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12	BEFORE:	Robert E. Cornegy, Jr. Chairperson	
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15	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	Fernando Cabrera	
16		Margaret S. Chin Mark Gjonaj	
17		Barry S. Grodenchik	
1 /		Farah N. Louis Bill Perkins	
18		Carlina Rivera Helen K. Rosenthal	
19		Ritchie J. Torres	
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1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2
2	APPEARANCES
3	Melanie La Rocca
4	Commissioner of the New York City Department of
5	Buildings
6	Gus Sirakis Department of Buildings First Deputy Commissioner
7	Sharon Neill
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22	Khush Kam-Au
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Deputy Director of the Red Hook Community Justice

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Center

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 3
2	Lyric Thompson
3	Tenant in 1355 Decatur
4	Arielle Hersh UHAB, the Urban Homesteading Assistance Board
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6	Graciela Blandon NYU student with Climate Works for All
7	Shelby Frederickson
8	Pratt Center for Community Development
9	Towaki Komatsu
10	Bernell Grier
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16	Environmental Justice
17	Taurean Lewis 4 <sup>th</sup> generation Brownsvillian
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19	Hannah Anousheh Community Land Trust Coordinator at Cypress Hills
20	Local Development Corporation
21	Teresa Elguera
22	Support of Climate Works for All's proposal
23	

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22	CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: [GAVEL] Good morning and
23	thank you for attending today's Fiscal 2021
24	Preliminary Budget hearing. I'm Council Member
25	Robert Cornegy and I'm joined today by Council

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2 Member's Grodenchik, Chin and Louis. I got it right today.

Today, we will hear from the Department of Buildings, where we will examine components, I'm sorry, of DOB's almost \$200 million budget. After HPD, we will hear from members of the public. I'd like to remind everyone who would like to testify today to please fill out a witness slip with the Sergeant at Arms, so we can put you in the queue.

We will now swear you in before turning it over for testimony. Thank you.

COUNCIL CLERK: Can you raise your right hand please. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions.

PANEL: Yes.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Good morning Chair Cornegy and members of the Committee on Housing and Buildings. I am Melanie La Rocca, Commissioner of the New York City Department of Buildings. I'm joined today by Gus Sirakis, the Department's First Deputy Commissioner and Sharon Neill, the Department's Deputy Commissioner of Finance and Administration.

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Together, we are pleased to be here to discuss the Fiscal Year 2021 Preliminary Budget and the Department's progress in meeting its goals. I will also highlight our work over the past year to further improve construction safety, protect tenants form the use of construction as harassment and to combat climate change.

The Fiscal Year 2021 Preliminary Budget allocates approximately \$199.5 million in expense funds to the Department. Of this funding, approximately \$160.4 million is for Personal Services, which supports 1,867 position and \$39.1 million is for OTPS, which primarily supports contractual services, equipment and supplies.

The changes reflected in the Department's Fiscal Year 2021 Preliminary budget are associated with façade inspections. The Department received approximately \$900,000 in additional funding and 12 positions to double its dedicated façade inspection team. The Department takes seriously its responsibility to hold owners accountable for keeping their buildings safe and code compliant, and to enforce the requirements that all façades be maintained, and that certain façades be inspected

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periodically. Doubling the dedicated façade inspection team will also allow us to strengthen our work in this area and means that buildings will be receiving more proactive façade inspections. We look forward to bringing these additional inspectors on board as soon as possible.

I would now like to highlight some of the Department's work over the past year. The Department continues to make tremendous progress in improving services to customers and protecting the public by rigorously enforcing the laws and regulations that govern the more than one million buildings, including their boilers and elevators, and 50,000 active construction sites under its jurisdiction. the progress we have made, we are going to do more for New Yorkers. We are going to double down on construction safety, hold our licensees and permit holders accountable, ensure that tenants are safe in their homes whether there is construction in their building or not and work to reduce carbon emissions from our buildings, all while providing the best in customer service to those members of he public who conduct business with us.

In Fiscal Year 2019, over 106,000 construction
jobs were filed with the department and we issued
approximately 181,000 initial and renewal
construction permits combined. There were more
construction jobs filed and permits issued in Fiscal
Year 2019 than in the previous year. Despite the
slight uptick in construction activity, our plan
review times remain well below targets. The time it
took to complete our initial plan review for the
buildings, major renovations and minor renovations
decreased across the board. We are completing our
initial plan review for the new buildings in less
than five days, for major renovations in five days
and for minor renovations in a little over a day.
Our goal is to continue to promptly complete our
initial plan reviews and to ensure that customers
know what to expect when their plans are being
reviewed. We are accomplishing this goal by
continuously training our plan examiners and by
developing plan-exam guidelines for a wide variety of
projects, which help ensure that the plan review is
efficient and consistent.

The wait time between a development inspection request and an inspection also decreased across the

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board. The wait time for a general construction inspection was two days and was under three days for electrical or plumbing inspection. This progress on development inspection service levels can be attributed to the efficiencies gained from the implementation of DOB NOW Inspections, which allows for nearly all types of development inspections to be scheduled online. This makes it easier or our customers to schedule inspection appointments, offers more precise inspection scheduling and improves inspection tracking and notifications.

Now, concerning development, the Department continues our efforts to maintain the City's Construction Codes. Thank you all for your incredible partnership on this effort as it would not have been possible without the support of this Committee and all of the stakeholders who are involved in our code revision process. Together, we have already updated the City's Plumbing Code, and just last week, the City Council approved our most stringent Energy Code yet. This means we are bringing the best in energy efficiency to our buildings which result in energy savings for building owners and lower carbon emissions. We are in the

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2 midst of revising the balance of the Construction 3 Codes and Electrical Code and we expect to submit 4 that later this year.

In line with our responsiveness as it relates to development, we are responding to complaints from members of the public faster than ever before.

Despite receiving nearly 104,000 311 complaints last year. 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 seven 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 11 days.

As a result of responding to these complaints and our proactive inspections concerning construction safety and tenant protection, which I will discuss momentarily, we issued nearly 90,000 violations last year. Keeping the public safe is at heart of what we do and we are committed to holding bad actors accountable for their actions.

Construction safety continues to be a focus of this Department. Construction related injuries

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decreased over 20 percent last year compared to previous years. This decrease in injuries comes after the launch of our Construction Safety

Compliance Unit, which is dedicated to conducting proactive, unannounced inspections of large construction sites citywide. The CSC Unit will have over 70 dedicated inspectors when fully staffed. To date, the CSC Unit has conducted over 29,000 proactive inspections at over 13,000 unique construction sites, issuing 3,273 Stop Work Orders and 14,541 violations.

The decrease in incidents and injuries also coincides with the implementation of Local Law 196 of 2017. Currently, workers at many construction sites are required to have 30 hours of safety training and supervisors at those sites are required to have 62 hours of safety training. When fully phased in later this year, Local Law 196 will require that workers have 40 hours of safety training.

Since the enactment of this law, we have conducted extensive outreach to the construction industry, including directly to the workers who are impacted. Our staff has visited over 1,000 construction sites to conduct direct outreach to

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workers in all five boroughs. We also ran an educational advertising campaign that targeted construction workers and included television, radio and subway ads.

We also released our Site Safety Construction Map, which is an interactive map workers can use to determine whether a construction site requires site safety training. I am proud to report that tour approved course providers have issued nearly 72,000 Site Safety Training Cards and many thousands of OSHA 30 cards to workers, which means that workers are receiving the site safety training required by this law We are pleased with the compliance we are seeing on the ground. To date, our inspectors have found 289 construction sites out of the over 13,000 sites visited where 600 workers did not have their required training. This resulted in the issuance of nearly 2,400 violations to owners, contractors, and employers, for which over \$1 million in penalties has been collected.

The Department is also hard at work at protecting tenants whether they are living in buildings under construction or not. We have already implemented over a dozen laws aimed at combatting the issue of

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construction as harassment. The Department is now prioritizing it's inspection of Work Without a Permit complaints related to construction work in an occupied building, is requiring more detailed Tenant Protection Plans, is performing more proactive inspections to ensure that Tenant Protection Plans are being complied with and is auditing more professionally certified applications for work in occupied buildings. This work will continue as the Department is in the midst of implementing a dozen more laws aimed at protecting tenants. importantly, these laws will give us the ability to shift the burden of creating and submitting a Tenant Protection Plan to the Department to contractors retained by building owners. Given that contractors are performing the work, they are in a far better position than owners to determine the means and methods for protecting tenants from construction. This reform will greatly improve the quality of and compliance with, Tenant Protection Plans.

We are also focused on strengthening our Office of the Tenant Advocate, which serves as a resource to help tenants understand the laws that govern construction, to investigate complaints of

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construction as harassment, and to act as our liaison to tenants with any Department related issues. To accomplish this, we have reorganized our Enforcement Bureau. Now, the Office of Tenant Advocate and the Real Time Enforcement Unit, which is tasked with responding to Work Without a Permit complaints from occupied multiple dwelling buildings, report to our Buildings Marshal. By working in tandem, these units will provide our tenants with the resource they need to navigate the laws that in pace to protect them and respond to any issues they may have expeditiously.

The Department is also prepared to fulfill its obligation to address greenhouse gas emissions coming from buildings. We are well positioned with the largest energy team anywhere in the country to support the city's goal of achieving carbon neutrality. In addition to enforcing the Energy Code, enforcing exiting laws that require certain buildings to report their energy and water use and to perform retro-commissioning, we are also implementing the historic Climate Mobilization Act. The Climate Mobilization Act includes Local Laws 92 and 94 of 2019 which require all new buildings and existing buildings undergoing certain major roof renovations

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to install soar photovoltaic systems, a green roof
system, or a combination of the two, and Local Law 97
of 2019, which regulates greenhouse gas emissions
from large buildings. We look forward to updating
this Committee as the implementation of these laws
progress.

We recognize the significant impact that our work can have on the public, whether they are planning a construction project, attempting to resolve a violation, or wanting to find out more about construction work in their community. As such, we are focused on making our work accessible to the public by providing them with resources they can use, conducting outreach directly to impacted members of the public and going into their communities to provide assistance. I would like to highlight a number of our efforts in this area:

We released a real time map of after-hours construction work so that the public is aware of after-hours construction in their neighborhoods and can easily determine whether the work they see or hear has the proper permits.

We have started mailing letters to property owners when their neighbor is conducting construction

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2 work so that they are aware of that work and any 3 disruption it may cause them.

We have created a brochure to help our small businesses understand the laws and regulations that apply when they are installing a business sign. So far, we have distributed over 8,000 of these brochures to over 2,000 businesses.

We recently launched a new initiative to educate small property owners on how to address Department violations and avoid penalties. Now, when a small property owner receives a violation from the Department, we are mailing them a brochure that advises them of their violation and how to resolve it so they can avoid incurring penalties. They are also being provided with contact information for our Administrative Enforcement Unit, which can help them resolve a violation.

We will soon be putting even more information in the hands of New Yorkers so that they can better understand the status of their buildings. This includes sharing profiles on individual buildings, so owners can be reminded of matters that require their attention, including outstanding violation and missing compliance filings.

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We are also bringing the Department into your communities to assist your constituents with any Department related issue they may have. Our doors are open in every borough on Tuesday night for Customer Service Night and we've started holding office hours in your offices to bring out assistance directly to your constituents.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you. I look forward to continuing our work together to improve the Department for the benefit and safety of all New Yorkers.

I welcome any question you may have.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you so much

Commissioner, it's always good to see you. We've

been joined by Council Member Rivera, Council Member

Perkins, Council Member Ritchie Torres. So, I'm

going to begin with some questions that I have.

So, city funds of a little under One million, nine hundred and thirty two thousand were added in Fiscal Year 2020 and eight hundred and sixty thousand were added in Fiscal Year 2021 through Fiscal 2024 for the hiring of twelve positions. These twelve positions are comprised of eleven inspectors and one plan examiner. Can you please provide the Committee

a description of these added positions and the type of work they will be conducting?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Absolutely, so as you know, we are increasing our façades team by 12; 11 inspectors and 1 technical specialist. That additional 11 inspectors will allow us to double our façade inspectorial team. With the doubling of that team, you'll see more proactive in field visits by the Department. We currently review each and every Local Law 11 report that's submitted to the Department. We respond to every unsafe notification from a qualified exterior wall inspector and we already to infield verification of reports submitted to ensure that the report is truly reflective of the conditions.

These additional heads will allow us to be even more proactive, so that one in four Local Law 11 buildings is guaranteed a visit from a Department of Buildings inspector to ensure that the report filed accurately depicts conditions as well as ensuring that instances where this Department issues Class 1 violations for façade work, that we get those buildings on a regularly tracked schedule of reinspection. So, 60 days after that issuance, the Department will be out there to ensure that the

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measures the Department called for namely public protection are installed. Thirty days later, we'll be re-inspecting to ensure compliance with any other orders that we may have issued and that building will stay on a cycle.

So, we are actively staffing those positions and I'm happy to update the Committee when those positions have been filled.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: I'm just curious, with the impending legislation around the use of new technologies, i.e. drones, is this number of staff sufficient to meet the projected need if it were to go into effect?

How would this impact, these hires, how would they be impacted by the use of technology going forward?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Certainly, so we are supportive of technology of increasing our use of technology and innovating, as long as those tools that we bring on help us meet two goals. One is always efficiency and two, is our primary concern every day, the protection and safety of New Yorkers.

So, with respect to drones, we look forward to the legislation passing. We also look forward at

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determining what other tools can be used in support of that or in addition of to help ensure efficiency and protection of New Yorkers, but that being said, this Department will always value the human interaction with the façade to ensure that the conditions are accurately picked up, identified and where needed, appropriate steps are taken. Whether that be protection or orders to owners, to cure conditions.

So, I think that any technology can only enhance the work that we're doing and provide more tools potentially to our inspectors, whether they are in the field or in the office for technical reasons.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, I just want to state for the record that myself in particular and this Committee does not believe that they are mutually exclusive. We don't believe that drones should supplant the use of human beings. We believe that it does enhance and will enhance effectiveness and efficiency, just for the record.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Thank you and we are in support of that position. We look forward to figuring out as I said, any technology that can help us get there.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, how many façades are inspected annually and could you please describe the process for conducting these inspections.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Certainly, so Cycle 8, as you may know with respect to Local Law 11, each building is on a cycle for inspection. The cycle period is five years, each owner has a specific time within that period, a specific sub-cycle to file with us. Cycle 8, which concluded on February 20<sup>th</sup>, had more than 14,500 buildings in that.

When it comes to the actual inspection that is to occur, owners have a qualified exterior wall inspector perform the inspection. We are requiring additional up close, in person inspections of the façade, as well as we've made some changes to improve safety by requiring things such as probs to ensure tiebacks are there.

So, the report is submitted to the Department by the qualified exterior wall inspector and as I noted, the Department reviews the reports to ensure accuracy.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: How many façades receive a safe designation as a result of these inspections and what constitutes a safe façade?

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MELANIE LA ROCCA: In Cycle 7, we had 9 percent of all buildings filing, receive either safe or SWARMP with specifically to safe filings, we had 54 percent of those building filed as safe.

And again, for Local Law 11 universe, there are 3 categories for which a report can be submitted or three designations I should say, for which a report could be submitted; save, unsafe and SWARMP. Safe, indicates that there are no deficiencies in the building, on the building's façade that require maintenance or repair. SWARMP indicates there are conditions or defects within that façade that would require attention and repair within a year to a five year period and unsafe indicates any deficiencies on that façade where intervention is needed within a 12 month period.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Just so I know and just for the record, inspections in the outer boroughs, are they subject to the same standard?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So, we have Local Law 11 buildings in all five boroughs. Height is a determining factor, so certainly Manhattan has a fair share of those but Local law 11 buildings are in all five boroughs.

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CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you. How many façades receive a safe with the Repair and Maintenance Program designation after inspection?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So, again in Cycle 7, that number was 39 percent. So, with Safe, that

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: What's the procedure to verify that repairs were made?

represents 93 percent of the filings.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Absolutely, so, the Department does do already and has and will continue reviewing reports as they're submitted to ensure that there are no discrepancies that our staff can identify.

On top of that, we respond to each and every complaint or notification, pardon me, made by a qualified exterior wall inspector when they are performing the inspection and every report that is submitted as unsafe is required to be amended upon completion of work and those reports are reviewed by the Department. On top of all of that, we are simultaneously doing proactive inspections of reports and proactive audits in field of reports.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Would you happen to know what percentage of buildings that are deemed unsafe or generated and/or triggered by 311 complaints?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: I don't. I'm happy to follow up with the Committee on that.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Yeah, yeah, I'm just curious, that wasn't a question that was, it just popped in my head that I'm wondering how many times someone has intervened, just a regular citizen by making a 311. Whether it's a tenant in a building who observed something. How much are we driven by complaints? Some of the agencies that we have are largely complaint driven in terms of citing things. I was concerned.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Yeah, and we remain, the

Department remains heavily driven by complaints. As

I mentioned in my testimony, we received over 100,000

311 complaints. Admittedly, façades is not the

largest number of complaints we receive. Those tend

to be related to illegal conversions, but I'm

certainly happy to come back to you with that number.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, I have one more question before I pass to my colleagues who are here. What is the Departments stance on the use of drone technology to assist in performing façade inspections. You alluded to the fact that you were generally supportive.

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New Yorkers.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Yes, as I alluded, the

Department is supportive of any technology, be it

drone or otherwise that allows us to become more

efficient and ensures and maintains the safety of all

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: In the idea that you know that we need to move to a technology assisted program, has the Department done any initial research on the implementation of it or do we wait until it's law?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: No, we've heard from a number of different operators who have expressed interest in working with the Department as we explore this and certainly looking for opportunities to work with any partner agencies where they may have property that could be used to explore any technology with respect to exterior façades.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: One of the concerns that has been mentioned around the use of drones has been centered around cost. Have you done any cost analysis in the use of drone technology?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: We have not. We've had a number of conversations with operators and industry members who are using technology, be it drone or

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otherwise to work and explore the potential of that, with respect to façade you know identification issues, for defects or any other sort of iteration.

So, we haven't done cost yet, but we're staring those conversations.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, we have up first for questions, Barry Grodenchik.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Thank you Mr. Chair. Good morning Commissioner, it's always good to see you. It's always good to see a person from Queens behind that desk.

I just have a very quick question. We had spoken awhile back, some of my Community Boards, you know the nagging issues that they have with DOB issues. Not that they're nagging DOB, but, and they had asked, a few of my boards had asked for the possibility of having their own inspector you know, for a half a day. Are we making any progress on that?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: We are making some progress, I don't have the ability to tell you yes or no yet, but we are still looking at it. Obviously, I want to ensure and protect our service levels and responsiveness to complaints but certainly appreciate

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as a former Community Board Member, the role

Community Boards have in wanting to ensure they're

empowered to engage with us directly.

I thank you, thank you very much. That's all I have today. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, I do want to for my colleagues, let them know that I did have the opportunity to put you all on a timer, so I did not. So, I'm asking you to be on your best behavior. Carlina Rivera.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: Wow, okay, thank you so much. I'll try to look at the time.

So, thank you. Thank you for being here. I have a question on AHV first. I noticed you said you had the real time maps, so that people can look at exactly where after hours variance permits are.

Since you've launched the real time access, have you noticed a decrease in the complaints or have complaints remained the same?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Generally speaking, the complaints are remaining the same but in addition and I neglected to mention it and that's my fault. In addition to the after hour variance map that we believe very strongly in and increasing transparency

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across the board for the Department, we are also providing the Council Directly with AHV's within the borough that they represent. And so, that update is happening on a weekly basis as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: That's great. I ask
because I do have a bill that would try to look at
when its nonvital construction whether or not we can
I guess limit the number of AHV's that are issued
because Manhattan is disproportionately affected
considering how much construction and we do have a
very high number of noise complaints directly related
to it.

So, I know that we haven't had a hearing yet on the bill, but I'm hoping that the Chair will be moved by this discussion. So, I just want to ask a couple more questions, I'll be very quick.

And so, in August last year, there was a tragic death in a residential building elevator at 344 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue in my district and you were very, very responsive in having a discussion with me right away on how the investigation was going, so I thank you for that. And it occurred after DOB issued fines to the building management for failure to ensure elevator safety and had even shut down one of the

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elevators for similar reasons. However, the building
management company clearly didn't take the complaints
of the residents or fines from DOB seriously enough.

Are the enforcement tools that DOB has for elevator safety enough for building managers to comply?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Yes. So, I just want to be very clear, elevators continues to remain one of the safest ways to travel in the city and obviously, any time there is a fatality and injury to the member of the public or to a construction worker, that is a very bad day for this Department as well as the City. So, I don't want to leave unspoken the fact that any death is one too many.

With respect to this incident, we are not done with our investigation, we expect to have that shortly but I will say this, there are 70,000 plus passenger elevators in this city with over 1 billion trips. So, elevators remain one of the safest ways to travel. We'll continue to look at any opportunity we have to ensure further protections if needed.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: So, as a result of the accident, DOB actually had an attendant ride the elevator with residents every time they were in the

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elevator and keep a log of any incidents and inconsistencies. Is this logbook going to be public information? Will it ever be shared with residents and what does it take to need this kind of oversight?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So again, the incident is — we're not done with the investigation. I will have to come back to you on the logbooks and whether that will be made public. The goal there and I just want to be clear, this is a two elevator building. The goal there was to ensure that the Department could monitor very directly, very closely, the elevator and ensure that it was being operated correctly. That there were no instances of over loading of the elevator, so that move was done directly to ensure the continued protection and safety of those occupants in that building.

So, I will follow up with you on the logbook part.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: Thank you and my last question is on the Office of the Tenant Advocate, which you did mention in your testimony as well.

We know that construction harassment could lead to all types of health and safety issues, such as

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lead poisoning and can clearly be a warning sign for illegally converting units out of stabilization.

So, OTA refers cases to building Marshals for inspection leading to many stop work orders. So, do you have any metrics on how many more stop work orders are issued on a year to year comparison since the introduction of the OTA?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: I don't think I have the stop work number but let me just say OTA, because this is an area that's very near and dear to my heart, we did bring on a new executive director of OTA who brings over 20 years of experience in tenant advocacy leading one of the city's larger tenant organizing and advocacy groups that did not only organizing advocacy but oversaw legal services to tenants.

So, this is an area of an increased attention for this Department, an area that will remain a commitment of ours and we did move OTA into enforcement for two reasons, one because it belongs in enforcement and two because we need to provide tenants with the opportunity to get direct access to the folks who are doing the inspections and ensure that OTA acts as a one stop shop for our tenants and our residents of the city.

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So, we're pretty pleased with the way OTA is going. They will continue to grow in their mission because certainly you point out tenant construction as harassment. That is true, that is real but I want OTA to be a real service for tenants who are experiencing any building related issue whether it be during active construction or otherwise.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: If the construction harassment inspection shows or leads to other violations, do you coordinate with HPD to conduct their own inspections? Do you do a joint multiagency action? And does OTA provide additional support to the tenants such as legal services? And thank you so much for your graciousness Mr. Chair.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So, we definitely have and will continue to do joint inspections with OTA. Our OTA team is in very regular communication as is members of our legal team as well as they both work collectively on tenant related matters.

We've had a number of instances recently where buildings that are occupied have had significant structural challenges where we've taken a very coordinated approach with OTA, with legal, with HPD and with the Mayor's Office to Protect tenants and

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Jackie Bray's team to ensure that the City collectively is marching forward together unified and where we can, this Department has actively stepped up to ensure that tenants and electives are aware of a situation that is you know, either occurring or may occur. And that legal representation, while we can't provide that to tenants, we are certainly conscious of the fact that that is a critical step to ensure that tenants are protected in the long haul.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: Well, thank you. I look forward to the follow up information and thank you Mr. Chair for the time.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you. Margaret Chin.

I'm sorry, also we've been joined by Council Member

Fernando Cabrera.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you Chair. Thank you, Commissioner, it's good to see you and thank you for your support in my district. Even my staff is very happy with the quick response.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yes. So, I have just a couple of questions. I know my colleague, Council Member Rivera asked about you know about after hour variance and especially in Manhattan, we just have so

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many of them. And so, do you track in terms of the number of days, do they really need those you know extended time and also, I think the majority of the after-hours are, you cite you know, public safety.

6 Can you give us an example of what that can be?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Certainly. So, this Department definitely recognizes the challenges that communities face, particularly I think I have a unique perspective even after our variance given that I started my career at the City Council dealing with constituents, moved over to school construction, where we were users of after hour variance for some of our projects and certainly now at the Department seeing both sides and needing to ensure things progress safely. It is our opinion that after our variances are required. We certainly want some work to occur after-hours where it is safer for the community. Things like crane jumps, where you don't want that occurring, crane assembly, where you don't want that occurring. Some work does necessitate longer time periods beyond the traditional work hours and we do review all of our initial AHV's that come in.

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So, we are monitoring the after-hour variance.

Again, we are committed to transparency and ensuring that the information we have is available and shared.

So, that everybody is aware of what is occurring in their community.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: So, do you do any like proactive inspection on some of the, the ones that keep asking?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Yes. We do two things Council Member. We do infield verification through after our variance unit who is proactively auditing these sites as well as responding to complaints the Department receives. So, we are doing those in real time.

Additionally, we are doing desk reviews and audits of HVA's as well. So, this is an area that we are certainly aware of the concerns and we again, want to ensure that work can continue safely and I recognize certainly the concerns that you and others on this Committee and in this Council have with AHV's.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: One of the issues that we hear you know, from constituents is related to commercial buildings. These are not new construction, they're renovation and especially in

lower Manhattan, a lot of these big office buildings
now are being converted into residential. So, in
terms of really the after hour variance, noise and
the other thing is questioning of the debris that
they bring out. And that's the question I asked
yesterday in the Sanitation Committee. It's like who
has oversight of these commercial corridors that
actually crush the materials in front of the
building, during the day and into the evening. Some
of the them, the workers don't wear protect gears and
pedestrians walking by get all this you know material
breathing in and also people who live in the
neighborhood. Especially in lower Manhattan, it is
more and more residential.

So, does the Building Department provide like proactive inspection on these renovation sites to make sure that they are complying and not creating hazardous situations to the public?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Yes, very much so. So, as I mentioned in my testimony, we have a proactive team of inspectors who do, as I mentioned, proactive inspections and that's all they do and they so in sites where safety protections are required. So,

some alteration work of a large enough scale certainly could qualify for that.

So, I'm happy to have a follow up conversation with you on the specifics of this. I mean, it sounds like you have a specific location. So, let's talk a little deeper on some work that maybe the Department can do more of around commercial conversions particularly on the waste removal and debris removal.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: So, do you have a list of all the commercial buildings that are undergoing renovation? Because like, we have one right now on 30 Wallstreet.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Sure.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: The union is protesting,

I'm getting noise complaints with my constituents,

but one of the things that the union raised was

they're doing renovation inside and they are crushing

materials right, on the sidewalk.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: I'm happy to get you a list of all the active permits for commercial property in your district and we'll have a follow up conversation if you'll indulge me on the work that's happening specifically with respect to —

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appreciate that and my last question is the office of special enforcement. I think they go out and they do especially the illegal sort term rental, what about you know, like if some residential buildings, you know, they are doing renovation because you know, a tenant moved out and they are doing renovation but some of them are actually doing some illegal conversion.

Are the Building Department, like department that you give, do they give you specific information about whether they are just doing a renovation you know, of a one bedroom apartment but in reality, they are converting that apartment into a two bedroom apartment.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Yeah, so all applications for work in this area that you are talking of, would denote the scope of their work. So, we do have the scope, typically what we find are particularly as you mentioned illegal conversion, which continues to be one of our top areas of complaints received to the Department. Two fold right, there are concerns that there is a legal conversion that has already taken place and therefore you know, you see a one family

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home or an apartment subdivided to create a smaller housing units. And then there is a concern that you mentioned or that you are alluding to which is, that work is submitted, plans are submitted to the Department and work is occurring that is contrary to that.

So, yes, we respond to every single illegal conversion complaint. Yes, we respond to each and every complaint of work contrary or work without a permit and we do review plans to ensure compliance.

But again, I have to acknowledge that illegal conversation is one of our top complaints received in an area that we provide significant resources to with respect to inspections.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Do you only respond to complaints or do you do surprise audits or like look at the people kind of file permits for work and if they are filing a lot in terms of in one building, do you do some kind of like special audit or inspection on those?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Yes, so we have a very robust audit process that includes looking at plans.

Auditing plans in each and every single borough, auditing within certain units in the Department,

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doing audits based on complaints as well as referrals
from our own inspectors who have gone out to the
field who may see something.

So, the audit process is quite robust. It is ongoing continuously and there are some very significant penalties that are registered design professional or license holders face should they submit false information to the Department.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Good, yeah, from your testimony, you are doing a lot and we just want to make sure that this is a budget hearing, that you have the adequate resources.

So, in your new needs, are you putting in for extra staff in certain departments to really help you accomplish you know, all the goals and work that you want to do?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: I appreciate the recognition of the work that we're doing. You know, every member of the Department of Building is a leader in their field and I feel very strongly that the entire team is made up of incredibly dedicated people who really take seriously the mission of the Department and ensuring the safety of all New Yorkers. At this point, we're having conversation certainly, we'll

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keep you informed but we believe our service levels are world class, very strong, given the volume of work and the city of this size.

So, we're quite pleased with our service levels. We obviously are always looking for improvements in our ability to serve our customers.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you. Just one that question that came, because I have a lot of tall buildings in my district.

So, in terms of the façade inspection, is that creating a lot of difficulties for the Building

Department to really like make sure that these buildings are safe.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Our façades unit is dedicated literally to façades, as they are the façades unit but they are quite versed in buildings of all type and they deal very extensively with some of our largest and tallest buildings.

So, that team is a class act on their own, so I feel very good about their abilities.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you. Thank you, Chair.

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2 CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: We've been joined by
3 Council Member Gjonaj. Council Member Louis, did you

4 have a question?

We had another question by Council Member

Grodenchik, who is still here so. Okay, no problem,
so I'm going to move to a few more questions I have
and some of them are around Council Member Rivera's
questions.

Just for context, in December 2018, DOB launched the Office of Tenant Advocate OTA, established by Local Law 161 of 2017 which serves as a resource to tenants who are effected by work and occupied multiple dwellings. The Fiscal 2021 Preliminary Plan Budgets for two position in 2021. The Fiscal 2020 adopted budget did not include any budgeted positions for this office. Could you please describe these positions and their role in performing the duties of OTA?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So, our OTA team as I mentioned, is headed up by a new Executive Director.

OTA consists of the Executive Director and a tenant liaison but very importantly, they are part of a team that represents over 100 Department of Buildings staff, including inspectors. OTA exists within our

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enforcement team and is part of our buildings marshal universe and so we have a coordinated approach that includes building marshals, OTA, real time enforcement all working together to advance tenant protections.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Does the Department expect OTA's workload to increase considering the continual increase of construction related activity?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Certainly, for OTA, we hope that their workload grows as they deepen their connections in communities with local elected officials and local tenant organizations. So, that is certainly a hope of the Department but I will say our service levels, our response times are very strong for OTA. We're responding to tenants in approximately a day in a half and where incidences issues required inspection were able to make that inspection within a day.

So, we feel very confident that we have the staff ability to respond to tenants.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: I'll come back to some more questions I have, right now, Council Member Gjonaj.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Thank you Chair. Good morning Commissioner.

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MELANIE LA ROCCA: Good morning Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: As of December 2019, the Department was operating a 13 percent vacancy rate, can you explain why we have such a high vacancy rate which I believe is amongst the highest of all city agencies, where those vacancy headcounts are and what impact it's having on your agency or department to fulfill its obligations because of the vacancies?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So, I'm happy to report that our vacancy rate is 11 percent as of today. Which I acknowledge is as you correctly pointed out, we have a higher vacancy rate than some others in the city but our vacancy rate is going in the right direction. A couple of things to note. Over the last number of years, this Department has grown tremendously and that has been certainly part of the challenge of ensuring lower vacancy rates and it's worth recognizing that the construction industry continues to remain quite strong and so, that presents a challenge in retention and recruitment.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: So, it's about salaries.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: No, I wouldn't say it's about salaries. I mean, we're all public employees and we enjoy some benefits of being a public employee but

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again, we're talking about particularly in the inspectorial side, we're talking about a very specific set of qualifications that we are seeking to bring on for our field inspectors and when you have the economy this strong, there tends to be an interest to want to remain in the field, in your very specific trade. And that's all fine and well, we certainly look forward to those members joining the Department in a new role for the Department on the inspection side.

So, lots of things contribute to the vacancy.

The economy remains strong. The construction sector remains strong. That is but one challenge.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: In other words, it's about salaries. In the free markets, it's called being competitive and you have to draw them in and that would mean a salary increase but where are those vacancies currently?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So, our vacancies are, let me get that for you, I have them. So, our vacancy rate again, as I noted agencywide is 11 percent within our inspectorial universe. We are at 15 percent vacancy, so 113 headcount there.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Wow.

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2	MELANI	IE LA R	COCCA:	Our	plan	examiner	side	much
3	lower, 5	percent	vacanc	ev.				

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: What number?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: 5 percent vacancy.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: A head count.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: 19 staff.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: 19 down and plan examiners?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Within our administrative management level, we are at 11 percent or 54 headcount and finally, within our clerical, 7 percent or 18 positions.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: So, the two categories that are important, significant to me and I would imagine many of my colleagues is Plan Examiners and Inspectors. 113 inspectors down is a significant number and Plan Examiners of 19 is significant.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Let me just note, as I mentioned previously to Council Member Chin, our service levels remain incredibly strong. When you think about the volume of work in the city, we are averaging five days for initial plan review for large jobs, that is a tremendous service level for this city or any city and I would compare this departments

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customer service and service levels to any Department of Buildings across the country.

When you look at the developing side to say that you can call for an inspection and see a DOB inspector on the development side, so these are your construction sign off, your plumbing, your electrical sign off, within a matter of a day or two tremendous.

That is world class service levels, so I acknowledge our vacancy rate but I believe the Department is fulfilling its mission.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: So, if you feel comfortable and it's your department, your agency and you think that you're, even though you have said vacancy that you can fulfill your obligations, that's great. I guess moving forward we can reduce the headcount needs and the budget. If you are operating at an efficient and optimal mode.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Happy to have the conversation and keep you in the loop on how we're doing with filling the positions. It's worth noting also, and I would be remiss for not noting this. We're thankful for our partnership with the Council and legislation passed to allow us to broaden our qualification experience to help recruit additional inspectors and

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2	we're proud o	of those Level 1 Inspectors that we
3	brought on.	14 of which were a direct result of that
4	legislation,	so.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Of the 113, are any of these vacancies related to elevator inspectors?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: With respect to our elevator department, we have 7 vacancies within elevators.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: What is that percentagewise?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: For elevators, that represents 15 percent.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: That's a high number. We know that we have concerns with the elevator inspections and the dangers that exist and some of the tragic incidents we've witnessed as well as the hardship that residents face when elevators are not out and they are not running optimal.

Again, all of these positions are important. You know your agency and your department. If there is an emphasis on priorities, I would imagine that would definitely be one, as well as construction site safeties and all of the other needs that we have around inspectors but this is budget season and if

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2 it's about getting the support that you need from the 3 City Council, this is when it's done best.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: And I appreciate this Committee's strong support of my agency.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Can you assure us that we would be focused on especially those Elevator Inspectors?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: We are 100 percent focused on reducing our vacancy and certainly targeting the inspectorial universe. As I did note, our vacancy rate is going in the right direction. We are not there yet, but it is certainly moving in the right direction. But I do also want to underscore, because we are talking about elevators and it's incredibly important for me to say this, elevators remain one of the safest ways to travel in this city with over 70,000 devices and billions of trips. Elevators continues to remain one of the safest ways to travel.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Thank you, I've never heard of an elevator ride referred to as a trip.

Thank you for that Commissioner. Let alone be one of the safest methods of travel, pretty impressive, kudos to you on that.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Thank you Council Member.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: You threw me off topic but Chairman, did you mention the coronavirus and the role that the Buildings Department can play as we start addressing this?

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: INAUDIBLE [1:16:51]

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Okay, so then, your permission. Do you believe Department of Buildings should play a role when it comes to educating and coming up with protocol and procedure in case of a citywide outbreak? Specifically, in and around not only your own agency departments and the massive amount of people that visit Department of Buildings in each borough. What it could mean for an exposure as well as from a multiple dwelling. What do you envision the role of your Department could be to one, inform residents. Two, property owners and managers on how to prevent the spread, especially when it comes to one common entrance, once common elevator or the method of travel as you preferred to refer it to. If you are all pressing the same buttons and we know that the surface contamination is a real factor in the spread. One buzzer system, one door to open, push open and so on and so forth.

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MELANIE LA ROCCA: Understood, yeah, so we've already started communication, not only obviously with our internal staff to the Department to ensure that they have all the information that they need but to the public who come to visit the Department.

As you know, we're in every borough and so, we're engaging with our customers, our members of the public who are visiting the Department and ensuring that we're sharing this information to them as well.

On top of that, we are obviously working very closely with DOHMH, DCAS, as there are landlords in many of our facilities, as well as our partners at EM and other agencies to see how we can best facilitate and act as a vehicle of information sharing and outreach.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Do you foresee procedures that you may be able to provide these tenement buildings or office buildings or commercial buildings as to how to keep surfaces clean and a recommendation on how often to wipe them down and perhaps posting a notice on the user. Some of our intercom systems require handsets you put to the ear mouth as well as touching.

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MELANIE LA ROCCA: As I mentioned, we're actively working with DOHMH and we are inspectors who are in the field in every community. Can be a resource for the City in its efforts to ensure that that kind of communication, collaboration and outreach is happening. We'll certainly make sure we're going our role.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: And just to follow up on HVAC systems, I'm not sure if that is now a concern when it comes citywide as far as the spread of contamination. The inspectors that would have to be out there looking at these filter systems, are they optimal, have they been replaced, are the ducts clean?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: I haven't heard that concern expressed from DOH but again, we're having conversations and if anything changes from what I said, we'll share that to the Committee and to you Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Thank you Commissioner.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER GJONAJ: Continue looking forward to working with you.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Thank you very much.

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CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you. I wanted to
have, just on construction inspections. In 2019, how
many inspections were completed for electrical
systems, construction work, plumbing and gas work?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So, in 2019, we completed

156,933 inspections. Of which, 77,140 were
electrical, 36,238 were construction and the

remaining 43,555 were plumbing.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: As of Fiscal 2021

Preliminary Budget, what's the associated headcount

for inspectors for these categories budgeted and

actual?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: As of our Preliminary 2021, the actual headcount is 140,047 in electrical, 35 in construction and 58 in plumbing. That budgeted headcount is 166 with 56, 42 and 68 respectively.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: I'm just curious as to what the strategy is for getting those numbers budgeted and actual to be the same.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: As I mentioned earlier, we have had some success in increasing the diversity of our pool as part of our level 1 inspectors that we've brought on. So, we started bringing on those

inspectors with a diversified set of requirements or qualifications.

In December, we had 14 and we have an academy class starting this month, we'll increase that number. So, that's part of the puzzle. The other piece is continuing to ensure that we have outreach into the industry through you know, tradition job fairs where we're seeking to bring on new staff.

Another part of the puzzle is really looking at our youth to try to encourage and promote a diverse set of understanding of potential future employment opportunities.

So, we're very excited about our youth programming. Making sure kids in our public schools, in our CTE programs have a very tangible sense of what could be out there and we certainly hope they come work at the Department when they are old enough.

So, all of that together really helps drive down and as I mentioned, our vacancy rate is moving in the right direction.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, I just want to state also for the record whatever we can do to help promote those availabilities, especially for our youth, we'd gladly like to partner in that way.

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2 MELANIE LA ROCCA: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: And then last, are these sufficient resources to carry out inspections given the high rate of construction citywide? I mean, I obviously know the answer to that but —

MELANIE LA ROCCA: I mean, as I mentioned our development inspection wait times are, I don't know how many more effusive words I could use but they are phenomenal. You know, for a city of 8 million plus residents to say that you have a wait time of two days, one day, you know, two and a half days. You know that team does a phenomenal job.

With that being said, we obviously look at every unit to ensure that they're the most efficient in where we have needs. We certainly will engage in those conversations.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: You mentioned in your testimony your commitment and the agencies commitment to safety. I think we share that commitment as the Chair and as the Committee also shares that commitment and I just want to state for the record that I appreciate that.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: I believe that over time

we've seen a decrease in accidents. We've had some

real tragedies though as we closed out 19 and we

began 20 and I look forward to continuing to work

within the context of what the law prescribes to make

sure that there is safety.

And then my last round of questions about DOB now. The Fiscal 2021 Preliminary plan allocates \$10.5 million to DOB now with an associated headcount of seven positions. Could you please provide a breakdown, a description of the full year positions under the DOB now project.

A, what is the actual headcount for the DOB now project?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: You know, I actually don't have that number, let me follow up with you.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Sure. What products and or services have been procured for the creation and maintenance of DOB Now?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So, let me just say broadly on DOB Now just as a reminder. DOB Now is replacing our 30 year mainframe system Biz which has long exceeded its usefulness and DOB Now does a few things. It is broken up to four parts: Build, safety, licensing and

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inspections. Once fully implemented, this will allow the Department to realize our goal of being fully electronic, which will add efficiencies back to the industry, no longer needing to come visit us in person while we certainly appreciate that, they are better suited working and continuing their business. It will also allow for us as a Department to get better data, more granular and specific to the type of work that is occurring, so we can reprioritize the way we engage with the industry and target potential challenge spots.

And lastly, a not often spoken about part of DOB

Now is the increased transparency for the end user.

So, the individual who is paying that designed

professional or contractor to do work in their home

or in their place of business, it will afford them

the opportunity to know exactly what is happening

with their application. Whether it was submitted,

whether it was rejected with, rejected meeting

objections submitted back. Whether an inspection was

ever called for and what the Departments response

times were.

So, a very long way of saying we are midcycle of rolling this out and we'll continue to do so.

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Specifically, though, to your question on the IT Budget, we have 24 lines in there for this.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, I said that was my last round but I seriously would be remiss if I didn't touch on just a few questions around construction site safety and compliance.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Can you please give an update on the work performed by the Department in collaboration with the construction site safety taskforce? How many construction site safety inspections were performed in 2019?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So, our work with the Site
Safety Training Taskforce continues. We had met
quarterly for the first two years. We're on an
annual basis now for the next three. Our next
meeting is occurring this summer in June. So, we
look forward to that and as you know, that group is
instrumental in ensuring the implementation of Local
Law 196 and the curriculum as well as hours of
training needed.

So, we're thankful for that work, we're excited to continue that. With respect to inspections conducted in Fiscal 2019, we conducted 14,520

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inspections as part of the Departments construction
safety compliance unit. That group that is
responsible for the 100 percent proactive
inspections

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: What percentage of the city's construction sites receive sites like these inspections?

You gave me the overall number; I'm just wondering what the percentage is.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: SO, there are at any given moment some 6,500 larger sites. We'll get you the percentage as it relates to NB's and large alterations on what that universe is.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Okay, how many violations were issued because of these inspections?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So, our proactive inspections resulted again in Fiscal Year 2019. The Construction Safety Compliance Unit issued 1,198 violations, which amounted to nearly \$2 million in penalties. Of which, nearly \$1 million has been collected.

I do want to just note for relevancy here, the Construction Safety Compliance Unit is tasked with ensuring that larger construction sites remains safe.

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Those larger sites are the ones that require safety training and it is worth noting that since 196, Local Law 196 went into effect, we found just 289 sites where 600 workers did not have training. So, that is a very good number in so far as it is a low number which to us is showing that the training is occurring.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you. What's the Department's process for selecting approved site safety training providers?

MELANIE LA ROCCA: So, I'll let Sharon answer that question.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: I've been dying to hear from Sharon.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: We all are.

SHARON NEILL: Good morning. So, we actually have a rule on the books which is referred to as our course provider rule and the expectation is that entities that are professional training entities either have an accreditation through accrediting bodies and that they meet the requirements of being a legitimate training provider.

So, that means they hire qualified instructors that are familiar with adult learning techniques.

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The training is happening in a classroom. They are using appropriate course materials, they are assessing the learning objectives and whether or not the students are learning what they are supposed to learn and also, that they're administering their program where they are actually registering people, they are taking attendance.

So, that's what the accreditation component is supposed to mean across the board. The Council expanded the provider requirements under Local Law 196 to expand that universe to non-for-profit entities. Many non-for-profit entities do host a lot of OSHA training and they do hire OSHA instructors to do the SST training under Local Law 196.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Has there been an audit on those providers?

SHARON NEILL: Absolutely. A lot of the initial audits are making sure that their status is up to date with their accrediting bodies, that they are in fact doing the administrative components to run their programs. That they have instructors that are doing what they are supposed to do and we also do have the auditing component is done under the office of the buildings marshal and they have also actually sat in

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and attended classes to make sure that the class is happening for the full day and that you know the content is appropriate to the course that's being offered.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Your welcome.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Do you guys have any more questions? So, thank you so much Commissioner for being here. It's always a pleasure to see you.

MELANIE LA ROCCA: Likewise, thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: We'll be taking a two or three minute break to transition from DOB to HPD and for me to take two bites of my sandwich.

Good morning and thank you all for attending today's Fiscal 2021 Preliminary Budget hearing. I'm Council Member Robert Cornegy, I'm the Chair of the Council's Committee on Housing and Buildings. I'd like to acknowledge that I'm joined today by Council Member Chin and Grodenchik.

We will next here from Department of Housing

Preservation and Development where we will examine

all components of HPD's \$1 billion expense budget and

\$5.7 billion capital budget along with details and

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progress related to the Administrations housing plan,
Housing New York.

HPD is now at the halfway mark in terms of the production goals under housing New York. With about 148,000 units financed to date, over the life of the housing plan. There is much to celebrate about this level of production which has exceeded projected targets and production goals. But as the City addresses the complex challenges of producing and preserving quality affordable housing, it does so at a point and time when the population of homeless New Yorkers continues to rise and a shortage of deeply affordable housing units exist within the City's housing market.

Further complicating matters is the current federal Administration who has continually proposed significant funding cuts to vital housing programs, which HPD programs and services utilizes by tenants and homeowners depend on.

While the primary focus of Housing New York, our tenants and the creation of affordable rental units, there's also a homeownership component to the plan which I would like to shed more light on. Especially on opportunities that focus on homeownership and many

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challenges and barriers that exist with securing affordable homeownership in this housing market.

I look forward to working with you Commissioner and further discussing these complex issues.

After HPD, we'll hear from members of the public.

I'd like to remind everyone that would like to

testify today to please fill out a witness slip with

the Sergeant at Arms, so we can put you on the queue.

We will now swear you in before turning it over for

testimony.

Thank you.

COUNCIL CLERK: Can you raise your right hand please. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in your testimony before the Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

PANEL: I do.

COUNCIL CLERK: You may begin.

LOUISE CARROLL: Good morning Chair Cornegy and members of the New York City Council Committees on Housings and Buildings. My name is Louise Carroll and I am the Commissioner of the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development HPD. I am joined by our Executive Deputy

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Commissioner Baaba Halm, Associate Commissioner for Financial Management Rich Johns and members of HPD's

4 senior leadership team.

It has certainly been a busy ten months since I came on as Commissioner last May. Our agency has focused on improving our programs and processes to better serve to public, and in some cases, changing course as needed. I am immensely grateful for the talented and dedicated team at HPD, who develop innovative solutions to difficult problems while, at the same time, working tirelessly each and every day to contribute and continue to deliver the safe, quality, and affordable housing that New Yorkers need and deserve.

As you well know, the work of our agency is critical to the residents of the city and a top priority of the de Blasio Administration. HPD is the driving force behind a coordinated interagency effort to create and preserve affordable housing at a record pace. To support owners in order to enforce tenants rights to live in safe, quality housing, and to engage in community focused neighborhood planning.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today on HPD's Fiscal Year 2021 Preliminary Budget and how

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this funding will help us to achieve our agency's goals. First, I will provide a brief overview of HPD's budget, before describing how the agency will be moving forward in creative and ambitious ways in the coming year. I am happy to answer any questions you may have thereafter.

As you know, HPD's important work requires significant investment from the City and federal governments. HPD's Fiscal Year 2021 Preliminary Budget is approximately \$1 billion.

However, this includes about \$218 million in pass through funding for NYCHA. So, aside from this pass through funding, HPD's true expense budget is about \$782 million for FY2021.

of this \$782 million total, approximately \$132 million comes from City funds and about \$649 million comes from federal funds. That means 83 percent of HPD's expense budget is federally funded. This huge portion of federal versus City funding in the agency's budget is important because when we seek to save City tax dollars, as we are constantly trying to do, the amount that we can save is limited because so many of our programs are restricted by federal requirements City funding, especially City Tax Levy,

is critical for flexibility and strengthening areas not otherwise eligible for federal grant funding.

Through the Mayor's Housing New York plan, we are well on our way to meeting the Administration's accelerated and expanded goal of producing 300,000 affordable homes by 2026. 2019 was a record year for new construction as well as for homes serving the homeless and those needing supportive services. We financed more than 25,000 affordable homes bringing us to a total of more than 147,000 affordable homes created and preserved since the start of the Administration.

Over 40 percent of these homes are affordable to Extremely Low and Very Low Income families and as the Mayor said in his State of the City address earlier this year, we are committing to building even more homes for the lowed income New Yorkers. With Your Home NYC, the next phase of Housing New York, half of all new rental homes we fund going forward will serve families making less than \$50,000 per year. And at least half of those will be for families making less than \$30,000 per year. That means 2000 more homes for Extremely Low and Very Low Income households.

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In addition to driving our production toward lower incomes, with Your Home NYC, HPD is taking an interagency approach to tackling some of the city's toughest housing problems.

For example, in terms of keeping New Yorkers in their affordable homes: Through HPD's preservation work, we have already kept over 245,000 New Yorkers in their affordable homes since the start of this Administration and in the next two years we project that we will keep at least 75,000 more New Yorkers in their homes and communities.

In terms of legalizing basement apartments, now that we've gauged interest and gained insight from our basement apartment conversion pilot program, we will work towards legalizing basement apartment and accessory dwelling units in order to enforce the safety and quality while adding more affordable places for New Yorkers to live.

Regarding Expanding Community Land Trusts and new shared equity models to build neighborhood wealth, we will work with organizations proposing community ownership models that will include enough City owned land to gain up to 3,000 units of community owned affordable housing.

Pertaining to creating alternatives to security deposits, we will make it easier to offer alternatives to security deposits, starting with our own city-financed homes.

In terms of renter protections, we are committed to finding solutions to bring renter protections from arbitrary and steep rent increase to the 2.5 million New Yorkers who live in nearly 900,000 unregulated homes.

Through Your Home NYC, we're working in tandem with other agencies to help New Yorkers get, afford and keep their homes. These new commitments further the work HPD has already done and will continue to do to address the city's critical need for housing. WE are always striving to do more, to do better, and to do our work in thoughtful, creative ways.

For example, last year, we announced plans for 167 affordable homes and a new community medical center that will be constructed using cutting edge modular design. Modular construction brings the latest in innovative design and construction, and we're leveraging this technique to build higher quality homes faster and at a lower cost.

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Also, we're looking to our City owned land for new inspiration. While HPD has turned much of its inventory of City owned land into affordable housing we are still left with some small, oddly shaped lots. In order to ensure that we are not letting any opportunity escape us, we held an international design competition called Big Ideas for Small Lots with the American Institute of Architects, New York Chapter, to generate creative housing solutions for these properties. We are working with the finalist to make these ideas a reality and exploring the potential to unlock many more of these challenging lots for affordable housing.

But we're not just looking at under-utilized City property. Through our Zombie Homes initiative, we track abandoned buildings in terrible condition because we know they threaten the safety and security of our communities and bring down property values in our neighborhoods. This year, we teamed up with the Center for New York City Neighborhoods and Restored Homes to hold mortgage holders accountable and design new ways to return these homes to productive use.

We are also being responsive to the varied needs of New Yorkers searching for housing. New York is

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one of the most culturally rich cities in the world and our housing stock should reflect that diversity. We're working with the winners of ShareNYC RFP to explore how shared housing model can create more housing for small households at deeply affordable levels.

Finally, we're making sure that New Yorkers are getting connected to all of the affordable housing opportunities we're working to create. This summer, we will launch Housing Connect 2.0, a new and improved system for New Yorkers applying for our affordable housing lottery. Our goal is to make the process clearer, more efficient, and seamless for both applicants and marketing agents. We look forward to working with our Housing Ambassadors and your offices to make sure New Yorkers know about this valuable resource and have the support they need to truly benefit from the enhanced system.

Another top priority of our agency is, of course, to protect tenants by ensuring he quality and safety of their housing. Sometimes that means taking aggressive enforcement actions against bad landlords, but other times, it means providing support to property owners who want to do well by their tenants

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but may not have the means or the resources to do so.

HPD operates in a number of different ways to

accomplish this goal.

Every day, hundreds of HPD inspectors are in apartments across the city enforcing the Housing Maintenance Code and issuing violations when landlords are not in compliance. Our Housing Litigation Division also brings cases in Housing Court against owners who do not fix outstanding violations and, when necessary, seeks findings of contempt and incarceration of recalcitrant landlords. Last spring, we went to federal court with the Attorney General to stop the illegal eviction of rent-stabilized tenants in the East Village. And in August, we joined tenants in Greenpoint, Brooklyn as they petitioned to have a court appointed Administrator take over their building after years of neglect.

HPD's new Anti-Harassment Unit also proactively seeks to halt tenant harassment and correct conditions in buildings through the courts. Since its launch in 2019, the Anti-Harassment Unit has performed over 950 building wide inspections and recommended over 40 comprehensive cases for legal

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action. The Mayor's Office to Protect Tenants was

also established last year, and we are working

collaboratively with this office in order to be as

comprehensive as possible in our efforts to protect

6 tenants.

In addition to these enforcement tools, we have a number of programs that property owners can take advantage of to improve their properties. This past year, we launched our Home Fix program which provides funding, technical assistance and counseling to owners of one to four family homes struggling to make needed repairs and otherwise maintain their homes. And, as part of the LeadFreeNYC, we launched an ad campaign in November to inform property owners of the grants and resources HPD offers to help them afford lead remediation. The awareness campaign made it clear that property owners must identify and safely fix lead based paint hazards in their buildings or face enforcement and penalties. This campaign goes hand in hand with the City Council's lead bills recently signed into law, which will help the city crack down on lead paint violations in order to strengthen protections for our youngest New Yorkers.

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Finally, the third priority for our agency this year stems from our work to engage residents in neighborhood planning efforts to build and strengthen their communities.

Over the last two years HPD worked in partnership with NYCHA and numerous other government and community based partners to lead an inclusive and comprehensive process to advance fair housing in our city. This year, we released the Where We Live New York City Draft Plan which will quide the City's bold a transformative efforts to dismantle the legacy of segregation and discrimination that stand in the way of opportunity for many people in our communities. The Where We Live New York City Draft Plan includes key goals and strategies, including expanding resources to combat persistent housing discrimination, supporting housing development throughout the city and the region, creating more independent and integrated living options for people with disabilities and many others that will help guide us in this endeavor.

Thanks to our many partners across the City and the 150 organizations that participated in our stakeholder group, we are able to work hand and hand

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with New Yorkers to solidify our next steps to make this City a more fair and just place to live for everyone. We look forward to continuing this conversation with New Yorkers and many of you in this room to carry out the plan once it is finalized.

Ultimately, all of this work is about fighting to ensure New Yorkers can afford to live and thrive in the City. But it cannot be done alone. We do this work in the face of very real threats from the federal government Your advocacy to secure a fully funded Housing and Urban Development budget is critical. So far, we've been successful in obtaining much needed funding for HUD programs, but the President's recently released budget again proposes draconian, cruel cuts to HUD funding, including a 15 percent decrease in spending for critical affordable and public housing programs. We will continue to call on the fierce and steadfast advocacy of the City Council, our Congressional delegation, and so many partners here and across the county to fight back.

I want to thank the Council for their partnership and I look forward to continuing to find ways to partner on critical legislative priorities and needed reforms; on affordable housing and supportive

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projects; on advocacy for stronger protections for tenants; and on a whole host of issues vital for the good of New Yorkers and for our city.

Thank you again for the opportunity to discuss HPD's budget and our priorities in the coming year. This concludes my testimony and I am happy to answer any questions you have.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you so much

Commissioner, it's always good to see you and your

team. I have a series of questions that are pretty

in depth but it's a testament to the fact that a lot

of what the city intends to do in its mission and

vision hinges on the work that you do and that your

agency does.

So, I'm going to begin just by diving into some of your testimony. So, you mentioned in your testimony that this summer, HPD is launching Housing Connect 2.0 which improves upon the current lottery system. Can you elaborate in the changes in the lottery system that applicants can expect to see?

LOUISE CARROLL: Absolutely. Thank you, Council Member, for that question. We're really excited about this new system that's coming in this summer.

Our mission as an agency and as an Administration is

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not only to build and preserve affordable housing but to get that housing out to the folks who need it at a faster rate. And so, we have spent a long time working on this system which will be more efficient both for applicants and for the marketing agents.

What will happen, is the system, once you log in on the system and putting all your information, it will calculate the eligibility for housing, so that we're not sending a bunch of folks who are not eligible for the housing that we're putting out and having them go through a long log and having people come in and get disqualified.

So, we will qualify tenants through the system and only send qualified tenants to marketing agents in order to process them quickly. It will allow a lot of the improvements that we're doing now for example, while we wait for this new system so people will be able to do e signature, documents will be able to go electronically, so people don't have to leave their jobs or take time off of their jobs to do repeated visits in order to submit documents.

We're truly excited about this. We've been testing it so far and we're looking forward to its launch in the summer.

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CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you. How many applicants applied for housing through the lottery system in 2019 and how many applicants is that per available unit? So, the overall number who applied and I guess the ratio of applicants per unit?

LOUISE CARROLL: That is an excellent question Council Member. I don't have those numbers at the ready, but we're happy to get back to you in your office on them.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Yeah, that's kind of an important metric for us to understand because I think that I'm not the only Council Member who in their office probably gets an inundated number of complaints about the lottery system. And I will take into consideration that I represent Brooklyn and Bed-Stuy which probably has a higher number. I'm the epicenter of gentrification right now, so I may have more than other members but I've heard other members literally come to me and complain about it. So, if you could get those numbers, it would important for us to be able to understand what's happening as we make these new improvements. I'm excited about the 2.0 as well but as I articulated to my constituents,

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2 I'd like to at least be able to use some of those 3 numbers to articulate what we expect in change.

I'm just going to ask two more questions. I know my colleagues have to go and have been with me all morning, which is exciting. Thank you, Margaret and Barry.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: If that's exciting, we got to get you out more.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, I'm going to start with the Build It Back program. Especially of single family homes. City funds of \$7.4 million in community development brought grant disaster recovery funds totaling \$10.6 million are added to Fiscal 2020 to cover existing and projected expenses related to single family rebuilds under the Build It Back program.

Can you provide additional details on HPD's involvement with this program? How much has been allocated to date to HPD to support single family rebuilds?

LOUISE CARROLL: Absolutely, thank you Council
Member for that question. So, there are two aspects
to this program. One is the single family
homeownership part of this program. So, the \$7

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million in city tax levy goes towards the single family homes rehabilitation program.

It is part of funds that were already earmarked as part of a \$42 million addition to the entirety of So, this is just the winding down of the program. the program, the \$10.6 million is part of federal funds that are already earmarked as part of what I believe is a \$50 million allocation to this part of the Build It Back program. The program is over 99 percent complete. The City has assisted about 12,500 families across 8,300 homes and these are funds to basically close out the program. On the multifamily side, oh by the way, the eligibility for the single family program is done by the Mayor's Office but we do a lot of the construction monitoring and monitoring of the scope and monitoring of the completion.

On the multifamily side, also, this program is winding down. To date, we've assisted 244 homes in this pipeline and you know, 240 are complete and move in ready and about four under construction and three are near the completion.

So, this is really you know money that's been earmarked already for the close of the program but

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3	Commis	SSI	ioner	for	Fina	ance	to	elabo	orate	∋.

RICHARD JOHNS: Thank you. The Build It Back program in total for -

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: I'm sorry, just for the record, would you just identify yourself?

RICHARD JOHNS: Oh, yes.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: I know who you are but just

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RICHARD JOHNS: Richard Johns, Associate Commissioner of Financial Management for HPD.

13 CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you.

RICHARD JOHNS: The HPD's Build it Back programs to date have been allocated \$655 million. Of that, \$647 million is through the Community Development Disaster Block Grant program.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: And how much more is there to be spent down or allocated? Out of that larger number, I heard the smaller number, the \$655 million number.

RICHARD JOHNS: I'm sorry, the \$647 million is just the federal portion of the program. So, the amount left to be spent down right now is the \$10.6 million that was allocated in the Preliminary Budget.

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2 CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Got it, so all I didn't
3 have was the larger number. I had the smaller
4 numbers, thank you.

How does HPD anticipate this work? I mean, sorry, when does HPD anticipate that this work will all be wrapped up, so everybody is done. Everybody's in their homes by what date and time?

LOUISE CARROLL: So, we expect that all of the work would be wrapped up this year, 2020. So, as I said with the multifamily program, we have 240 homes that are complete. There are four under construction and three which are nearing completion and with a single family as well, we expect that all of the program will be wrapped up this year, 2020.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Okay, so both programs should be finalized this year?

LOUISE CARROLL: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Before I continue, I wanted to ask, Margaret, do you have any questions? Yes, Margaret Chin.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you, Chair. So, as the Chair of the Committee on Aging, I'm going to start with a question about the production and preservations of senior housing. I know that in the

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Mayor's Senior First initiative, they increased the number of units. So, in the plan, from January 2015 to December 2019, the City Finance, the preservation and creation of about 9,100 senior housing units including constructions of 4,100 senior units and preservation of 5,000.

It just seems like there is a lot more focus on preservation, which is important but we really need to continue to build more because the older adult right now represent one and five, about 20 percent.

So, how is HPD going to sort of commit to financing new affordable senior housing at a rate that reflects the increase of the growth in the senior population and also in the projected almost three growth in the homeless senior population.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member for that question. So, our housing plan is multifaceted and it seeks to serve many vulnerable parts of our city, not seniors included. This Administration pledged \$500 million for seniors and we pledge to issue RFP's to meet that goal.

Office of Management and Budget has allocated the funds for us to produce that housing and I believe we've just issued two RFP's on NYCHA property for

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respondents to produce the senior housing that we agreed to do.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: So, the \$500 million is going to be focused on building new units.

LOUISE CARROLL: Yes, and in addition,
preservation is 60 percent of the plan and we serve
seniors in more than new construction. So, we serve
seniors not only in new construction projects that
are geared towards seniors, but we serve seniors
through our lottery as well.

So, as new units that are not targeted just for seniors are put online. We have many seniors applying through our lottery and they get housing that way. But in addition, because preservation is 60 percent of our plan, we are preserving housing for seniors in the communities where they live and part of our preservation plan, when we do have a project, we do a survey of who is living in the units and we offer many design changes within those units where seniors reside, so that they can age in place.

And so, we're serving seniors not just in the new construction projects that are targeted especially for seniors but also in preservation and also through our lottery.

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senior housing, do you coordinate with the other

agency? Because one of the issues that we have

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: And part of the, with the

raised in past hearings is providing the support

services.

I mean, just like similar models, Supportive

Housing, often times, you know, a new senior building
is built but there is no services provided, no
security, no social services and then in the Council
we have to go find you know, additional funding to do
that. But I think that when we are creating senior
housing that we definitely need to make sure that the
supportive services are included. So, that's one
thing.

The other thing that when you mention about the other affordable units that's being built, that is true, I mean, we encourage seniors to apply as they fit the income requirement and then right after that, we also encourage them to apply for the senior citizen rent increase exemption because what we have heard also from seniors who are actually working and they were able to get into senior housing, now all of a sudden they are doing to retire and their income is

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going to drop and they were told by management office, well, you got to pay the same rent.

You are not in NYCHA, your rent doesn't go down when your incomes go down and the only thing that we can offer is apply for SCRIE so that your rent won't go up. But that is going to be another issue for our seniors if their income, if they are retiring and their income drops, they might not be able to continue to live in the affordable housing that they were so lucky to get into.

So, that is something that we really need to pay attention down the road when we're building these affordable units, that we make sure that people can continue to live in those.

LOUISE CARROLL: Absolutely. So SCRIE is an incredible tool to protect seniors from rent increases that would make them rent burden. We play a very minor role in administering SCRIE. We administer SCRIE for Mitchell Lama's and HDFC's while DOF Administers SCRIE city for the test of the property citywide.

What we do at HPD is that we do continuous ongoing at reach within Mitchell Lama projects and within HDFC projects to register seniors for SCRIE

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and so, that is an ongoing thing because Council

Member, we agree with you that we need to protect

seniors from increasing rents and the inability to

5 stay in their homes.

we've heard that they were able to identify a certain number of units, I think it was about 200 units of vacant apartments in development that got 421A tax abatement. It seems like a very small number but that they can use that to bring in homeless families. Are HPD tracking other affordable housing apartments that HPD finance and to see if like, those apartment are filled and if there is any vacancy in there. How do we capture those apartments back?

LOUISE CARROLL: I really appreciate that question. Thank you, Council Member.

So, HPD monitors its marketing very closely and we believe that no unit should stay vacant while we have an affordable housing crisis. So, our marketing department identified those units that were struggling to be filled and went to OMB with a proposal to fill them with homeless tenants who need housing. And we had to change our marketing guidelines in order to do that but our goal is not

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2 only to get housing out to the market as quickly as 3 possible but when we identify an area where we can

So, we will continue to mark the two, monitor our marketing and wherever there's an opportunity to repeat this as we have done, we're going to do that.

fill the need, that's what we did with those units.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Are these developments required to keep a waiting list? I mean, like people apply and then they didn't get in but they want to know, well do I have a chance to be on a waiting list. Are there waiting lists?

LOUISE CARROLL: No, there aren't wait lists.

So, our intent on initial marketing is that the units are filled and if a property go through our marketing process and a unit is not filled, we are dedicated to filling that unit with a homeless tenant and that process is very quick. We work closely with DHS in order to streamline the process to screen the tenants. We believe that with the crisis, speed is of the essence and so, we've taken that path to fill the units.

On re-rental for example, when we have our new housing connect, Housing Connect 2.0, we will be re-renting all units that become vacant through that

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system. And so, that's an opportunity for when a
unit becomes vacant for the city to fill very quickly
which negates any need for a wait list.

So, what the Housing Connect 2.0 system will do if your registered and what it will ask is your preferences, what borough do you want to live in?

What size unit do you have? What is your household composition? How much you make and if people keep that information updated, as soon as there is a rerental, the system will pull everybody that is eligible based on their profile in housing connect and send them a notice that the unit is available and send the information to an owner, so that we can quickly rent up the unit on re-rental.

So, with a new system coming on and there is no need for a wait list, we will get people to these units as quickly as possible.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Okay, so why don't, I mean, we still have so many people who are homeless, so why don't we just, if there is a vacancy, can HPD just, or the city take it back and place the homeless family in there? I mean, like, what you're trying to do with the 421A. I mean like, instead of remarketing it again, to the general public, is that

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| \$50,000 a year for a family of three.

a possibility to continue to really focus on the greatest need, the people who are in the shelters?

LOUISE CARROLL: I appreciate that question

Council Member. So, we are doing, there is such
enormous need across the city in so many different
ways and we're doing a lot right now to place for
example, we are excited about working with the

Council and getting the 15 percent homeless set aside
bill passed and we've changed our term sheets and the
programs that we need to do to increase that set
aside.

We're also filling homeless units through our lottery. So, people come in with vouchers for our lottery and they are able to get housing that way.

We're also looking through our marketing and whenever something is not filled for example, you know, we build these units in the community and we have preferences for the community for disabled members of the community. For people who reside in the community for a long time to be able to fill that housing and we also pivoted our housing plans so that we're serving the lowest income, people making 30 percent, \$30,000 a year for a family of three and

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So, we're really trying to balance so many things. We're not leaving the homeless behind, but we're also trying to make sure that the communities see the benefit if being able to stay in the community and afford homes in their community through our lottery.

So, we're doing everything we can. We continue to think it through. We'll continue to work with you and get your ideas but I'm proud of the marketing team for identifying those units and for making sure that we're able to offer them to DHS.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you. Just a couple more questions. I know we've talked about like helping small property owners to preserve the affordable housing. We tried to find some creative program because like in my district for example in Chinatown in lower east side, we have small property owners or owners who are, you know, the building belonged to the family association and we don't want them to sell the building but they are getting inundated with high property tax and a lot of the program that the city has are like loan programs.

And so, we're looking at it creatively to see how we can tie property tax to preserving affordable

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housing. We do that a lot with you know, Article 11 with big building and so, we're looking at it to see if we can create a model where we can encourage these small property owners that are providing affordable housing, that they can work with the City to maintain those affordable units and in exchange, either get a deduction on their property tax or get a deferral on their property tax. Means that you don't have to pay a certain amount but if you sell your building or you turn units over, then you have to pay back the City.

So, we're looking at some you know, creative ways of really helping these small property owner because they are getting inundated with calls every day. Oh, we went to buy your building you know, and it's like they try to low ball them you know, but they don't want to sell the building. It's part of their family. It's part of the community but they are just getting hit with these property tax. If somebody next door fixes up the building, your property tax goes up and we're not offering you know, any kind of really program from the city that can help them.

I mean, even if it's low interest loans, you still have to pay the interest. So, I think that's something that I would really want to work with you

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on Commissioner and your staff to see if we can really do this to help a lot of the small property owners and they are the one's that every year go to protest the rent hike because they are the one's that is really are suffering. You know, they are not making enough money. Meanwhile, the big building, they can afford it because they have so many units but the smaller building, the smaller property owner, we really need to find some way to help them and I think the property tax is an area we could definitely look at because with, I mean every month, we're granting Article 11 to a lot of these buildings but they are much bigger buildings.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member, we look forward to working with you and with DOF on proposals. I would like to say though, thank you to the Council for supporting Home Fix, which is a program that I think might be helpful in that, it's not just a loan. We give grants and zero percent loans as well to property owners so that they could fix their properties and be able to collect higher rents.

And so, while this is not a property tax reform proposal, the Council was very supportive of this

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2	program and since in the first month of the						
3	launching, we got 1,000 applications where we had						
4	money for only 250. So, this is a really great						
5	program that while it doesn't take care of tax issue,						
6	it does help people repair the buildings in order to						
7	get the rents that they can get on the buildings and						
8	it depends on need. So, the neediest people get the						
9	best terms, so instead of having to pay the loan						
10	back, it could be a grant.						

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you. The last question I have is on the J51 program. That's another program that can possibly help. Building owners and small property owners to really fix their building and I know that HPD is really looking at a way to reform this. Because I know that when they were converting a lot of buildings down here into a residential building, they took advantage of the J51 program.

But ironically, there was no affordable housing that was created, right.

22 LOUISE CARROLL: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: It's all market rate housing. So, what is HPD kind of looking at how to reform the J51 program and also, on the enforcement

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side to. How to enforce building that actually took advantage and make sure that they comply you know with the law. I mean, we have so many cases and you've heard about them in the media, people are being taken advantage of, now they are suing to get their money and all these like 421G programs which a lot of us were not really familiar with it.

LOUISE CARROLL: Still around.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yeah, but definitely the J51 is something that helped fix up buildings or conversions.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member. As you may know tax incentives enforcement is dear to my heart as well as making tax incentives work to create affordable housing. To that end, our team at HPD have worked to look at J51 and make sure that it is a tool that supports naturally occurring affordable housing to make sure that people who are providing housing to low income New Yorkers get the relief they need in order not only to upgrade systems but to upgrade them in an energy efficient way.

We are close to the end of our analysis. We're talking with OMB and we hope to be able to share something soon.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: That would be good because we have buildings in my district that I'm really trying to work on with your staff. It's you know, getting conversion from you know, commercial into residential because people are already living there, right. And we just got to make sure that we can legalize those buildings, make it safe, continue to be affordable, anything that could create other opportunities and you know, creating affordable units and looking at how we can bring back some you know safe, our SRO you know, microunits and when you talk about in your testimony, you know, building module housing. We just to find creative ways of creating as many units as possible in the quickest amount of time.

LOUISE CARROLL: Absolutely.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Because that is what is needed out there. So, I look forward to really you know, working with you and your great staff on this.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you. Thank you, Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you. Thank you Chair.

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CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you Council Member Chin. Council Member Grodenchik.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Thank you Chair. would say good morning Commissioner but we're well beyond that.

LOUISE CARROLL: Good afternoon.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: I do want to echo, I'm glad she brought it up, my colleague to my left, Margaret Chin about the J51 program. It's extremely important in my community also. I know we work hand and glove with our local elected officials from Albany to try to rise up the value that they're allowed to use these exemptions. It's extremely important for my affordable co-ops I have oh, probably 15,000-20,000 units that mostly garden apartments. Some high rise but mostly garden apartments that depend on those tax breaks. They make a difference and you know, affordable in your district and affordable. It's different but then again, we don't have any subways so, it's all part of the mix.

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COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: I understand that no, and neither is mine. I do to. No, I'm saying that you know what we expect in Manhattan and what we expect in eastern Queens might be different things but they are really not.

I just want to ask you quickly about the modular housing that you mentioned on page 3. Are we doing the modular work in New York City. I just don't want to be exporting construction jobs to another part of the country and then watch it come in over the George Washington Bridge at night on an oversize vehicle.

You know, I represent, I grew up across the street from Electchester, which is the headquarters of Local 3 which represents most of the unionized electricians in New York City and we obviously have a very good relationship with them and the other construction trades.

So, could you talk a little bit about that and how that's working?

LOUISE CARROLL: So, it took a while but we finally closed on our first module project in December and you know, it was important for us to do that because the company that is doing the modular work is in the Navy yards. And so, you know, they

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depended on this deal in order to keep going and we felt it was important to support that industry here in the City and to support that industry in the Navy yards.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Where is it located, just curious?

LOUISE CARROLL: In the Brooklyn Navy yards.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Okay, okay, that's great. I know we've done some of that work over the years. I remember I was at the Brooklyn Library a number of years ago. There was a big building that was done modular there; I can't, right off Grand Army Plaza, right on Grand Army Plaza. So, okay, I'm glad to hear that's local.

The other question I have, on the basement conversions, that would require zoning changes to make them legal? That's my understanding.

LOUISE CARROLL: Yes, Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Okay, alright, I just wanted that reassurance and as popular in my district as they might be in other parts of New York and you know, we're still struggling with school overcrowding, no mass transit to speak of except for buses. We're trying to change that with the Long

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2 Island Railroad but it may take a while before we get 3 to that point.

So, that's all I have for you. I want to thank you for your work and it's always good to see you Commissioner. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, on the modular, I do want to cite that many members of the trades are asserting that they're being excluded in the modular construction industry or being limited in their participation. So, while yes, some of us produce locally and in the great borough of Brooklyn, some of the trades including plumbing and electrical are citing this kind of way of getting around their participation and modular for - so, I want to flag that for you, because we are a labor driven city and it has provided a pathway to the middle class for many people. Especially people of color and I don't want it to be inadvertent that they're excluded but I would just cite for you that I've heard on many occasions the trades have complained about they're being included in the modular although it's being produced here. So, please look into that.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you, Council Member.

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CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, it took what, almost an hour and a half for me to get to homeownership but here we are.

The Housing New York Plan not only benefits tenants, there are also a homeownership component to the plan. As of December 2019, HPD reports that over 25,000 homes have been financed to support and sustain affordable homeownership citywide.

What are the major programs contributing to these homeowner stats?

So, I know that there are programs that lead directly to homeownership. Some I'm familiar with but for the record, would you cite those programs?

LOUISE CARROLL: Absolutely, thank you Council
Member for that question. Our housing plan tries to
meet the needs of New Yorkers throughout the City and
we recognize the need for homeownership. We
recognize the need for people to be able to build
equity that they can use for wealth building.

And so, you know, some of the programs that contribute to these numbers for example, the Mitchell Lama program. We have to date; we have 21,602 homeownership units that we have financed under Housing New York and preserved about a total of

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40,000 as a combination of rental and co-ops but the homeownership portion of the Mitchell Lama preservation is 21,602 units.

We also have the green housing preservation — CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Wait, wait, I'm sorry, just so I'm sure, just so I'm clear, my stats say that you've done 25,000 units. You are saying 21,000 of those units are Mitchell Lama?

LOUISE CARROLL: In the Housing New York we've preserved 21,602 units in the Mitchell Lama.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: And those are primarily preservation, not new construction or not new — LOUISE CARROLL: That's correct.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, the 4,000 or so that are outstanding from the Mitchell Lama Preservation package are comprised of what?

LOUISE CARROLL: So, we have a combination of our Green Housing Preservation program, once again, where we have helped homeowners make repairs in order to reduce utility costs and in order to keep their homes.

We have also launched Home Fix, as I mentioned earlier which is another effort to help homeowners who have trouble keeping their homes and keeping up

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with repairs that we are giving them grants or very
low interest loans in order to fix their roofs and
their boilers and to re-have an additional unit that
they can rent, so that they can maintain the cost of

6 their unit.

We also have an Open Door program which is our new construction homeownership program geared towards low moderate and middle income homeowners and we closed on our first project, Sidney House with about 57 units in February 2018 and it's currently under production but we have a steady pipeline of projects slated for Open Door.

I'd like to add that 60 percent of our homeownership opportunities that we've done so far, have been for the extremely low or very low income New Yorkers. So, this is really making sure that people are not losing home ownership opportunities within the City that we already have. Because we know people are struggling to keep their homes.

Through ENCP which is we have converted 27 buildings for 358 apartments from rental to homeownership.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Are they co-op or Mitchell Lama?

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LOUISE CARROLL: They are co-ops, so ENCP is a co-op program transferring rental units into homeownership units for the existing tenants.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, do you have an overall number of not new construction but new opportunities for homeownership through the existing programs?

LOUISE CARROLL: So, so far, we have created through Housing New York or preserved as a combination 25,870 -

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, I have that number, I just want to know what the difference between a, preservation and new is. Only so that I could perhaps find a way that through the Council's help we could get to a higher number.

While preservation is incredibly important, I don't want to have people think that I don't know that he basis for some of this is obviously preservation. But in the climate that we find ourselves is also important to be in to create new pathways. And I say that because we have a lot of young people and you know, I don't know whether they are millennials, genx, I don't know where they are but you have young folks who are now, who have been tasked to go away and get great education and come

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home and find the only opportunities for them is through deep affordability which they outrank their first year out of school and there are not pathways to homeownership for them.

So, we're our students, our young people to be high performing and they are doing that and they are finding their city unaffordable to them. So, there's various degrees, I know that there are 1,000 people who could come and say that this is unaffordable.

We've heard from colleague who chairs aging, the Aging Committee and certainly the city's unaffordable to them but I think it's incredibly crazy that even the young people who are getting fairly decent jobs find this City unaffordable to them. I don't know where we're going to find ourselves.

So, these no pathways to new homeownership opportunities concerns me greatly. So, if you could just get that number for me, I would greatly appreciate it.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member. So, we have created 1,118 new homeownership units as part of this plan and we continue with our new Open Door program, we are going to step that up to produce more units.

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to help the seniors who are feeling that they are now unable to keep the homes that they have and homes that they intend to pass on to their children.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: But I think we're a city

You know, part of preserving our homeownership is

that can walk and chew gum at the same time. So, we can protect our seniors through preservation while also creating pathways for our young people to have home ownership opportunities and I just want to continue to say that because I think it's important. I think you guys are working towards it but let me help you. I don't know whether it's in the language or whether it's in the marketing, let me be of some assistance and this is incredible for me who has six high performing children who I don't want to come home and stay with me when they're done. I'd like for them to have an opportunity and pathway for themselves.

And I know that there are many people in the city who find themselves in the same position.

LOUISE CARROLL: So, we work so well with the

Council and so we look forward to working with you

and your members. Although we are creative, we don't

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know everything so we look forward to working jointly with you.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: What is the average income of homeowners assisted through your programs and what percentage are minorities or senior head of households. So, three different demographics which you've mentioned in your testimony and you've just mentioned now, what is the percentage of those?

LOUISE CARROLL: So, as I previously stated, 60 percent of our homeownership opportunities are for very low income making about \$30,000 or less for a family of three or low income, extremely low income, sorry, making \$30,000 or less for a family of three.

Or very low income, \$15,000 or less.

We are also providing homeownership opportunities through Open Door for moderate and middle income.

Like I said, this is a new program, so we've closed on 57 units and we're going to continue to ramp up.

We can give you — I don't think we have a breakdown by ethnicity but our office can follow up with the numbers.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: I would certainly like to get that because I think that the City while it's being gentrified through the roof, has a

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responsibility where it can. The city, where it can, to be a tool and a pathway to those people who are being priced out of areas. We have a responsibility to do that and without knowing what the number is or of the ethnicities effected by the programs that are there, then we can't target when necessary.

So, I'd definitely like to see what those numbers are as it relates to ethnicity.

LOUISE CARROLL: Okay.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: We've been joined by my colleague Helen Rosenthal. I have two more questions and then I just want to stay on this homeownership and finish my question there and then we'll have Helen.

How many programs provide down payment assistance and what's the average loan amount awarded through HPD's Home First Down Payment Assistance program?

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member for that question. We are incredibly proud of the fact that we have increased contribution to down payment assistance from about \$20,000 to \$40,000.

This down payment assistance is available for all of our homeownership programs. And so, any first

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2 time home buyer can apply to the agency for that 3 assistance.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, I would ask in terms of outreach to people to have them understand that this program exists for them, especially the Down Payment program, what is the methodology used for outreach?

And, before you answer that, how can my office and this Committee be helpful in getting that information out?

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you, Council Member for that question. So, when we create a homeownership project, typically through our marketing and through the sponsor, every potential applicant is made aware not only of our training because we want first time home buyers to understand what it means to own a home and what the responsibilities are, but their also told about our down payment assistance.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, I think there are people in my community in particular who are not aware that these programs exist. So, I'd certainly like to partner with your office to make sure whether it's through joint literature or whether it's through robocalls or whatever it is, that we can get more people aware of the programs that exist as it relates

to pathways to home ownership in particular, the down payment assistance.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you, Council Member. We are excited about partnering with you on future home ownership projects and with other Council Members, we'd be happy for our Planning team to come out through various Council Districts to explain what we have to offer homeowners. As you know, we're both on a working group where we're discussing a lot of new ideas for how HPD can be more proactive and more supportive to homeowners and so, I look forward to working with you to get those ideas to be a reality.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: And just for the record, I do appreciate our co-collaboration within that taskforce. I think it's going to yield some things that the City has never seen before, so I thank you for your efforts there.

I am a little concerned about the fact that the Administration had put forward at first a number of 200,000 which went to 300,000 targeted for affordable housing units. And there was never a target number articulated for home ownership. So, there was a very aggressive marketing plan and target around 300,000 units of affordable housing. It puts me in a very

precarious position because I don't want to in my district, be responsible for only pushing deep affordability and not pushing the ability for home ownership but there was never a number that I could articulate.

Whenever the number around affordable housing units was mentioned, there was always this 300,000 unit number and people worked towards that goal.

There is no number to my knowledge that represents the number of targeted units for home ownership. Is there a particular reason that was? Did I miss the number? Can we come to a number? I think it's important though because that number came and then people work diligently towards that number. The agencies, the Council, everybody seemed to be focused on this target number. Which we call a big, hairy, audacious goal.

So, there was the bihag for affordable housing units but never one for pathways to homeownership. I think you know, they're not mutually exclusive, I don't know why we can't have a target number unless you can tell me why there is no target number.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member for that question.

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So, to date, of the nearly 150,000 homes that 2 3 we've produced as part of Housing New York, home 4 ownership represents 17 percent. With Your Home NYC, 5 which the Mayor announced as part of the State of the City, the Mayor has pledged that we will make sure 6 7 that we put enough City owned land out into RFP to support the 3,000 shared equity models for 8 homeownership. So, we're excited to work on the new CLT program, which will produce shared equity 10 11 homeownership opportunity throughout the city.

In addition, we hear you and we hear the advocates and this Administration is really focused on homeownership and so, we pledged that through our Open Door program and through ENCP and through NIHOP which is a new construction infill program, that we're going to be pushing in the future to exceed our production.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: The only problem with that is one, that's to many characters to hashtag and two, without an actual number, we don't know whether we're winning or losing. With that 300,000 unit number, we know if we don't get there, we lost.

And I don't mean to be disrespectful. With the vagueness of the homeownership piece, it's hard to

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articulate a win in that and we could always say hey, we did so much and I respect and appreciate the fact that there has been a commitment demonstrated by HPD and the Administration to homeownership. This wasn't something that was talked about very much prior to now. So, I respect and appreciate it, it's just that we don't have any number to fixate on that we can say we're working towards and that we can demonstrate if we fall short of that, that there was not a success.

So, I definitely would like to work with you going forward and the Administration to get to a number that I can a, hashtag and that two, we can actually determine whether or not we're being successful or not, based on working towards a number.

I will leave it there and have Helen Rosenthal from the great borough of Manhattan.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much
Chair Cornegy. Thank you for your leadership on all
of these issues.

Commissioner, I haven't had a chance to meet you and I would love to sit down some time. So, it's a pleasure to have you here.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you. I look forward to sitting down with you.

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COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I wanted to follow up on two vexing issues in my district and I'm wondering if you need any additional, HPD needs additional staff on these issues.

One is that on the upper west side, there are affordable housing buildings that need, where there are units that need preservation that have not been closely watched. And so, let me give you a couple examples. One is a building on 315 West 61<sup>st</sup> Street where there was a requirement in the land use deal that the developer have a building just for low income seniors and over time, the management of that building has changed hands and it's unclear whether or not the tenants are being served well.

Similarly, a very recent example of that at 100

Freedom Place South where a brand new building built with two separate entrances and the entrance for the affordable housing folks is already falling apart.

And this building was built two years ago maybe and the front door already can just be jerked open.

There is no concierge's, no place to put the packages, blah, blah, blah and I'm wondering if HPD could engage with our office to help those tenants in terms of their management company? But it raises

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both of these issues, one very long term and this one more recently, raise the specter for me in my district but then applicable to the rest of the City, are we really, what's the oversight on these management companies in terms of taking care of the tenants and keeping the tenants safe in their homes?

Let me give you one more example that's a little bit different. On Riverside Boulevard, all those old Trump buildings. It's like Voldemort[SP?], you can't even say his name but you know, they are old 80/20 buildings. So, I've never been able to really wrap my head around working with your staff. Like, why doesn't the City know which of the tenants were the affordable housing tenants and how can we protect them to stay in their homes because for some of the buildings, the rule seems to be after 20 years, it reverts to market no matter what.

For some of them, the rule seems to be, it reverts to market, but only when the tenant leaves and for some it seems to be, the abatement is gone but it will never revert to market and of course the building owners and management are saying, get out to all three of those separate buildings. And I've never been able to, I've been trying to organize in

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some of those buildings, organize the tenants but because the deals were made in the mid 90's, we haven't been able to identify exactly which apartments.

I would love to send a letter. HPD, our office, send a letter to those tenants exactly and say, you have the right to stay in your home.

LOUISE CARROLL: Yeah, so Council Member —

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: And I understand the

complexity because blah, blah, blah, blah, but

how do we get over that complexity?

LOUISE CARROLL: Council Member, I am glad you asked that question. This is a reoccurring issue that we felt we've dealt with over the years, so we know which tenants are, so these 80/20's have a few benefit programs layered one onto the other.

So, an 80/20 will typically have 421A, where when the benefit expires, after the existing tenant leaves based on you know, some factors, a unit can become a market rate unit. However, these 80/20's typically also have Voluntary Inclusionary Housing program layered onto it. Which means that in fact, the units can never be destabilized because Inclusionary Housing requires permanent affordability.

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HPD in 2016, created a compliance and enforcement unit for tax incentives to combat just this and many other issues that are coming up on these 80/20's.

So, we have the resource. We'd like to work with your office to make sure that we're sending the letters out to these owners saying that one, you need to retract any misinformation that you've given to your tenants and if they in fact try and destabilize units that are required to be permanently affordable, we will go after them.

So, we have revoked incentives for folks. We have brought, since 2016, about 60,000 units back into rent stabilization through our enforcement efforts. And so, we would be happy to work with your office to clean this up.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Do you have some sort of monster spread sheet where you identify each building and what the different regulatory rules are for those buildings and could you, I mean, I think it's silly for you to just send it to me but if you could send it out to people because we would be interested in being helpful there number one. And number two, in the buildings themselves, where it's

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an 80/20, J51, 421A whatever, do you know the apartment numbers?

LOUISE CARROLL: Yes, we do.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Could you get us that level of detail?

LOUISE CARROLL: So, we know the apartment numbers. We know what benefits buildings are receiving. You know, what I would say is, if you give us an address of a property, we'll be able to give you that information.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yeah, I mean, I've done an analysis in my district, so I know, I think I know the buildings but I'm wondering if you can send me for my district, knowing all the addresses that exist in my district. Which is basically Community Board 7, so it's the same overlay. If you sort it by Community Board, that will work fine for me.

LOUISE CARROLL: So, this is an excellent question. This is a moment for — we can send you for example, the inclusionary properties but it's a moment for us to give a plug for our Inclusionary Housing Map. Every property that ever receives inclusionary housing is immediately mapped onto our map. It shows who is receiving the benefits. Who is

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generating Inclusionary benefits and for what private
properties they are generating benefits and it's very
easy to download a report of every property in your
community district, in your Council district that's
receiving either Voluntary Inclusionary Housing
benefits, and for areas that are mapped from MIH that

are also receiving those benefits.

If a property is mapped, it means that the units that are identified are permanently affordable but our people can work with your staff and give you a report.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yeah, yeah, I mean, that's tremendous that you have that. So, you know, I'm always thinking about, I'm sorry, I won't just meander, but I mean how can your office make it easy for those who can get the word out? Right, I mean, what would make it easy for my office is if you could say, Council Member District 6, please send letters to this address. Send a letter saying such and such and here are the apartment numbers, address it to the apartment numbers.

To these set of addresses, you're going to have to send a little bit of a different letter, here are the apartment numbers, here is a one pager you can

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send them. To these set of buildings, it's a little
different because the more you make my completely
under resourced office do that, we're just not going
to. And if I were to send a letter to every
building, every address and say, you figure out which
type of building you are in and what the rules are,
they are not going to do it either.

So, is there some way for HPD, which is more resourced than my office, to make it easy for my office and any Council Members office to do something like that and if the answers no, can the Council urge the Mayor to give you more resources because you have access directly to this information.

LOUISE CARROLL: Council Member, the answer is yes. We can work with your office to get you the information you need.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yeah, but you know in this chair at this moment, I represent the City, why I am asking on behalf of my colleagues to.

LOUISE CARROLL: Absolutely, so when we form the compliance and enforcement unit for tax incentives, we did it for just that reason.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay.

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LOUISE CARROLL: And so, we're happy to work with your office. We're open for business. We're every day going after property owners and making sure that they are doing what they are supposed to do in return for the tax incentives, so we're happy to work with your office and other Council offices to get that word out.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Fantastic, thank you.

How long would that take? Like, could I expect to

get a package like that in a week, a month, a couple

months?

LOUISE CARROLL: We'll work with your office.

Let's talk offline and we'll do the research as to

how many units and how many properties and we'll make

sure you have what you need.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Okay, I mean, again, I think my takeaway would be if the answer ends up being longer than two months, then I would ask the Committee Staff to ask for additional staff for this unit. I mean, that seems sort of reasonable.

And then the last question, I'm worried about people as we call it, in the GIG economy or freelancers, whatever and Housing Connect. I've had a number of my constituents who have that fluctuating

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income and have been rejected. You know, they were given an opportunity. They won a lottery, they got to apply but then their income is so variable. How does HPD, have you made any progress on that. This is something we've talked about for a couple years. I wonder at one point I thought progress was being made but I don't know what the status is now. Sort of how you manage that.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member for that question. I would like us to sit with your office and talk offline as to how we can work to make sure that income qualifications reflect more of your annual income and we can talk about the specifics of the instances that you're seeing.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Well, I mean again,
I've brought this up at prior meetings. So, actually
I mean, what would be so great is if you all could
think about a policy where for people in the GIG
economy, maybe you look at a three year or five year
window and income and not a one year window. I don't
know if you are constrained by federal law or state
law on that, but this is a real issue that currently
prohibits people in the GIG economy from having
access to New York City affordable housing.

LOUISE CARROLL: So, thank you Council Member.

I'm glad you raised the federal law issues. So, we
do a lot of tax credit projects and our new

construction pipeline and these are federal laws that

So, I would love an opportunity to talk with you offline.

are very strict about how we income qualify tenants.

just this last question I promise Council Member.

That the City could subsidize to get over those hurdles? Like, somehow say, you know, it's the federal requirement. The person has to make this amount of money every year, so we're going to guarantee that for people in the GIG economy, they are going to be able to reach that amount. And you could imagine some sort of complex ridiculous algorithm were some years when they are making more, they could pay back the City. But the years they are making less, the City compensates. There are just so many people in this situation.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member. We are always striving to serve all of the needy folks who need quality affordable housing. We're always willing to sit with our budget folks and work with

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the Council to find creative solutions. So, you know, what I would say is, we should talk offline.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Alright, I mean, I'm probably not going to pursue this but this is something that I would imagine for you all that would be a policy you might be willing and interested in costing out. You know, I'm not sure it's my responsibility to figure this out but it's an idea that's out there. I'd be really interested to hear back from HPD about whether or not that's something that's feasible.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: You are a sweetheart.

LOUISE CARROLL: We will be sure to talk about

16 it.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: You are a sweetheart.

Thank you so much for your time.

19 LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you Council Member.

21 Council Member Rivera.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: Thank you Mr. Chair. I saw in your testimony very briefly that you mentioned CLT's and gaining up to 3,000 units of community

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owned affordable housing and I was very pleased to hear it in the State of the City.

So, I would like a few details. The Mayor spoke about opportunities for community land trusts and in the five year capital plan, there is \$500,000 allocated for east Harlem El Barrio CLT, to rehabilitate three buildings and of course the other start up costs that will be included.

So, that's a great start. I'm excited to see as the capital needs remain, probably one of the biggest issues for CLT's. Is there any new funding for CLT's in the Expense Budget and does HPD plan to primarily support CLT's with capital funds or are they providing other programmatic support?

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member for that question. As you know, the ability to create shared equity models in order to preserve homeownership especially, opportunities in the future is something that the Administration and our agency has been working on for some time.

Too often, we create homeownership opportunities that are lost eventually because there isn't that ability to make sure that the gains and the increases in the value of that property gets recycled in a way

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that maintains homeownership long term and so, to that end, we had worked to create new CLT's so that we would have capacity in order to build that area. And so, we helped to form three CLT's so far and we're supporting nine others. And we have a bunch of projects in the pipeline with Cooper Square, Interborough, East Harlem, El Barrio, RiseBoro, UHAB and others that we expect to close in calendar year 2020.

So, what we're trying to do is build the capacity, put together the development models that would make this something that we can recreate very easily and so, right now, we're grappling with ground leases and you know ownership issues between the not-for-profit fee owner of the ground lease versus the owner of the unit and how you know, flip taxes and shared profits of resales happen between the not-for-profit that owns the fee ground lease versus the homeowners.

And so, you know with that in mind, we're still working out our RFP's that the Mayor promised that we're going to use City owned land to put these RFP's out, so that not-for-profits can respond as to how we can continue to make this model something that is

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easily replicable, so that we can ramp up to this 3,000 units. And with that in mind, we're also working with Office of Management and Budget to figure out what the true cost of the capital needs are.

So, we're working through the CLT closings in calendar year 2020 and that will inform a lot of what we continue to do.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: You said there were three of them?

LOUISE CARROLL: Yes, so there is Cooper Square of course, there is Interborough CLT and we have Riseboro, you have CLT as well and we're working a few others, nine others that we're supporting.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: Well, I'm glad. You know, we have been working on CLT's for years now and Council Member Margaret Chin was instrumental in expanding the CLT list to include Cooper Square among many, many others and East Harlem El Barrio.

So, I'm just looking at whether, you know, you mentioned looking at a model. There are models that exist clearly. We don't have the capital funds to invest in all of these CLT's. So, it sounds like you're kind of traveling on the same path as we are,

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I just hope that we're doing it in tandem because we were very, very pleased to hear the announcement at the State of the City, knowing we just negotiated over \$800,000 in programmatic funds to the CLT organizers.

So, I think great minds think alike, I just want to make sure that we're doing this together. And so, I ask, does HPD plan for a community development fund that CLT's will have the access to for ongoing maintenance or emergency repairs needs? Considering that you mentioned the capital piece being such a big part of your campaign.

LOUISE CARROLL: So, how we're looking at CLT's is to make them work like other developments, where they are self-sustaining. And so, part of the complexity of putting together these developments is to see how much in reserves the CLT can collect versus how much the homeowner pays when there is appreciation of the unit and the homeowner is able to realize that appreciation in a resale, how much of it goes back to the CLT, so it's self-sustaining.

So, that's what I mean by we're putting together all of these deals that we're closing in 2020 and from all of the development work to put those

together, we'll be able to replicate so that CLT's, we hope, will be self-sustaining, in a self-sustaining model within itself.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: I understand, I just wanted to see if you had numbers and plans considering we're discussing the budget.

And my last question Mr. Chair, is we hear from community members and HDFC's and Til buildings about slow processing times for things such as, loan processing, regulatory agreements and reincorporation's. So, what is the hold up on the routine process and are more resources needed?

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member for that question. Our agency and our staff have done an incredible job in concert with the Council and over the past couple of years with the Til Properties. We now have only about 98 Tils left.

That represents about 1,640 homes, 52 percent of that have been assigned a developer. So, they're in predevelopment working towards closing and transferred to home ownership and 48 percent are awaiting the assignment of a developer but we expect all of that 48 percent to be assigned within this

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2 Fiscal Year and working towards a closing date in our 3 pipeline.

COUNCIL MEMBER RIVERA: So, it's not a resource issue, we just want to make sure that we can process some of these regulatory agreements a lot quicker than they've been happening. So, I'm trying to be helpful. You know, we're here to discuss what resources that you need that we can help you with.

Thank you for the information and thank you Mr.

Chair for the time. I do appreciate it and thank you for being here Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, we are officially on our second round of questions, starting with Margaret Chin.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you Chair. I was looking at your testimony and you were saying that in here on page two that your budget \$132 million comes from City funds. Right, I know that Battery Park City is also in my district and the surplus revenue that are generated from that is supposed to go back into affordable housing.

So, is HPD getting any of that money? It better not just go to the general fund.

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that question. Yes, so Battery Park City funding has been allocated as part of the housing plan. It comes through HDC into our projects as part of the funding.

HPD reserve funding and HPD loan funding and so, I would turn to Rich Johns, our Associate Commissioner for Finance to elaborate a little bit more about how we use BPCA money.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yeah, you can share with us like the amount that you got you know, within the last couple years because I think, I'm not sure if you get the total amount or you only get part of the amount.

RICHARD JOHNS: So, the full amount for BPCA currently goes to HDC and I actually don't have the information with me on how much HDC has received to date. I can tell you that in the most recent allocation of 421A, which is the BPCA funding, both HPD and HDC received a \$200 million allocation each.

So, we can follow up on the remaining amount but the current BPCA funding that goes into HDC, it goes into our affordable housing projects and we, along with the Office of Management and Budget and HDC

coordinate closely on how that funding is allocated and how its spent.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: So, what is the total amount that they generate, I mean, that so-called extra that they send over, do we have that number?

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member. We don't have that number, it fluctuates. Where actually currently a lot of the BPCA money comes from ground leases and a lot of those ground leases are up for step ups pretty soon and there are negotiations right now. So, basically, the money fluctuates based on the ground lease payments that are due from the developer.

What I can say is that BPCA money is certainly valuable to us in producing our housing and it comes into play in areas where we need funds that don't have as many restrictions on whether it can be expense money or capital money.

And so, when we have tricky situations where we absolutely need emergency funding to do a project but capital funds can't be used for it and we can't use expense money, the BPCA money comes in to play in a very valuable way.

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COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: That's good I mean, but I think like we still want to know I mean, just in terms of the amount because right now what's going on in Battery Park City to is also preserving middle income housing. And negotiation, it's going on and the deadline is end of June and we have people who help build up you know, Battery Park City tenants who are living — well this is particularly Gateway.

Tenants who help build up the City, you got schools, you got library and now they are in limbo.

And they just need the protection. I mean, they are still paying pretty much high rent but they need protection so that they can get lease renewal, they don't get huge rent increase. And so, we are you know working with Battery Park City authority and I want to make sure that HPD is also involved in making sure that we can preserve middle income housing there. That we don't lose that opportunity and the developer, I mean, he's not paying a lot of ground lease.

So, if there's a way to work out that we could get this protection, because as you said, the revenue is going to — more will come in because they are paying really low ground lease in the beginning and

we really have cease this opportunity to preserve the middle income housing that we have in the city.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member.

Absolutely, we have been talking with the state, with Ruthanne who is the Head of HCR and our staff has been doing a lot of tax analysis to try to try to figure out what is a good path forward, so we look forward to working with you as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Yeah, and then we are looking at really expanding it to include all the residents, not just the one, you know the portion because that's going to keep on shrinking. So, we want to make sure the whole complex is preserved and that will help you know, other developments in Battery Park City.

We want to make sure that middle income is there. I mean even though we didn't get the low income or the moderate income, but the 20 percent I think working with your office to is like identifying some of the building because we were hearing from seniors and residents that like all of a sudden, they are getting a notice. Like, 20 years up, you got to move and people are so worried and so, we wanted to make sure that people know that they have continued

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protection or how we can help them stay in the neighborhood that they help to build.

So, that's something that I look forward to continue working with you on.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Thank you. Thank you Chair.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Thank you so much, sorry, second round.

Two things; someone just approached me about a set a buildings in Brooklyn. The Decatur Building are you familiar with these. 1355 is one of the addresses.

LOUISE CARROLL: Yes, Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: So, apparently the new owners have been caught in some corruption cases maybe at other sites and the people who are living at the unfinished site but at those Decatur Buildings don't have leases and yet the owner is taking advantage of the 421A tax abatement.

Do you all follow up on stuff like that?

LOUISE CARROLL: Yes, thank you Council Member

for this question. We, our Code Enforcement folks,

our tax incentive folks, our Law Department folks

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have been involved in this building for years. We have been in litigation. I am not certain if the litigation is over and we have worked really closely with DHCR.

So, we have resolved many issues concerning rents, tenant leases, the ability to have heat in the hallways, Code Enforcement violations. We can sit with your office and let -

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: With all due respect
Commissioner, that's exactly the opposite of what the
tenants are saying.

LOUISE CARROLL: I appreciate that that is what the tenants are saying but we have had a long history of working. I mean, this is from since Commissioner Vickie Been was Commissioner of this agency.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right, I mean that tells me, if you have been working on this for a long time and we're hearing from tenants that the problem still is going on today, there's clearly some sort of thing that's not working. Do you know what I mean? Like wouldn't you want to try some sort of different tact if people still don't have leases, heat or hot water. Like it sounds to me like you know, I mean, again, maybe it's an issue of resources.

Do you have tenant organizers that you send in?
What do you do if it's not working, right, I hear
we've been working on it for years. But that raises
red flags, right, for your to.

LOUISE CARROLL: The City has resolved the issues in this building that concern us.

can't, the public can't speak up at this. You'll have an opportunity but look, I'm not going to go back and forth with you but there's clearly a disconnect and for me, that raises a red flag and given that we're at a budget hearing, I mean, I would infer from that, that there is an issue with resources and that, you know, maybe the tenants could really benefit from some organizers or you know, I know the Litigation Department needs more employees.

You know, this is an opportunity for the public to say and for you to say quite honestly, regardless of folks from City Hall sitting here and folks from OMB sitting here, for you to say honestly what's going on in your Department and whether or not we're able to serve New Yorkers.

I mean, I got to say, from the exchange that you just had with my colleague about Battery Park City,

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she gave the exact same example that I gave you know, with buildings and tenants being threatened and so, obviously, it's not just happening in my district.

It's not just happening in hers and for your answer to be that well, in 2016 we came up with these great regulations and to the building owners. I mean, clearly the building owners are not following through.

So, is this a complaint driven system where we, the tenants have to tell you no, we're still getting screwed over and then the one or two people you have in litigation tries to follow up. I mean, it's not enough that you wrote, with all due respect. I mean, is it not concerning to you as well?

LOUISE CARROLL: Absolutely Council Member.

We've resolved the issues. The court ruled against
the tenants. This is a long history that we're happy
to explain to you, all of the issues —

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: I just care about affordable housing. I mean, I, in a way, don't care what the court said. Our job in government is to keep people out of homeless shelters, right. Keep people off the street and we just want to hear you know, even when something doesn't go in the favor of

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a low income, moderate income tenant, it doesn't matter. What is the City doing to keep people in

their homes? And I'm not hearing that passion.

LOUISE CARROLL: So, we have done and our Code

Enforcement and our folks have done everything for

this building and for this tenant. And so, we're

happy to talk offline about what we've done and what

we continue to do and where the issues, if there are

any issues, whether they are —

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Right, but I'm not just talking about that building. I mean, we just gave -

UNIDENTIFIED: Well, that the tax incentive.

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Yeah, but it's sort of issuing regulations to a building owner who is not interested in reading those building regulations.

They don't care, so are sending out, are you working with the tenants?

LOUISE CARROLL: Council Member, I really appreciate -

COUNCIL MEMBER ROSENTHAL: Take this offline but it seems like a real issue to me.

LOUISE CARROLL: I appreciate where you're coming from, we have the same feelings. We have done all

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the enforcement work on behalf of the tenants in this
property and we're happy to let you know what we've
done and how we've resolved it.

We also have our, and you know, with Council
Member Chin's issue, it's a tax incentives issue and
we have a proposal that we're going to work through
with the Council Member and with HCR to preserve
affordability. But with regard to Decatur, we have
done what the city should do by those tenants and
we're happy to discuss that offline.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you Commissioner.

Thank you to your staff, thank you colleagues.

That's it.

LOUISE CARROLL: Thank you Council Member.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: I'm going to be calling the panels of the public. Phoebe Flaherty, Chris Widelo, Khush Kam-Au, Viviana Gordon, Ruth McDaniels, Towati Komatsu.

Please, if you heard your name, please begin to make your way towards the table. I'll try those names again. Mr. Komatsu, Ruth McDaniels, Viviana Gordon, Khush Kam-Au, Chris Widelo, Phoebe Flaherty.

So, I'm just going to ask you to identify yourself for the record and you can begin testifying

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in any sequence you'd like. We're going to have a two minute clock.

Just give me one second please. You can begin whenever you'd like.

RUTH MCDANIELS: Good afternoon, my name is Ruth McDaniels and I'm from Harlem and I'm here with response to this housing budget because it's pressing on my mind as you spoke so eloquently about the six children that you had in your home who are definitely on par with where they should be in society. I too am faced with that reality. I have five children and two have graduated college and one is getting ready to go to college and in the next year, another one is going to college and they've all played the game and I'm concerned.

I also have a son who is incarcerated, who should be getting a college degree when he was out here, but he will be returning home and I have a real concern as to where they are going to live. I'm not from the south, I'm from the west Indies and I'm not trying to go back to the west Indies. I've been in Harlem for 55 years and I need to know where are they going to live.

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All of my children are employed. They are employed and they are making \$15 an hour and they don't even get enough hours to complete 30 hours a week. So, now how does that process into housing? The average median income in my area is \$88,000 a year. You know they're not giving them that.

They can't stay with me forever. I want to know how can we speak to the median income. How can we speak to the Housing as a crisis? You don't have to be homeless to need housing, that should not be the requirement to get put on the list for housing that you couldn't afford.

How should I put it; homelessness is trauma. Why do you need to be traumatized to be housed? That should be an easy fix. I need you all to work on this please. Thank you

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you.

CHRIS WIDELO: Good morning Chairman Cornegy, my name is Chris Widelo. I am the Director of External Affairs for NYSAFAH, the New York State Association for Affordable Housing. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. Good to see you as always Chairwoman Chin.

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NYSAFAH represents the affordable housing trade industry, we have about 375 or more members; they are attorneys, architects, developers for and nonprofit developers, lenders, and operators of affordable housing.

I wanted just to talk about a few things today.

I think there is no surprise that we need to increase the supply of affordable housing across the city if we are going to meet the needs of the current and future population here in the city and you know, the affordable housing industry certainly stands ready to help in that and we certainly would like to be at the table for conversations around the production of affordable housing throughout the City.

One of the things I wanted to do was, I wanted to note and applaud the Department of Buildings for their continued effectiveness of the New York City Development Hub. I think if we're going to build the kind of affordable housing New York City needs to address this housing crisis, we need to have a process that compliments those goals and the Development Hub is a valuable program and a shining example of the interagency coordination throughout the planning and review of affordable housing

projects. So, a really great program that certainly needs to continue here in the City.

I wanted to just also touch upon two other things. You know, I think we're really excited for what HPD, the Mayor and the Council are doing in working towards production of affordable housing and I think a good example is the Sunny Side Yards announcement earlier in this week, producing you know when completed, will have over 12,000 units of affordable housing and I think that that is the forward thinking that we need if we are going to address this crisis head on.

And lastly, one of the things that the Affordable Housing Industry is focused on right now is around sustainability and making sure that our housing will be green and leave as small of a footprint as possible on the earth here.

And so, you know, I think a good example is Beach Green dunes phase 2 in Far Rockaway, which opened a couple of weeks ago. It's 100 percent affordable, there is a 127 units and it meets Passive House standards. In addition, it's cooling is provided you know, by using geothermal technologies and I think this is the type of you know, the way that we need to

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moving if we are going to meet the needs of the society but also the goals of you know 80/50 initiative that the Council passed and the Mayor

signed into law about a year ago.

So, in conclusion, I just want to just reiterate that you know, the housing industry is certainly ready to keep moving forward to make sure that we can produce the housing need for the City.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: I want to cite that we've been joined by Lyric Thompson at the panel.

That didn't mean you could go, Larry, you just got here.

PHOEBE FLAHERTY: Good afternoon, thanks for the opportunity to testify Council Members. My name is Phoebe Flaherty, I'm an Organizer at ALIGN. The Alliance for a Greater New York. ALIGN is a community-labor coalition dedicated to creating good jobs, vibrant communities and an accountable democracy for all New Yorkers.

We co-coordinate the Climate Works for All coalition, a coalition of environmental justice groups, labor, and community organizations all working towards reducing emissions to fight climate

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change through the lens of a just transition. We recently worked with Council Members to pass the dirty buildings bill, Local Law 97.

We are in the midst of a climate crisis and we only have a few years left to take aggressive action to slow and try to stop the effects of climate change. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 2018 report, we could arrive at irreversible climate change as soon as 2030. We have no time to waste.

The city has made a laudable commitment to lower emissions and has taken aggressive steps to meet those emissions goals through the passage of Local Law 97 which mandates most buildings above 25,000 square feet reduce emissions leading up to 2050.

However, meeting our broader citywide commitments will require continued effort. We must invest in the implementation of Local Law 97 and go beyond its reach if we are to meet our emissions reductions goals. The Climate Works for All coalition is asking the City Council to allocate \$1 billion annually to retrofit affordable and public housing. Buildings with rent regulated and affordable units were exempted to protect from the law to protect tenants

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Thank you.

who would face increased costs from displacement.

But those buildings make up 50 percent of residential housing stock and therefore represent a large percentage of citywide CHG emissions. We cannot allow these buildings to continue to emit emissions at their current rates and still meet our emissions goals.

We must also ensure that benefits of retrofits from more comfortable homes to decreased localized pollution that leads to asthma and other health issues, occurs equitably across New York City.

Tenants of affordable and public housing in New York City deserve clean air and comfortable homes as much as all other tenants.

Without additional funding, we are in danger of not meeting our emissions reductions goals and meeting those goals is crucial to the future of the City and the world. We are asking the City Council and the Mayor to fund retrofits in public and affordable housing in New York City. Fighting climate change must be our top priority for now and for the years to come before it's to late.

UNIDENTIED: Good afternoon Council Members, thank you for the opportunity to speak on behalf of a 1,000 New Yorker who are living in incredibly underfunded NYCHA buildings in low income housing units.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: I'm sorry, I'll give you more time but I just need you to state your name for the record.

KHUSH KAM-AU: Oh, sorry, Khush Kam-Au from

Community Service Society. My name is Khush Kam-Au

and I am the Campaign Liaison at the Community

Service Society of New York.

CSS uses a multifaceted approach to attack income inequality in New York. CSS has been at the forefront of this work for more than 175 years, changing our strategy and focus as the times demand. We engage in policy work, legislative advocacy, impactful direct services programs and litigation in order to help create a fairer, stronger New York.

As members of JustLeadershipUSA's build COMMUNITES campaign, CSS wants al communities to be safe, well-resourced and have a strong sense of stability.

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I want to use my time today to highlight two planks in the buildCOMMUNITIES platform.

The first is to create, preserve, and maintain true affordable housing throughout New York City that is accessible to all. There are many ways to make sure this happens. One is through removing the barriers people face with criminal records and a history of justice involvement when finding and keeping housing, by passing the Fair Chance for Housing Act. This Act, which is similar to legislation Seattle and Oakland have implemented, would require questions about prior convictions to be removed from housing applications, so individuals can have rapid access to housing.

Without stable housing, no reentry gains are possible. You cannot hold down a job, provide for your family or participate in your community without a home. Another is through investing in at least \$1.5 billion in NYCHA for the purpose of taking care of deferred maintenance that plagues NYCHA buildings and for making long overdue improvements.

New Yorkers who live in public housing face the consequences of underfunded and undermaintained buildings on a daily basis.

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Second, I would like to place focus on buildCOMMUNITIES demand for expanding and improving services that help people to stay in their homes. CS supported and urged passage of Right to Counsel legislation in 2017.

Quickly, our research since then shows that the law's implementation has shown that providing legal representation and assistance to New Yorkers has played a crucial role for reducing rates of eviction in zip codes where Right to Counsel has been rolled out.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: I'm sorry, I have a question for you.

KHUSH KAM-AU: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: In your testimony you talked about all criminal involvement not being involved in the application process. Could you just explain that to me?

KHUSH KAM-AU: Yes, the question in regards to criminal involvement being removed from the application process as a whole. Similarly, to band the box, in other processes where questions around criminal conviction and records are raised, we're

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asking in regards to housing, especially affordable

housing and low income housing, that that application

4 question be removed entirely.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: I'm curious though, some of the involvement is in direct correlation to the safety of individuals. Are you considering in your testimony excluding violent crime, excluding relationships with minors or just everything? There should be no way to articulate whether or not someone has the potential?

KHUSH KAM-AU: As a Fair Chance Act around housing is worked out, we're hoping that people fine tune the credentials for folks who this will apply for but for the time being, we ask that the barriers of all people who have criminal records be removed in which the degree of which your criminal involvement is not even brought up or mentioned or held as a barrier to get in housing.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you.

KHUSH KAM-AU: Thank you.

VIVIANA GORDON: Good afternoon Chairman Cornegy and members of the Committee on Housing and Buildings. My name is Viviana Gordon and I am the Deputy Director of the Red Hook Community Justice

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Center in Brooklyn where I oversee our Housing
Resource Center. The Resource Center serves
litigants in our housing court and residents of the
Red Hook Houses, which is the largest NYCHA
development in Brooklyn.

The Justice Center is a project of the Center for Court Innovation, which works to create more effective and humane justice system. Three Center program in particular, the Red Hook Justice Center, the Harlem Community Justice Center and Legal Hand work directly with New York City residents who are facing housing instability. I am here to request support from the Council for three applications we've submitted under the Community Housing Preservations Strategies initiative.

Both Justice Centers in Red Hook and Harlem operate neighborhood based housing courts in partnership with the Court System. Harlem handles public and private housing from two local zip codes. In Red Hook, we handle exclusively public housing cases from Red Hook east and west.

Our Legal Hand project aids thousands of New Yorkers with housing issues in communities of Brownsville, Crown Heights, High Bridge, Tremont and

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Jamaica. Taken together, our work serving tenants in both court and community settings, we've learned a great deal about preventing eviction, enforcing the city's housing code for tenants in nee of critical home repairs, addressing the human need of litigants beyond just the legal needs, expanding access to justice and advancing fairness in housing court.

I just want to share one example of our work in Red Hook. Where we are altering the reality of housing court as the landlords home court and transforming it to a place where tenants can seek justice. Housing courts are not set up to be tenant friendly and yet, for NYCHA residents in HP action or court order is the only way to obtain a city inspection.

In Red Hook and Harlem, we've made the housing court experience more accessible. Tenants in Red Hook have increasingly come to court to file HP actions on housing maintenance issues, including health hazards of lead paint, mold and chronic leaks. Citywide, tenant initiated HP actions comprise less than 6 percent of court filings. Last year in Red Hook, HP actions comprised 34 percent of our housing court filings and resulted in over 800 cited city

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code violations which has exposed a significant unmet capital needs.

Tenant driven court actions — may I continue to  $30\ \text{more seconds}$ ? Thank you.

Tenant driven court actions allow households with severe emergency repairs to take NYCHA to court and restore safety and habitability in their home and provides localized accountability for code compliance to the city's largest landlord.

Furthermore, tracking code violations which are not available in public record, allows our housing resource center to identify systemic trends such as the need for plumbers and NYCHA and the correlation between chronic leaks and lead paint exposure resulting from delays and obtaining skill trade dates.

The City Council's support has been invaluable to our success at the Center for Court Innovation in the past. We respectfully ask for your continued support through the Community Housing Preservations

Strategies initiative.

Thank you very much for your time.

LYRIC THOMPSON: Hello, how are we all doing today? My name is Lyric Thompson and I am a tenant

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in 1355 Decatur, the building that Louise Carroll was sitting right here lying her face off over. We evidently have very different definitions of taking

5 care of.

Our saga began in 2015 when our landlord tried to clear our building. We had no idea that we were rent stabilized because HPD at that time along with Finance had agreed to informally ignore the rule that said you had to have two final approve certificates of eligibility before you got tax exemptions.

So, what Decatur Assets did in our case was they bought a building that was incomplete. Sonya Lugo[SP?], the woman that was constructing this building sadly died halfway through construction. It was never completed; it was thrown together by her children which I'm sure you remember my seven inch slate closet, that's how we got a seven inch slate closet with a full size door.

When Decatur Assets purchased the building, they obtained a CFO from Artemije[SP?] Ugo and Gordon Holder to corrupt DOB inspectors that were busted for signing off incomplete buildings in 2015 by DOI. He forged and notarized Sonya Lugo's signature then submitted it to HPD. HPD gave them the tax exemption

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and did nothing but send notices about registration because the man never registered.

Fast forward to 2015, I found out wow, we have rights, we're a rent stabilized building.

Unfortunately, he had already cleared a tenant out of the building via a hold over, Olga Ortiz. He subsequently went on to forge leases to feigh that he never evicted Olga Ortiz. I forwarded them to Louise Carroll, she said it was very sad.

Evidently not sad enough to do anything about it but that wasn't the only forgery and the dead lady forgery wasn't the only forgery in our 421A application. The architectural signature is forged, HPD when they sit here and say, "we've taken care of it", there's a seal, as if a seal cannot be fraudulently obtained. The public accountants papers are forged. These numbers are what HPD is using six years later to recalculate our rent but they wish to claim statute of limitations. They can't do anything about this fraudulent filing.

If they bothered to read the rules they were supposed to enforce, they would see that pursuant to Title 28, Chapter 39, there is no statute of

limitations. HPD can remove an exemption from a shady developer at any time for misrepresentation.

The permits they submitted to HPD to demonstrate our building. Council Member, do we have a laundry facility downstairs as stated on our plans? No, we have a rotten moldy basement. HPD doesn't care. They know all of this.

The leases they submitted to HPD to feign that they were in compliance after I got kind of testy in 2015 and pro-public, I published a story about our building in 2016, oh, they feign compliance. How many forgeries are too many for my city? And why is my city engaging in criminal activity or covering up criminal activity?

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Lyric, do me a favor, what I want you to do on record is give me the specific things that you want HPD to hear, because unfortunately the Commissioner is gone.

LYRIC THOMPSON: Oh, yeah, she ran from here.

She had offered to sit down afterwards but then she left.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, I need you to get the most important things on the record and then I will get a meeting with you and her and me.

LIKIC INOMPSON. I Would like my building
finished. I'd like the heating reinstalled in my
building. HPD has an unwritten policy regarding
common area heating in buildings. They don't think
you're entitled to it, so hack it out. That's what
they told my landlord. They said it right in front
of me. They said it to Council Member Espinal's
office, they said it to Leslie on Community Board 4.
They've said it to me in writing and Ray Santiago has
written this. I'd like that heating installed,
because you see, the thing is Council Member is that
hacking out that heating system wasn't just removing
the heating. Our plumbing is intertwined, it was
creating situations like what we have in the bathroom
downstairs in our unfinished moldy, rotten basement
at this point. It's created gas leaks; it's created
plumbing issues.

So, what I would like is I would like this
building brought up to architectural standards as it
should be. I would like the person who submitted all
those forged documents to go to prison because we
have laws that penalize people that do crimes,
because we don't want them to continue doing those
crimes. However, when Louise Carroll in HPD just

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2	ignores them, it allows that person to continue that
3	crime. You see, what this guy did was Decatur Assets
4	drop sold our building to some other guy. Who is
5	right now trying to use those forgeries in our
6	Supreme Court case. Isn't that lovely, forgeries

7 that I told Louise Carroll about and she knows about.
8 CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, let me ask you this.

Have you attempted to get a meeting with the Commissioner at HPD?

LYRIC THOMPSON: I have tried to contact, I've contacted HPD hundreds of times, hundreds of times.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, what I'm telling you in the absence of Council Member Espinal, I will double down because I don't know when that seat will be filled and I will broker a meeting between you, I and her. I had the displeasure of actually coming to visit. You were a pleasure to visit but your building was not a pleasure to see.

LYRIC THOMPSON: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Both myself and Rafael and now Council Member Espinal is no longer in office, so I will take up that slack.

LYRIC THOMPSON: I appreciate it and the tenants appreciate it. I mean, we want it resolved. The

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easiest thing, you see what should have happened, was as soon as HPD found these forgeries, what they should have done rather than concealing them and covering them up, was drag this guy on the carpet. You pull him into the carpet because he's not only doing this in this building.

I would also like to go ahead and make the Council aware of 1660 Broadway. This was another building I told Louise Carroll about in 2016. They hadn't at that point registered with DHCR and they still haven't registered with DHCR. I believe they are in year what 13 or 14 of 25.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So Lyric, in the interest of time, because I really want to get your situation resolved. I had a chance to personally witness what you've experienced. If I can just ask you, if you could just speak to my Chief of Staff so we can get a date and time on the books for us to meet with Louise Carrol?

LYRIC THOMPSON: I would very much appreciate that.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: If you promise me to behave in that meeting, I will broker the meeting.

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2 LYRIC THOMPSON: I will be nice; I will be nice 3 as long as she tells the truth.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: See, we got to negotiate this afterwards then but thank you for your testimony. I always appreciate it, your advocacy not only for yourself but for people in similar conditions is important for this Council to do its work. So, I don't want you to think that I don't appreciate what you are doing.

LYRIC THOMPSON: I know you do. I look forward to working with you.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Okay, so, you're going to talk to my Chief as soon as -

LYRIC THOMPSON: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: And we'll get a time.
Thank you.

LYRIC THOMPSON: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: Thank you all. We have the next panel coming, which is Mr. Komatsu, Arielle Hersh, Graciela Blandon, Shelby Fredrickson, oh Bernell Grier, I'm sorry.

So, the only thing I ask again is for the record if you can state your name prior to your testimony.

I'm asking in the interest of time, we have a couple

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more panels to go, if people could try to stay in the framework of the two minutes, which means that if you could condense and get your very pertinent points out, it would be helpful. I know everybody is passionate about what's happening in their particular lives. If you could just highlight the points that you would want HPD to hear and that you would want on the record, I would appreciate that. It would be beneficial for everybody.

So, you can begin when and wherever you like.

ARIELLE HERSH: Hi this is Arielle Hersh. Good afternoon everyone and thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is Arielle Hersh and I am here on behalf of UHAB, the Urban Homesteading Assistance Board. For 45 years, UHAB has been creating, preserving, a supporting resident controlled housing, as well as tenant associations to build leadership, democratic participation and community through cooperation.

UHAB is part of the Climate Works for All campaign because HDFC communities are on the front lines of the climate crisis. Most HDFC residents are disproportionately impacted by the legacies of redlining, neighborhood disinvestment and aging

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building conditions. Furthermore, many HDFC building are in the areas of the city most vulnerable to rising sea levels and increasingly powerful storms like Superstorm Sandy.

We are calling for the City to allocate \$1 billion annually to retrofit buildings that were left out of Local Law 97 because we cannot fight climate change without the affordable housing community. We are grateful for the strides the city has already made to fund energy efficiency and retrofit programs for affordable housing but this progress still falls short.

It is nowhere near the city's own stated goals and the reality of the impending climate crisis.

Residents and owners of affordable housing cannot be left behind in this fight. They are the ones on the front lines of climate change and they need to be at the table to guide us through a just transition to a more sustainable future.

Thank you for your time.

GRACIELA BLANDON: Thank you so much for having me. My name is Graciela Blandon. I'm an NYU student here also with Climate Works for All, an alliance of community and labor united for a just and sustainable

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New York. I'd like to highlight that coalition is led by young people and I'm here to reiterate the calls to action of the youth internationally because we're running out of time to delay the existential threat that is the climate emergency. Whatever issues you think the City of New York has now will pale in comparison to the pandemonium wrought by our current negligence to sustainability efforts.

My generation is disheartened by the lack of urgency with which resources have been allocated to emergency preventative and restorative measures. We are here fighting for equity for marginalized communities who have been forgotten in localized efforts to slow climate change and we are here fighting for tenants so that their housing maybe sustainable.

In sum, we are here to demand that \$1 billion is spent, annually for ten years to retrofit affordable housing a public housing left out of Local Law 97.

This ambitious investment in our community is both the least we can do and in line with the spirit of New Yorkers. We have never been a population to back down from becoming global leaders. Local Law 97 was

only the beginning in New York City's pursuit of aggressive and uncompromising resiliency efforts.

These retrofits must occur equitably across New York City in order to have the strongest impact.

Funding from the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority has remained inaccessible to too many for too long and we cannot afford a lack of funding when prescriptive measures still may not even happen without financial supports.

For the sake of the city, the planet, and your moral conscience, I ask that this committee reaffirm its commitment to leading in ecological housing development by allocating \$1 billion over ten years for retrofitting affordable housing in an equitable manner.

Thank you so much for your time.

SHELBY FREDERICKSON: Hi, my name is Shelby

Frederickson, I am here speaking on behalf of Pratt

Center for Community Development. Also, in support

of Climate Works for All Coalition's call for a \$1

billion retrofit fund to ensure just transition for

the residents of New York City's affordable housing

stock.

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Recognizing how low income communities and

communities of color have been denied access to the

benefits of energy efficiency, Pratt Center has been

advocating for energy efficiency policies and

piloting programs that can ensure these communities

7 are no longer excluded.

Not only have these communities borne the burden of years of inequitable energy policy, but without clear and directed action, they now face the potential to yet again be left behind by the Climate Mobilization Act.

The Local Law 97 affordable housing carve out was designed with the correct intention to limit displacement pressure on tenants. But without public intervention, all the benefits that come with increasing a building's energy efficiency, such as reducing the burden of high energy bills, improving indoor air quality and home health and safety, will not be accessible to the tenants of these building. As a city, a limited and inequitable approach is not an acceptable solution. We will not meet the goals of 80/50 if we do not greatly reduce emissions across all building types, no matter how complicated. We cannot rely on the good will of the private sector.

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We cannot rely on current utility and state incentive programs that have proven to be less than effective in pushing the affordable housing retrofit market forward in New York City. This is why we are calling on the City to invest \$1 billion annually to retrofit buildings with vulnerable tenants who deserve to benefit from a building retrofit, both in larger and smaller affordable housing.

Homeowners cannot afford to do this on their own and landlords likely won't. Superstorm Sandy costs the city \$19 billion in damages and 44 lives. \$1 billion a year for ensuring we are equitable in mitigating our building's impacts on climate change while reducing the potential of future costly disasters is a small price to pay for an investment in our future.

We urge the City Council to fund a just transition.

Thank you for your time.

TOWAKI KOMATSU: My name is Towaki Komatsu, this is a public hearing. However, what I see in front of me are empty seats. So, with regards to due process, I'm left wondering where is it. Ms. Chin you're here but where are your colleagues? Mr. Cornegy just

exited the room in spite of the fact that we have a first amendment and  $14^{\rm th}$  amendment right to be heard at a meaningful time instead of seeing empty seats in front of us.

COUNCIL MEMBER CHIN: Your testimony will be on record.

TOWAKI KOMATSU: That's not the same. I'm currently contending with a frivolous housing court proceeding where I previously beat that slumlord through a decision that was issued in November of last year. It then filed yet another frivolous lawsuit against me where it essentially committed mail fraud by doing so.

So, there has been some discussion today in this room about forgery. HRA Ashley forged my lease agreement two days after I signed it in HRA's offices. I talked to Mr. Cornegy about that fact in a public hearing just like this, he told me that I would get assistance. He lied; I didn't get assistance. Instead, I got 15 punches to my left temple on July 2<sup>nd</sup> in that building only because of the fact I had a roommate that I was never supposed to have and that occurred after an attempted assault.

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So, the question is, if HRA extended its contract Urban Pathways, that landlord, as a Council Member, as a lawmaker, what can you do to make sure that the money in your wallet stays in your wallet instead of going to Urban Pathways that is responsible for me getting a concussion from those 15 punches.

Also, this is a segment from the audio transcript of that court hearing in March of 2019 in that housing court case that I prevailed and before Urban filed yet another frivolous court case against me.

Sorry, something is wrong with my laptop. I'll summarize it for you. The housing court judge basically said he didn't have jurisdiction to determine whether there was an invalid lease at play. Instead he said that a New York Supreme Court judge would need to examine that. However, he still allowed Urban to file yet another frivolous lawsuit against me.

So, bottom line to close out, what can you do for people like me that are contending with [INAUDIBLE 5:01:06] fraud and forgeries with lease agreements that are perpetrated by HRA and its business partners?

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Can we talk about your case after the hearing? We'll have a staff that will talk to you and also to see if we can help you find legal representation or get more information. Thank you.

BERNELL GRIER: Good afternoon, I'm Bernell
Grier, the Executive Director of Impact Brooklyn. I
also serve on the board of ANHD, the joint ownership
entity as well as the New York Housing Conference.

So, first of all, I happened to be in the neighborhood and decided to stop by. One, to thank you. To thank the Council for their efforts in terms of supporting Stabilize NYC.

As I've heard quite a few of the people here speaking today about you know, needing assistance. Through last year, the City Council was able to expand our reach with Stabilize NYC increasing the amount of money and we were able to add two groups to have further outreach where there is unscrupulous landlords and being able to fight.

We're asking for another \$100,000 to be added to the \$3 million that was provided last year into this years budget and so, being able to move that forward.

I also served on the Task Force that Robert

Cornegy had put together in regard to the third party

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transfer and really wanting to be able to see within the city's budget and support for homeownership opportunities for people that are living in HDFC's and just being able to have that ownership as a way

to stay gentrification.

Lastly, we have found that through the housing lottery system that there is an opportunity for job creation and almost like an apprentice program to be able to train people how to manage the lotteries for a lot of the different developers that are running lotteries across the city and being able to have that be a pipeline to jobs within the overall industry.

So, with that again and stopping by, I just wanted to make those three points and thank you for your time.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you. Thank you for your testimony. Priya Mulgaonkar, Taurean Lewis, Sonal Jessel, Hannah Anousheh from Cypress Hill Local Development Corp. How do you pronounce your last name? Anousheh, okay and Teresa Elguera. Yes, you can begin.

PRIYA MULGAONKAR: Good afternoon Council Member
Chin. Thank you for the opportunity to testify. My
name is Priya Mulgaonkar, I am the Resiliency Planner

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at the New York City Environmental Justice Alliance.

Founded in 1991, NYC-EJA is a citywide network

linking 11 grassroots organizations from low-income

communities and communities of color in their

6 struggle for environmental justice.

Today, I am here to testify in support of the Climate Works for All coalition demand for the Climate and Community Development Fund, a \$1 billion allocation in this years budget and in every budget for the next ten years to address energy efficiency in low-income rent stabilized and affordable housing.

New York has less than 10 years to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, which will require rapid and equitable investment in every single building in our city and an unwavering and substantial financial commitment in the City budget.

We commend the City Council for passing Local Law 97, the Climate Mobilization Act in 2019, which mandates energy efficiency retrofits in most of our large polluting buildings. With buildings accounting for 67 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions in our City, Local Law 97 sets a bold and necessary mandate to help tackle the escalating risks of climate change and the adverse public health impacts.

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Yet, however ambitious this legislation may be, the fact remains that it only covers about 50,000 of our city's over 1 million buildings. Local Law 97 exempts rent stabilized and affordable housing from mandatory retrofits, which are instead only given prescriptive measures to avoid the cost being passed off to vulnerable tenants in the form of major capital improvements which could lead to displacement.

This will leave a significant portion of New York City's housing stock struggling to achieve energy efficiency and reducing energy burden.

We believe the City Council should fund the CCDF for the following reasons:

Every single City Council district in New York is home to some form of public rent regulated or government assisted housing. Collectively, housing over 3 million people; affordable rent regulated and public housing tends to require a higher baseline of consumption of energy than their market rate counterparts. These buildings tend to older, less efficient and in disrepair, thus investing in increased efficiency will be essential to achieving our city's 80/50 climate goals.

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New York needs a large scale city funded energy efficiency program to help improve and preserve affordable and public housing. Energy efficiency is also key to increasing community resiliency. Tenants of rent stabilized affordable and public housing, tend to be low income people of color, residing in areas of high heat vulnerability made worse due to lack of access to green space.

These tenants also pay a much higher proportion of their income on energy costs. On hot days when everyone is running their air conditioning, the most heat vulnerable communities are susceptible to blackouts and brownouts, meaning losing power when it's needed most.

By providing direct investments, the city will help improve and preserve the affordable housing stock which is essential to maintaining the vibrant diversity of our city.

We urge the City Council to make 2020 the year of the climate budget and invest in preserving and climatizing our valuable affordable housing stock.

23 Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CHIN: Thank you. We also want to invite up Jackie Delvalle. Please continue.

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SONAL JESSEL: Hi, good afternoon Council Member
Cornegy and Council Member Chin. Thank you for
holding this hearing today. My name is Sonal Jessel,
I'm the Policy and Advocacy Coordinator at WE ACT for
Environmental Justice. Over the pat 32 years, WE ACT
has been combating environmental racism in Northern
Manhattan. I am here as a member of the Climate
Works 4 All Coalition and I'm testifying to demand
more funding for action to address our climate
emergency. As we know, climate change is an issue
that has and will affect all New Yorkers. IT's
important to always act with a climate justice
framework that climate change impacts low-income
communities and community of color first and worst.

For example, frequency, severity and duration of the extremely hot days has risen significantly in New York City. Low income neighborhoods of color are most impacted by health effects of extreme heat due to a number of reasons such as lack of access to cooling, higher rates of chronic conditions that increase vulnerability and more.

WE ACT joins the Climate Works 4 All Coalition and stands with New York City Community members, labor groups and environmental justice communities to

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demand to Fund our future by funding equitable climate action for all New Yorkers. Last year we passed Local law 97, which was very exciting and moved us toward meeting our climate goals. This year we're asking to allocate \$1 billion annually to retrofit buildings that were left out of that law to ensure that we fight climate changes aggressively but as equitably as possible.

This billion dollar budget allocation will have immediate impact on job creation, community revitalization and the climate.

With this allocation, New York City will be a leader in the fight for climate action not only in the United States but around the world.

WE ACT is enthusiastic to see the successful implementation of Local Law 97. However, we believe that we must expand retrofitting to affordable and low income housing left out of Local Law 97 and Fund it, because NYSERDA funding is inaccessible.

People living in affordable housing deserve to have energy efficient homes that will benefit their health and wellbeing while also reducing emissions. Expanding retrofitting and funding it is key for

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TAUREAN LEWIS: Good afternoon Committee Chair Cornegy and members of the Committee on Housing and

ensuring equity in the city's climate change adaption and mitigation efforts.

Allocating more funding to retrofit New York City is important action because we all know that buildings is the city's number one contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Retrofitting for affordable housing will promote equity in our city's fight.

So, going back to my example about extreme heat, low income residents often have hundreds of dollars per month in utility bills. I know this because I have spoken to them hundreds of times but only receive a tenth of that per year in bill assistance for cooling for example.

All in all, New York City must be aggressive in action to slow climate change. Local Law 97 is an important and significant step, but we know it is just the beginning. It is important that Committee on Housing and Buildings align Local Law 97 work with other initiatives to combat the climate crisis, like funding affordable housing retrofitting.

Thank you for your time.

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Building. My name is Taurean Lewis and I'm a 4<sup>th</sup> generation Brownsvillian.

I offer this testimony in support of the citywide Community Land Trust Initiative on behalf of Community Solutions and its local initiative, the Brownsville Partnership, where I am the Community Engagement Specialist. Before I do, I'd like to share a quick quote with you: "All power comes from the land, while all absolute power comes from God."

These prophetic word, spoken by Charles Sherrod in the movie Arc of Justice, served as the spark of the Community Land Trust Movement that began over 50 years ago. Today the land is fully protected and serves as a functioning farm, market, educational institution that is self-sufficient and whose vision can be summed in three words preserve, farm culture. At the heart of this inspiring story, it speaks about one community's perseverance to protect one of its most important assets: its land.

Now we all know that New York City is an extremely expensive city for renters and homeowners alike. In Brownsville Brooklyn, where my organization is based, there are real fears of gentrification, as Brownsville is one of the last

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communities that hasn't been. We are venturing to establish a community land trust with the support of Enterprise Community Partners, the New Economy Project and HPD, whose vision builds upon the goals and strategies of the Brownsville Plan. Brownsville's 1.2 square mile radius, exits 200 plus vacant lots, where nearly 900,000 un-built square feet could produce 1,500 plus dwelling units. combined with new community facilities used to support important service delivery around health, education, and workforce development, these sites could produce even more valuable square footage to utilize for its local stakeholders. Despite the ultimate aim of repurposing this land as housing whose affordability is perpetually protected and sustainable, our broader goal is to strengthen the capacity of the community based organizations that wish to remain in Brownsville and invest in the people that make it the special place that it is for so many for generations, at least five, I know because I'm fifth generation. It says fourth but I'm fifth generation.

This was the vision of our founder, former New York Knick Gregory Jackson, which centered on

community mobilization to build the local
infrastructure to support the collective problem
solving around Brownsville's most complex challenges
Through a new Brownsville CLT, Community Solutions
and its community partners would endeavor to
influence the ongoing discourse around community
development and investment. As our mission and focus
is to create and preserve permanently affordable
community guided housing for extremely low to
moderate income households in the Brownsville and
neighboring Ocean Hill communities. It would also
utilize the CLT local ownership framework to steward
key, large scale pipeline projects that one, promote
mixed use corridors. Two, foster neighborhood level
financial empowerment by connecting Brownsville
residents to jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities,
and three, improve social and physical connections in
the neighborhood in and around its eighteen public
housing campuses.

In October 2018, the Brownsville Partnership devoted its annual Hope Summit to kick-off a community education campaign to inform residents of the concept and identify critical values to inform its design and in February 2019, a twelve member

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resident led advisory board was established. The Brownsville Neighborhood Empowerment Network or BNEN. The group which will grow to become the formal planning advisory committee for the Brownsville CLT are experienced in assisting community residents with solving housing related problems for themselves and others. While building awareness of the land trust through the neighborhood, being members help residents act on any issues threatening disability of their housing. This peer led approach to housing stability is a distinct and intentional departure from traditional case management and service delivery models for supporting members.

In 2020, the BNEN will work alongside the Brownsville Partnership team to complete the launch of the BVCLT while continuing to educate residents and community stakeholders on community land trust.

With that being said, we appreciate the Council's support in the Fiscal Year 2020 budget as community land trusts are a sustainable alternative, crucial to combating speculation and predatory equity driven tenant displacement.

Your support will also provide a means to resist the continued movement of publicly owned lands into

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the private sector and will provide CLT's the opportunity to educate and empower communities to solve local problems and achieve community driven goals, creating a less exploitative housing system to preserve sustainable affordability.

Your continued support in the Fiscal Year 2021 budget of CLT's will help communities reclaim their most valuable land assets while providing much needed stewardship and oversight to guide their long term investment and also facilitate the opportunity for all 15 members within the YCLT initiative to leverage and possibly expand their staff and resources that will enable some to move forward in acquiring property for development and also will help, sorry, no, that's it.

Thank you.

HANNAH ANOUSHEH: Good afternoon Committee Chair Cornegy and Council Member Chin. My name is Hannah Anousheh and I am the Community Land Trust Coordinator at Cypress Hills Local Development Corporation.

CHLDC is a non-profit organization based in Cypress Hills East New York. And we provide comprehensive services to more than 11,000 Cypress

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Hills and East New York residents each year through college access, youth education and leadership programs, as well as workforce development and housing counseling and CHLDC also has developed 417 units of affordable rental and homeownership units in Community Board 5. And so, CHLDC and 14 partner organizations are part of a citywide Community Land Trust Initiative that seeks \$1.5 million in City Council discretionary funding for Fiscal Year 2021, to develop CLTs as well as permanently affordable housing commercial space and other community needs.

And we ask that the Committee recommend funding for the CLT initiative for Fiscal Year 2021's budget. So, we know that CLT's are a proven model to combat speculation and displacement, protect public subsidy and facilitate community led development and we really appreciate the City Council's support for CLT's in the 2020 budget.

In 2018, CHLDC was awarded 12 lots from HPD through the New Infill Homeownership Opportunities

Program and through that, we're building 2-3 family co-op building and we want to put those lots into a community land trust. And so, with the funding last year, we are able to hire a community land trust

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coordinator and begin working with local residents to create a CLT in East New York.

And since November, we've been holding CLT workshops twice a month and are building a dedicated and energetic steering committee of residents to move this project forward.

Fiscal Year 2021 discretionary funding will allow us to build on this momentum and move towards incorporating the East New York CLT and after that, CHLDC can transfer the lots from HPD into the CLT to get it off the ground and the CLT can look towards acquiring more properties to get to a sustainable scale.

Thank you very much.

TERESA ELGUERA: Good afternoon Committee Member
Cornegy and Deputy Leader Chin. Thank you for the
opportunity to address you today. My name Teresa
Elguera and I am here in support of Climate Works for
All's proposal. I come to the hearing as a parent of
young climate activists and also as a middle class
homeowner who has had the privilege of affording the
installation of solar panels and other energy
efficient items in my own home. As the city debates
whether to provide additional funds to simultaneously

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address climate change and preserve low income housing, the logic is irrefutable, both can and must be done. The city has a lot to gain from such an investment in a variety of ways.

The creation of new green jobs which would train and employ people to participate in a green economy as they work to address the climate crisis. The preservation and improvement of low-income housing and mitigating ever increasing homelessness by keeping costs down. And reaping economic gains from the investment in infrastructure.

As a homeowner, I can confidently tell you that every investment in energy efficiency saves me money. We reduce our costs and don't need to raise the rent on our friends who live upstairs. With the support of funding by district to tackle this problem systematically with larger groupings of buildings, the savings would be even greater.

By allocating \$1 billion annually over the next ten years you have the opportunity to take a moral stance, a realistic stance and a sustainable stance on both climate justice and homelessness in our city.

I urge you to take such a stance and allocate the funding.

UNIDENTIFIED: Hi, good afternoon. Hi Council Members, I passed out to you copies of the stabilizing NYC report. We ran out of color copies; we gave out all 50 yesterday at our legislative briefing but both of your staff was there and have them.

Stabilizing NYC is a coalition of 18 grassroots organization, a legal service provider and a housing advocacy organization who together combat tenant harassment and preserve affordable housing for New Yorkers who need it most. This year we are requesting \$3.1 million. Last year the Council generously awarded us \$3 million and we're asking for an additional increase of \$100,000 so we can protect more homes and get our two newest members up to par with the other groups.

Our work results in improved and well maintained

New York City housing staff that's kept affordable

for working class families. Tenant organizing

creates empowered communities where people with

various levels of vulnerability or marginalization

including immigration status support each other by

building relationships, learn and exercise the rights

and build an agency that has been denied to them. I

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want to point out very critically to that the leadership that we've build over the past seven years in Stabilizing NYC really help lead the fight up in Albany to strengthen the rent laws and that's had a huge impact on protecting people as you know and I just want to say that we think that it's really of critical importance to not scale back in any way.

The landlord lobbies are now on the defense.

We're seeing some things where they are trying to

pull — find as many loopholes as they can to pull out

buildings from rent regulation. There is some

warehousing going on. We're seeing what we're

calling the Frankensteining of apartments, where they

are kind of keeping apartments vacant and putting

them together and I think that we've built a really

strong network of empowered leaders and this

initiative has really supported community organizing

in a very deep way.

So, we just really want to encourage to keep up the level of funding with a slight increase to bring all 20 groups up to the same amount.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON CORNEGY: So, I want to thank you all for your testimony, but specifically, I'd like to

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thank two organizations here who they are founders and/or were mentors to me, that's Michelle Neugebauer[SP?] and Jacquo[SP?] of course.

Thank you.

This hearing, the Fiscal 2021 Budget is adjourned. [GAVEL]

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



Date April 1, 2018