. So, as far as the conversation on debt capacity, we defer to our partners at OMB to address the specifics around that. But we continue to have conversations addressing our specific budget and ensuring, that we have what we need to--

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Right, but has OMB told you, "Now that we've raise the debt limit, your-everything is green light"?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: So, our conversations as far as what's in our budget is not tight in terms of our conversation to OMB, to the specifics of the debt capacity. That's-- Those are separate conversations. As far as what's in our

\_

budget right now, we do have \$20 billion over our 10-year plan, and we continue to have conversations with OMB within any needs we have. But we defer to OMB as far as any conversations around the debt capacity.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: And Chairman, we advocated for an increase in our debt capacity.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Yeah, I mean, we all-- OMB told us that.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah. It benefits every agency. It benefits HPD, as well as every other agency that has to, you know, raise capital. So, we look forward to being able to continue to make our case inside the Administration, as we have done decade after decade to deliver on our mission.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: And I agree with you on the-- the income bands. I think we need to build more housing at all income levels. The prior administration had a target for affordable housing production, not just overall production. How many of the moonshot 500,000 units would HPD like to be affordable?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: So if we-- if we have the outcomes that we have historically had, 90% or better of the affordable housing that-- that we finance will

1

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

go to low income households. And we can break that down for you in terms of the historic performance. But, you know, on the -- on the new construction side, let me see if I can call up some numbers for you. Ah, here it is.

So, let's take calendar year '23, as an example. For the subsidized new construction, almost two thirds, Chairman, of that new subsidized construction was affordable to families of extremely low income, and very low income, which is up to 50% of AMI, starting at zero, because of all the support we give to people who have little-to-no income.

Almost 90% of that subsidized new construction is affordable to families of extremely low income, very low income, and low income, which as you know, is the federal threshold of 80% area median income.

And for our total production, the numbers are still very, very strong: 40, extremely low income, which is 30% and below. Almost-- More than two thirds of our subsidized production, which includes everything, is affordable to extremely low income, very low income, the second highest percentage since 2014.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

We're assuming that based on our objectives as an 2 3 administration, the priorities of the City Council, 4 if they remain as they are today and have for-- since I was here in the late 1990s, that the lion's share of the housing that we produce will be for low-income 6 7 families. Some of it will be for affordable homeownership, some of it will be-- a very small 8 portion for moderate-to-middle-income families. But the lion's share of the of the work we do is for 10

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: But there's no-- there's no set target for that half a million?

affordable housing for low income families.

COMMISSIONER CARRIO: You know, I-- Again, I think that to remain committed to the way we've done our work, and in line with the support that we get from the federal government, the state government, and of course, this body.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: I would just add, sir, that as we continue, we are putting in place the tools we need to figure out how much we can do. So, for instance, when it comes to— when it came to the fact of using public land, that's where 24 and 24 of the mayor's initiative comes from. From those sites alone, we're looking at 12,000 units of affordable

\_

2.3

housing. Then you take into account the new as-of-right tax benefit, where historically we saw 80% of new housing come through that. With the changes that we were able to get at the state level for deeper affordability permanent for affordability, we can see that that will contribute greatly to where we're trying to go.

And then from our MMR target, we continue to assess, as Commissioner mentioned, work to exceed where we can and how we can with more tools.

Sometimes that's making sure there's as-of-right tax benefit tools like J-51 that can supplement the preservation sides of our work. That's again--Sometimes we're looking at the as-of-right tax benefit side. So, with 45-X we're going to be able to do more. So-- And then going two years back, we were able to change our loan authority, so we could be doing more with our money in a diversity of ways.

So, we have our MMR target. As we continue to put more tools in place and see those pass through either the state or local legislature, we will be able to increase that number and have a larger slice of the bigger market and affordable housing moonshot.

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay. I want to talk about capital for— to support RAD/PACT, city funding for conversion of NYCHA developments to RAD/PACT totals \$1.41 billion, and the 5-year Executive Capital Commitment Plan. NYCHA has said that the PACT conversions are targeted to be done by 2028, not 2026, which is actually when the funding runs out. So, are there future plans to realign the budget to be more in sync?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: So, we're very proud of working with our partners at NYCHA, and I Chair the New York City Housing Development Corporation that does the PACT work. And so, we look forward to continuing to support them. On-- On any adjustments in terms of PACT, I would have to defer to NYCHA on that.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay, one of the more exciting programs included in the budget is the \$150 million to create a New York Housing for Future Home Ownership Program. Sometimes people refer to it as Mitchell-Lama 2.0. This is the state budget. This is a new statewide limited equity cooperative program that will provide affordable homeownership and rental opportunities to low-and-middle income families, and

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

allow the program to develop housing on state locally on sites, as well as sites owned by not-for-profit

4 corporations and CLTs, Community Land Trusts.

Do you have a sense of how much the \$150 million that was allocated in state funding might flow to us in New York City?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We don't. We're looking forward to getting some -- some details on this from the State to continue this conversation. The one thing I will say is that we all know, and anybody who has a Mitchell-Lama development in their district, that it's-- it's been a great tool. It's helped people enter the middle class, to afford to live in New York City. Some of them are healthier than others. There's a lot of challenges for the future. A lot of folks have been talking about, how do we-how do we scale this up to continue to provide families the opportunity to stay here, enter the middle class, keep their kids here, have their kids come back after college, age in place in a way that they can still afford to be here and get the services they need, et cetera, et cetera.

So, we look forward to hearing from the State on details about how that's going to be distributed

2.2

2.3

around the state. We're going to make our case as a city that we obviously need-- we represent the lion's share of the New York state population, and the economy, and the energy of the state. So, we're ready to roll up our sleeves and work with the State on that.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Do we know what share of

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Do we know what share of the \$650 million available for pro-housing communities the city will receive?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We don't. We don't. We're anticipating some clarity as well. I don't know if the Deputy Commissioner or the...?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yeah. Yeah, I can speak to that as well. So yes, there's \$650 million in the budget for municipalities that certifies rural housing communities. So, there's a process for that. And there are two ways: Either by committing to boosting our housing stock by a certain percentage, or by passing a resolution declaring our pro-housing intentions.

So, as far as that effort for New York City, our colleagues at the Department of City Planning are leading that effort. We have conversations, and they will be looking into that, and sharing more details.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANY: And the only thing
I'll add: If you break down the program itself, they
have examples of what consists of the larger program,
like the Downtown Revitalization Initiative, the Mair
Street Program, the Restore NYC program, and you will
see that we've actually had success from the city in
being able to compete and win funds. So, an example
is to restore funds for the Gowanus, 950 units of
affordable housing that we're doing there. We've
been able to compete and win in Downtown
Revitalization Initiative funds. Again, by
demonstrating that we're pushing the envelope of
affordable housing, we continue to make our case
stronger. We've also applied for funds from the
federal government. They have a pro housing
initiative. We've applied for \$10 million in funds
in partnership with DCP to work on everything from,
you know, implementing, streamlining our zoning to
build more affordable housing, to helping support
faith-based institutions and mission-driven
organizations to support them in building affordable

housing. So we are competing for every dollar that's

23

24

out there.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay. That's good to hear.

A couple last things from me, and then I'm going to
turn it over to Chair Sanchez.

The Council has always balanced the need for affordable rentals with the need for more Affordable homeownership opportunities. So, can you give us an update on the status of the Office of Homeowner Advocate, which the Council created last year?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah. Very quickly, we're proud to say that we've appointed a Homeowner Advocate. We have an office. Jenny Veil is her name. And thank you to Councilmember Brooks-Powers, I think, for her leadership on that issue. And we're glad to be able to partner.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: And what are some of the-What are the first substantive actions that the
office will pursue?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: [TO OTHERS:] You want to talk a little bit about that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: So, for the alignment for the office, and making sure it's connected to our homeownership work. So, this is the Assistant Commissioner that's actually overseeing the implementation of the expansion of the Homeowner Help

This is the Assistant Commissioner that will 2 3 oversee the expansion of our tenant and owner resources. So, we aligned -- We took basically the 4 5 streams of work that would focus on supporting our homeowners across the five boroughs and aligned it 6 7 with the Homeowner Advocate. So, there are programs that we're doing, making sure that this person has 8 9 full insight and direction on that work. They work closely with our homeownership team on the 10 11 development side, and those pieces of communication 12 and workflow are being pulled together over the last

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Can you tell us, how many people has the homeownership helped us serve?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: So, as you as you know, the Homeowner— the Homeowner Helpdesk was a pilot from 2021 to 2020. At that— Sorry, I apologize. It was a pilot going back to the Bed Stuy Plan. That home— I can come back and get you the numbers as soon as I confirm—them. But I think we had thousands of individuals who benefited from the program. It operated a phone number and in—person offices with 12 CBOs across three boroughs. But

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

two months.

1

2.2

2.3

2 those numbers we can follow up, and make sure that
3 you have it.

Additionally, the expansion will now expand to all five boroughs. It will be overseen by the Center for New York City Neighborhoods. It will continue a local network of CBOs to expand. Its baselined for three years. It's baselined and budgeted at \$9.85 million. Additionally, we'll be moving resiliency funds to help homeowners dealing with resiliency issues in those homes.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: And the home fix repair loans: How many have been granted year to date, FY 24?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Let's see if we can dig that up for you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay. Additionally, I'd like to know how much funding is there in the budget for the Home Fix Repair Loans.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Well, while we search, the Home Fix Executive Budget funding...

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: I can—— I can take that, Commissioner. So, in terms of our Home Fix program over the 10-year Capital Plan, we have our \$64 million dedicated to Home Fix for our Capital

2.2

2.3

Plan. But speaking of homeownership in general, I just want to also point out that we have several programs on the expense side of our budget. We have- We dedicated over \$75 million across the financial plan to support different homeownership programs.

And then on the capitalist side with the 10-year Capital Plan, we have about \$1.2 billion spread across the 10-year plan to support our various homeownership programs.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: And, sir, if I can follow up on those numbers. So, the pilot was from '21 to '22. The areas were Central Brooklyn, Southeast Queens and North Bronx, with support, with financial support from community— from enterprise community partners, and the Attorney General's Office, we engaged more than 47,000 homeowners. We assisted more than 2300 homeowners with direct programs. We noted that 80% of the people we served were homeowners of color, and more than half were seniors.

A lot of that work actually went into building a homeowner handbook and manual, which we released citywide, and we use in addition to the phone line and the in-person support from the CBOs.

1 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: So through the office of 2 3 the homeowner advocate would the mission be then to 4 expand the homeownership helpdesk? FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Yes, sir. Ιt would not only expand both the people resource and 6 7 the ability to get in connection with expertise, but also the areas of technical subjects would increase. 8 9 The estate planning, financial resources to banks, in 10 addition to our programs. 11 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay. I'm going to hand it 12 over to Chair Sanchez. Thank you. COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: 13 Thank you. 14 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much Chair. 15 I'm going to-- I'm just absolutely going to give a few minutes to our Public Advocate, and my 16 17 predecessor as Housing and Buildings Committee Chair, 18 Jumaane Williams, to give a few brief remarks. 19 PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you, Madam 20 Chair. Thank you for doing above and beyond what we 21 did when I was there. So, Congratulation.

As mentioned, my name is Jumaane Williams, Public Advocate for the City of New York. Thank you, Chair Sanchez, Chair Brannon, and committee members for

you, Commissioner, for being here.

2.2

2.3

24

25

to provide a statement.

New York City's housing crisis has progressively

holding this hearing, and allowing me the opportunity

worsened since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbating an already deeply unequal system.

Housing costs are increasing for everyone, including owners. The cost of basic needs continues to rise while unemployment in New York City is almost double the national rate. The salaries that have remained stagnant for decades, the skyrocketing rents with no corresponding increase in the minimum wage means more New Yorkers than ever will face evictions.

A recent study showed that wages to rents have increased about three or four times faster than wages have. Another study showed that one in four New Yorkers are millionaires, some of the most millionaires in the entire country.

HPD continues to have high vacancy rates. For this fiscal year, it's extremely crucial that HPD is fully staffed at levels prior to the pandemic, and fully funded to properly fulfill obligations as an agency.

Without this, there is concern that it'd be much more difficult to complete any projects, conduct any

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21 2.2

2.3

24

inspections, and enforce policies that hold landlords accountable.

Although the Executive Plan includes a 27-person headcount increase in HPD's Division of Tenant Resources, it is not enough. HPD has 252 vacancies since March of this year. In order to have an impact in the Division of tenant resources, as well as code enforcement, we need to make sure that the majority of these vacancies are filled.

I also want to uplift the recommendation by ANHD, the Association for Neighborhood Housing Development, which is calling to add \$250 million in emergency preservation funds to keep not-for-profit, affordable housing providers and sound financial health.

These funds can go a long way to assist our lowest income tenants, who may be in rent arrears. It will also assist in not-for-profit housing providers to make payments to vendors or set aside reserves for capital work, particularly of funds that are needed to comply with Local Law 97. I also know that we have to build a lot of houses try to get out of the situation we are in, including market rate housing. But I know that market rate housing also is

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

2.2

2.3

24

as a need, clearly, we have a need for the low-income bands as well.

I hope that at today's hearing, the Administration will provide answers to these and other questions and concerns. And I also would like know if the Administration will push to fully staff HPD.

I also just wanted to add, we had a some backand-forth when I was here last with the PD about their overtime. And the reason for overtime is a crisis that occurs. So, I'm just wondering, as well, if the crisis of housing has had HPD increase the overtime, and have been asked to pull back or not. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Thank you so much, Public Advocate, for joining us today and for those introductory remarks.

Good afternoon! Hour four! Hour like a million for Chair Brannon. Thank you. Thank you so much.

I have a lot of questions you might be shocked to hear. So, if we could, you know, as I always say, I'll talk fast. You talk fast. We all talk fast. We get through it.

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

1920

21

22

23

24

25

I want to acknowledge that we've been joined by
Councilmember Nurse, Councilmember Brooks-Powers, and
Councilmember Brewer. Anybody I didn't mention?
Okay, great.

So, starting off with the with the MMR on code enforcement, our favorite topic. No offense to the other divisions in HPD, but yes, we do invite the code enforcement here quite a lot. But starting there: First, I just want to say I have been, and continue to be very heartened by the employment numbers at -- in the inspectorial roles within the agency. There-- there's just been a very marked increase. And then we see that, turning around in terms of increases in number of maintenance problems that are made by the public, but also responded to by the agency, a 22% increase in the number of violations issued, which you all chalk-- have chalked up in the MMR to just having more inspectors on hand and being able to get out there more.

And so with-- with that, my first question is:
We have seen more complaints, more 311 complaints,
more violations issued. How are we doing on
compliance? What does it-- What can the agency say
about compliance with respect to these violations?

2.3

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: So, you know, let me from a very high level just say that we're very proud of the work of our Enforcement and Neighborhood Services Office. As you suggested, the inspector headcount between-- or since last January to just a month ago about, has increased by 30%. Just last month alone, we had a housing inspector job fair cohosted by the Bronx Borough President, and we were able to offer on the spot 25 Bronxites jobs is housing inspectors.

And I'll take the privilege of being the

Commissioner and having the microphone to say to the

other Borough Presidents (and we are working with

them, with Brooklyn and Manhattan and the others):

Take advantage of this opportunity to offer jobs to

your constituents. And to the members here, a lot of

the members have taken advantage of our HPD In Your

District, have cohosted job fairs, and people are

getting good solid jobs helping New Yorkers.

On the-- On the numbers, you know, I'll hand it off to either-- Well, why don't we have the Deputy Commissioner for Enforcement, who's a stranger here, come up and talk a little bit. I know she's got to be sworn in, sir, so we will wait for that.

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2 2.3

24

25

Anne Marie Santiago, our Deputy Commissioner for Enforcement and Neighborhood Services.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Afternoon. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing about the truth before this committee, and to respond honestly to Councilmember questions?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Yes, I do.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Please state your name.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Anne Marie Santiago.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Thank you. Thank you, Councilmember, for your question about compliance and DHPs enforcement.

So, we continue to see strong certification on Class C violations, which as you know, are our most serious violations. You know, we continue to encourage owners to certify compliance with all violations. We continue to, along with issuing violations, more inspectors means we can reinspect more violations. And so, we're making greater efforts to do that, now that we'll be coming into the summer months, the summer is usually our big time for being able to do that. So, we'll see where we land.

2.2

2.3

As you know, we continue to get new tools, I feel like every year, to encourage property owners to comply, which has included over the past year an increase in civil penalties across the board (that that went into effect in December, right?), the certification watchlist that will be implemented next year as per the Council, you know our heat census program is starting up again in July with a new selection of buildings.

So, I think, you know, we really have the tools to try and hold owners accountable. And we will continue to-- to look at those compliance numbers as we move forward. We put out a new ABCs Of Housing, which I mention, because part of getting compliance is making sure the property owners know what their responsibilities are and how to comply. And so that's a big tool as well.

We're out in the communities. We'd love to talk to property owners as we come across them, the small folks. We send out just about quarterly emails to property owners with new compliance requirements. We try to help our sister agencies do that as well, Local Law 97, for example, just give them the information they need to comply.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Thank you so much. And just a followup on certification rates for Class C violations. I know in past hearings, we've talked about the false certification rate. Can you share the-- the most recent numbers of HPDs found false certification rates?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Absolutely. We actually have a report that's ready to go to the Council about Class C violations. So, I will make sure that you have that in your hands.

But we get a pretty— a pretty decent certification. The highest number of false certifications that we see (and this will be laid out in the report, and I'm happy really to discuss next steps on this) is among pest violations, which are very difficult to comply with, I think, in the period of time that property owners have, and self-closing door violations, which as you know, we're reinspecting, all self-closing door violations, I think, which has led us to identify that.

And so we really are trying to do a lot, again, to educate property owners around "what is compliance?", because it's not just a door swinging shut. It has to lock in place. It has to not have

2.2

2.3

2 too much space around the edges. There are a lot of 3 details and nuances to that violation type.

So, we are continuing our education campaign. We are continuing to make sure that we're getting compliance in those areas.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Thank you. But do you have-- You said strong certification rates for Class C. Do you have numbers with you today?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: I didn't bring the report with me today. I apologize. But again, we will make sure that you will have that report in your hands.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Thank you. We'll be following up on that.

Um, one of— one of the sort of really interesting (interesting to be euphemistic) trends that is shown in the in the latest MMR. We didn't talk about it as much last time, but the increase in emergency repair program violations and then work, right? So, the most recent MMR shows an increase to 63,773 repair generating violations, which is an increase of 245%.

On the one hand, great for tenants: HPD is doing a lot of work. Tenants are seeing improved

2.2

2.3

is taking care of it. On the other hand, as we have said before in this committee, we don't want landlords using New York City as a piggy bank, and we want to make sure that we're getting compliance through them and not the agency's budget, right?, with the limited funds.

So, can you-- can you share how many buildings have received emergency pair repairs under ERP in fiscal 2024, year to date?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Um, we can get back to with that number Councilmember. You want buildings with emergency repair generating violations?

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Yes. And the amount spent by the agency to get the work done.

Do you have the percentage of ERP repairs that were for self-closing door violations? As you know a class-- a subset of class C, immediately hazardous violations, and what other major categories of work have been done by the agency?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Let me see. I do have the total amount spent for emergency repair thus far as of the end of March. This calendar year, we

spent about \$9.8 million on emergency repairs. Last year, for the same time period it was about the same.

4 | It was about \$10 million.

1

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. And do you have the categories of work, the most common categories?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: The most common category: \$6 million was spent in general construction, and that can include a lot of things.

So, if you-- if you want to break down from that we can certainly look at that. About \$1.5 million is heat related.

Last year, we spent about \$1 million on selfclosing doors, and I expect it will do about the same if not more this year.

Lead at this time is about \$3.4 million. Again, as of-- I'm sorry, that's as of the end of December, not the end of March.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Sorry. I'm just getting a little confused with the timeframe. So, \$6 million in general construction was for... what time period?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Was for July 1,

2023, to December 31, 2023. I'm sorry, I thought we updated this to March. My mistake.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE Jointly with the COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: That's okay. Okay. can-- we can follow up just to get the most updated numbers. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Absolutely. there any particular category that you're looking for? CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Just looking for trends on what-- what the agency is spending money on for these landlords. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Okay. CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Does HPD have targets for

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

how long it takes to close either emergency or nonemergency problems, since we don't have targets listed in the MMR?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Are you speaking about inspection time? Or are you talking about immediately hazardous violations?

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Violations. Yep.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Um, we don't have a target. And it's mostly because it's very difficult to do that on a high level. Some repairs take a very short time to handle, and some repairs do-- will take significant time to address. there's no one set standard.

1 2 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Did HPD request any additional funding or for code enforcement 3 4 programs through the new-needs process with OMB? COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Gardea, do you want to cover that? 6 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yeah. So--8 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: If so which programs? 9 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: So, I'm also happy to share specifically for our demolition program. 10 11 For the current fiscal year we got a new need to 12 approve for \$11 million to go toward our Emergency 13 Demolition Program. But, of course in the context of our needs, we have a bunch of needs that we discuss 14 15 with OMB on an ongoing basis. But I want to call out 16 that one, because that one got approved for funding 17 this year, and we continue to have conversations 18 about our programs. 19 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay. Got it. Thank you. 20 Moving to litigation. In some preparation meetings 21 for this hearing today, we heard from advocates who 2.2 had some very interesting suggestions on just

25 comprehensive litigation. So, can you share how many

understanding HPD's litigation, and comprehensive

litigation, in particular practices with respect to

2.3

24

within the last several fiscal years?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: I can share that.

I don't have 7 fiscal years' worth of data with me.

cases, comprehensive litigation cases HPD has filed

- You said seven fiscal years?
- CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: I didn't say "seven". I said "several". But seven would be a great.
- DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Oh, sorry. My mistake. I apologize. Okay.
- In Fiscal Year 22, we initiated about 3,000 cases. In fiscal year 23, 3,400 cases. And thus far in fiscal year 24, this is as of the end of March, about 3,100-- 3,200 cases. And those include all types of litigation that we do.
- So, just as a reminder, we bring comprehensive litigation which is for all violations. At a property, we bring a lot of heat and hot water litigation. We bring 7-A litigation. We bring false certification litigation. So, that includes all of the cases we initiated. Also, we are a party, as you know, to tenant-initiated actions, which have also been increasing over the past three fiscal years.
  - CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Those are HP actions?

2.

2.2

2.3

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Those are HP actions, yes.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: And so when you-- when you share these numbers, hovering around 3,000 per year that's inclusive of all of these categories?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Uh, non-inclusive of the tenant actions. The tenant actions themselves, as between July 1 of 23 and March 2024, are about 6700 cases.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Do you know-- I mean, I suppose this doesn't flow through your budget, but do you have a sense of how many of those tenant-initiated HP actions are supported through legal service providers that are funded through the city?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: I'm sorry, Councilmember, I don't.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. So, moving to-as you know, I'm always interested in the fines and
judgments that are-- that result from these
litigation proceedings. Can you share revenues from,
say, Fiscal 21, to present of-- what the collections
have looked like for the agency?

1 2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: So, we don't have going back to '21 right now, but we can get that for 3 4 you. But in terms of just for our housing litigation, fines, and judgments: for Fiscal Year 22, 5 the actual was a little over \$5 million collected, 6 7 '23 was about \$5.6 million, and for '24 so far, as of May, early May, we're tracking about \$5.4 million. 8 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. '22 is 5 million? DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yeah. 10 11 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay, and what do you attribute the fluctuation to here? And I am 12 13 remembering that in previous years, in the past 14 administration, there were also significant 15 fluctuations between \$4and \$10 million. So, what do 16 you attribute the differences and collection to? 17 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Councilmember, I 18 think some of it has to do with cases, like, 19 significant cases. 20 21 2.2

So, for example, the Ohebshalom case, which everyone knows about, right? We've gotten judgments, very significant judgments. Now, we have not yet collected that, and that is another issue. But in years where we have cases which result in multimillion-dollar judgments, the number is going to

2.3

24

25

fluctuate, I think, beyond our, you know, ability to predict.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Thank you. The MMR also has no targets for how many units in buildings, or how many buildings or properties benefit from HPD's use of litigation to compel landlords to make improvements. Would HPD consider adding targets around litigation and comprehensive cases?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: I think it's something we can take back, Councilmember, and consider. I think if it's going to fluctuate depending on the courts, especially in these past few years. As you know, they've been a little slow. So, it's not always within our control about what happens at the court. But it's something we can consider.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: The only thing I would add, Chair, is that for that same fiscal year period, just-- you talked about the benefit. So, through March 31, 48,621, violations were corrected through litigation, which is a 10% increase.

So, in the way that we're managing the program now, you're seeing us continue to move up, and Ann

- 2 Marie's team and her inspectors continue, and Housing 3 Litigation continue to move-- to move the ball.
  - DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: And, thank you,

    Deputy Commissioner Tigani. Always our-- As you

    know, our first goal is to get the conditions

    corrected in our litigation. That is our first-- our
    - CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Absolutely. And do these-these judgments become liens against a property when they're not collected?
    - DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: The judgments are filed with the court, and there are liens through the court system. They are not collected by the Department of Finance, in comparison to our emergency repair, alternative enforcement fees, which go through the Department of Finance.
    - CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: To the city of New York at the revenue?
    - DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Yeah. I believe it...
- DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yeah. So, yeah,

  the fines-- for the fines and judgments, we get

  revenues in the city's budget.

first priority.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE Jointly with the COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 1 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Thank you. 2 What's 3 the vacancy rates at -- in the HPD Litigation Division? 4 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: 14 vacancies? yeah. So, just off the top, I just want to share 6 7 that this area is one of the areas, given the hiring 8 freeze right now, that is exempt, you know, from the hiring. We are allowed to hire on a one-to-one basis. So, as a vacancy opens up, we have-- we're 10 11 able to fill those up, the positions. So, right now we have about 14 actual vacancies 12 13 that we're working actively to fill. 14 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: I'm sorry, 14 what? 15 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Active 14 vacant

positions that we're working to fill right now.

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Out of how many positions in total?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: It's about 49. Sorry. So, that's roughly just under 29% that we're looking to fill.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay Commissioner, let's do it. Okay. Thank you. Thank you for that.

Okay, so moving -- moving to affordable housing production. We talked a little bit about Homes Now.

2.2

2.3

Well, what the campaign has called Homes Now, but the Neighborhood Pillars and open-door term sheets.

So, I just want to—— want to dive in a little bit there. So, as you know, in the City Council's Budget Response, the Council highlighted these two term sheets as term sheets that can be updated and can go a long way into having mission—driven organizations, enter or increase their footprint in Housing Preservation and Development, and producing cooperative models and preserving more housing in the city of New York.

So, I was a bit disappointed to see that the Executive Budget of failed to add additional funding for these two term sheets, these two programs.

At the preliminary budget hearing, you noted that there were no active projects under Neighborhood

Pillars to date, and that you are in conversations

about relaunching. How confident are we about an...

end of May, did you say? End of May or end of June?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: The end of this year,

yeah.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: For Neighborhood Pillars?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yes.

announcement that you alluded to?

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Please state your name.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURKA:

T do.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: [CHUCKLES] We were-- We were at a housing summit a few days ago with the

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay. End of -- Is that the

Chair, folks. And she was-- Shall we say, we had

some friendly banter, and I suggested that I might

make a special announcement about Neighborhood

There is no special announcement, other Pillars.

than the fact that we are very committed to

relaunching, and are, as I said earlier in my

testimony, reengineering the -- taking a fresh look at

the program.

And let me at this time bring up our Deputy Commissioner for Development, who, from my peripheral vision looks like she already came up. She-- You got the signal from the First Dep? She's in the batter's box and will need to be sworn in.

Do you affirm to tell the COMMITTEE COUNSEL: truth, the whole truth, and nothing about the truth before this committee and to respond honestly to Councilmember questions?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURKA: Kimberly Durka.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you.

[BRIEF SILENCE]

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Oh. Okay, all right.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: She is here for any

6 questions--

2.2

2.3

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: They're preparing.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah. Related to

development.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: But no, good to have you,

Commissioner-- Deputy Commissioner Durga. Sorry.

The promotion. What-- What are some of the changes that are being considered to the program? Can you share?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: So, the program was originally launched in 2018 in a very different moment in time, in terms of the types of housing issues that we are grappling with. That was before really significant changes to rent stabilization laws. And so, we were primarily concerned with loss of rent stabilized units, and basically purchasing affordability or stabilizing affordability within buildings.

After the 2009 laws passed that definitely shifted the need to focus on that, within the

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

Neighborhood Pillars program, and more generally within some of our preservation work.

And so, we pause the program at that point in time. And then COVID hit. And certainly we're not-that was not our primary focus at that moment. market was also very unstable.

So, we've been thinking about really what the issues are right now that the program could be particularly useful in addressing. And one area of concern is making sure that we have a tool that allows a new qualified preservation buyer to purchase a property in order to stabilize it. So, I think the major area of focus on our part will be buildings that are experiencing some type of financial or physical distress.

We have other preservation programs that are available more generally, that can support some acquisition, but not really as a primary cost within the project. So, that wider toolbox is still available for other types of projects.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: And then the only thing I'll add is that recent changes to New York City Acquisition Fund (and maybe they're not so recent, because they were done in the last couple of

2.2

2.3

years), but they were within that time period that

Deputy Commissioner Durga spoke. It to shifted to a

focus on MWBEs and nonprofit partners. So, we found

other ways to support acquisition tools for mission
driven organizations.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Okay, so moving -- Thank you. Thank you for that, Deputy Commissioners.

So, moving back to something we discovered at one of the last budget hearings. Last year's exec budgeted plan-- budget plan. Excuse me. Last year's Executive Plan included a new need for the Unlocking Doors pilot, which provided landlords with up to \$25,000 for needed repairs in vacant rent stabilized buildings to bring them online, at a cost of up to \$10 million in total in exchange for the landlords' agreement to rent the units to city voucher holders.

The pilot aimed to renovate 400 units and serve 400 households, and the committee previously heard the program was off to a slow start with just one applicant. Can you share an update on the progress of this program?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Kim, do you want to talk a little bit about that?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: Sure. So, we've received two applications to the program. One applicant withdrew; they were not eligible. One is proceeding. And the program remains active. We've been actually doing some outreach as requested, in different—We did some Community Board conversations around the program, just to make sure the word is out, to make sure building owners know that they can take advantage if there are vacant units and their buildings that qualify, and where they are really interested in bringing in somebody with a CityFHEPS sponsor.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. And then layering that with some of the reforms that passed in Albany in the budget: Is it the case that now landlords would be able to— of rent-stabilized properties would be able to take advantage of increases that Albany is allowing, and layer on this change? And the— You know, the purpose of my question is to ask whether you're hearing feedback that \$25,000 is not enough, and whether conversations have gotten more productive since there are more resources from Albany now.

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: So, I don't think that we have a large enough sample size right now to know whether or not the demand, or limited demand so far, is because of the amount of assistance. You would think that even if a building owner had greater need, they would want to take advantage of a program that provided basically no-cost funding in order to do renovations. You know, we're certainly very, very-- we want to make sure that the building owners have a full range of resources and tools to help them do investments in their properties. And that's why we've been very interested, not only moving Unlocking Doors forward, but we were pleased that the State Legislature passed J-51 last year, and hopefully Council will be taking that up for authorization soon.

And so, you know, I think it is part of a wide range of tools. Hopefully, between the rent stabilization laws, and the different resources the city has available, there are resources for owners to do improvements to their properties.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. It's just really shocking at this time that, you know, we keep hearing about concerns that the rent levels are

insufficient and costs are rising. But here we have
a program by the city that's essentially giving free
money and a voucher holder to occupy your unit, and

5 the agency is not receiving any interest. So, just--

6 just interesting there.

1

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We're keeping an eye on the industry to see how they respond to the new tools.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Yeah. Yeah. We all will be. Thank you, Commissioner.

So, going into-- into production, and particularly with respect to housing starts, can you share for Fiscal 23, and then actual and projected for Fiscal 24, how many new construction versus preservation starts do you anticipate?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: So, we've set a-- we've set a goal for the new fiscal year of 20,000 units. It's part of the Mayor's Management Report target.

As I said earlier, at the opening of the session:

Every year, we try to give a modestly conservative

estimate of what we think we can do with the

available resources and the market pressures that we

face. Last year, we set a target of 18,000 units and

exceeded that target significantly. And our goal every year is to do the same, to exceed the target.

We, like everybody else, is worried about interest rates, the cost of construction. Now that we have more available tools, I think we're going to see, clearly, an increase in developers taking advantage of the opportunity to build more housing. And of course, the conversion possibilities with—with commercial conversions, the FAR cap being lifted, is going to give us an opportunity to produce more housing.

We don't know what the uptake will be just yet.

It's always hard to predict. I know that, you know,

folks try to pin us down on it: "Well, what do you

think the new tax incentive is going to do?" We can

confidently say, based on history, that it's going to

produce a lot more housing, a lot more affordable

housing, with all the benefits of the new rules

associated with this. We look forward to our,

obviously, our continued partnership with you.

But I don't know if the Deputy Commissioner wants to add anything to that.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: Sure, just-- You know, I think over time, the proportion of

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

The last couple years, there was a really, really significant impact from the as-of-right programs that expired.

preservation versus new construction has shifted.

And I think we do expect that with the new programs that hopefully that trend of being able to build significantly more new affordable housing will continue.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. I'm in conversations with the New York Housing Conference, and they put out a brief about this just a few days ago, they highlight that construction costs have increased by 26% since 2020. And yet there's a shortfall, there's a decline in the amount of HPD capital in this fiscal year, in Fiscal Year 25, that they projected is going to result in 32% fewer subsidized units through HPD's Affordable Housing Development and Preservation Programs.

So, how do you -- how do you explain the drop that we're seeing in this fiscal year, you know, understanding that the larger picture is still painting, you know, significant resources from HPD into the capital program. But why is there such a

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 significant decline in Fiscal 25 in the capital
3 budget?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Let me just address that at the top level, and then I'll ask the Deputy Commissioner for Finance and Administration to explain the budget side of this.

But with all due respect to a partner of ours, the New York Housing Conference, they got it wrong.

There's-- There's no cut. And there's a historical trend that you'll see that will continue.

And I mentioned earlier that we-- the budget exercise in partnership with OMB is an iterative It's dynamic. There's movement of funds process. from future years to current year, from federal funds that come in. And maybe you can address that Gardea? COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yeah. Sure. Thank you, Commissioner. Thank you, Madam Chair. So, in terms of budget, it's typical to see in the current fiscal year, to see a higher capital budget for a couple of reasons. One of them being that as I mentioned before, uncommitted capital from the prior year, we can shift or roll to the current fiscal year, which we did in this case. So, we were exempt from having to stretch that capital over the out years.

There are times also that we will accelerate capital from the out years into the current year for particular projects. So, we also did some of that this year to the tune of about \$540 million, close to that amount.

And so that's why the current year budget is an anomaly. It's an outlier. So, now, for our-- our Capital Plan, you will see that it is level compared to what has been historically. It is on par with our historical commitments for our capital commitments over the prior year. And if you look from '25 out, it is still about the same, somewhere between \$1.5 to \$1.7 billion. And we work as a commission-- I mentioned, over the course of the year between financial plans, we work with OMB to move funds as needed to fill in the needs that we have.

So, that's why you're seeing-- that's why you're seeing this year looking the way it does. But it levels off, on par, where it has been historically.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Thank you. Thank you for that clarification.

Okay, so, with respect to asset management, turning to asset management, 12% of rental and 29% of co-ops in the HPD Asset Management Portfolio, were at

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

high risk of physical deterioration, financial 2 3 stress, or at risk of noncompliance with federal 4 requirements. Can you just share a little bit more about these-- these properties? I imagine that TIL 5 properties are in here, but what -- what does this 6 7 portfolio look like, and what are some of the ownership models, and what are some of the major 8 problems that they're facing specifically? COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Uh, First Deputy 10 Commissioner? 11

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Sure. So, our asset property and management team is broken up, obviously, to a number of different divisions.

Primarily in this world, we have Asset Management that oversees roughly 172,000 units under regulatory contract, 140 approximately are rental, the balance is HDFC co-ops. In the Mitchell-Lama world, which is related but separate, we oversee a little over 90 different properties, a little over 40,000 units.

I think across the board, as the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner have said before, we have seen the same trends that we've talked about in past hearings. Physical distress that happens over time, the difficulty in paying for those repairs based on

operating revenues have decreased, higher taxes,
higher interest rates, insurance rates. You know,
and it has fluctuated when labor and supplies have
impacted the costs.

The other thing that we've seen is regulatory changes that have added new costs, everything from gas piping to Local-Law-11 work. Obviously sustainability, things that are important, that we want our buildings to meet. But they have come with costs that we try and manage with these properties.

So, our asset managers have direct engagement with our property owners, their property management staff. We do get annual audits to understand the conditions in the building and use that to work with them to make decisions about how we can come up with short and long-term decisions.

The longer-term decisions is where the partnership between our asset management team and our development preservation finance team comes.

So, as you know, we have over-- we have nearly a dozen different preservation finance tools. That is a more detailed process that we go through. It sometimes involves the Council with the discretionary

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

2 tools. When we have J-51 back as a tool, that will
3 be part of it.

We've been able to-- We're looking at the changes in our loan authority to see what else we can do to use our dollars to address these different needs. There is-- And often we partner with Councilmembers on Reso-A funds to help put dollars into these projects.

But as we've said in previous hearings, we are looking at ways that we can use our preservation dollars to continue larger, major building repairs that address both their future stability and short term immediate physical problems. We're looking at our project-based voucher dollars on some of these projects to see how we can get more out of that, preserve the impact on the tenant to put more money into the building to see what repairs can be made. We again are advocating for more tax benefit tools so that these properties can succeed, and we're helping them reposition and look at ways that they can bring money into the project.

We're also-- Where there is assistance between the tenants and the landlords, where they need help with a local CBO, we are providing them that

2.2

2.3

information and working with other partners like the public engagement unit, HRA, to make sure the tenants are getting that help, so that operating reserves try to get more healthy.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Are their state and federal tools, funding sources, that that you can-- that the agency taps into to also assist these outside of HPD capital and HPD preservation programs?

PIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I think the
Deputy Commissioner can speak more to it. But we are
regularly working with HCR in joint work, so either
through the financing tools that they have for both
one-to-four-family and multifamily buildings. But
additionally, we coordinate on things like the
Emergency Housing Voucher Program, which we use as a
tool to help people get vouchers, but also direct
them to buildings where there are vacancies,
especially through the years of COVID.

So, there's a number of different examples where both HCR and HPD work closely on this.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yeah. And I'll just add in terms of our funding sources for our Division of Asset and Property Management, we use federal

2.2

2.3

dollars, community development block grant funding.

We have home investment partners funding that we use
for asset management. There is some Section 8

funding for Mitchell-Lamas in there as well, and some
state funding for emergency housing services. So, we
have a full range of different funding sources that
support our Office of Assets and Property Management.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. And what's the rental-versus-owner breakdown of the asset management portfolio of 170-- 172,000 units you mentioned?

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I think it is roughly 125,000 co-ops, and 142 rentals, but we can we can come back and make sure those numbers are exact.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Thank you. Thank you so much. I'm going to round out my last batch of questions in connection to blueprint initiatives, and then we'll turn it over to colleagues. Thank you for patiently waiting and being here and engaging on this.

So, the budget reflects 27 additional staff lines as part of a reorganization of HPD's division of tenant resources, which administers programs like Section 8 vouchers, NYC 15/15 Supportive Housing.

,

0.4

However, no funding was added despite the presence of additional positions, which is a bit confusing to the layperson. So, first and foremost, can you help us to understand how you added more budget lines, but did not have additional funding? And what is the goal with— in particular with the reorganization?

And what are you trying to accomplish?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Let me—— Let me just, from a high level, say that we're always looking at how the agency is organized to be most effective.

Anytime an agency decides to create a new office, it obviously demonstrates that there is a level of priority that is quite serious, and that we think there are smarter, better ways, more efficient ways to deal with the issues related to that work, in terms of housing stability, availability, access to rental support, getting people into housing quicker, as fast as we can.

And I think from the moment that we walked in the door on January 1 of 2022, one of the refrains that you have probably heard this administration talk about is "housing people faster". And this body has called attention to that issue, because you hear it

from your constituents: How do we how do we get into those units more quickly?

And so the First Deputy Commissioner working with a team internally crafted a new office that gives the highest priority to that. And I wanted to say that before, he goes into a little bit of explaining the mechanics of that.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, I'll talk quickly about the pieces, and I'll let Deputy

Commissioner Caphart talk about the funding. But the basic premise is, we want to create a better streamline of accountability in the process of putting people into homes. So, we looked at the sections of our agency that was responsible for everything from the marketing and lease-up process into our affordable housing, up and through the subsidy administration.

Now HPD is the fifth largest PHA in the country, or housing choice voucher program in the country. We have a tremendous amount of work that we do to make sure people are processed to get the federal vouchers. And, you know, the 47,000 vouchers overall between federal and city vouchers like 15/15, there

2.2

2.3

is a direct connection to our marketing and lease-up
process.

We worked a lot with outside and internal stakeholders, we brought in CBOs, we brought in housing providers, we worked with our front-line workers to figure out what is the best way to create more communication and streamlining. That resulted in the Office of Housing Access and Stability, where we basically make sure, soup-to-nuts, we have all the people working together talking to each other about what we're doing to facilitate a streamlined approach to getting people in homes. As 4 out of 27 lines, we did not need additional funding. I'll let the Commissioner talk about that.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yeah, and just to clarify on the line: So, while the reorganization is happening, aside from that, specifically to our Division of Tenant and Owner Resources that administers our Section 8 program, we've seen some incremental growth in that area as well. And as part of that growth, the headcount is just to, you know, keep up with the additional staff we needed.

We already have the funding in our budget. We already have sufficient Section 8 administrative

funding in the budget to cover the costs. What we've done as a strategy has been to first fill existing vacancies before we add headcount to the budget,

5 | working with OMB.

2.2

2.3

And so, once we reach the point where we have maxed out our authorized headcount for those-- for that area, we work with OMB to schedule additional headcount as needed in order to continue our hiring. But we already had the funds in our budget to cover that need. That's why there was no funding added at this time.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Thank you. Thank you so much. Commissioner, just a quick follow up in connection to getting people in homes faster. I did note that the median time from completed application to voucher issuance, and the median time from voucher issuance to lease-up have both gotten slower by two days. So, how-- how does this reorganization connect with that speed, and can we anticipate improvements here?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yes, you definitely can anticipate improvement. It's the reason we created the Office. And maybe, First Deputy, you can talk a

2.2

2.3

2 little bit about the mechanics of how we're going to 3 execute on that.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Absolutely.

So, on the voucher side, we are actually moving forward with moving the vouchering process from what was largely a paper-based system that only got minor improvements toward online efficiency during COVID.

We will now be going into a full-blown tenant and owner portal system. We believe that will create a lot of efficiency and speed in being able to cut down the friction from exchanging paper and emails.

Continuing that communication there in the long-term will help.

In the short term, again we manage a federally executed program, which comes with federal requirements specifically targeted to— targeted to eligibility. Many people have been tracking the implementation of HOTMA, which are the modernization rules passed in 2016. To make the Housing Choice Voucher program more efficient. It was last year where rules were finally executed, rules that would make it easier for us to process people with vouchers and move them into housing faster. It was the beginning of this year where many of those rules

became live, and we have been slowly issuing changes
and training so that we can speed up with the full

4 | implementation of HOTMA.

1

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

Additionally, we are working on set of new streamlining principles and requirements and regulations working directly with HUD, using feedback that we're getting from people who are applying for vouchers, feedback from people who manage vouchers as owners, so that we can continue to streamline and make less onerous the rules to being eligible for a voucher. If we make those rules more streamlined; we're able to use documentation we already have; Agencies are working together and have been working together since it began this administration to see how much more of existing information we can use to make people qualify and be eligible for the vouchers: Those are things that we think, in the short term, plus long-term technology upgrades, that make it easier and faster for people to get their voucher approved, so that they can get an apartment.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Thank you.

That is helpful context. Okay, so moving to another blueprint initiative: Is the Anti-Harassment Unit

have at this time?

2.2

2.3

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: So, we've made some investments in the Anti-Harassment Unit. It is obviously a priority for our office. And maybe you can give some details, Deputy Commissioner, on our efforts there.

off the ground with the 20 or so staff that it should

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Thank you,

Commissioner. Yes, we are actively filling

positions. So, we have two candidates that are just

awaiting final approval. We are actively

interviewing for the remaining positions. But we are

certainly moving ahead. We are also-- received

funding for a database. And that is also a work in

progress, to be able to enable us to report better on

the outcomes of that unit.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. So what's the vacancy rate for the unit?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: I don't have that here. We'll have to get—— Sorry, we'll have to get back to you on that, Councilmember. We don't have that information.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Are the contracts targeting source of income discrimination active?

1

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Do you have that?

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Yup.

3

4 contract for that is expected-- We're expected to

5 move forward this summer, but we have continued to

6

work with CCHR and other partners. We've recently

7

completed a pilot. So, where we can do targeted

8

work, we do-- we are continuing to work with our

9

partners on COI Discrimination. And then we will

10

fold that into the contract that we hope to launch

11

this summer.

12 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Last question

13

from me for now: Partners In Preservation, which is

14

4 designed to help tenants defend their rights and

15

16

Fiscal 24. How has the program been going this year,

prevent displacement has \$4 million allocated in

17

and what outcomes have been achieved?

18

speaking, we love this program. It empowers tenants,

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Um, just again, generally

1920

tenant associations, renters. It is -- It is a pro-

21

renter approach to community engagement. We've seen

22

success, and maybe Deputy Commissioner, you can talk

23

a little bit about our partners, our pending

24

contracts. We have four new contractors that we're

25

going to be working with in specific areas of the

2.2

~ ~

city, where we see the need to support tenants more actively than in other areas. Because of the data that we're-- we're seeing come in. So, you want to talk a little bit about that?

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Sure. We are—

- We are aiming again, for a launch this summer. I

will say that the pilot had continued through 2021.

But in between those years, between then and now,

we've not waited for the launch to be able to do this

work.

So, in fact, there was a HUD-funded version of this. We are not a funding partner, but we have been a partner with CBOs in North Manhattan and the South Bronx. That was a \$2.4 million project that continues the PIP model.

So, in one way or another, we've continued to see implementation of this between 2019 and now. And we hope HUD actually sees this as a model that they want to fund even more in the future, to supplement the \$3.6 million annual funding that we've baselined here at the city level.

But again, we-- the city program hopes to launch this summer. And then we will obviously run that in parallel to any HUD programs that we see.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Thank you so much. I'll now turn it back over to Chair Brannon to ask-- to get questions from my colleagues.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you Chair Sanchez.

We've been joined by Councilmember Abreu, and we're going to start questions from Brooks-Powers followed by Avilés.

and High Commissioner. It's great to see you. I wanted to spend a little time in terms of HPD's new construction pipeline, wanting to understand as measured an average time from proposal to closing.

How long is that pipeline using the same measure?

And how much time does it take for a project to be assigned to a project manager? I'm curious in terms of the trends in affordable housing, not so much production, but in terms of being able to get into closing.

I'd also like to know the status of the Arverne
East project, which we've discussed before, in terms
of the next phase, which is homeownership, and the
likelihood of it reaching the pipeline, recognizing
that that's the next phase for the project. So,

delaying that delays the remaining part of the project.

Also wanting to understand if there's anything in the budget that helps to support moving these projects much more quickly in terms of staffing, if that plays a factor to that. And then we also have the Ocean Crest project in Rockaway that we worked together last year on, that created 100% affordable homeownership. Wanting to know the status of that project as well.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Okay. So, let me start with the size of the pipe line, Councilmember, and and let me-- let me just say thank you for your--

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Wait, Commissioner.

One more moment. Because I don't want to run out of time, so I'm going to just ask my last question.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Pack them all in.

 $\label{together:council_member_brooks-powers:} \quad \text{Just answer them} \\ \text{all together.}$ 

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Oh my. I'll try.

22 COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: But also-- Well,

23 two last questions.

We've had some cases also where landlords have been harassed and bullied by the tenants, and vice

1

3

4

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21 2.2

2.3

24

What is the process for handling landlordversa. tenant harassments through HPD?

And also in my district, there have been many

instances when emergency transfer was needed for various reasons, unlivable conditions, infestation of mice, asbestos, so on and so forth. What should be the longest wait time for an emergency transfer? And that's not the transfer itself, but actually moving that family. I know your team was extremely helpful recently. We had a family that is in awful conditions with their children that is unsafe, and we were able to quickly get the emergency transfer. But they're still in the home, which is unsafe. And so how can we move that along more quickly? And what should the longest wait time be for that?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Okay.

[BELL RINGS]

Your time is up.

That's a bad joke here if I'm sitting before you. I know that.

In terms of the size of the pipeline, we have a pipeline that is 750 projects long. 300 of those projects are new construction, and the other -- the

On the construction side--

balance, 450, is preservation work that is in the queue.

So, it's a very— it's a very long pipeline, obviously. We rely on a whole set of tools to try to deliver on that pipeline, whether it's capital, the availability of tax credits, the bond cap capacity that we have much of which comes from the State of New York. And so, based on the resources available, we can sort of trickle these projects out at a rate that we wish was much faster, but it's not because we're we have the imposition of reality on us, right?

We'd like to see more faster. And we always are happy to work with the City Council. I think right now, on the preservation side, and I know you're interested in the new construction side of it, but on the preservation side, if we can get— if we can get J-51 through this body quickly, I know that there's—I hear that there's a hearing that might be scheduled soon. I don't know. I hear things, you know. I think that would be tremendously helpful to advance the 450 projects that we need to get through that pipeline.

1

3

4

S

6

7

8

9

10 11

1213

14

15

16

17

1819

20

21

22

23

24

25

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: But-- Just-- I'm sorry. Just on that piece, when we approve these projects that HPD oftentimes is really advocating for us to approve, would HPD not already know that there is the capacity in terms of funding and whatever other metrics are used to know that these projects can go forward?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Well, when we ask you to--When we are at the phase of getting the project approved, we know about the availability of resources. And then there are a lot of impositions on the timeline. But you know projects can be-- can be delayed if there is a rezoning action, if they are dependent on the availability of funds from another level of government. It's again, you know, the availability of tax credits, if it's a tax credit deal. And that's why we're-- we're going outside of the tax credit universe, and initiating a program that's called Mixed Income Market Initiative, which will allow for mixed income deals that are 70%, affordable, 30% market rate. There is a cross subsidy there. We don't need the tax credits. We've invited the development communities to give us proposals for this type of development around the

city, especially in low-affordability areas that we've identified, where we need more opportunity for affordable housing.

So, there's-- there's a lot of variables that go into this. Obviously, during COVID and after, we had some staffing challenges that we've addressed. We've created a system where we can now get outside help to get some of these projects through the pipeline.

So, that's-- those are kind of the strictures and you know, that we have to live with. There's no way around the availability of resources. We can-- We look forward to continuing to partner with you to find more resources to pressure the Federal Government on the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Test.

So, I'm going to ask Deputy Commissioner Durga to come up for a second. And I know that specific projects—— I'd like to be able to discuss them after this hearing, because it'll take a while. But Arverne East is a priority for us. We've invested already significantly in Arverne East. Ocean Crest is a great project. It is 100% affordable. You know, we want to work on homeownership with you. Every time you see me, you're pushing homeownership.

We think that those homeless homeowner ownership

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

opportunities should continue to be advanced everywhere across the city, keeping in mind that the biggest need is in low-rent, low-income housing for New Yorkers.

[TO OTHERS:] I don't know if there's anything you want to add to what I've already shared.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yeah. And just before Deputy Commissioner Dugra goes on, I want to also talk about the -- in terms of staffing. mentioned staffing, we've been working really hard to reduce that vacancy in our Office Of Development. couple of years ago, we were looking at vacancy rates over 30%. We were able to cut that significantly. Now we're just a little over 20%. We're still working hard to do that. We were able to work with our partners at OMB to ensure that that part of our agency has an exemption from the hiring freeze, so that we can hire people on a one-to-one basis as staff leave. We're also happy with the bargaining increases that went through that also helped with some staff retention. So that's -- those are all the different things that have been helping on the staffing front.

\_

2.2

And as the Commissioner mentioned, we also have a special program by which we have engaged outside counsel. So, one of the areas where our-- we asked our attorneys while we're working to fill vacancies in those areas, we also have an ability to contract with the outside counsel to help with some of that work, to push some of that work along. And also just hiring temporary staff through a contract as needed.

So, those are all different tools that we have put in place just to make sure we help move our-- our pipeline.

And so now I'll turn it over to Deputy

Commissioner Durga to talk more about it.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: Good afternoon. So, just I think one thing maybe to add to what the commissioner was saying earlier about the pipeline:

I think for homeownership specifically, you know, we don't have the benefit of being able to leverage some of the other sources that we can for affordable rental housing. So, for example, along with housing tax credits, we also— we're setting affordability in a co—op, which is the most common structure that we finance. We have to set maintenance the same for every unit. And so you don't have the benefit of

\_

cross-subsidization the way that you would in an affordable rental housing project.

That means that the amount of subsidy that we're putting in is higher than on average that we put in for an affordable rental project. So, that does create some challenges. You know, we're still committing to advancing the pipeline.

I think one thing that has been really useful the last couple years has been that the State has also had for the first time, or that I'm aware of, a reliable and robust source to subsidize affordable homeownership as well. That's-- Oh, geez, I'm going to forget the acronym now. But-- AHOP. What does the H-O-P stand for? Affordable Homeownership Opportunities Program, I think is what it is. That has actually been really critical for us, because it's been able to bring down the average subsidy investment from the City. And so we're able to actually advance some of those projects.

It's going to be a little bit of time still before we get to the newer project, I think Ocean Crest, which was approved last year. But we are making progress.

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: And what's that timeline look like?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: We're in the really early stages. So, it's -- I think it'll be a couple of years still. We're not -- We're not getting active engagement with the development team at this point.

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: So, I'll talk to you offline about that, because that's not the read that I get from the development team. So, I just want to make sure we're on the same page with that.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: Great.

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: And going back to Arverne East, which is a larger project, and understanding that the project is sequenced out: I have a commitment from HPD to not bypass the homeownership, to move on to other phases, because the Borough President and myself have already contributed I think over \$3 million in capital dollars for this project specifically for homeownership to show our commitment to it.

As you saw, Commissioner, the other day in the district, that's all people are talking about. So, while there is a need for affordable rental, the Rockaway Community has done a significant amount to

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

create the environment where there is thousands of 2 3 affordable apartments coming off-- like coming off the market right now, and that are still being built 4 5 and in the pipeline. Not so much so for the affordable homeownership, which fosters community, 6 7 keeps people in the community longer, and that is also something that members of my district is looking 8 to see, as well as some of my colleagues, because I hear it from them in different parts of the city 10 11 quite honestly.

And so I'd like to have that commitment from HPD, to make sure we're on the same page with that.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: So, I think that we have a project plan to execute on. We're working with the development team, right? And whatever commitments we've made, obviously we're going to keep.

And let me just say thank you to that area of the city. There are other areas of the city that are not doing their part to contribute to affordable housing supply. And the Rockaways is stepping up, and we appreciate that.

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: So, is that, "Yes, we're on the same page," in terms of the commitment, which next phase is homeownership on L&M. Because I

2.2

2.3

will tell you I am hearing rumblings that HPD is walking back that commitment. And I would really hate to see that, considering that in good faith we as Councilmembers negotiate these projects to have specific outcomes. And I would really hate to see a change on the project. And, again, being presented as if things are still moving forward, as was committed at the onset of the project.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We will continue to move forward, you know, with you in partnership. And we see a very successful project, a great outcome. I can't-- I can't get into the particulars of the number of units right now. I have to look at a piece of paper so we can be on the same page. So--

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: I just want to know that homeownership is still the next phase of L&M's Arverne East project.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah. I don't know if it's exactly the next phase.

COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: That's the next phase based on a developers, as recent as last week's briefing with them. And that has been a part of, as you mentioned, the plan that was committed to when this was approved.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 214 1 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yes. So, we'll look at--2 3 we'll look at the tick-tock on this project and see--4 COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: But Commissioner, 5 can you tell me that that still remains the next phase of this project? 6 7 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We remain committed to the 8 to the outcome. 9 COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Commissioner, it's a specific question. 10 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah. But without the 11 12 project details in front of me, you know, based on 13 what the developer told you that -- where it is. I'd 14 have to look at the details. 15 COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Can anyone on your team confirm? 16 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We can circle back to you. 17 18 COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Can you let me know 19 before the hearing is out? COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We'll--20 21 COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: I just wanted to do 2.2 this while you guys are under oath. 2.3 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We will circle back to

I'm not sure we can do it before the hearing is up.

24

25

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 215 1 2 COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Someone at HPD 3 should be able to tell us what's next on this 4 project, right Chair? COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We'll try. COUNCILMEMBER BROOKS-POWERS: Thank you. 6 7 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay, Councilmember Avilés 8 followed by Restler. 9 COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: Great. Thank you so much Chairs. And thank you to the HPD Team, and special 10 11 shout out for the recognition of the last remaining colonies, Puerto Rico. 12 I wanted to -- I wanted to talk a little bit about 13 14 to get a sense in terms of the overall housing 15 production pipeline: How many not-for-profit 16 developers work on -- on these pipeline projects, in 17 terms of a percentage sense? COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah, I'm not certain that 18 19 right now I could answer that question. But we do 20 have lots of nonprofit partners working with us 21 around the city. Do you want to--COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: Do you develop-- Do you 2.2 2.3 determine targets to make sure, I don't know, to

ensure that production is happening with these

24

25

partners of mine?

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: In fact, I think we have a number of different ways that we ensure that nonprofit and mission-based organizations are part of it.

So, taking a step back, if you go to the website now, especially since we do get a number of questions about developers, who are developers that we can work with? Maybe a faith-based organization, maybe an owner looking to partner with someone who has expertise, you can see on our website a number of different pre-qualified lists, referral lists, one is called the owner representative list, we have our supportive housing RFQ list, we have our preservation buyer preservation builder list, and all of these lists will demonstrate that it's actually significantly, if not almost all in a supportive housing sense, nonprofit entities.

Separate and apart, our programs to help make sure that mission-driven organizations are part of the mix. We are very much leaning that direction.

So, I mentioned earlier the New York City acquisition Fund, which we made the change to only support MWBEs and nonprofits. And often we find that they are working together on complicated deals. There's a

it's 2020, if not a little bit earlier.

2.2

2.3

natural partnership there. In our RFPs, since-since we've gone ahead and made the change required
that at least 25% of the ownership team include MWBE
or nonprofit. You know, 86% of our projects have
included-- have included that requirement and 100%,
obviously, since we've implemented that in, I believe

So, we have targets on our public land, we have tried to put in measures that increase their chances in our RFPs, in our acquisition fund tools, and we make it clear to those who want to do business with us through these RFQ lists that these are folks that we have worked with, have experience, and could be excellent partners.

COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: Thank you. So, we've heard in particular, there have been concerns around staffing levels and turnover in the asset and property management teams. Obviously, since they're focused on preservation, this is critically important to us. Can you tell us a little bit about what is happening here and how we can make sure we keep our people, and we keep them preserving?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: So yeah. I'll just say initially, that it's one of the largest teams at HPD,

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

because of how important this work is. And we are continuing to fill vacancies there. The Deputy Commissioner for Finance and Administration could speak a little bit about details there. But it is-it is one of our largest and strongest teams, and we're working it internally to bolster their work.

We're taking a fresh look at the entirety of their portfolios, and how those portfolios are managed on a daily basis, and the teams, and it's constantly a work in progress because of the-obviously the risk factors involved.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yeah. And just in terms of the staffing for our asset-- property management office, we are tracking just about 1% vacancy. Right now, we have a total of about 176 staff on board. We recognize that as staff go now with the-- so we were able to bring our vacancy rate down significantly. But now with the new hiring freeze, with the two-for-one requirement that we have. So, we realize that will be a little slow when we have people leave. But we'll continue to work with the team, with OMB to be to see how quickly we can move actions through to ensure that our rate doesn't take up higher than where it is right now.

2 COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: Great. Well, as one of 3 your strongest, it is definitely a team that is very

important to the things that we hold dear.

\_

6

7

8

9

4

In terms of preservation, you mentioned your-your commitment and regard for the Neighborhood
Pillars Program. However, I am not sure I heard
clearly when exactly that was going to start. I
heard this year, but I don't know if you meant a
calendar year or our fiscal-- current fiscal year.

10 11

Could you tell me specifically when you expect to launch-- relaunch this program?

1213

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Sorry. We expect to do it by the end of this year, the calendar year.

COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: Okay, so the end of the

15

16

14

calendar year, thank you. And so, you know-- I mean,

17

I can't underscore enough how important this is for

1819

tenants that are fighting for repairs that-- and

us, given on a daily basis, we receive so many

20

landlords who are honestly just quite sitting on

these awful situations.

21

And so, everything we obviously commend HPDs actions on the landlord who was put in jail, we shouldn't be getting to that point. Nevertheless,

23

2.2

24

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

2.2 2.3

24

25

this program is truly important for us to provide a mechanism to transfer the buildings out.

I just want to know if the program is, in fact, relaunching this year, yet there are no new needs noted in the budget. How do we expect this to work? And are there particular targets that you are expecting to be part of the program?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: So, just in general, you know, as we rebuild and have rebuilt the preservation finance team, the project management staff, the attorneys that work on all of this, we will continue to address the vacancies in preservation alongside our outside resources to close the deals. Neighborhood Pillars, obviously, earlier, I said, you know, we're taking a fresh look at this prior to relaunch, and I think we have a capable team that's able to support neighborhood pillars in its relaunch.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: And just to add, again, the Neighborhood Pillars Program is something that, obviously, we're committed to. But I don't want to leave aside the fact that we do have around a dozen different preservation finance programs now. These are preservation finance programs that some of the most trusted and

experienced CBOs, nonprofits, have been using for a very long time to make sure that these properties have the funding they need to make the repairs they need. We have finance programs that are specifically targeted to sustainability, HUD finance properties, and everything in between.

So, right now, we do have a slew of tools that our preservation finance team and our great colleagues there who are working every day, to make sure that buildings are getting funding, to make the repairs that they need, either for something more narrow and specific, like sustainability, or a major capital overhaul and other compliance pieces.

Pillars will be another tool that we add. But we do have tools now.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: And I can't say enough about J-51 getting through as quickly as possible.

COUNCILMEMBER AVILÉS: We are all for tools, but we need funded tools, and we need a variety of them. So, I'd like to really understand. The Council has called for at least \$500 million per year to be dedicated to this program, and we saw a responsive zero. And I know you're rethinking the program. But

2.2

2.3

again, without a fully funded team and program, the tool is not a tool. But thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: I just want to appreciate the Commissioner taking a page out of my playbook and lobbying us while we're at a thing. Chair?

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay. Questions now from Councilmember Restler followed by Hanks.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Wonderful. Thank you both. Thank you to the Chairs. You both do a great job. Good to see you, Commissioner and team. I'm not going to make any jokes about the First Deputy Commissioner today.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Thank you.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: I've made them so many times, I don't need to repeat them.

I wanted to, firstly, just echo sentiments from Councilmember Avilés and Sanchez and others to express my strong support for Neighborhood Pillars and Open Door. These are vital HPD programs. I'm thrilled that the Council is championing investments in both of these initiatives. We need to get the worst landlords out of New York City. Bringing nonprofits in to take over those buildings is a great solution.

And on the Open Door front I'm I want there to be more pathways to homeownership. If you have other suggestions for the best ways to do it that you think are more cost effective, we're listening. But we do want to see more homeownership expanded in New York City.

Now that I've said that I'm going to try to cover three topics, and I got two minutes and six seconds to go, so get ready.

There was a disturbing piece in Crains this morning that the New York Housing Conference found that we would need to increase HPD's capital budget by \$812 million to meet our housing— affordable housing production goal numbers from just this year in the adopted budget. So to sustain our affordable housing production, the city would need to find \$812 million beyond what the Mayor was willing to put in Exec to meet our housing goals.

Do you agree with that, number one? And if not, how much more money needs to go into our-- into the adopted budget to maintain, just maintain the affordable housing numbers that you hit most recently?

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: I just wish--

will be available to us. And so--

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: So, as I said earlier, there is maintenance of an average across the years on the capital commitment. You'll see some increase in future years. I think they were focusing on a-sort of comparative to the prior-- or the fiscal year we're in, where we moved resources in. We carried over resources from a prior fiscal year to close on-on development deals that were ready to close and needed the resources.

And I said earlier, Councilmember, in my remarks that it's an iterative process. It's a-- It's a dynamic process. So, we go back and forth throughout the year with OMB to look at resource reallocation, placement, et cetera, to be able to reach our goals. We're committed to exceeding the goals set in the Mayor's Management Report. We're confident that we will do that.

needed in the adopted budget to achieve that goal? COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: The resources that are needed, as -- as we go through the process, will--

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: How much more money is

2 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Look, I-- what I

2.2

2.3

appreciate--

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: We are in a city where we recognize the affordable housing crisis is the number one challenge facing the people in New York. One in three tenants pay majority of their income in rent every month, where people are struggling like all hell to get by, a 1.4% vacancy rate for moderate and low income apartments. Why we have to push and pull and prod to get resources from OMB, rather than just invest it in the housing agency so that we know the resources are there to invest in affordable housing. That makes no sense to me.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We now--

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: So we're going to do everything we can on the Council side to push for deeper investments in affordable housing. I just wished the Mayor had a similar commitment.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: And let me just very quickly--

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: I'm going to shift to supportive housing, because I'm in trouble on time, Commissioner, and I don't want Chair Sanchez and Brannon to yell at me.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: I just want to, quickly, just respond to one thing, and I can say--

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: The Mayor's lack of commitment, or was it something else?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: The-- You said it earlier.

And the commitment, the fight that we went through,
the Mayor's commitment going up to Albany to fight
for the tools that we got to advance the City of Yes
for housing opportunity gives us a whole bunch of
tools to be able to deliver on supply in this town.

We're committed to that. And--

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: I've been one of the Councilmembers that has been most supportive of City of Yes.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Thank you.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: I'm pleased about the things that we've seen in Albany this year. What I'm concerned about is that budgets are moral documents. They reflect our values. They reflect our priorities. If the Mayor cared as much as he claims about affordable housing, your all's budget would look a lot different than it does.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: I know you-- Look, I--

2.2

2.3

2

3 4

6

5

7 8

9

10 11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21 2.2

2.3

24

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: So, I just want to shift gears to supportive housing, which is another area of major concern. I know you're not fully responsible on the supportive housing side. You are on the new construction side. Other agencies are involved. But yesterday's news reported that we, since 2016, have only seen 3853 units of supportive housing actually completed since over the previous eight years.

We have a goal of 15,000 units in 15 years, the previous mayor announced. This mayor said we're going to do it faster, we're going to do 15,000 units in 13 years, but in eight years, we're just 25% of the way there, 28% of the way there. So, I just want to come back: Are we actually on pace to reach 15,000 units of supportive housing by 2028? And how are we going to magically triple the amount of supportive housing that's been generated to achieve that goal?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: So, we're very proud of the accomplishments associated with supportive housing. As you said, HPD is a partner in delivering on the 15/15 commitment, half of which is congregate, which we're responsible for.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 228 1 We, at the pace that we're going now, will 2 3 deliver on the 2028 deadline. 4 COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: So by 2028, there will be 7,500 new congregate units of supportive housing? 5 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: That -- For our share, yes. 6 7 COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Yes. So--8 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: The question is going to 9 be--COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: --on a scattered-site 10 11 side, which we've stopped all scattered-site 12 production. COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We're working -- And we 13 think-- And I know that this is part of the public 14 15 policy conversation. Everybody knows we're discussing it with our sister agency. 16 17 COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Right. COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: How can we do it better? 18 19 How can we move to more congregate housing? But 20 we're committed-- we're committed as an 21 administration to deliver on -- on supportive housing, 2.2 and we're doing it.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: On the 7,500 congregate units, which is important. But we all know that supportive housing is the number one most effective

2.3

24

25

evidence-based, cost-effective solution for single adult homelessness in particular, in New York City.

It is the most important investment we can make to drive down our shelter census, which-- and the single adult population has gone up by 1000 people a year for over-- for about a decade.

So, I'm really concerned when you tell me that only half-- HPD is responsible for just half, and you're going to meet that goal, even though it's-- you've got a long way to go, you're going to meet that goal. But we have no solutions for the other half, where we've done just about 1092 out of the 7500 that are needed, and scattered site production has come to a complete halt.

So, does that mean HPD is going to take on responsibility for 10,000... 12,000 of these 15,000 units? And we're going to shift to congregate? Are you going to be able to achieve those goals by 2028 as the Mayor had promised us?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: The necessary adjustments that need to be made are being looked at. To get-COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Don't they need to be in this budget, to get it done?

2

3

4

J

6

7

8

9

10

1112

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: To get to the most effective outcome within the level of resources available. And, you know, folks are talking about cuts, and maybe Deputy Commissioner, you can address that side of it, because we are going to get to our-the number of units that are needed. And obviously, there's more to be done.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: Okay. It's-- And I'm done, because I went over time. But I just want to close by saying this: The Mayor went out of his way to say, "We're going to achieve this bold, ambitious, but absolutely critical goal of 15,000 units of supportive housing two years faster." We are years behind in achieving our goal. You're telling us that scattered site needs to be revisited, we're not going to do the scattered site production. But we're not having that conversation in the context of the city budget that needs to be adopted 45 days from now. the funds are going to be allocated to actually allow for HPD and the other sister agencies to achieve the more ambitious goals that have been set, you're going to need resources from us. And we need to be talking about it. And I'm concerned that we're getting vague answers that you're going to come back to us on, kind

of, the future of scattered site and how those gaps are going to be filled.

This is too important. It's too important for us to drive down our shelter census, to provide actual housing, to people who are otherwise stuck in our shelter system, or are living on the streets of New York. And I don't hear solutions.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I will just say just, unrelated but connect— related to this is that, as an agency, the areas where we are working on is making sure that we re-upped and retooled our supportive housing RFQs. So, now we have a set, updated list of supportive housing providers that we can make sure are connected to the programs they need HPD in order to build housing. We're looking at our public land, and their demonstration of that, even within the recent year where we talked about public site supportive housing.

So, as an agency, we continue to look for other ways to-- and in addition to the proejcts--

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: I'll do everything I can to help. We've done two big new supportive housing develops in our district, the largest supportive housing development in Brooklyn history. We've got

another site that we're talking about for potential supportive housing in District 33. Every opportunity, we'll be there to help. I want to be your partner. I'm concerned the Council isn't being brought in as a partner to make the investments that are needed, to meet these ambitious goals which we're— where we're clearly significantly behind.

Thank you.

2.2

2.3

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We look forward to your continued partnership. And you know, let me just say thank you to the Council for the-- the mandate for providing 15% of every new project to homeless New Yorkers.

We remain not only committed to that, but in some cases, in some of our development deals, we are able to increase the share of needy New Yorkers who we can house. So to you, the Council partners, the development partners, who oftentimes will say, "Yes, I'll take on more to help the city." And we will continue— we remain committed to supportive housing, to delivering as much as needed and to working with have you on getting that.

COUNCILMEMBER RESTLER: I'm pleased you're on pace for your targets. It's not going to help us

meet our overall targets citywide. You're clearly
going to have to do a lot more. And so we've got to
have conversations about how we make that happen.
Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Councilmember Hanks, followed by Louis.

COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: Thank you Chairs.

[BELL RINGS]

2.2

2.3

There it is.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Time is up.

COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: That was easy. So, thank you so much for your testimony. I wanted to say that my family also shares, you know, a similar story. I know that I'm dating myself, but after the bridge was built, my family, you know, was—this is NYCHA, and live there until they were able to purchase a home.

So, the story that you-- you tell is many of our stories. And housing absolutely is personal. So, it kind of leads me to my question on the Federal Section 8 housing assistance payments: The Executive Plan includes an additional \$43.5 million in federal funding in fiscal 2024 to fund total expected Section 8 rental assistance payments. Following the years of trying to levy fines against the landlord of a

Washington Heights building and making emergency fixes, the city issued an arrest warrant against Daniel Ohebshalom after allegedly failing to perform hundreds of court-ordered repairs on some Manhattan property he owns. It was about a total of 700 open violations on several properties.

In my district, Park Hill, the neighborhood in which my parents bought a home, across the street is a HUD development, and it has over 200 violations, some dating back to 2008, preceding my being a Councilmember. And when I tell you that conditions are so horrible, there are tenants that could actually see below and above, the holes are so gaping. Mold, open garage pits, vermin, apartments where tenants, again, could see into the neighbors' apartments.

And I think what— what I need to understand today is why is HPD not withholding their portion of rental payments for the Park Hill apartments? And by the way, I have hundreds of families that are listening to this testimony today, in which it's important that they understand that I'm advocating for them.

2.2

2.3

cleared up.

But with hundreds of open violations, these people are living in horrible conditions, but we keep paying. We keep, you know, subsidizing these bad actors. So, I-- what I really want to say is: HPD, withhold payments of violations if these aren't

And what is the breaking point where you actually will officiate an arrest? So, he was arrested with 700. We're dealing with 200. And if you don't have plans to withhold funding from this landlord, what is the corrective action plan in place that it will ensure the improvements for these residents in this development? Thank you for your patience.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Thank you, Councilmember.

I'll start. And then I'll have the team talk a

little bit about some of the aspects of our work and
how we get there. But I wanted to just start by
saying that I'm very proud of the work of our
enforcement team in going after this guy, Daniel
Ohebshalom, who was clearly abusing the tenants in
his building.

We have other cases. The district attorney and the Department of Investigation last-- about a week and a half ago announced a new indictment. So, the

Hill?

guy is in jail, being indicted. He's got lots of properties around the city. He is emblematic of some of the bad players in the marketplace that we-- we constantly go after.

And so I wanted to say that, because the message that was sent by that arrest, and hopefully if the district attorney gets what he's asking for, and the Department of Investigation does, this guy could be sentenced to live in his building.

COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: Well, amen to that.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah. And so if— if that happens, we don't— you know, we want to make sure that he gets there before the repair starts, so he could experience a little bit of what it is to live in his property. But we do a lot of work. And I have to take my hat off to Ann Marie and her team on the enforcement side, the litigation side, that got us that result. And then First Deputy Commissioner Tigani will talk a little bit about the rental support, and sort of how the money side of this works.

COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: So the question is--COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: And you said this is Park

2.2

2.3

COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: --is where is the tripping
point?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yep.

COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: We would-- I applaud you
for arresting and giving this gentleman what he

for arresting and giving this gentleman what he deserves. But we don't want to wait until everyone is looking at an example of someone who's a bad actor.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: 100 percent. 100 percent.

COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: We want action because, to be honest with you, while we're waiting for new housing, while we're waiting for, you know, folks who are in-- in housing to become homeowners, we are dealing with, in this country, in this state, in this city, in my district, people who are living in conditions that I can't even describe nor imagine.

So, I have to use my time, my position to really explain and illuminate to all of you the importance of not waiting for someone to take an example, but to take action and to hold these landlords accountable.

And the action needs to happen now.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Councilmember, before I pass it over to Deputy Commissioner Santiago, let me say for-- for every one of these that make the news,

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE Jointly with the COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 238 1 there are hundreds and hundreds of cases where we've 2 3 avoided all of that, and we've got -- because our 4 primary mission is to ensure the safety, and the health and wellness of tenants around the city. And 5 we're able to force landlords in many, many, many 6 cases. Which is what--7 8 COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: But how long do the people 9 of Park Hill have to wait since 2008? How long do they have to wait in squalor before you get them? 10 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Let's talk about the 11 12 process. 13 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Thank you 14 Councilmember. And I will tell you a little bit 15 16

about what we're doing in the big picture. But we're certainly happy to meet with you and talk in more detail. So, Park Hill is three buildings. sorry, six buildings, correct? It's a--

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: I actually have the building numbers. It's 140, 160, and 260. It is not Vanderbilt. It's Park Hill Avenue.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: So, three of those buildings were selected for our alternative enforcement program in January. So, they are getting specialized enhanced enforcement. Again, this

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 239
2	hearing is a little too short for me to go into the
3	details of that means but we're very happy
4	COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: That's okay. I wish you
5	would tell them that, because we're on the phone with
6	them on a weekly basis.
7	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: We're very happy
8	to meet with you and give you all the information.
9	The building should have been posted with flyers
10	indicating which ones are in the alternative
11	enforcement program. We would be happy to do another
12	tenant meeting with the tenants. If any of the
13	tenants are watching, as you said, we strongly
14	encourage them to call 311 to file their
15	COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: I'm not going to encourage
16	them to call 311. I'm going to encourage you all to
17	come with me and take care of this. They have
18	COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We're already committed
19	COUNCILMEMBER HANKS:been down this road
20	before. They have heard it.
21	COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Councilmember. Yeah,
22	we're committed to doing that.
23	COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: And so I am going to
24	encourage you

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: We-- And we--

25

COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: --to take action that does not involve a flyer. It involves action.

at that at that complex, once a week, every week, spending a whole day there. Our alternative enforcement team is there for three of the buildings. We have reached out to the property owner. We've reached out to HUD. And we are working closely with them to see what other enforcement tools we can bring to bear on that complex in particular. So, again, we're very happy to meet with you and bring you—

COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: I look forward to hearing

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: You're welcome.

from you. Thank you so much.

thing: For those people who have renter— rental assistance or voucher— federal voucher programs, there's actually a very clear line. There's a housing quality standard. If they fail that standard, it goes into an abatement program, where the funding is held back. So we can go through those units. We will work— I'm sure we're already in contact. Usually for an AP building we are. And we can talk to you offline about what's in abatement,

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10 11

12

13

14 15

16

17

19

18

20 21

2.2

2.3

24

what's not in the abatement, and what should be an abatement.

COUNCILMEMBER HANKS: I'll be sure to tell the tenant on the third floor to yell up to the tenant on the fourth floor what happened.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Councilmember Louis followed by Nurse.

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Thanks Chairs. All right. I have a couple of questions. Thank you for being here, Commissioner. I'm glad your team is here.

My office is working on a severe case where a senior homeowner in my district was assessed a judgment of \$64,000 due to a squatter moving into the second floor of their home. My office engaged HPD on this issue back in January, and we have not received a response from HPD or the HPD attorney working on this case, and I still don't have a reply back from my April 26 e-mail.

So, with that said, we know that many homes built in the last 20 years have utilities and amenities controlled by the tenant and not the building. wanted to know how does HPD determine who is liable when utilities are turned off by-- are not turned off

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2.42 1 2 by the homeowner but by the tenant, particularly a 3 squatter, and why they're responsible for that. 4 What is the dollar amount HPD has budgeted for litigation for housing-related violations in FY 24, 5 and what is the amount being budgeted in the FY 25 6 7 budget? 8 I also have a question on 1111 Ocean Avenue. 9 if you want me to ask all the questions first, let me know, because my time is limited. 10 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yes. 11 12 COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Thanks. Do you want me to 13 do that? 14 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: No, no. I think, let's 15 let's tackle the first one, just simply--COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: And I have the notice of 16 17 judgment here if someone on your team wants to--18 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Okay. So, what I'd like 19 to do-- What I'd like to do what I'd like to do 20 because each of these-- and I want to go back to 21 Councilmember Hanks, who unfortunately left. I want-2.2 - I wanted to say--2.3

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Are you talking about Councilmember Hanks, or--

24

2 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Oh, no, no, no. I'm going 3 to address your issue--

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Okay. Just checking.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: --that we we've made a commitment there. But I think-- I think it's important, Madam Chair, that, you know, we dedicate the kind of time that we need to each of these separately and not at these hearings, simply because they require the time and attention--

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: But Commissioner, with all due respect, there's folks on your team that don't respond. So, that's why we're doing all of this.

And we shouldn't be doing this during the budget hearing.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: You should-- Yeah, definitely, we--

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: But we're forced to do that, because we don't get responses. So, if you could please reply back to this, and then we could get to Councilmember Hanks's questions.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: So I, you know, unfortunately, with the amount of information I have right now, before me: I try to take notes on some of

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

what you said, trying to understand the situation.

3 But we can definitely immediately follow up.

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Alright. So who on your team could take this Notice Of Judgment, and I can go to my next questions.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah. You can have the-one of the officers bring it up.

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Yeah. I'll have the Sergeant give that.

Now regarding 1111 Ocean Avenue, we had HPD come out— Sergeant, if you could please give this...

We'll give it. We had HPD come out to 1111 Ocean

Avenue on numerous occasions. While progress is sometimes made with increased pressure (thank you from the agency) repeated 311 calls did not result in HPD stepping in to make repairs.

So, I wanted to know how many active emergency work orders are typically seen in a month in FY 24.

And what is the limitations on expanding emergency repairs? How quickly is HPD contracting for these work orders? And just piggybacking off of Chair Sanchez's question, what is the criteria for determining whether a particular class A violations are eligible for emergency work orders? And is there

2.2

2.3

Thank you.

a budget constraint to that? Why are delinquent
violations not referred to more as emergency repairs?

And my last two questions is: Does HPD have the
statistics on their agreements with property owners

statistics on their agreements with property owners to convert their sites to HDFCs? And how many units turned into home ownership rather than rentals? That's two other members that mentioned the same question. And Clipper Equity has not adhered to the totality, to the terms of their contract that you begged me for on Article 11. So, I want to know how many Article 11 conversions took place in FY 24 citywide resulting in home ownership opportunities for former renters? And those are all my questions.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Thank you, Councilmember.

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: No problem.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: I'm not sure I was able to take notes--

COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: All right. So, the last one is in regards to the Article 11. We could go back to that, and then everything else. I know the other stuff that we have to meet about.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah. We can— We can meet about 1111 Ocean Avenue. I mean, you talked

- COMMITTEE ON FINANCE Jointly with the COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 246 1 2 about -- you asked about emergency work orders in one 3 month. And I think we-- we could break it down for 4 you and provide information as needed. COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Yes. 5 And--COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: and what was your question 6 7 about Article 11s? COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Article 11. How many 8 9 Article 11 conversions took place in FY 24 citywide, resulting in homeownership? 10 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah. I'm not certain we 11 12 have those statistics readily available. So, we
- 14 FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANY: We'll have to 15 get that.

would have to circle back to you on that.

13

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

- COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: So, there's two cases here that I'm expecting for someone on your team--
- COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah. We will-- We've got the one you gave us and we'll follow up immediately on the other as well.
- COUNCILMEMBER LOUIS: Thank you. Thank you, Chairs.
- 23 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Thank you, Councilmember.
- 24 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Councilmember Nurse.
- 25 COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Good afternoon.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Afternoon.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Thank you, Commissioner and your team for meeting with the Bushwick stakeholders. I really appreciate it. I was crafting my follow up e-mail to you in this hearing. So, you can expect that this afternoon.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Okay, great.

a lot of topics. But I did want to touch upon the basement conversion pilot. You know, my-- one of my community boards, CB 5 was the pilot of the city.

There was about \$12 million allocated. Pretty quickly after it started, it got cut. I think when I first stepped into this role we were just begging for like a measly \$250,000 to get got the final-- the people who actually made it through to complete. And we weren't able to get that so folks had to do outside fundraising, unfortunately.

But the biggest issue was the state— the state law. So, now that the state is moving forward, even though Community Board 5 is somehow, for some actually ridiculous reason, not included in that.

Can you talk a little bit how HPD's role in that, what you're thinking in terms of any rules around

25 to talk a little bit?

developing that, and timelines that you can provide to the council?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Well, let me just say that we're very glad that the state legislature acted on this. You know, as you suggested, as you've mentioned, we ran a local pilot. I think there were a lot of lessons learned about how expensive this kind of work is, and the barriers, the hurdles that we need to deal with. That information that we've gathered is going to help us.

This is a good first step for us to continue expanding this work. There's a lot of low-- low-lying areas in the city that need more attention, and that were potentially not included, or obviously not included in the areas that the legislation covers. I believe we-- we need to engage in a process with the City Council, and maybe somebody can help me on the sort of clarification on that. And maybe Kim, you can come up and talk a little bit about that process.

But we are-- we're glad we've got yet another

tool. And the legislative process is not perfect.

So, we've made an important step we need to advance

to make it citywide eventually. But Kim, do you want

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.3

24

25

1 2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: Yeah. I would just 3 note-- So, there are a few things. So, there's the 4 state legislation. You know all of New York City is not included. 5 COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Yup. 6 7 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: But hopefully we'll

learn some things from the process. It will require authorization by Council in order for us to actually implement a pilot. And HPD will be working with the other agencies to actually be thinking about what those code changes, what the provisions of the amnesty program would-- would look like so I think there's some process there to get--

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Okay. DO have like an anticipated time this year that you think you'll begin that process?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: I think-- You know, this just happened a couple of weeks ago. I think we need a little time to talk to their folks to figure out what that would look like.

2.2 COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Okay.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: We can circle back.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: One last question Chair, since I'm at the end of the line.

J

So, there were issues around state law. That were some of the barriers. But can you, for the record, just relist some of the barriers that were city barriers to successful completion of this program? So now that the state piece might be out of the way, what are the city pieces that we need to also knock out of the way?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: That's a good question.
You want to address it, Kim?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: Yeah. I mean, I think there are two things that are— that we are very focused on at the city level, based on what we learned from the pilot. One City of Yes, as part of the zoning text amendment, will include hopefully modifications that will make adding a certain type of ADU possible, more feasible from a zoning perspective. So, that's issue one. That was— The pilot that we implemented didn't get into zoning. We specifically kind of put it aside and focused on other issues. But we knew that a lot of folks were impacted by the zoning requirements, parking, yard, floor area, et cetera. Okay? That's issue one.

Two, we know we're still learning how to help homeowners or overcome the challenges associated with

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

2.2

2.3

24

25

financing. We know that the costs, even with code changes, are still pretty significant. And in order to make sure that lower income homeowners can take advantage, we launched an ADU pilot program. partially funded by the City through our capital budget and partially through state funding that our partners applied for and received.

We just got another round of funding, so, it's pretty limited scale, but we do think it will help us continue to learn about how we can manage those barriers. And I would just say that this program that we launched, we announced late fall, we received 2,800 applications for the program, 2,600 in New York City. We did have applicants in your district. think there were about four dozen--

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Yeah. That expressed interest.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: Yes.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Only a small amount got through to the end.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: Yes. So, we're-- I would just say that we are we know this is an issue that people are interested in. We're continuing to figure it out. And I-- One more thing, most of the

2.2

2.3

homeowners that applied to the ADU pilot, they were overwhelmingly lower income, below 80% AMI. And they were— Even though the pilot was open to 165% AMI from an income perspective, and they told us that the primary reasons they were interested in ADU was to house a family member or to improve their financial security.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Yeah. Which speaks to the urgent nature of the safety issue.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DURGA: Yeah.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: Which is why it's even so much more disappointing that CB 5 wasn't included. Particularly also because we've had death due to flooding with the new types of cloudburst rainstorms.

Is there any funding that you all are seeking in this cycle to support that work that you're about to embark on?

So, we do actually-- We are partners in administering the AGU pilot, applied for the state funds that are available. We did receive two allocations of state funds for the pilot. In addition, we are matching those state funds with city resources.

 $\sim$ 

Z 4

So, we do have, between the two funding sources, about \$395,000 per unit that will be available to homeowners to add an ADU.

COUNCILMEMBER NURSE: That's great. Thank you so much. Thank you, Chairs.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you. Almost done. I just wanted to ask-- I forgot to ask earlier: What is HPDs involvement currently with the asylum seekers crisis?

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Okay. So, I'm glad you asked. Just, you know, I don't want to do context overkill, but it's now 190,000 arrivals. It was a full-court press by multiple agencies. We were asked to take on a chunk of that work related to running HERRCs, hotels in New York City and hotels in other parts of New York State. There are contracts associated with that.

About-- More than 7,000 people are in our care.

And, you know, this has continued to morph. We are very, very glad to have partnering with us and supporting us now, given the amount of staff time and strain that it put on our agency, the HRO. Is it--Hurricane? [OTHERS SPEAK] Housing Recovery Office taking on a good portion of this work. I know that

2.

\_

\_

both Mr. Tigani and Mr. Caphart work every day on this stuff. [TO OTHERS:] So, I don't know if you want to talk a little bit about some of the adjustments we're making?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yeah. So I'll just outline. And then we can answer any further questions you have. So, as the Commissioner mentioned, we have roughly about 7600 asylum seekers in our care across seven different initiatives, that we fund two different contracts that we have.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: 7,600?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yeah. The-- I think the latest data we have is about 7,676 asylum seekers across several initiatives that our budgets support.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: And I-- The concern that the Council has: The asylum-seeker emergency was declared almost two years ago. It'll be July 2022. And the concern is, you know, why does the city elect to keep using emergency procurement rather than traditional RFPs? We just don't think it's the best value. You know, in an emergency situation, sure. Two years in, I don't know that you could say it's still an emergency. Have-- Has HPD made it clear to

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

2 the Administration that it would be great to leverage

3 | our relationships with-- with more nonprofits rather

4 than working with companies like DocGo, or whatever

5 | it may be?

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Chair, I would-- I will just say that we-- So, in early April the announcement was made about the shift, moving to a competitive RFP. So, just again, to reiterate: When the humanitarian crisis began, like emergency contracts go, we were basically responding to an evolving situation. As you point out, over time we've learned. We know now more about the scale shape of the program in between that time. I can say from HPDs perspective, we have worked to try to invite CBOs. We've worked to invite different partners from workforce to mental health into the different spaces we work in. Our prime contractors have also been pushed to look at MWBE possibilities, nonprofit possibilities. All of that, actually, is setting us up well for the work that Housing Recovery

And the bigger picture the City is doing to put together a competitive RFP. So, we've announced that we're shifting into that space next. In the in-

Operations, HRO is doing.

\_

2.2

between time, we're making sure that we are covering any gap that will— that may come about when you do that kind of shift, because the first and paramount responsibility is that there are people in our care. So, we have to keep the services going throughout that process as we shift into that place.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: This \$40 million DocGo contract. That's new, though, isn't it?

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: No. So, that was-- So, again we had pre approval for emergency contract. This is us, now at the registration process of that contract, and it does have an expiration date that's coming up. Again, the future RFP will be taking over that work. Part of that RFP work is to take over that work.

So, this is not a new contract. This is the registration. In between time we had been working to get that registered and filed. Again, this was an emergency, a crisis, with families, individuals coming to New York City. But we had to deal with the crisis first, and we worked on building the parameters of the administrative pieces later. It's the purpose of having the emergency contract in place in the beginning.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: The executive budget had to backfill \$200 million in city funds for asylum seekers, because the State didn't put in the full amount that the City expected. So, can you share why the City made this expectation in its financial plan?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: So, I will speak to

that. So, in terms of that outside technical adjustment-- earlier-- so as part of the Preliminary Budget, in anticipation of the State Budget, the city added to HPD's budget \$200 million in state funding so that it could be directly accessed on our contracts. However, the city reversed that. So, in working with OMB to, again, take that state funding out and replace that with tax levied funding.

So, as far as the details on the technical adjustments that go with that, we don't have that right now. But it's essentially just replacing tax levied dollars that was swapped out before. That's what that \$200 million is doing.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: So with regard to some of the state impact, the state budget impacts that we mentioned before: When do we think we'll have a-When do we think we'll fully digest what all that means for us, and as far as HPD is concerned.

2.2

2.3

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: So, that's still ongoing in terms of the partners that are involved. So in terms of the development side, just speaking with HDR and other partners. But specifically, as it relates to the asylum seeker funding, the city as a whole, at the citywide level with the Office of Management and Budget handles, in terms of reimbursement requests to the State, against the funding that was already made available in the state budget for asylum-seeker services.

So, we provide reports in terms of our expenditures and the OMB works of the State, in terms of accessing the funds that were made available in the state budget.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay. All right. I'm going to give it to Chair Sanchez for some closing remarks, and then we'll close it out. Thank you so much.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Thank you so much, Chair. I, before closing, just wanted to ask on behalf of Councilmember Brooks-Powers, whether there is any update. Do you have responses for her in connection to Arverne East and Ocean Crest.

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20 21

2.2

2.3

24

25

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We will get back to her Madam Chair, with all due respect.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay. I tried, but I'm also going to up on her behalf.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah, you did try. You did try.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Thank you for today's testimony. See? You've got to keep up the energy in hour six. Seven? 20 million?

No, thank you for all your responses today. think you know, just my-- my own reflection in hearing your responses to my questions and colleagues' questions. And just connecting it back to the New York Housing Conference's analysis on the capital budget, I think the broader point that many of us are trying to make, is that it seems that HPD's capital budget is still insufficient to meet the demand, meet the desired production levels that we have in the City of New York.

You might have thought that I was going to let it go. But I don't let things go. So, the Mayor promised \$4 billion in capital funding per year as a candidate. We are still not there. We're close to 68% of that. We-- We've increased. Thank you for

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 260 1 listening to the Council as we continue to drive this 2 3 priority forward. But, you know, we're not going to 4 stop. We want HPD to do more and more and more, and 5 commit capital, and build more and do all of that. So, that's -- that's my major takeaway. We want to 6 7 see more. We want to see the agency doing more. And we want to make sure that the great ideas and the 8 blueprint are receiving the resources that they need in order to be successful. So, thank you so much. 10 11 And Chair? 12 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Thank you, Chairs. 13 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you to Commissioner 14 and your team. Thank you very much. We look forward

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Thank you so much.

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

to working with you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: You have questions? Oh, wait, Gale's got questions.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Just kidding. Sit down.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: I'll be very-- I was meeting with the police department. I'm sorry. One question is, where are we with the HDFC's? Another one is, will you support the Mitchell-Lama program that keeps Mitchell-Lamas in Mitchell-Lama. I know Cadman has gone out. And then I know you got you

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 261 1 2 got -- you answered the DocGo question. And then just finally-- maybe you did this, but what's the time to 3 get an apartment rented when you have a voucher? And 4 5 just the time it takes, maybe just generally, to get affordable housing? 6 If you come as a developer, you have a building, how long does it take to get through HPD? Those are 8 my questions. And I guess DocGo got asked earlier. COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Councilmember, thank you. 10 And we did discuss a number of the issues that you 11 raised. 12 13 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay. Let's skip them if 14 you did HDFC. 15 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: On the pipeline-- I think 16 we discussed HDFCs. 17 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay. 18 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: And look, you know, we see 19 that as a great opportunity. We have-- We have 51 20 buildings that we've closed, and we have 7--21 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: On the HDFCs, you closed 2.2 51 buildings? 2.3 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah. And we-- and we

have 75 that are in the queue.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay.

24

25

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 262 1 2 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: We need the support of the 3 Council. 4 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: And how many more in the 5 queue -- it doesn't mean that they've happened. That's...? 6 7 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: They're in the works. Yeah, they're in the works. 8 9 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: And there are some that are not in the works? Or everybody's in the works? 10 11 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: In our estimation, 12 everybody's in the works, because our goal is to 13 close them all, which will give us an excess of 1300 14 units additional. 15 COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: All right. So 75 is the 16 issue. Okay. 17 COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah. So, we look forward 18 to working with you on that. 19 And on the pipeline question very quickly. 20 know, if you're a new developer, and you come to us 21 with a plan, it can -- it can range anywhere between 2.2 two and a half, three years to seven years to get

25 resources, the complexity of a project, and 750

your project through. And these are estimates.

it's simply because, as you know, availability of

2.3

24

2.2

2.3

projects in the pipeline, 300 of which are new
construction.

So, it's just the queue. It's a-- It's a small opening in that pipeline. So, you know, we've got more tools, like I said before, to your colleagues, more tools to work with now, and I think it's going to unleash development in-- across the entire city. And I cannot overemphasize the-- the importance of the City Council helping us with taking a fresh look at the zoning envelope in the city and supporting the City of Yes for Housing Opportunity. That will also unleash, in our estimation, at least 100,000 units in 15 years.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Right.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: And that's a-- that's an estimate from Dan Garodnick, the Chair and Director of City Planning. I'm not sure I could keep up with the other...

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: There was Michell-Lama.

Try to keep it in Article 2 and not go to article 11,

despite Cadman House.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I think the answer is: Any state funding, federal funding for that matter, that we can use that work with that

2.2

2.3

building to keep it in affordability long-term, we're going to look at.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Yeah.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, we will look at all the options including any state funding that will come our way.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: I mean, that's one. But I'm just talking about for the future, because there are other coops. I'm trying to keep them in Article 2 and not Article 11.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Absolutely.

As boards and property managers come to us, we work with them and say, "If there's a funding source, we'll look at that option." If that's there for them, and they can use it, and stabilizes their building and extends affordability past the current affordability, and creates options for people for homeownership, we're going to look at the program.

COUNCILMEMBER BREWER: Okay. We're going to try to pass legislation that keeps them in Article 2, just so you know. Okay, thank you.

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Commissioner, this time for real: Thank you very much.

2.2

2.3

O 1

COMMISSIONER CARRIÓN: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: All right. We're going to take a 10-minute break and then we're going to hear from members of the public.

[15 MINUTES' SILENCE]

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Good afternoon if everyone can just please find the seat we will be beginning shortly.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay. We're now going to open the hearing for public testimony. I remind members of the public that this is a government proceeding, and that decorum shall be observed at all times. As such, unless you are testifying, members of the public shall remain silent.

The witness table is reserved for people who wish to testify. No video recording or photography is allowed from the witness table. Further, members of the public may not present audio or video recordings as testimony, but they may submit transcripts of such recordings to the Sergeant at Arms for inclusion in the official record.

If you wish to speak on today's hearing, just make sure that you filled out one of these appearance tickets with the sergeant at arms and wait to be

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

recognized. Once you're recognized you'll have two 2 3 minutes to speak on today's hearing topic, which is the DOB HPD FY 25 Executive Budgets. If you have 4 5 written testimony or additional written testimony you wish to submit for the record, please provide that--6 7 please provide a copy of that testimony to the Sergeant At Arms. You also have 72 hours from the 8 completion of this hearing to submit testimony, and you can do that via email at 10 11 testimony@council.nyc.gov.

I'm now going to call the first panel. Brendan Cheney, William Spisak, Emily Goldstein, Allison Nickerson, and Paula Siegel, and Joelennys Negron.

Want to go left from right. Just say your name and then you can begin.

MR. NEGRON: Hello, my name is Joelennys Negron.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: You can begin your testimony.

MR. NEGRON: Give me one second. Sorry.

MR. NEGRON: Hello, my name is Joelennys Negron, but everyone calls me JJ for short to save time and oxygen. And I'm a member of the East New York CLT.

I joined the East New York CLT because I was homeless for a moment of time due to a house fire caused by

\_\_\_

2.3

the negligence of a landlord not keeping the building up to code.

The Red Cross put 15-year-old me and my family into a shelter before we were moved into NYCHA, due to the winning of the lottery. I was displaced. And that's why I joined the CLT because East New York COT's mission is to prevent displacement of longtime black and brown residents, and protect and grow our generational wealth.

We are building a movement in East New York and Brownsville, because people know that we need to control the land ourselves in order to thrive. In June of 2023, we will launched a campaign alongside the tenants of 248 Arlington Avenue to purchase their 20-unit rent-stabilized building, and just eight months later in February of 2024, we made the purchase.

Now 248 Arlington tenants have housing stability, control over the management and renovations of the building, and the opportunity to own their apartment, and the opportunity that many of them may never have in their lives before.

We are not stopping at 248 Arlington, we have plans to acquire many more homes and buildings in

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

East New York and Brownsville in order to keep people in our homes. But we need funding to grow.

We have been able to do all this work because so

many dedicated members such as I who truly care about our communities. Councilmembers, if you want to do something to stop displacement in our working class black and brown communities, you should fund the CLT initiative of at least \$3 million. East New York CLT needs only \$300,000 of that initial funding to hire more staff and grow small organization. Yet, with our mission, East New York CLT needs \$4 million in capital funding for the rehab of 248 Arlington so we can upgrade all the building systems, replace the roof and much more aspects that was neglected by the previous landlord of 248. The CLTs in New York City needs your help. East New York needs your help. Brownsville needs your help. So, please Councilmembers, help the CLTs so we can help the very same people you vowed to help upon entering your offices.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you.

My name is Paula Segal. MS. SEGAL: I'm here as a senior staff attorney with Take Root Justice. I'm also here for as myself and a Mitchell-Lama resident.

2.2

2.3

And I just want to thank Councilmember Brewer for
mentioning the puzzle of conversions. I live in a
building that has been puzzling through that problem.

And I'm excited to see a legislative fix.

I want to echo what JJ said about the need for doubling the funding for the CLT initiative. The work that the Community Land Trusts on the ground have been able to get done on a shoestring over the last four years has been unbelievable. I'm so proud to work with the East New York Community Land Trust on that transaction. And on related campaigns, it's incredible to see them partner with seasoned developers to see them replace terrible landlords, and to see them really take leadership from both tenants and residents who are impacted by how buildings are managed in their neighborhoods.

I want to also, just pointing to my written

testimony-- I feel like we've been saying this like a

broken record. But I want to make sure that our

budget next year has funding in it for a robust and

equitable debt collection system. Councilmember

Brannon, we met with your staff today. It was a

meeting that-- I kind of want to cry like My heart

dropped out. We're making such incredible progress

2.2

2.3

funded.

towards a system that will be equitable, that will
protect tenants, that will protect equity for
homeowners, and that will really help neighborhoods.

We're not all the way there, but there are huge
strides being taken, I just want to make sure that
we're not just hand waving, and that the programs

that we're talking about are actually going to be

We will probably see an expansion of city In Rem Foreclosures if the programs that we're talking about happen. Both will need to see funding for outreach. And that all—that all needs to be reflected in the budget, if it's going to happen.

And finally, just-- it's in my written testimony, but I just want to highlight the need for capital funding for New York City Public Housing, and the need for us as a city to invest in public housing and not rely on the private sector to bring those buildings back into habitable conditions.

Thank you so much for all your work.

MS. NICKERSON: Good afternoon. I'm Alison
Nickerson. I'm the Executive Director of Lavon.
Thank you Chairs Brannon and Sanchez, Councilmember
Brewer, Dan. Thank you for being here. And the

2.2

2.3

whole staff. I know these are really long days. So, thank you all for being here.

So, at LiveOn New York, we believe that all people deserve equity and housing as they age and our systems are actively excluding older people.

Seven years ago, we did a research study that showed 200,000 people on waiting lists for affordable senior housing, and waiting for an average of seven to nine years. We have a forthcoming report that shows those waiting lists have deteriorated and gotten even worse, and people continue to wait and wait and wait and wait.

I heard what the commissioner said. And we work very closely with HPD. The budget for SARA, for senior housing, was slashed by \$300 million. That's on top of \$100 million budget cut over the next few years for NYC Aging. That is not acceptable.

So, we have-- I will submit in the coming 72 hours a written testimony with specific recommendations. But I really want to tell you two things: The first is people who are older in the city are poorer than you can imagine. People believe that if they see someone in a hat and might have a car, that they're okay. They are not. They are

2.2

2.3

2 living on just a few \$100 a month and they're
3 struggling to get housing.

Number two: I go all over this wonderful city and everywhere I go, people come up to me and say, "I don't need a huge apartment." Or in Staten Island and Queens, "I don't need a home. I have nowhere to go. There's nowhere for me to go." So, if we want to allow families to move into housing, we have to have a plan for older people and for where they can go. Otherwise it's— it's a constant struggle. So, I look forward to working with the Council and thank you for your leadership.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you.

MR. SPISAK: Good afternoon. My name is Will Spisak. I'm a Senior Program Associate at New Economy Project. We're a citywide organization that works to build a new economy that works for all New Yorkers. And we are co-founders and coordinators of the New York City Community Land Initiative, which is the coalition that's been at the forefront of expanding Community Land Trusts in New York City, as organizations that help stem the tide of displacement and build permanently and deeply-affordable housing and equitable community space for New Yorkers.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

We've seen tremendous growth in CLTs over the last several years and the City Council has played a critical role in that, channeling \$6 million since Fiscal Year 20 to CLT organizing and technical assistance to the citywide CLT initiative, and we're here to urge the Council to redouble its commitment to CLTs and permanently affordable housing, by ensuring the City's Fiscal Year 25 budget includes enhanced funding of \$3 million for the citywide Community Land Trust initiative to meet the growing demand for CLTs, and support three new Community Land Trusts in the initiative, \$2.5 billion in capital funding for permanently affordable housing as outlined in the Homes Now Homes Regeneration Platform, and \$3.2 billion for NYCHA repairs and infrastructure.

Public Housing is social housing, and we want to make sure we are standing in full solidarity with our our friends in NYCHA.

As coordinators of the citywide CLT initiative, you know, we can only speak Very briefly. I have written testimony that has more details. But we've seen tremendous growth from Mott Haven Port Morris County Land Stewards in the Bronx, to ReAL Edgemere

2.2

2.3

CLT in Queens, acquiring land and growing their base of members and— and expanding the CLT model across the city. We hope that the City Council continues to be an ally and support in the Community Land Trust movement by redoubling their commitment in the budget. Thank you.

MR. CHENEY: Good afternoon. My name is Brendan Cheney. I'm the Director of Policy and Operations at the New York Housing Conference.

So, first, I just want to thank the City Council, thank Chair Sanchez, Chair Brannon, for your ongoing advocacy for housing, and your ongoing fight for housing resources every year. It's really important, and we really appreciate it.

So, as you know, we released a report recently that found that the Executive Budget, the Capital Budget for Housing is insufficient to maintain housing production. I appreciate you guys talking about this at the hearing and asking the Commissioner about it. You guys have my written testimony. I'm going to spend my time today just sort of trying to correct how it was sort of represented at the hearing, and maybe they misunderstood it.

2.2

2.3

So, I just want to be clear: Our analysis says that the \$2.1 billion that's in HP's capital budget next year is insufficient to maintain sort of historical affordable housing production, right? We did mention that there's a cut, but our focus is really that \$2.1 billion is not enough. We came to that conclusion by looking at how much housing they normally produce every year, and what the average subsidy cost is per unit for those programs. And what we found was, if you look at the subsidy amount and the number of units they do, you need more funding than they have currently in the budget.

So, with the \$2.1 billion, we found that affordable housing production will drop by 32% next year unless they increase the capital budget. New construction will be reduced by 52%, and that includes supportive and senior housing. And preservation projects that are funded through subsidy will see a 15% decrease.

We're also concerned that this low level of funding might mean that they won't fully utilize low-income housing tax credits, leaving federal funding on the table.

So, we-- we call for the City to increase HP's capital budget by \$1 billion in fiscal year 2025.

This will both bring them up to historic production and address-- start to address another issue that you guys discussed, which is the pipeline.

So, just real quick, \$1 billion: \$812 million to maintain current production, and then \$187 million should be invested to help relieve the pipeline.

Thank you. And I'm happy to answer any of your questions.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Good afternoon. My name is Emily Goldstein. I'm the Director of Organizing and Advocacy at the Association for Neighborhood and Housing Development, or ANHD. Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify at this hearing this afternoon.

You have my full written testimony. So, I'm just going to hit on a couple of highlights: First to continue on the capital budget theme, this is absolutely the time to invest more, not less. We both—You know, we desperately, desperately need more affordable housing that's both new construction and crucially, preservation, which often gets

1

3

4

6

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

overlooked and underappreciated, I think in some of the production numbers.

We think that first and foremost, the proposed cuts in the Executive Budget need to be restored so that the mayor's original commitment actually gets met. We also need additional funding.

In particular, I want to pull out two areas where we think more money should be allocated: One, we really need emergency preservation funds for existing affordable housing, and this is buildings in current HPD programs, current state programs that are facing shortfalls due to pandemic-era challenges. a lot of affordable housing buildings that are dealing with massive arrears that did not get a RAP or other sort of emergency federal funds at the height of the pandemic, and are now still grappling with the fallout. The city can't fully address this There's going to have to be funding from a issue. variety of government sources, but the city can and should do its part.

Second, want to emphasize the importance of the Neighborhood Pillars and Open Doors Programs. support the Homes Now Homes Regeneration demand of \$2.5 billion over the course of five years for those

1

11

15

preservation and homeownership programs, in

3 particular. Finally, I want to put in a plug for the

4 importance of improving agency staffing levels,

because without that none of the rest of this

actually hits the ground in our communities in the 6

7 way we need, whether it's on the construction side or

providing tenant services, doing inspections, making 8

sure that essentially our government is serving the

people who live in the housing here. Thank you. 10

> CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you all very much.

12 Okay, our next panel: Michael Hanlon, Albert

13 Scott, Rolando Guzman, Kevin Wolfe, Ben Dorman and

Caroline Chen. 14

You can begin when you're ready.

16 MR. HANLON: Good afternoon. My name is Michael

17 Hanlon. I'm a member of Local 3 of the International

18 Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one of nearly

19 27,000 members in the electrical industry in New York

20 City, Westchester, and the Tri-State area.

21 been a member of the Union for seven years.

2.2 time with Local 3, I have been proud to work with men

2.3 and women across the five boroughs on construction

progress projects that advance the city, economically 24

25 and structurally.

2.2

2.3

Now with the impacts of climate change becoming clearer and more impactful, I want our city to transition to a renewable energy economy and create good jobs in the process. As a Local 3 member, we receive top notch training on the fundamentals of our work and training in the cutting-edge areas of our

field, on work such as solar energy technologies.

Most importantly, we are taught and uphold the safety measures that ensure everyone returns home safely at the end of the day. Solar installation work is dangerous and workers complete difficult tasks oftentimes high up on roofs. Without proper training and safety precaution, serious injuries and even deaths can happen. Neither I nor my union want to see the growing solar industry become a dangerous job where workers are put in a lose-lose situation.

On union jobs workers are protected with proper equipment and safety measures. And they can speak up when something is unsafe. Non-union workers don't have that same protection or options.

Additionally, Local 3's state-of-the-art training center and registered apprenticeship program enables working people to build a career that ensures they

1

3

4

6

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

can live and raise a family right here in the communities of New York City.

When I work with green technologies, such as solar panels, I know I have the backing of my union, my company, and all our members to get the job done safely, efficiently, and professionally. And with the union, I know that my job is not temporary. When one job finishes we have the support of the Union in finding a new one. That means we have a family sustaining career in New York City supported by our union wages and benefits.

By investing in the public solar power legislation and other building decarbonization efforts, we can uplift many more young people into a lifelong career while tackling climate change. urge the Council to invest in funding these projects so that more people like me can join the middle class, while taking a huge step in the transition to a renewable energy economy. Local 3 IBEW fully supports the New York City public solar power legislation, and my brothers and sisters in the Union are eager to get to work.

This is an opportunity for all of us to get-- to work together in a win-win that will help us

2.2

2.3

transition to fight climate change head on, create good union jobs, and save the city money. It is a no-brainer. Thank you for your time and consideration.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you.

MR. SCOTT: Good afternoon. Good afternoon. My name is Albert Scott. I'm with the East New York

Community Land Trust. And I'm just going to make it simple and plain: In this upcoming budget, we need to see \$3.5 billion dollars for Homes Now Homes For Generation. As was mentioned earlier, this will help contribute and promote community ownership, community control, community wealth building.

We also need to see in this budget \$3 million for the Community Land Trust initiative. Again, this will increase and enhance community ownership, community control, community wealth building.

And finally, we definitely would like to see \$4 million for the East New York Community Land Trust for capital funding. Just on a small limited budget, we were able to do great things in promoting community ownership, community wealth building, and community control in a community that were being seeing saturation of just rentals, which is of course

2.2

2.3

the question of "affordable for whom?" When we hear about housing affordability, from understanding "ing" means plural, but we only see it in rental but not enough ownership opportunities for the existing residents of our community.

With these budget items added, I'm encouraging and asking on behalf, on a dynamic awesome community to please invest in our communities for ownership.

If you believe in community wealth building, if you believe in community control, if you believe in community ownership, these budget items will be there. Thank you for your time.

MS. CHEN: Good afternoon. My name is Caroline Chen, I'm the Senior Supervising Counsel in the Environmental Justice Group of the New York Lawyers for the Public Interest. Thank you for this opportunity to testify. It is my first time. I am here to talk about the implementation of Local Law 97 as currently envisioned in the budget. We appreciate and applaud the inclusion of climate initiative initiatives, and especially, specifically, the budget allocating \$4 million toward 36 full time positions of DOB.

\_ 1

And what we want to talk about today is making sure that this— these positions are implemented, applied correctly. Commissioner Laura Popa testified today that only two or three current DOB staffers are calling 600-plus buildings in the city. And my understanding is that Chair Sanchez remarked that this was too little. And we completely agree.

At this critical stage and implementing Local Law 97, it is extremely important to do things right. We don't want things to be ending up like the Housing Maintenance Code that we've been hearing about for the last little while, violations in Park Hill, for example, things that we cannot fix, because they are too difficult to fix.

We're at this critical time where Local Law 97 can be done right, and we urge you to make sure that the new positions are DOB, if only 36 for now, to apply more than two— to ensure that more than two are community outreach and assistance. We know that MOCEJ is there to do some work, but we know there's no transparency in the— in how the accelerator is working. We would love DOB to be able to take more of those positions, apply to organizing, to compile success stories, to motivate people out there,

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE Jointly with the 284 COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 1 2 buildings out there, to do things right from the get-3 go, so that we're not worrying about the at the back end about enforcing and collecting penalties, which 4 we know we're not doing anyway, in housing court or 6 HPD. 7 The other piece that we wanted-- You know, something else that the DOB staffers should be 8 9 encouraged to do with this new additional funding is to make sure that good faith efforts are being made, 10

and assist owners to make good faith efforts.

Because Local Law 97 does allow exemptions on penalty collections, and can defer them if good-faith efforts are being made. And if DOB can play a part in that to make sure that we can achieve our climate goals, the right way from the get-go, right now at this critical stage of implementation, and I hope that we really you know, can ensure a clean— a clean future for our future generations. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Good job on your first time. Sorry.

MS. CHEN: I'm sorry?

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: I said, great job on your
first time testifying.

2.3

MS. CHEN: Oh, thank you.

MR. WOLFE: And thank you Good afternoon. And thank you to Chair Sanchez and Chair Brannon for giving us the opportunity to testify. My name is Kevin Wolfe. I am the Deputy Director of Advocacy at the Center for New York City Neighborhoods. And the center is one of the largest homeowners' service organizations in New York City. And we provide assistance to New Yorkers at all stages of their homeownership journey, whether or not it's helping to buy a home, helping to maintain a home, or helping to save the home if it's in foreclosure.

The City Council has been one of the biggest supporters for homeowners' services. And we've really established something unique in the country by supporting nonprofits across the city to provide critical services to homeowners.

I did want to say that we are in support, and would like to echo the statements made by those supporting the Homes Now Coalition ask for \$2.5 billion in capital funding for Open Door as well as for Neighborhood Pillars. We were supportive of that. And also we're supportive of the Community

Land Trust initiative expanding to \$3 million. Those are both very important items.

But we also did want to really focus on homeownership preservation. That's one of the critical issues affecting New York City, especially as we see an increased focus on new production. We want to make sure that none of our homeowners are displaced.

So, we are asking for an increase in the City
Council's foreclosure prevention initiative. We are
the anchor partner. We would like to-- to see that
increased by a million dollars. And a part of that
will include supporting estate planning services that
speaker Adrienne Adams has championed.

In addition, we do want to point to support forincreasing support for home repair through the City
Council's Home Fix program. That's been critical.
You did make a statement in the Budget Response that
I wanted to-- to respond to.

There was a question about how much-- what's the average loan amount for Home Fix? It's about \$48,000. There also was a question about how many loans have been done. We do 100 loans per year. And

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

we're happy to -- to include that in our -- in our written testimony.

The last thing that I did want to mention is that, aside from increasing funding, the biggest issue that we're having is contracts, and processing contracts with the City. We've seen the Home Fix program that you've supported -- we actually saw \$700,000 clawed back. And that was money that we could not provide for homeowners. And so, the biggest thing that we can do, aside from increasing funding for our nonprofit homeowners' services would also be to speed up the -- the contracting process with New York City. And I'll be happy to include the rest of this in my written testimony. Thank you again.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you.

MR. DORMAN: Thank you to the Chairs. Thank you to the Council. My name is Ben Dorman. I'm the Deputy Director of Climate Jobs New York, and we direct the Carbon Free and Healthy Schools campaign here in the city. Our union coalition is made up of public sector unions such as UFT, DC 37, CSA. addition, we join with the private sector unions, like Building and Construction Trades Council, like

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

my colleague at Local 3 IBEW, 32 BJ, and New York State Nurses Association.

What our coalition and these union members know is that if we continue to wait to act on climate change, the cost of recovering from future extreme weather events and other climate change effects will only grow. So, our coalition supports building decarbonization measures and energy efficiency retrofits that can help turn our public buildings and schools into tools in the fight against climate change citywide.

Currently, buildings contribute nearly 80% of total greenhouse gas pollution across New York City. And we need to act now to utilize the ever-growing and cutting-edge technologies that we have to alleviate, not only that pollution, but also to transition away from fossil fuel energy sources.

So, to do this, our campaign is asking for a \$600 million investment via the Capital Budget to help transform those city-owned buildings and city schools. And in the process of revamping our buildings, we can create family sustaining jobs for workers in this new renewable energy economy.

As part of that, and in addition, we do strongly support Intro Number 353, which was introduced by Councilmember Nurse as the New York City Public Solar Power Bill with an end-goal of enabling or getting to 150 megawatts on city-owned buildings and schools by 2030.

So, with new avenues like the Inflation Reduction Acts, Direct Pay Provision, and other sources from the State Government, we believe that we can recoup or cover up to 50% or more of the costs for investing in those projects sheerly through federal and state sources. Across our larger program, to revamp those city-owned buildings and schools, we believe that a \$600 million investment will be enough to get us on the right path to, as I said, turn those what are right now 80% fossil fuel emissions into tools in the fight against climate change. And we hope that by investing in our future, we can create those good family-sustaining careers, and also create huge cost savings for the city.

So, I'll leave it there and thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you.

Good afternoon, everybody. First of all, thank you so much Chair Sanchez and Brannon, and

Councilmember Brewer for this hearing. My name is
Rolando Guzman, I'm the Deputy Director for Community
Preservation and Advocacy at St. Nicks Alliance. We
are a local community organization in North Brooklyn.
In my department, we are responsible for providing
anti-displacement assistance to residents who are
being pushed out of their community and their
apartments.

I'm here today in support of Stabilizing NYC and the Community Housing Preservation Strategies

Initiative, and also the CLT. I think one thing that I want to say is, thank you so much to the City

Council for the continued support to Stabilizing NYC.

When we started this coalition that was-- we were spearheading the organizing in buildings owned by predatory equity companies. That was back in the days that not everybody talked about it.

And to this point we have 19 organizations citywide, working organizing tenants, and fighting against displacement. Some of the success including organizing thousands of tenants, organizing hundreds of tenant associations, Assistant tenants with applications, for benefits such as IRAP, one-shot

deals and other benefits, so make sure that they are

And I want to stress that -- that we were one of

figure out how to make the banks accountable to their

conditions. And one case that we all know from the

notorious for giving bad loans to bad players in the

able to stay, and also making banks accountable.

the first organizations, along with NHD, trying to

mortgages in buildings that had really bad

news is Signature Bank, for example, that was

2

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

community.

13

12

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

2.2

2.3

tenants stay in New York City. And we thank you so

a great way to make sure that long-term, low-income

I want to thank you, all and again stabilizing is

much for your support. And we look forward. But

this year, we are asking for \$4 million. That will

allow us to have a more updated job retention from

community organizers and expand their services to

other areas as well. Thank you so much.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you all very much.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay, next panel Onsé, Raul Rivera, Jackie Del Valle.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: You may begin when ready.

2.3

ONSÉ: Hi, my name is Onsé. It's my first time at a City Council meeting. I have a little bit of notes here. I'm a disabled New Yorker, a freelance photojournalist, a musician and a community organizer. Before the pandemic I managed a former Pilates studio not too far from here. On Martin Luther King Jr. day on 2021, I was at a peaceful march commemorating the great civil rights leader MLK when the police attacked us with brutal force. I was beaten and knelt on by grown men, placed in an illegal karate chokehold and hogtied. I was beaten so brutally by the NYPD that I am now permanently disabled.

Because of the police brutality, I can no longer work and I have lost a lot. As a result, I'm unhoused and I'm navigating the NYC DHS shelter system.

I entered the DHS shelter system in January 2024, and within 48 hours, I witnessed an unhoused New Yorker being brutalized by a DHS shift supervisor, and I was body-slammed and assaulted as well.

I have been on the ground documenting, as a photojournalist, New York City Hotel shelters since 2021. Men repeatedly told me that the conditions of

confinement inside of the shelters were worse than prison. Men struggled to get housing vouchers after over a year of tenancy in the hotel shelters, and then were evicted like they were less than human after trying to comply with a malfunctioning system to get housing vouchers.

I went into the shelter system because of what the NYPD officers did to me. I'm an upstanding member of my community with recognition from the NAACP as a youth leader. I'm an award-winning musician. I love to dance, and I used to love to run, and I can't do any of those things anymore.

I would love to be able to work and to pay rent, but I'm simply no longer physically able to do so.

So, because of my disability, I am now navigating--excuse me-- the DHS shelter system.

I took this life change by the horns as an opportunity to grow as a journalist, and I have been constantly conducting interviews with women and femmes who have been in the shelter system much longer than I have. I have documented horrific conditions inside the shelter, unconscionable misconduct by DHS staff, including my own physical assault.

2.2

2.3

I have interviewed women who have experienced sexual assault in the shelter system and all kinds of harm that could have and should have been avoided if they had simply been housed. I have interviewed women who had been in the shelter for not one, not two, but up to eight years in the shelter system.

Most are waiting unnecessarily long for access to housing vouchers which are becoming increasingly inaccessible because of the addition of disqualifiers like mandatory credit checks.

Many of the women I have interviewed are black women and are discouraged, and some are even contemplating leaving New York entirely because they've lost faith. We need a housing-first approach to homelessness, not the treatment-first approach anymore.

I've written an open letter to the Acting

Commissioner of DHS, the Department of Homeless

Services, Molly Wasow Park, who recently went on CBS

News to defend the treatment-first approach, or the

ILP approach to homelessness. It does not work. It

is simply joining us in mountains of paperwork.

I'm organizing a class action lawsuit for the disability discriminations and violations of the

Americans with Disabilities Act I've experienced as a shelter tenant. And I'll include more in my written

4 testimony, which I'll deliver to you all.

But we are also living under the imposition of reality. It's unacceptable for us to be waiting for over a year for access to housing, which is a human right, to languish in a shelter system that is infested with bugs. We are served moldy food. We are constantly abused.

11 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you.

ONSÉ: Yes. And I will deliver that open letter to you as well, which is published on medium.com and has over 50 signatures from across the country and international signatures as well.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you for testifying. Go ahead.

Hi. Is this on?

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: No.

There we go. Hi, good afternoon. Thank you to the Housing and Buildings Committee for the opportunity to speak, and the members who have given all their time today, and thank you to Dan and of course our wonderful Chairwoman.

1

6

7

8

10

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

My name is Jackie Del Valle. I'm the Coordinator of Stabilizing NYC, Take Root Justice. As Rolando Guzman from St. Nick's Alliance explained, we are a coalition of grassroots organizations that combine tenant organizing with legal representation to combat tenant harassment and preserve affordable housing.

Our tenants associations form coalition's across landlord portfolios, whose landlords have often made speculative investments with the plan to push out tenants and flip the units out of rent stabilization.

We've won rent strikes, prevented evictions, corrected hazardous conditions, and empowered hundreds of tenants to lead the rent law fights up in Albany for the past 10 years. Yes, it's been 10 years that we've been a council-funded initiative. To celebrate, we're going to have a breakfast briefing next Thursday, May 23, from 9:30 to 11 at One Center Street. Everyone here should have gotten an invite. And I hope—— I know it's a busy day, but I hope people can kind of stop in and here's some stories. We're going to be talking, hearing from the leaders of STAND, which is The Shalom Tenants Alliance Neighborhood Defense. These are the tenants of Landlord Daniel Ohebshalom, who's been in the

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

He was arrested. He's in Rikers for failing 2 news. 3 to do repairs, tenant harassment, and falsifying 4 information. And although we've been working really hard these 10 years, there's still a lot of challenges ahead as-- as, actually you all up there 6 7 know really well. The recent data is showing rents at all-time high, vacancy rates at all time low, and 8 courts are really overrun with eviction, and the rent laws that passed up in Albany really favor landlords. 10 11 Our coalition right now is working on sending out 12 fact sheets and holding meetings on the new Good 13 Cause Law throughout our large network of tenants 14 associations.

Just the last thing that I want to say is I was looking at my testimony for last year. And I'd mentioned Signature Bank, which Rolando talked about, which had recently at that time failed. And over the past year, stabilizing groups along with NHD, UNHP, and others have worked really hard so that the FDIC and the current note holders are actually holding the owners accountable to making repairs.

And with additional funding and organizing, it's going to be a really big opportunity to make sure that those buildings become stabilized. And when the

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

ripe for preservation purchasing.

owners, they choose to walk away, that opportunity is

So, we really encourage you to fund stabilizing, fund Homes For Now, and fund the CLT initiative so that we're able to kind of work together to meet this current threat and crisis. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you very much.

MR. RIVERA: Good afternoon. My name is Raul I'm a TLC driver and TLC driver advocate. Rivera. I'm a native New Yorker. When we have a mayor of New York going to 50 Hudson Yards in a \$5,000 suit and cutting ribbons, that tells you who he's with. He's not with the New Yorker. When you have the City of Yes, to rezone this city, the city I was born in, this rezoning is not for us. These are for the developers.

And this city council is filled with Dominicans, Puerto Ricans, Blacks, Asians. But you guys want to convince us that it is the white man, the white man sticking it to us. When it comes to congestion pricing, what do you say? Nothing. When it comes to Thrive NYC What do you say? Nothing. When Kathy Hochul makes a racist remark, what do you say? Nothing. I bet if Trump said something you would

- 2 have something to say. I know many drivers,
- 3 including myself, who have lived in their vehicles.
- 4 We have drivers now living in their vehicles. We
- 5 have other cities. Minneapolis is about to make more
- 6 money than the a New York driver. We got bills
- 7 drafted for the benefit of the driver, and Brooks-
- 8 Powers does not want to pass those bills.
- 9 It is shameful. It's our own people. It's not
- 10 the white man. It's the Puerto Rican. It's the
- 11 Dominican, the black, the Asian. They're the ones
- 12 doing it to us. Defund the cops. We need cops in
- 13 | this city. It's chaos that's happening here. It's
- 14 chaos. We can't be safe in our own city. We can't
- 15 | walk in our city. It's you guys. The Puerto Ricans,
- 16 the Dominicans. It's you guys? And I'm going to say
- 17 | it like that. I'm Puerto Rican myself. You gaslight
- 18  $\parallel$  us, like if it's the white man, white supremacy. No.
- 19 It's our own people sticking to us. Congestion
- 20 pricing.

- 21 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you.
- 22 MR. RIVERA: Vaccine mandates.
- 23 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay. We have our next
- 24 panel now--
- 25 MR. RIVERA: You fire people.

what we thought was smoke. He immediately took Baby

2.2

2.3

Boy Binyomin out of this crib and ran outside of the apartment, holding my motionless son. I ran into my bedroom to get my two newborn twin girls from their bassinets. Binyomin was taken to Maimonides hospital with my husband riding in the same ambulance, while I rode to the hospital in a separate ambulance with our one-month-old newborn twin girls.

When the doctors informed us that Binyomin passed away, we were in shock and were in a profound state of perpetual terror and paralyzing fear. How had Binyomin, a boy who was 20 days away from celebrating his one-year birthday, passed away from a malfunctioning steam radiator in the comfort of his own bedroom?

It has been almost four months and outside of grief support. We are rightfully outraged by how the landlord failed to provide the most basic, most essential, most important right that every human being deserves, which is physical safety.

We would like the budget to include funds for annual steam radiator inspections. This should apply to all residential buildings that use steam radiators, but especially pre-war buildings that are using aged steam radiators, and are often known to

2 have corroded floors that can cause the steam 3 radiators to malfunction.

Why are New York City rent-stabilized tenants allowed to live in pre-war buildings that are unsafe? Why are boilers inspected annually by the Department of Buildings but not the steam radiators? Why are there no mandatory safety inspections for steam radiators?

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you so much. Your time has expired.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you, Bessie. Thank you for your testimony.

Now we have Danielle Manley.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

MS. MANLEY: Hi. Thank you. Good afternoon, Chair Sanchez and Brannon.

Sorry, that was hard testimony to hear.

Good afternoon, Chair Sanchez and Brannon, and members of the committee. Thank you for the opportunity to comment today on the Mayor's Executive Budget. My name is Danielle and I am the Manager of Policy at Urban Green Council. We are a nonprofit based here in New York City. And we are dedicated to

1

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

decarbonizing buildings for healthy and resilient communities.

I'm here today not only on behalf of Urban Green but also Natural Resources Defense Council, the New York League of Conservation Voters, and Regional Planning Association to stress our very strong support for the \$4,000,000 and 36 staff positions allocated at DOB to oversee the implementation of Local Law 97.

I have detailed our support in our written comments, but I'll underscore a few things. Since 2021, our organizations and a wide range of other stakeholders have been advocating for the law to be prioritized in the city's budget, because Local Law 97 is the centerpiece of New York's climate strategy for buildings, and robust implementation. Robust funding for its implementation is key to the city's climate progress.

So, we're glad to see that this year's Executive
Budget demonstrates the commitment to Local Law 97
that we need right now. Since the law passed in
2019, DOB has worked very hard with very few staff,
and they successfully facilitated a large advisory
board process, issued two sets of major rulemaking on

rolling in in May of next year.

1

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

technical details, and navigated many complex 2 3 implementation questions. Now that the first year of 4 compliance was underway, the bureau sustainability 5 staff still has a big charge, including that they need to finish conducting analysis required by the 6 7 law to complete the rulemaking process, deliver outreach and education to thousands of owners and 8 prepare for substantial review and enforcement efforts on the compliance report that will start 10

The mayor's new climate budgeting publication found that private building emissions limits through Local Law 97 are the most impactful climate mitigation action that the city is taking. And the Executive Budget supports the charge at hand, so we strongly encourage the City Council--

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you so much your time has expired.

MS. MANLEY: We strongly encourage the City

Council to pass a final budget with this full

allocation at DOB to see that work through. Thank

you for your time today.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you very much. Next we have James Dill.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

2.2

2.3

\_ 1

I'm Jim Dill, Executive Director of Housing and Services Inc. We are a permanent supportive housing serving 750 households in Manhattan and the Bronx.

We are members of the Supportive Housing Network of New York and support all the netroots advocacy points of this hearing.

First, we'd like to express our thanks to the Council for both including provisions for a reallocation of NYC 15/15 resources in the Preliminary Budget Response, and for instituting the COLA for the next few years for the human services sector. The reallocation will vastly help the bold and absolutely necessary 15/15 initiative to meet its ambitious targets.

We are also so very grateful for the COLA that will provide encouragement to our dedicated-but-comically-underpaid essential workers.

We do express alarm at what we understand in the propose 30%-plus-cut to HPD's special needs housing funding in the Mayor's Executive Budget. While we applaud the Mayor's ambitious goals for increasing affordable housing, to propose cuts will only delay and prohibit reduction of urgently needed housing.

2.2

2.3

development project brought online in 2022, with the 15/15 rent subsidy and services funding. We are currently struggling with the development of a new project facing significantly higher instruction and interest costs. We understand there is up to a three-year backlog and the HPD development pipeline that could make our new project unviable. To meet the housing crisis, it is imperative that HPD's capital and staffing funding being significantly increased and not cut.

We will submit written testimony, and thank you so much for your time here, and very many thanks again for the COLA and for the reallocation.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you Jim. Now we have Lyudmila.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

LYUDMILA [ZOOM NAME]: --radiator inspections and buildings. We have had the death of my little cousin and Ms. Kuravsky's son was the third death of its kind to occur due to a radiator malfunction. And it is our lawmakers' responsibility-- Uh, hello?

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Hi. Yeah, you're on.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE Jointly with the COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS Okay, great. Hi. My name is Melanie Pomichet[sp?], and I'm here to-- It's my first time testifying. I'm here to support the plea by Ms. Kuravsky to have regular radiator inspection -inspections happen. Actually, her little boy was my cousin, and he was the third such deaths have happened recently. And that is a preventable death. I think you all need to appreciate that the tragedy of three little babies basically dying from what -- what could have been prevented through just a simple inspection. So, I call on you, our lawmakers. You have a

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

responsibility to prevent these deaths. So, inspections drive accountability. Steam radiation inspections should be a priority, and I call on you to make sure that that is prioritized in these next budget discussions. Thank you

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you. Next we have Natalie Akselrod.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.

MS. AKSELROD: Hi, how are you? Hi, Councilman. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. going to try to be as short as possible. Unlike a lot of the members who I sympathize with, I'm not

\_

)

going to ask for money. I'm here to talk about the legislative change pertaining to mandatory radiator inspections in all of New York City apartment buildings that are over an X amount of years old.

There are a lot of very, very old buildings. We have no idea how these how these radiators function, we really have no precedent, and mandating these kinds of inspections is crucial, because it will prevent tragedies such as the one that has occurred. You have all heard the mother and the testimony of putting her son to bed, and finding that he had passed away because of something that could have easily been prevented.

Yes, it's an accident. But if an accident could have been prevented, it is no longer an accident. It is an act of negligence. And just to draw an analogy: When 25 years ago, I was giving birth in New York City, I was not able to leave the hospital without the car seat being inspected. And that's reasonable, because if the car seat was not inspected, it was not up to par with standards, or if I did not know how to use it, I could actually do a lot more damage. Never mind putting the baby at risk. There have been cases when babies had died as

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

- a result of either malfunctioning car seats, or

  parents accidentally killing them by buckling the men

  incorrectly. Right? And it's reasonable that an

  inspection had to take place.
  - Two years later, when I had my second baby in New York City, I could not bring the same car seat and say, "Oh, it's fine. It was inspected two years ago and I still remember how to do it." They had to inspect it again before letting me leave the hospital. And they had to give me a mini tutorial about strapping the baby in, and that makes sense.
  - So, it's insane that with something as large as radiators, where again we have no idea how the radiators will work in this building, they are over 100 years old, because--
  - SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you so much. Your time has expired.
- 19 MS. AKSELROD: Thank you.
- 20 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Okay, now we have Tierra
  21 Labrada.
- 22 SERGEANT AT ARMS: You may begin.
- MS. LABRADA: Can you hear me?
- 24 CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Yes, go ahead.
- 25 MS. LABRADA: Hi, can you hear me?

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18 19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Yes, go ahead, Tierra.

MS. LABRADA: Okay, great. Thank you. I can't hear you. Hi, Chairperson Brannon. Councilmember Brannon, members of the New York City Council. My name is Tierra Labrada. I'm with the Supportive Housing Network of New York. Thank you so much for the opportunity to testify today.

First, we'd like to thank the Council for their support for the human services workforce and reinstating the annual COLA. And thank you also to the Council for including the \$6.4 million to expand the Justice-Involved Supportive Housing Initiative in your Preliminary Budget Response. I also want to say a huge thank you-- it's a day of thanks-- a huge thank you to the Council for supporting the network's NYC 15/15 reallocation proposal by signing on to the Dear Colleague letter circulated by the Mental Health Chair Linda Lee.

As you know, NYC 15/15 is the primary mechanism for supportive housing development in the city, and it's currently failing to meet its target. means that critical units are not being brought online. Our proposal for NYC 15/15 also includes expanding eligibility to include those exiting

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

institutional settings and survivors of domestic 2 3 violence. But with that being said, we are very concerned about the Capital Budget, which decreases 4 in funding from \$2.6 to \$2.1 billion, which according to our analysis, or analysis by the New York Housing 6 7 Conference can result in a 33% decrease in affordable 8 housing units that are financed by the city. will impact the most vulnerable populations, as you know, including those exiting homelessness and low-10 11 income seniors.

We're also concerned about the reductions in the Mayor's Office of Contract Services. Nonprofits are under significant financial strain due to the city's failure to reimburse them for contractually mandated services in a timely manner. Some providers are still awaiting payment for services provided in 2018. With millions of dollars in arrears. As proposed the Executive Budget's significant reductions would exacerbate this already untenable situation and we urge you, the Council and the Administration, to restore the funds to personnel and non-personnel services to avert further harm.

The Network is also a member of CCIT, Correct
Crisis Intervention Today, a coalition advocating for

The current pilot program B-HEARD omits peers. We

peer-led non police mental health crisis response.

ask that the Council adopt the best practices--

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time has expired. Thank you.

MS. LABRADA: --of CCIT NYC's model and focus on policing train peers on B-HEARD response teams, as well as fully restoring the prior B-HEARD PEGs.

With the recent tragic killing of Win Rosario, we must say that enough is enough, and fully invest in and build out a true peer-led mental health crisis response in our city.

Thank you so much for this opportunity.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you. Now we have Yakov Medinets.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

MR. MEDINETS: Hi. Thank you so much for taking the time. Thank you, Commissioners. Thank you for the Chairs. My name is Yakov Medinets, and I am testifying to echo the concerns raised by many about the issue of malfunctioning radiators that have recently killed small babies, and are a fundamental risk to anyone who lives in apartments that are old, with old radiator equipment. To the extent that they

may be young, they may be unable to get out of room they— there may be lots of reasons why people can get hurt by these sorts of equipment. And the common—sense approach to this problem should be basic legislation that prevents owners from fixing these radiators, from inspecting these radiators, from making sure that these radiators are safe.

years old, and they're slowly falling apart. This may be only the beginning of the kind of horror we might see if we don't pass some sort of reasonable regulations that require homeown—people who own homes in New York City, who rent it out to tenants, especially those that are controlled by the HPD. And in general, there should be common sense approach. We need the political courage to—to realize that the cost of this sort of—this sort of regulation is far outweighed by the value of the human life that we'll be saving. The importance to our communities to make us feel like—that people who are renters are still human beings, that they deserve protection.

We have all sorts of regulations for all sorts of dangerous items in the house. And this is just a--

2.2

2.3

2.2

2.3

2 SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you so much. Your time 3 has expired.

MR. MEDINETS: --huge example... Thank you so much for your time.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you. Now we have Alexander.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Starting time.

Good afternoon, everyone. Can you hear me? Sorry about that.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Yes. Go ahead.

MR. KURAVSKI: Great. My name is Alexander. I'm the father of Binyomin Kuravski, the boy that tragically passed away. Binyomin passed away 20 days before his first year birthday. We already had a birthday party for him planned. We had his outfit planned. We had everything ready to go. I don't need your sorry— I don't need any sympathy. I need change. I need laws to change. And I think I speak for myself as well as on behalf of many, many others who feel the same. Binyomin is the third baby that has passed away inside of the comfort of his own home, as a New York City tenant. He is the third baby, again, that has passed away in the comfort of

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

2.3

24

25

his own bed in his own home, in what should have been the safest place in the world, his own home.

If the right laws were in place, Baby Boy Binyomin today would be 15 months old. If you have children or grandchildren, chances are Binyomin would still be even younger today than your children and your grandchildren are now. Binyomin would still be younger than them, and he passed away.

He's not here because the right laws were not in place to protect them. If the right laws were in place, the landlord would be required to have the steam radiator inspected, a licensed professional would inspect it and alert the landlord if it posed a danger to anyone living inside of that unit.

But that didn't happen. We trusted that without any kind of laws, the landlord out of the kindness of his heart would just provide basic maintenance. clearly did not, and I'm sure that many other landlords aren't doing it as well.

Our cars need to be inspected annually. children need to undergo a medical checkup before they go to daycare school, after school clubs, extracurricular sports, you name it. We believe in checking and inspecting things in order to have basic

1	COMMITTEE ON FINANCE Jointly with the COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 316
2	safety measures. Why are the same safety measures
3	not being used when we are talking about a 100-year-
4	old piece of metal?
5	SERGEANT AT ARMS: Thank you so much. Your time
6	has expired.
7	MR. KURAVSKY: Thank you.
8	CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you very much for
9	your testimony.
10	CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Yeah, I just I just want t
11	thank the family of Binyomin Zachariah and all who
12	testified on his behalf. I know that you have been
13	working closely with Councilmember Farah Louis, who
14	represents your community. She She does have
15	legislation in the works, and I look forward to

reviewing that and working with you all to make sure 16

that the city-- the children in our city are safe. 17

I'm very sorry for your loss.

CHAIRPERSON BRANNON: Thank you, Chair Sanchez. Okay, with that, we're going to close out today's hearing and we'll see you tomorrow. Thank you.

[GAVEL]

23

18

19

20

21

22

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 07/03/2024