CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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March 25, 2025 Start: 10:28 a.m. Recess: 4:53 p.m.

HELD AT: COUNCIL CHAMBERS - CITY HALL

B E F O R E: Pierina Ana Sanchez, Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Alexa Avilés Eric Dinowitz Oswald Feliz Crystal Hudson Lincoln Restler

OTHER COUNCIL MEMBERS ATTENDING:

Gale A. Brewer
Rita C. Joseph

Rafael Salamanca, Jr.

Jumaane Williams, Public Advocate

APPEARANCES

Ahmed Tigani, Acting Commissioner of New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development

Kim Darga, Deputy Commissioner of the Office of Development at the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development

Gardea Caphart, Deputy Commissioner of Finance and Administration at the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development

Lucy Joffe, Deputy Commissioner of Policy and Strategy at the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development

AnnMarie Santiago, Deputy Commissioner for the Office of Enforcement and Neighborhood Services at the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development

James S. Oddo, Commissioner of the New York City Department of Buildings

Gus Sirakis, Deputy Commissioner for Development and Technical Affairs at the New York City Department of Buildings

Gina Ugarte, Deputy Commissioner of Finance at the New York City Department of Buildings

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

Guillermo Patino, Deputy Commissioner of Policy and Legal Affairs at the New York City Department of Buildings

Laura Popa, Deputy Commissioner for Sustainability at the New York City Department of Buildings

Yegal Shamash, Deputy Commissioner for Enforcement at the New York City Department of Buildings

Mark Sanabria, Deputy Commissioner for Administration at the New York City Department of Buildings

Kenny Margarito Alvarez, Supportive Housing Network of New York

Judith Goldiner, Legal Aid Society

Damon Gilbert, Equal Justice Fellow with New York Lawyers for the Public Interest

Victor Lee Walker, self

Doreen Burton, self

Joelle Ballam-Schwan, Supportive Housing Network of New York

Gladstone Johnson, Executive Director of the Bronx Neighborhood Housing Services

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

Angella Cummings, Executive Director of Neighborhood Housing Services of Brooklyn CDC

Tonya Ores, Chief Executive Officer for Neighborhood Housing Services of New York City

Christie Peale, Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director of the Center for New York City Neighborhoods

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

Alison Wilkey, Director of Government Affairs and Strategic Campaigns with Coalition for the Homeless

Euralio Mares, self

Gladys Cruz, self

Pilar de Jesus, Senior Advocacy Coordinator in the Housing Unit at TakeRoot Justice

Jackie Del Valle, Coordinator of Stabilizing NYC at TakeRoot Justice

Paula Z. Segal, TakeRoot Justice

James Coger, Manager of Community Justice Connect of the Center for Justice Innovation

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

Gabriela Sandoval Requena, Director of Policy and Communications at New Destiny Housing

Oksana Mironova, Housing Policy Analyst with the Community Service Society of New York

Cameron Molyneaux, President/Chapter Chair of A Better New York Legal Assistance Group

Sharon Brown, Rose of Sharon Enterprises

Pamela Herrera, Land Justice Coordinator at the Western Queens Community Land Trust

Helen Taylor, Supportive Housing Network of New York

Jonathan Cohen, Housing Managing Attorney at Catholic Migration Services

Todd Baker, Project Manager at the Northwest Bronx Community and Clergy Coalition

Christopher Leon Johnson, self

Will Spisak, Senior Policy Strategist for New Economy Project

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Testing, testing. This is a New York City Council Preliminary Budget hearing on Housing and Buildings recorded on March 25, 2025, by Sergeant Ben Levy in the City Hall Chambers.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Can everybody settle down? We're getting ready to begin.

Good morning, and welcome to the New York
City Council Preliminary Budget hearing on Housing
and Buildings.

At this time, can everybody please silence your cell phone.

If you wish to testify, please go to the back of the room to fill out a testimony slip.

At this time and going forward, no one is to approach the dais. I repeat, no one is to approach the dais.

Chair, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: [GAVEL] Good

afternoon, and welcome to this morning's Preliminary

Budget hearing on the Committee of Housing and

Buildings. I'm Council Member Pierina Sanchez, the

Chair of this Committee, and I would just like to

start with a disclaimer. This is my first hearing

back after maternity leave that was never really

leave, but I'm playing nursing bingo, so I have 2 3 nursed while door knocking, I have nursed at a fundraiser, and let's see if today I can nurse on the 4

floor during a hearing.

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Thank you all so much for being here today. The City Council will conduct oversight on two agencies, HPD and DOB, in relation to the Mayor's Fiscal 2026 Preliminary Budget and Fiscal 2025 Preliminary Mayor's Management Report.

I want to acknowledge that I'm joined today by Council Members Dinowitz and Avilés and several Colleagues who will be joining us shortly.

Council Colleagues, members of the Administration, and congratulations to Acting Commissioner Ahmed Tigani. I'm excited to Chair this hearing with you. Council Colleagues, members of the Administration, and New Yorkers listening in. We are at an inflection point. Our city faces not one, but a series of housing crises. A stark imbalance of power between landlords and tenants, fueled by rampant inequities, a federal administration that is dismantling housing support for those most in need, a land use regime that distributes housing unfairly, asking the same communities again and again to bear a disproportionate burden, a lack of supply overall and of truly affordable housing in particular, and a deteriorating building stock that subjects our neighbors to living conditions that no one should

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But at the same time, there is growing momentum to leave the status quo behind. Communities are organized and have secured major housing wins in the fight for social housing. A special shoutout to the tenants and organizers in my community at 2201-05 Davidson and 705-709 West 170 in Council Member de la Rosa's District in their continuing fights. And in City government, we are taking bigger swings at systemic change, though we must, of course, go much further. In the past year, the City has taken important steps to start to turn the tide, many of which I was proud to champion. City of Yes, an overhaul of our City's zoning code paired with the Council's City for All, a comprehensive set of housing and infrastructure investments, totaling 5 billion dollars. Local Laws 126 and 27, which cleared the way for safer basement apartments and accessory dwelling units across the city. Local Law 119 from Council Member Chi Ossé, which will ban forced

2 broker's fees. Local Law 79, a proactive inspection

3 program for New York City's most at-risk buildings.

4 And Local Law 122, a relaunched and reformed J51 tax

5 | abatement, which will finance rehab work for

6 thousands of homes with added protections. Finally,

7 Local Laws 101 and 102, which would have expanded the

8 | eligibility for the City's eviction prevention

9 | vouchers, or CityFHEPS, had the Mayor not decided to

10 veto the legislation and refuse to implement it after

11 | the Council override, and we continue to fight this

12 duly enacted law in court. This, as we will discuss

13 | today, is more important than ever, as the Trump

14 administration reneges on nearly 8,000 emergency

15 | housing vouchers that were issued only last year.

These steps, however, are simply not
enough to deliver what New Yorkers deserve, a city

18 where all can afford to live, where they can afford

19 to stay, where they can put down roots and raise a

20 family without fear of displacement. At today's

21 hearing, we ask, what investments are needed to

22 achieve that city? Does the Mayor's Preliminary

23 Budget deliver on these investments? And if not, how

24 can we work together between now and June to ensure

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2 that our City's Housing and Buildings agencies have 3 the resources they need to fulfill their mission?

I won't bury the lead. The Preliminary Budget, in our view, falls far short of the level and types of investments that we need. First, the City continues to underinvest in HPD's preservation and enforcement work. While this Administration takes victory laps on the record-breaking new housing that they have created, our legacy of affordable housing continues to deteriorate. This is due to woefully inadequate investments in the programs that can preserve this housing and hold negligent landlords accountable. For instance, through the end of Fiscal 2024, there was a 24 percent jump in housing violations citywide, a 15 percent vacancy rate in the HPD Preservation Office, and preservation projects made up just 20 percent of all starts, just 24 percent of completions in the first four months of Fiscal 2025. And the Department of Buildings continues to have 200 vacancies, with actual staffing levels remaining flat since Fiscal '22, despite the rising need.

Second, the City has not fulfilled its capital commitments from City of Yes. At adoption

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last year, HPD had 10.1 billion dollars committed for Fiscal '26 through '30. In the Preliminary Capital Commitment Plan over the same five-year period, that number increased to just 10.7 billion dollars. This is a far cry from the Administration's commitment to add 1 billion dollars in the next five years in housing capital. And that is not the only commitment that appears unfulfilled in the Preliminary Budget.

Third, chronic delay has become the norm across the Administration. But at HPD, discretionary contracts are massively delayed with some organizations, such as the CBOs, the community-based organizations, that make up Stabilizing NYC, still waiting to be paid out from Fiscal Year '22 for work that has long since been completed. And OMB continues to delay final approval for key staff positions, with delays lasting eight months or longer after an individual receives an offer. I don't know about you, but I would try to move on with my life if that was the delay. That's not acceptable.

We can make the FY26 budget the most prohousing, pro-tenant budget in New York City history, first, by supercharging HPD and DOB's preservation and enforcement work, second, by pouring more capital endless delay the norm.

funds into the outyears, especially for preservation,
and third, by continuing to add staff capacity and
removing bureaucratic roadblocks that have made

Today, I look forward to hearing from, first, the Department of Housing Preservation and Development and then the Department of Buildings, and finally, the public at about 2:30 p.m.

A reminder for members of the public who would like to testify, please fill out a witness slip with the Sergeant-at-Arms so we can include you in the speaking list.

Lastly, I want to thank all of the

Committee Staff who helped to make today possible,

Jack Storey, Emre Edev, Michael Sherman, and Chima

Obichere in the Finance Division; Austin Maloney,

Andrew Bourne, Dirk Spencer, Jose Conde, Brooke Frye,

Reese Hirota in the Legislative Division; and

finally, my District team, Maria Villalobos, Ben

Ratner, Kim Castellanos, Gerard Fernandez, Paola

Olivo, Joanna Yege, and Carla Dominguez, who ensure

all of our work is connected to our community's

experiences.

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Congratulations, Acting Commissioner
Tigani.

I will now pass it to our Committee Counsel to swear in HPD and administer the oath.

I'd like to acknowledge that we've been joined by Council Member Restler and Public Advocate Jumaane Williams.

Public Advocate, would you like to make your remarks now, and then we'll turn to the Administration.

PUBLIC ADVOCATE WILLIAMS: Thank you very much, Madam Chair. Just want to congratulate Acting Commissioner. Congratulations, couldn't happen to a nice and more attentive guy, so I appreciate that, and I want to shout out my 16-year-old, ____ who's here today out of school. Thanks for joining me. Junior in high school.

My name is Jumaane Williams. I'm the
Public Advocate for the City of New York. Thank you
very much to Chair Sanchez and Members of the
Committee on Housing and Buildings for holding this
hearing and always allowing me the opportunity to
provide a statement.

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Our housing agencies have faced high attrition rates with HPD experiencing 45.6 percent change from pre-pandemic to current trends. As of February 2025, HPD's vacancy rate is 13.8 percent, with a total of 382 vacancies. HPD has bounced back from the pandemic lows with production, Fiscal Year 2025, increasing from the low point of the previous two Fiscal Years. However, the vacancy rate from last month is still very high. It's my hope that HPD continues to prioritize hiring to fill the gaps to ensure it does not negatively impact the agency's capacity.

According to the Preliminary Marriage

Management Report, MMR, in the first four years of

Fiscal Year '25, HPD issued 13 percent more

violations compared to the same period Fiscal Year

'24 for hazardous conditions, including 15 percent

increase for Class A, non-hazardous violations, 13

percent increase for Class B, hazardous violations,

and 11 percent increase for Class C, immediately

hazardous violations. In addition, HPD's Section 8

voucher utilization rate has 89 percent in the first

four months of Fiscal Year '25, which was a 8 percent

decrease compared to Fiscal Year '24. The rate is

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much lower because of the transfer from NYCHA that saw 3,000 vouchers added to the agency's baseline, which has, in turn, increased the number of vouchers issued by 26 percent.

DOB faces similar staffing changes with a higher attrition rate of 68.3 percent, changed from pre-pandemic to current trends. As of February 2025, I know DOB will be later, just putting on the record now. DOB's vacancy rate is 12.41 percent, with a total of 216 vacancies. Compared to HPD, DOB has been falling behind from the pandemic lows with production in Fiscal Year '25 being minimally compared to the previous Fiscal Years. It's critical that we ensure that also DOB is able to fill all its vacancies for this year.

There's been a concerning trend in building safety in the past couple of years. 2023 was the deadliest year for the construction workers.

There were 30 construction deaths on the job, which was the most in a decade. According to the Preliminary MMR, construction-related incidents with injury decreased from 237 to 143, and construction-related injuries decreased from 266 to 146. DOB has put several steps in place to prioritize and ensure

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the safety of workers. In addition, the average inspection response has been negatively impacted due to being understaffed. The average wait time for construction inspection increased 4.2 days. Plumbing inspection increased 3.19 days. Electrical inspection increased 9.4 days, and more than doubled from before. I'm hoping to hear from the Administration some concerns and asks for this budget cycle. Also notice that 214,000 that was set aside for the asylum seekers was removed. We're interested to find out where that money is going, and is it possible to substitute that money for a different need within HPD.

The current federal administration is dismantling agencies, including HUD, and it is currently facing agency cuts and massive layoffs during a housing crisis. One department in particular that is seeing the deepest cuts in the Office of Community Planning and Development. This office funds disaster recovery and programs that help local communities build affordable housing. In addition, this office provides more than 3.6 billion dollars in federal funding for rental assistance, substance use treatment, mental health, and outreach to get those

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living outside into housing and shelter. HPD runs an emergency housing program for people who need to be relocated because of the fires. I'd like to find out how HPD is impacted by these cuts, and if folks are on the verge of homelessness.

HUD has only one staff person for the entirety of the State of New York, which has a population of approximately 20 million. What is the City planning to do to protect the federal funds and capital projects? Also, how is the City responding to a potential probable backlog in administration of Section 8 applications?

I hope during today's hearing, the

Administration will provide information on the issues

that I just highlighted in my statement. We cannot

have unsafe and weakening infrastructure that puts

New Yorkers at risk. I'd like to know if the

Administration plans to respond to the federal

government and meet the goal of being fully staffed

for HPD and DOB.

I'll just end by saying a few weeks ago,

I was here on a Public Safety hearing. The only thing

discussed during that Public Safety hearing was law

enforcement. Just want to re-up the fact that all of

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 18
2	these issues, whether it's education or housing,
3	really, really have to be a part of the public safety
4	discussion. I hope soon we'll talk about it as such.
5	Thank you so much.
6	CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you, Public
7	Advocate.
8	And with that, I'll turn it over to our
9	Counsel to administer the oath.
10	COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you, Chair. If
11	anyone from HPD plans on testifying today, please
12	step up to the dais.
13	CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Now it's a party.
14	COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Okay. Please raise
15	your right hand.
16	Do you affirm to tell the truth, the
17	whole truth, and nothing but the truth and to answer
18	all Council Member questions honestly?
19	ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I do.
20	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: I do.
21	ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Yes.
22	COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you.
23	CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. You may
24	begin.

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housing.

2 ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Thank you.

Good morning, Chair, Members of the Committee,

Committee Staff. We appreciate being invited, myself
and the rest of the HPD team, to today's hearing.

It's a privilege to discuss the critical work we're
doing at HPD and our shared responsibility to ensure
every New Yorker has access to safe, affordable

I'm here today as Acting Commissioner of New York City's Department of Housing Preservation and Development. It's a new title, but at its core, the job has not changed. When I walk through the doors of HPD each morning, I focus on three things. First, my job is to care, to believe deeply that housing isn't a privilege, it is a necessity, to treat everyone who needs our help like they could be your parents, our friends, or even my son. Second, my job is to take action, not just to talk about solutions, but to deliver them every single day so that more New Yorkers can find stability, security, and a real path forward. Third, my job is to build momentum because this work doesn't happen overnight and the progress we make today is what will put more families into homes tomorrow. My focus comes from

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being a New Yorker through and through. I was born and brought up in Sunset Park, Brooklyn, and while my mother might disagree, I often feel that I was raised by the entire city. I need to say I hate talking about myself because this moment when so much is at stake, I'm not what matters. But my story, how I ended up in this seat, in this building, at this hearing, is a story of so many New Yorkers. Our city made space for family with government support, including rental assistance, allowing us to find community and create incredible lives where now we have the chance to give back, and I get to raise my own family in New York City.

To be clear, I'm not here because it's my obligation to give back to the city that gave me so much. I'm here because it is an honor. And speaking of honors, I worked alongside many of you for years, some of you for decades. We've debated, collaborated, and pushed each other. That's resulted in better product and better outcomes for New Yorkers. So it's my intense joy to say that today, my job is about making a commitment to you and your constituents. After all, our budget is a commitment to taking action. My commitment, HPD's commitment, is to not

2 just set ambitious goals, but to deliver real, lasting results that makes this city more livable, 3 4 more affordable, and more just. I know firsthand the decisions we make in this room do not just live on paper. They shape real lives, just as they once 6 shaped mine. But this job, this agency, and this 7 8 hearing isn't about me, they aren't about you. They're about people who are counting on us, the families on the brink, the seniors trying to stay in 10 11 their communities, the kids who just need a fair 12 shot. And our responsibility, my responsibility, is to make sure we don't let them down. That's why HPD's 13 14 commitment is unwavering. With uncertainty, fear, and 15 confusion weighing, now's the time to turn ideas into 16 action. And finally, before I begin the overview, I 17 just want to take a moment on behalf of the agency to 18 thank Deputy Mayor Carrión for his steadfast 19 leadership of HPD over the last three years. His 20 commitment to community and housing equity has been 21 crucial to HPD's recent successes, and we only expect more success to come under his direction in his new 2.2 2.3 role as Deputy Mayor for Housing, Economic Development, and Workforce. 24

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

So, to get real results, we need to start with a clear understanding of both our resources and our challenges. Here are some key figures that reflect our work and our commitment:

- 1.69 billion, HPD's total expense budget for Fiscal Year 2026.
- 8 1.31 billion, HPD's operational and 9 programmatic budget, with 375 million going to NYCHA.
 - 20, the number of individual funding sources that flow into HPD's budget.
 - 492 million, the amount, that's 38 percent, that comes from the City's own resources, underscoring our collective investment in affordable housing.
 - 815 million, a significant portion, that's 62 percent, comes from the federal government.
 - 7.6 million, under 1 percent comes from the State and other sources.
 - 2.39 billion, HPD's total capital budget for Fiscal Year 2026, excluding the 875 million in pass-through funding for NYCHA's PACT program.
 - 20.73 billion, HPD's Fiscal Year 2026 to 2035 10-year capital budget.

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It's not all about what's coming into the agency, it's about what we do with it. These resources support teams working on critical areas, from neighborhood planning to enforcement. Our inspectors make sure that every family in the city can lay their head down in a home that offers safety, warmth, and the chance to prosper.

Here are some key staffing numbers.

2,383, the full-time staff working on behalf of New Yorkers. This includes 316 staff dedicated to building and preserving affordable homes, 382 inspectors and supervisors keeping our city safe and ensuring homes are secure for every New Yorker, 431 staff dedicated to getting New Yorkers into the homes we've created and using the vouchers allocated to us. 383 positions are still open, and our vacancy rate stands at 14 percent.

City of Yes, I just want to take a moment to talk about City of Yes. Last year, we made history with the City of Yes for Housing Opportunity, modernizing our zoning laws to unlock new housing opportunities across the five boroughs. We took bold steps to cut outdated restrictions, streamline approval processes, and remove barriers that have

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long hindered housing production. These reforms are already making it easier to build where it makes sense, near transit, in high-opportunity neighborhoods, and in areas that have the capacity to grow. By enabling more mixed-use development, we are not only expanding housing options, but also strengthening our commercial corridors and small businesses, ensuring that more New Yorkers can live closer to jobs, schools, and essential services. City

sustainable and economically vibrant New York, but we must continue building on this momentum to meet the full scale of our housing crisis.

of Yes was a crucial step toward a more inclusive and

Now that the zoning has been approved,

HPD has turned to implementation of new programs and

commitments we've made to the City Council. We are

bringing in new staff to manage the Universal

Affordability Preference Program, otherwise known as

UAP, and our capital commitments. We're developing

resources for homeowners who want to add ADUs,

helping more tenants stay in their homes through our

expanded Partners in Preservation Program, and have

been adjusting our projects to take advantage of the

new floor area, the new development space, revised

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parking requirements, and other zoning rules. So
we're building the foundation, and now it's time to
deliver.

Over the past several years, we've crafted bold policies, secured new incentives, and streamlined the process to make housing development faster and more effective. Last year, those efforts resulted in record-breaking housing production, but we know the urgency of the crisis demands even more. In 2025, we are doubling down on our commitment, using every tool available to not only build and preserve homes, but ensure they reach the New Yorkers who need them most. We are harnessing new tools to drive private development and maximize opportunity to build and preserve affordable housing. The 421-A extension is now fully implemented, unlocking up to 71,000 new apartments citywide, including 21,000 affordable homes. The 467-M program, which incentivizes conversion from commercial to housing, and the abatement, which incentivize affordable housing in high-cost areas, has already led to approvals for 485 affordable units. 485-X is now operational, with applications beginning to roll in, and we expect the first projects utilizing the

Universal Affordability Preference to begin this year. Meanwhile, we've expanded our preservation toolbox. Too often, preservation is considered secondary to new construction, but it's a key way for us to create and protect affordable housing. We launched the Community Partnerships for Affordable Renovation Program, where we work with CDFI partners to make it easier for owners to navigate assistance. And J51 is back, providing critical tax benefits to rehabilitate aging buildings and keep them livable for decades to come. Our enforcement and preservation teams are working hand-in-hand to get this message out to owners that HPD is ready to help them meet today's economic challenges.

And we're refocusing on home ownership.

For many, owning your own home is a critical way to build wealth for yourself and your family, while creating stability for your community, yourself, and the City's housing market. We've established the Office of the Homeowner Advocate, with help from the Council, of course, and launched a Homeowner Help Desk and a new Home Fix Repair Program, and recently announced the expansion of Home First, our down

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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payment assistance program for first-time home
buyers.

At the same time, we're bringing new affordable housing to life on key public sites across the city, transforming underutilized spaces into vibrant, mixed-use communities with affordable homes, retail, and open space. These developments will create thousands of homes, many deeply affordable and prioritized for New Yorkers who need them most, including formerly homeless and working-class families.

Despite rising costs and new economic challenges, HPD is laser-focused on turning policies into places people can call home. By leveraging every available resource, from public land to private investment, from zoning reforms to tax incentives, we are making real progress toward building a more affordable, inclusive, and livable New York.

It's not enough to just build housing. We need to make sure we're connecting people to people who need support with homes, whether it's through supportive housing, vouchers, or just knowing how to use our Housing Connect portal. That's why we're not just building housing. We're making sure New Yorkers

2 can access it. Each year, we administer rental

3 subsidies to approximately 45,000 households,

4 ensuring families have stable, affordable homes.

5 Through the NYC Housing Lottery and Homeless Set-

6 Aside Placements, we've helped secure 40,000

7 affordable homes in just three years. By streamlining

8 procedures and eliminating unnecessary barriers, like

9 credit checks for voucher holders, which has

10 streamlined access to housing for over 4,000 families

11 annually, we're making the system more efficient and

12 accessible.

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Beyond housing, we're also investing in stability and opportunity. This year's graduates of the Family Self-Sufficiency Program, which is a program in the Section 8 program that assists our clients there, collectively saved over 1.3 million to invest in their future, contributing to a total of 14.4 million awarded since the program began. And for families transitioning from shelter to permanent homes, we've provided 2 million for essential furniture, helping them settle in with dignity. We've also revitalized the Ready to Rent program, connecting free financial counseling with application

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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support, so more New Yorkers can successfullynavigate the affordable housing process.

This year, we are intensifying our focus on reducing the time and administrative burden involved in lottery and lease-up processes. We have successfully advocated at the federal level to reduce documentation that applicants and owners submit and review. Ongoing feedback sessions with industry partners are prompting us to remove a slew of cumbersome or outdated requirements like paper notarization, post office rules, and paper application processes. And across our placement and rental subsidy programs, we are deeply involved in building new tools, technology, and data systems to automate and simplify what are large programs with complex processes and deliver user-friendly and efficient experiences for all of our staff and our stakeholders.

Our enforcement and neighborhood service teams continue to be on the front lines, protecting tenants and holding bad actors accountable. In 2024, we secured two warrants for the arrest and civil commitment of notorious landlord Daniel Ohebshalom, ensuring he faces consequences for the hazardous

at risk will face serious consequences.

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conditions at two Washington Heights buildings. In addition, we won a housing court case to appoint a 7A administrator for 410 West 46th Street, removing him from the day-to-day management of the building and ensuring tenants receive the repairs and oversight they deserve. These actions send a clear message.

Landlords who neglect their buildings and put tenants

At the same time, we're expanding key enforcement programs to protect more New Yorkers from dangerous conditions. Our Self-Closing Door Proactive Inspection program is helping limit any loss of life and homes by ensuring critical safety mechanisms are in place at high-risk buildings. The Heat Sensor program is requiring sensors in more buildings with recurring heat violations, helping to ensure tenants don't suffer in the cold. And with our Certification Watchlist, we're cracking down on landlords who falsely claim to have corrected violations, requiring more re-inspections to hold them accountable. We've also strengthened our enforcement of lead-based paint laws, securing 150,000 in civil penalties against one landlord responsible for hazardous conditions affecting over 790 units. To better inform tenants

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Yorkers.

and property owners, we updated the ABCs of Housing

Guide in 2024, providing clear and accessible

information about housing rights, safety regulations,

and available resources. Meanwhile, our lead

exemption online portal and redesigned HPD Online are

making it easier than ever for owners to comply with

the law and for tenants to access critical building

data. These efforts are making our City's housing

safer, fairer, and more transparent for all New

When one of the thousands of dedicated public servants at HPD walk through the doors of 100 Gold in the morning or any of our offices across the five boroughs, we are collectively focused on the work, the projects that need to move forward, the deals that need to close, and the community meetings we need to lead. But I know when I leave at night and head home to Queens, I'm thinking about the people we serve. I think about the family on the verge of homelessness who can't afford to wait for housing costs to come down. I also think about the family who just moved into an affordable home, one that they found through Housing Connect in a neighborhood that they love. I think about the senior trapped in an

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inaccessible apartment, struggling to live with dignity. But I also think about the senior who just moved into a home that's safe, affordable, and built with the community in mind, on public land, with a center where neighborhoods can gather and support one another. And then I think about the kid who feels the weight of their family's housing struggles, even if they don't understand why. But I also think about the kid who gets to grow up with stability in a home made possible not just by government, but by our partners, non-profits, faith-based groups, developers, our elected leaders, working together to build a future for the city. That kid could be yours, that kid was me. As Acting Commissioner of HPD, I bring all of that with me. My experiences as a public servant, my time as a colleague, and most of all, my perspective as a New Yorker who will never forget why this work matters. I promise you this, I grew up in a New York that made space for my family, and now I'm here to make sure we do the same for even more people. Thank you for the opportunity to give testimony. We're happy to take any questions.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much,
Acting Commissioner. I really appreciate your

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2 approach to these remarks. I told then-Commissioner

3 Carrión last year that that was the best testimony

4 opening a budget, but you may have just beat him.

5 Thank you. Thank you so much for your testimony.

I'd like to acknowledge we were joined by Council Member Hudson.

I'm going to ask a few questions to begin, and then I'm going to turn to Council Member Avilés followed by Dinowitz and Restler.

So, to start, and first of all, and you all know how much I appreciate the work that takes place every single day at HPD, but I do want to start with this troubling trend that we are seeing. We have seen an increase in signs of decay of our housing stock, with a 24 percent increase in housing violations citywide, 30 percent increase in B violations, which are hazardous, 30 percent increase in the C-class violations, which are immediately hazardous, and troublingly, the number of units affected by emergency repair work has increased by 130 percent. These are more than just numbers on a spreadsheet. As we all know, they're indicative of a decrease in standard of living every day for New Yorkers who are struggling to get by already.

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Notably, in the Preliminary Mayor's Management Report and the Administration's housing plan, Housing Our Neighbors from 2022, there's no specific target for preservation starts or completions. The PMMR doesn't include metrics on the length or preservation of projects, nor targets for preservation timelines. So the question is, why doesn't the Administration have specific preservation goals? What should that goal be, and what additional resources would you need to reach it? Can you commit to adding specific indicators to the MMR and PMMR for preservation targets, preservation timelines, broken down by program?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Thank you for the question, Chair. So just to give the full world picture, we'll start off on enforcement and then move into what is an answer that has a lot of different moving parts to it. But from the enforcement perspective, we definitely take this seriously. It's something that we've actually made additional investments going back to the November Plan, November mod, where we added additional heads in November to increase our enforcement capacity. So, the idea here is that we attack the issue of preservation from

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enforcement up and through our development finance piece, but it also includes staff resources in our housing access office, which is rent subsidy and rental assistance, in addition to the work that we do with our planning and neighborhood work. For us, preservation has always been a tremendous part of our numbers, our total success story at the end of the year. Usually it's about half, if not more in some years. However, we definitely are at a place right now where in 2025, we have been following and working hard to increase the amount of capital and expense we put there. So from the enforcement side, we have seen increases either in the November Plan and through the investments in City of Yes to our headcount in almost all of our categories of enforcement. And we have seen, as you point out, an uptick in both violations and increase in the number of inspections that we do per year. Plus, if you look at the weather pattern from last year to this year, we did see a colder winter heat season, but I will say proudly that our inspectors stepped up to the challenge. We were able to commit to and do a tremendous job responding to not only the inspections, but being able to deploy resources, whether it came to emergency repair

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2 charges or pushing to get repairs when we were 3 issuing violations.

Additionally, as these buildings come to our attention, either through our enforcement work, because not only will we issue out the violations, but we'll also see how we can connect this to some of our other programs, like emergency repair, underlying conditions, or whether or not those buildings end up being part of more intensive programs, like the Alternative Enforcement Program, or the work that we do with housing litigation through comprehensive cases. We are often working with owners who want to do the work, but need assistance on how they can make the repairs through total rehab. So, I had mentioned J51 earlier, which was one of the few tax abatement programs we had that we can deploy in buildings that were seeing building and financial distress. Many of the buildings, the owners are coming in to talk to us about preservation programs, so they work through our preservation finance team to use any one of the half dozen or so preservation pipeline term sheets to repair their buildings, and then we are also talking to owners who may have vacancies, or looking at their overall operating expenses, which have gone up. We've

talked about this in other hearings before, whether
it's the cost of fuel, labor, obligation to meet
certain legal mandates, insurance, their costs have
gone up, so we sometimes see this as an opportunity
to match them with voucher holders and bring stable
payments into the building to help with overall
operating costs so I would say that the overall
picture of that is to look at from the enforcement
side, we are putting more investment into our
enforcement staff and looking at what we can do to
push for repairs and stay on top of that work. And
for owners who need to make these repairs due to
increasing costs and building and financial distress,
we go from J51 as an initial tool we can use up and
through our preservation term sheets and then
supporting that with additional rental assistance if
we can so that the operating costs can meet what they
need to do to keep people in safe, habitable homes.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. I am actually going to turn it to some Colleagues while I check in on a screaming child, but I am listening and have some follow-ups. That's my girl. So Council Member Dinowitz, I'm going to turn it to you.

2	ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Oh, and we
3	can answer the question about the MMR. I think Kim is
4	ready to talk a little bit about that. Oh, do you
5	want to wait? We can come back to that.
6	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DARGA: We can wait
7	until you're back.
8	ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: We're going
9	to come back to that, okay.
10	COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Remember, family
11	first.
12	ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Every time.
13	COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Okay.
14	Congratulations, by the way. This is very exciting to
15	have you here.
16	Thank you, and thank you HPD. How many
17	affordable Studio one-, two-, three-, and four-
18	bedroom apartments has HPD financed in the past three
19	Calendar Years?
20	ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: We can pull
21	that number up. I can tell you from memory, generally
22	our term sheets have that set amount. You have to
23	look at each term sheet. Additionally, we have

different programs. We have multiple multifamily

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programs that has that as half or a little bit less

of the percentage than our senior and our supportive.

council Member Dinowitz: Yea. I mean, senior housing aside, that's like a very specific type of housing. I can tell you your term sheets incentivize 70 percent studio and one-bedroom apartments. This is something that's been brought up at this hearing time and again. And what we see is neighborhoods saturated with studio and one-bedroom apartments, I've been asking for this data for a while and have not received it, and so I'm asking today, as we discuss the budget, how many of those apartments disaggregated by number of rooms have been financed?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I can say today we'll prioritize getting you the full aggregate and detailed number. I will just also say that when we look at stats about the availability of units and where we're finding a significant challenge of connecting people to affordable homes, there are many individual or two-person households, which our studio and one bedrooms also serve, so it is often us trying to connect the data with the development capacity we're trying to build to create affordable

2 connections, but I will acknowledge that there's

3 absolutely a lot of feedback we've gotten on this

4 question. We have seen sometimes in our ability on

5 public sites to work with the financing and then also

6 | the actual footplate of the site, right? You need a

7 building that meets a certain number of units so we

8 can make both the affordability goals and all the

9 rest of the goals with our term sheets work. That

10 said...

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yeah, it just seems every time HPD, I think, and the Mayor want to have a great press release, which says, we've done X number of units, but I think most of us who look for an apartment aren't interested in unit, we're interested in apartment size, number of bedrooms. So, whereas you see numbers on a spreadsheet, we see people, people and families who need apartments, and it's just been a real struggle just to simply get data on what you're financing. I could speak about a particular development in my District where I've been back and forth with HPD on where unfortunately you're not budging on the financing. It's 160 Van Cortlandt Park South. And we're really glad that it's 100 percent affordable.

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2 However, it's 70 percent studios and one-bedrooms.

3 And that may make sense in the aggregate in some

4 neighborhoods, but it doesn't make sense when the

5 site is adjacent to a school, when there are two

6 family shelters in the neighborhood, when it's across

7 | the street from a park and a playground. This is the

8 perfect site where HPD should have looked in by

9 neighborhood, looked at the surrounding area and

10 said, we should be financing more of these family

11 | sized units, and instead it went to the default,

12 which is shoving as many units in a building as

13 possible. And we are very glad that we're getting

14 more units and they're 100 percent affordable, but I

15 | think HPD should be looking at how can we meet the

16 different needs of each individual neighborhood.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So just two things. One, that's actually something that we've talked about as part of this year's State of the City. The Mayor had announced that we're launching a new program to look at increasing in targeted areas, additional two and three bedrooms where we can...

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: So can I ask just about that? Can you commit to going back, looking at the financing of this particular site that

is adjacent to a school in the neighborhood of two family shelters across the street from a playground?

Can you go back and relook at the financing to see if anything could be done to increase the number of two-and three-bedroom apartments, number of family size units?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, Council Member, obviously we'll talk about any project that you need us to talk about and look at, but there are two parts I would say here. One is through the development pipeline and HPD is proud of the work that we do, but we are thinking about the larger housing market as well. And a couple of years back, thinking about families first, we actually adjusted our payment standards on our vouchers, which allowed for more flexibility to allow larger families to use that voucher to access larger units. So when we are doing our work, the production side and the investment side and the term sheets, they come with their challenges. We'll look for other opportunities, but for us, it's also making sure that we are using all our tools. So rental assistance is another way that we're able to make gains for families.

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getting me the data about two-, three-, four-bedroom

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- 2 apartments that you financed, the specific site at
- 3 160 Van Cortland Park South, and want to actually see
- 4 | what that looks like for HPD to be financing and
- 5 | incentivizing developers, the people who build the
- 6 buildings, that they could still make money, and it's
- 7 | in their best interest to build more units for
- 8 families, which is something the Mayor says he wants,
- 9 but we have yet to see how the term sheets will be
- 10 changed to incentivize that construction. Thank you,
- 11 | HPD. Thank you, Chair.
- 12 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you, Council
- 13 Member Dinowitz. And I just want to echo, that is a
- 14 concern that we hear all the time, not only the need
- 15 | for family-size units to be subsidized through HPD's
- 16 programs, but also the size of the rooms within those
- 17 | family size units is something that the Council
- 18 Members talk about a lot so look forward to more on
- 19 that.

- 20 Please, if we can go back to the
- 21 question. I know, baby girl. Oh, bingo. Yep. If we
- 22 can go back to the question on the MMR and PMMR
- 23 targets regarding preservation.
- 24 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DARGA: Sure. So, we
- 25 set an overall production target. In general, we've

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2 been trying to, with preservation specifically, we 3 look at the applications we're getting in, and then 4 we budget for what we need in the upcoming year in 5 order to address the demand that we're seeing. Preservation demand can really change a lot depending 6 on characteristics within the market. As you said, we 8 are seeing increased demand recently. And we also, there's a lot of variation within preservation itself. We serve everyone from single-family 10 11 homeowners to rent-stabilized properties, Mitchell-12 Lama co-ops, HDFC, so really wide range of 13 properties, and so looking at the applications and 14 what's coming in is really important so we can make 15 sure that we're allocating the capital resources 16 specifically where we need them. Just on the capacity 17 front, we have made a lot of progress on staffing, so 18 the vacancy rate there has dropped a lot. We also 19 supplemented those kind of staff resources with 20 hiring temps to help us get through some of the 21 backlog that we saw when we lost a lot of staff 2.2 during the pandemic. We also are very fortunate and 2.3 appreciate your support through City of Yes. Both on the capital side, we do expect that a significant 24

amount of those resources will go to preservation,

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Thank you.

2 COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Thank you so much.
3 So I have a couple of different questions.

For the record, can you tell us the 375 million in your testimony that you noted specifically for NYCHA, what it's for? It's the second bullet point on the second page.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Thank you,

Council Member. That's money that goes to NYCHA that

we don't control the programming for. It only passes

through our budget.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: So you just send it over to NYCHA and you have no idea what it's about?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I mean, there is money in our programs to support the NYCHA PACT program, but yes, the oversight, the execution of that happens with NYCHA and their executive leadership.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: So you do note the 875 million specifically for PACT, and this is a separate pot of money from that. So I guess, does NYCHA report back what they're doing with 375 million?

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ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I think they have information that they will provide OMB, but again, we are, as partners with NYCHA on a number of different programs, this is one way that we help support their programming financial support.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Okay. So, we'll follow up with NYCHA.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yeah, and also just to clarify that the 875 million mentioned is on the capital side, so the 375 is expense and the 875 is capital.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Yeah, yeah. Okay. In terms of public land, what is HPD's position on how the City should be approaching utilizing public land?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So HPD has a long and proud tradition of building 100 percent affordable on public land. I will say that we are looking now, especially given the dramatic need for housing, when you think about specific EOs and initiatives, so we have a citywide initiative looking at public assets, particularly City buildings, places where not only we need to build housing, but maybe we have an out-of-date facility where there are City

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workers who could benefit from a new workplace and deserve a better work situation. So, in those projects, we've been looking at mixed-income opportunities, especially where the mixed-income opportunity might yield a project where there are more units constructed that would have otherwise not been built in those areas. An example would be 100 Gold, where we are estimating somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,000 units, 500 of which would be affordable based on that number and would represent 10 times what has been built in that neighborhood before. But for the majority of our public land, especially those public land parcels, those combination of sites where there's streamlined ability to build, there's less complication, we have been putting out 100 percent affordable projects one after the other. 24 in 24, last year's commitment, is a really good example where we estimate from the eight or nine sites we're involved in 2,000 units of 100 percent affordable projects.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Yeah. Thank you. I think it's important for the record, obviously public land, we should be building 100 percent affordable. I have a situation where they're trying to build

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majority market rate housing on public land, which I find an abomination, dereliction of duty among other things, but we're not going to deliberate that now.

In terms of, can the agency supply the Council with a copy of their Preliminary Racial Equity Plan?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: That would be a question I would defer to, we're working with the Mayor's Office on Equity, but we can take that back and respond to the Council immediately.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Okay. I'm sure you're aware that this report is 400-plus days overdue so we're eagerly awaiting its release.

In terms of extremely cost burdened households, 20 percent AMI for a three-person family is 25,420. These are families who need rents that are 1,100 less, for which the HVS found a tiny vacancy rate of only 0.39 percent. How long does it take on average for an ELI income affordable project to move through the pipeline, and has that been increasing or decreasing?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So over time, due to increasing costs and many of the complications we talked (TIMER CHIME) about earlier, labor, the

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lending environment, and our own budget capacity constraints, which have gotten better, but started from a place where we were dealing with backlogs and continue to deal with backlogs, the time in the pipeline has gotten longer. So our projects, and in particular you're probably referring to our ELLA projects, extra low and low income housing, though I will point out that in most of our term sheets, we are building housing for individuals who are the most vulnerable, who are in the lower end of the spectrum. The timeline for that has certainly gotten longer, but we have seen different adjustments on each of our term sheets so, at certain points, we may be in a better position with funding for supportive housing or senior housing, and we'll have a shorter timeline for that. But overall, we have seen it creep to a longer side. That being said, we're at a point where we have more resources than we had before, we have more staffing, and we've been looking at process efficiencies to try to reduce that timeline. We know that that's something we have to continue to work on and do better.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: So, what is the timeline?

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ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So right now we are telling developers who are in our pipeline, it will be five years or longer, depending on available resources and conditions at that time. There's a mix of things that we also have to consider. So it's not only City resources, but it's also the availability of federal low-income tax credits, the availability of Home Funds, which is a funding source we use primarily for our senior projects, and both of which have been the top of topic when we were talking about HUD funding and federal appropriation. So as those funding sources become either more flexible, in the case of the low-income tax credits, where if we were to get legislative changes that made it more flexible to do more of that work, or with Home Funds, where we saw the federal budget appropriate at a level that meets the need we've told them we can use, if we have those funds, then the pipeline can get shorter. There isn't a scenario given the increasing costs of these projects and some of which are costs we're still considering as we think about tariffs or other federal legislation coming down the pipe. We can't do this with City budget alone so we need the federal partner to assist us. Additionally, in absence of

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that, this is why we come back to mixed-income

strategies so this is why we're trying to use non
subsidy strategies to build large amounts of

affordable units, especially for those extra low and

low-income families. The full answer, I think, is

important, but directly to your question, we're

saying five years or longer, but that can change

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: And one last question, Chair, if I may. How many ELI projects do you have in the pipeline currently?

based on the availability of resources.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Again, so most of our projects include tiers of extra low and low-income projects. And the reason why we do that, A, because we have stress and need for housing at multiple levels of income. Again, 80 percent and lower is considered low-income housing, and many of those are households we work with through our constituent services every day. I would say up to 93 percent of the units that we build have been financed for 80 percent AMI units or lower.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: You consider 80 percent AMI low-income? I mean, in New York City, but...

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ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Yeah, well, in New York City, if it's a family of three, it's 110,000 dollars a year so if you talk about two wage earners who are making 50 or 55,000 dollars a year together raising a child in New York City, yes, that family is (CROSS-TALK)

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: No, it definitely (INAUDIBLE). I'm just surprised by 100,000 is not the average AMI in our community. In fact, 40 is where we're hovering, and anything above that is unaffordable housing.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I would say two things. One, the standard is set by the federal government, right? We're using federal AMI standards. And then the other thing, which I'll just point out, I know people know, but I'm not sure if the full public knows, there have been changes to many of the programs, especially in the last couple of years, to go further and target that. So the changes in City of Yes to allow for Option Three of 40 percent of AMI. And even in 467-M, which is the Commercial to Residential Conversion Program, there is a specific layer for 40 percent of AMI. So, I think there's certainly a recognition that in our programs, we have

2 to be more targeted, but we cannot forget that we

3 have, and I know that you don't, that there are

4 | multiple levels of low-income households that we need

5 | to help with our housing.

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peruty commissioner Joffe: And if I may just add also, I think what Commissioner Tigani referenced between the full range of our programs, between particularly the full as-of-right and also our subsidized programs, when you look at our subsidized housing production, which is really where HPD can prioritize where we put our money programmatically, we see 68.6 percent in the last calendar year of subsidized new construction, affordable for up to 50 percent AMI. So yes, like while we have larger numbers that are 80 percent AMI or below, really when you do look at that subsidized production, we are directing our resources to those lowest income New Yorkers.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÉS: Got it. Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. I just want to follow up on Council Member Avilés' questions. I believe last year during either prelim or exec, when we asked this question about the size

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2 of the HPD pipeline, then Commissioner Carrión, now

3 Deputy Mayor, mentioned the number of 750 projects in

4 the pipeline, so can you tell us if there's an

5 updated figure there, and if you have that breakdown

6 for the number of projects in the pipeline, how many

7 | are ELI using that term sheet particularly?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, the overall pipeline has remained pretty steady because we get new projects all the time. I just want to clarify a little bit. So, every new construction project we finance has units for extremely low income households, every single one of them, and that is the same in preservation as well. It is very rare to see a project in preservation that doesn't have ELI units, right? Our assistance really helps the buildings that are more deeply affordable in order to remain viable, healthy buildings longer term. So, the overall timeline really depends more on other factors, right? As I was saying, we had a backlog in preservation for a long time, we've been working through, we were really trying to prioritize projects with the most urgent needs, which tend to also be buildings where there's deeper affordability. In new construction, we are trying to advance the pipeline

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: And one more followup, then I'll ask a question, I'll turn it over

have a choice, we're investing those resources to

provide households that are the most vulnerable to

the forces within the market housing choice.

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to Council Member Restler, just came back and he was on the queue and then Council Member Salamanca.

If you can just make it concrete for the public, right? We have about 750 projects in the pipeline. How long would it take to get through those 750 projects particularly? Or if it's easier or more concrete to answer this question in a different way, how many projects do you close per year, whether by number of projects or size of financing?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DARGA: I don't have the project information here, but we finance hundreds of projects a year. We finance more projects in preservation than we do in new construction outside of the as-of-right program areas. So certainly 45-X, 421-A, there's a bigger volume than on the subsidized production front. How quickly we could get through that pipeline depends on a lot of factors. Certainly, we have a very robust capital budget. We've been very blessed with support within the Administration and advocacy by City Council to make sure that those resources are sufficient and we appreciate that. Our capital budget has grown, which has been really, really helpful and allowing us to be able to navigate the pipeline in advance projects. It's also a

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function of staffing. But there are also things out of our control, right, so how quickly a developer can manage some of the due diligence and approvals that are not approvals that are just ones that we can grant, right? So maybe a project needs a waterfront certification, maybe they need a lending approval, maybe they're trying to deal with some complicated remediation, environmental remediation questions, maybe it's an HDFC co-op and they need board approval and it takes them a while to make sure that all the residents are comfortable with the plan. So even if we had significantly more resources, we couldn't necessarily significantly advance the pipeline immediately because there's a lot of other questions there at stake besides just how much capital is in the budget or how many staff we have.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: And the only thing I'll add is, and this Council has brought this up before and the Administration has taken this seriously. So, we are talking about multiple agencies having to work together to move one project forward. So people are familiar with the Get Stuff Built report. We have multiple recommendations that we're working on with DEP, with DOB, with our partners at

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the State level with DEC. These permissions and regulatory pieces add considerable time to it so in both cutting that time, we can save tremendous money. It's the reason why the Green Fast Track was a priority. By removing environmental pieces that don't seem to work out to actual issues, 95 percent of the time we saved 100,000 dollars in four months. So if we can save these dollars through the regulatory piece, if we can take projects that would otherwise use subsidy, but have them use programs like J-51 so we can make room for something else, if we can get more resources and support that with additional staff in place, those are the things that would feed into the answer. So, that's why it's difficult to give you a certain range.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Great. Thank you.

I'm going to ask that we try to, just to be respectful of their time, if you can answer this as succinctly as you can, the Preliminary Plan includes 13 positions and 1.5 million dollars for FY26 for preservation finance capacity. What specific capacity challenges will these 13 new positions address? Can you walk us through your, well, you already did walk us through the preservation or the full pipeline, but

2 specifically, can you talk to us about the

3 bottlenecks and how these new positions will address

4 those bottlenecks?

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ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, I can start off and Deputy Commissioner can join me, but generally speaking, projects that come in fill out pre-application with us to give us initial data about their project. Often at that point, when we're ready to assign a project manager, which is one of the things this will help us do more readily and there are multiple different term sheets and program areas. Maybe you are a HUD finance building and so there's a certain term sheet for you. If you're a rent stabilized building, there's a certain term sheet for you, not rent stabilized, etc. In addition to that initial application, we ask people to put together a physical needs assessment because if we're going to put money into our project, whether it's Reso A given by a Council Member, or if it's our own funding, we need to do and see the entire extent because we don't want that project to come back two or three years later. So, when we're in the project, we're looking at the full gamut of work. And then everything that comes in later, it's about scoping the project,

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making sure the scope is responsive, identifying what funds we need versus that they're able to leverage or looking at questions like the rental collection in the building, what their tax arrear situation is, do they have any title issues that's a problem for us, and then trying to get all of that resolved to get to a closing. But Kim, please.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yeah, and specifically on the funding front, we are seeing a lot of HDFC co-ops, Mitchell-Lomas that have growing needs, and so both on the staffing front, as well as in the capital budget allocation front, we are trying to make sure that we have additional support and resources for those properties. In addition, we have some older supportive housing projects that we want to make sure that we have staff that can help manage as well as make sure we have the resources to support them.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: All right. Thank
you. What is the overall headcount for preservation
finance today? And what is the average caseload for,
or project load for a project manager?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DARGA: The workload varies by program. For projects in pre-development,

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probably eight-plus projects. The overall headcount,

I don't know if my colleague has it.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: So as of our February roster, we have about 54 staff for preservation finance.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DARGA: And we just added additional capacity there this year.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: In addition to the temp services and the support services Kim mentioned earlier.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Do you have an ideal workload for these project managers? Is eight? I told you, stay. There's just a couple more, and I have a feeling that Council Member Salamanca has a few for you too.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, we do still have a backlog, so we're very cognizant of making sure we're not... ideally to move through the backlog, you could try to assign more projects to the staff, but we just don't feel that we would be able to successfully manage projects that way, so we think that staff are essentially at capacity right now. And that's why as part of the City of Yes discussions, I know there was a lot of interest in making sure we're

All right. I will continue to say no

more. I'm going to say nice things, but I'm not happy

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in that.

2 about it. I am just like genuinely thrilled that

3 Acting Commissioner Tigani is before us today. I

4 can't think of somebody who cares more about like

5 working people in New York City than you, and having

6 you in this just critically important job, like gives

7 me hope for working people across the city. All

right, that's the last nice thing I'm going to say.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: You have to relish

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: HPD's website indicates that, quote, preserving affordable housing means making sure homes that are affordable now stay affordable into the future, and in the midst of a housing crisis that is pricing too many New Yorkers out of too many neighborhoods, it's one of our best tools to keep people in their homes. However, if someone visits the page for the Participation Loan Program, or the Multifamily Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program, or the Housing Preservation

Opportunities Program, they're met with the following message, quote, thank you for your interest. We are sorry to inform you we currently have limited staff capacity and a significant backlog of projects, and as a result, the assignment of a project manager can

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2 take up to a year. I think that Deputy Commissioner

3 Darga was just getting at this to the Chair's

4 questions as well, but geez, that's not good. So how

5 many more project managers do we need to get that

6 timeline down to, let's say, a two-week response?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: If I can

8 start. Thank you for the question, Council Member,

9 the first thing I would say here is that, right now,

10 because we had limited tools, we continue to have

11 | limited tools, but we have more tools now than we

12 | just had several months ago. There are buildings that

13 asked for help that may benefit from other tools that

14 didn't require a full preservation refinancing. So

15 again, I mentioned J-51 because there were a lot of

16 repairs and physical and financial distress that

17 could be addressed through that program that I think

18 | will allow buildings that would otherwise have to go

19 | through that process to go further and faster and

20 | help those tenants in those buildings more quickly.

21 | And so that program just recently has been launched,

22 | and we're working on getting those buildings assessed

23 and we'll understand better how the backlog is

24 reduced without those buildings as part of the

25 | overall count.

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The second thing I would say is that
there are operating expenses that we are trying to
also address by tying owners who have vacant units to
vouchers and continuing to do assessments to see,
again, is this something that you need a full
building renovation or is it about operating expenses
and we can either attack it by using rental subsidies
as a way to ground you. But to do a more full
accounting, as the Deputy Commissioner said, we will
need to come back to you on that. I will say that as
we increase the number of tools that do not require a
discretionary process or require a full rehab
financing because there's buildings at different
stages, we'll be able to move buildings more quickly.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DARGA: Just one addition, just on the capacity front, and we've been trying to think about ways to manage this question, both thinking about staffing and rebuilding the team that was really dramatically hit during the pandemic, but also through other ways, and that includes looking at process. As the Acting Commissioner said a few minutes ago, we actually launched the Community Partners for Affordable Renovation Program in the fall where we are partnering with lending

institutions who are doing a lot of the early kind of
loan review, due diligence work, and submitting a
package to us to help us manage our resources more
strategically. We also are hiring consultants that
are going to do some of the early loan packaging for
us so that we get a more complete package when we can
assign somebody, we can move faster through the
process on our end. You may recall from some of the
prior budget hearings, we added some funding to kind
of add strategic capacity in the Office of
Development and Legal by hiring temps to help manage
the backlog. So, in addition to the permanent staff,
I think at this point we have approximately two dozen
staff in the Office of Development that we're hiring
on a multi-year kind of contract basis in order to
help us advance those projects as well. So, we're
really trying on a number of fronts, both in the
process front, the using other partners front, and on
the temporary staff front to increase our capacity to
be able to address this question.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: And I think that Deputy Commissioner mentioned it, but in the Office of Legal, we have five M/WBE firms that are

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2 helping with the transaction conversations so those 3 move quickly too.

to point out, if visitors go to HPD's website looking to apply for preservation financing, they're asked to fill out a Microsoft form preliminary application.

Why do applicants need to go through a Microsoft form? Is this something the Department uses because of staffing challenges and backlog? I mean, there's been additional applications, I presume they have to complete. Could you just explain that to us?

than not, we lose a lot of time in the back and forth where there isn't complete information provided, so someone may come in with some guidance about what the term sheet is they need to use and what direction they need to go in, and there are some people who are more expert in this work. We see in our new construction side, there's a lot of technical expertise and experience that doesn't always exist on the preservation (TIMER CHIME) side in particular. So this helps us get to the questions we need to so we get them to the people they need to talk to faster and we can move into the process points like getting

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a physical needs assessment more quickly. This is, in fact, helping us get the work done faster.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Can you just remind me how many positions are being added at HPD as a result of City of Yes?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So 94 overall.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: 94. So I just think it's notable that you all have been trying and grinding and fighting it out with OMB at every step of the way to help address the vacancies in your agency and make sure that you have a bare minimum of staff in place, but it's the City Council that when it came, when City of Yes came to our doorstep, thanks to leadership of Chair Sanchez and Speaker Adams, they said we need HPD to be able to do their jobs. You can't do it by starving them, which is what Mayor Adams and Director Jiha have done at every step of the way over the last three and a half years and it was this City Council that said, we need to add 94 headcount to HPD so that we can actually get this backlog under control, that we can ensure that it doesn't take a year to respond to applicants who want to pursue housing opportunities in our communities,

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that we can actually move forward on affordable housing at scale. I am so frustrated that this Mayor has not made the affordability crisis a priority and has failed HPD in my opinion for the past three-plus years. You're not going to say any of that, I'm saying it, but it was this City Council that fought for nearly 100 new jobs. It's an unusual thing that we wouldn't say we need new parks investments or infrastructure investments or fancy affordable housing projects in our district. We said we need staff at HPD because we understand that for good things to happen across our neighborhoods, you all need headcount and you don't have enough today and we're trying our best, but we need a Mayor who's an actual partner.

I have other questions, but I'll shut up now and try and come back for a second.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Council

Member, I will say I really do and we really do

appreciate the Council's advocacy on behalf of the

agency, the support and the lines. I will say if you

look through the budget though, both the

Administration, HPD, our conversation OMB, additional

lines, additional investments and budget has gone

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forward and our record overall has been to rebuild the agency, to meet record levels of both creation and preservation, to hit completions which is a indicator that we don't talk enough about but the actual construction of building the unit and putting the money into increasing the processes so people get into housing faster. That being said, I will say again, truly appreciate the advocacy of you, the Chair and others here at the Council.

that. It's just normally Council Members are looking to fund fancy projects where we get to cut ribbons and look good and, in this instance, we put a bunch of our political capital into getting 100 headcount at your agency because we understood that you did not have the person power to do your jobs and that that undermines our ability to get affordable housing projects built across each of our districts and across the city, and so that's usually the job of a Mayor. That is typically the responsibility of City Hall and OMB to look and analyze and assess what resources agencies need to be able to execute effectively, but we've had to step up and fill those basic functions because of the failures of this

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Administration. Again, that's for me to say, not for you. I just, I couldn't be more disappointed.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Thank you so much Council Member Restler, and I'll also join in giving kudos to this body. We have your back. We want to make sure that you have the adequate staffing.

I now want to turn it over to Council

Member Salamanca. Thank you for your patience. I know
you have to run to Chair your own hearing. Thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Good afternoon. I just wanted to start off by saying how proud I am of you. I know that they have you as the Acting Commissioner. We have to figure out how to get that word "act" out. I think you've done a fabulous job both working at the Mayor's Office and going to Buildings and now your growth here in HPD.

But Commissioner, I have concerns about the sizes of the units that we are approving or that we're building here in the City of New York. I've approved over 10,000 units of 100 percent affordable housing in my nine years here in the Council. As I'm visiting these buildings, the unit sizes or the

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bedroom sizes are matchboxes. They're small. You could barely fit in a bed and a stand and a TV stand there. And as I'm visiting also, there's been an increase of 421-A development happening. I don't know, they started the foundation before it expired and I'm visiting some of these units and those units are even smaller than the ones that we negotiated here in HPD. What oversight does HPD have on the unit sizes of these 421-A projects?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So just thank you for the question and thank you for your advocacy of getting so many units through.

Just to talk quickly about it, apartment size and unit size is governed by the Multiple Dwelling Law, so it starts with State regulation over the minimum. So that's the minimum of what's required. And then generally speaking, anything that has to do with the New York City Building Code and what's the minimum versus the maximum would live within the Building Code. For HPD-subsized projects, we do try to think of a thoughtful, efficient design that not only, again, tries to get as many units but also incorporates things like sustainability features. We have heard

about the push for different unit size. It for us 3 really is a question of trying to get a reasonable 4 number of units because we're in this housing crisis but also sometimes the lot configuration or the building envelope zoning constraints, those can 6 contribute to what kind of and how many units and how

project in front of us and maximize it. We've heard

big those units are, so we do try to take every

about the number of larger apartments, but we also try to maximize unit size when we can but there are other considerations that we have to take.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: I don't have much time. Council Member Darlene Mealy did something very smart a few months ago. She was going to kill a project if they did not increase the square footage of those units, and I wish I would have used that philosophy when I started here nine years ago but, for my Colleagues that are here, take that into consideration. HPD, you need us to approve these projects and you need to work with us in terms of bigger unit sizes, and it's just unfair to the families that were housing where we're putting them into these small, small units.

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Another issue that I'm having is a closing of projects. I don't understand why a project like La Central or Whitlock 2, you have to break it up into phases. Whitlock project, Phase One is almost completed. Now they have to wait for the closing of Whitlock 2 which, in return, you know, construction is not nice in the community. It's ugly, right? There's traffic, there's debris, and it's uncomfortable. There could be noise, and what HPD has done by not closing on Phase Two much sooner or in one shot, you've inconvenienced the community when it comes to our construction, and the AMIs that we're approving here in the Council change when that building, when you finally close, so if I approve an AMI structure in 2021 and you close in 2026, the rent is much higher than what it was approved in 2021 and we as elected officials seem as if we're not being honest with our communities. What can you do to close on these big scale projects much quicker and instead of splitting them up, just close them up all in one shot?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, I would say just the price tag of closing a project of that size. I mean, we are encouraged, we like seeing

I want to close with this. I've been in

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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2 communications with my Colleague, Council Member

3 Narcisse, Mercedes Narcisse. I think what happened to

4 her in this project at 2134 Coyle Avenue was

5 | irresponsible and wrong. Where we came here, we

6 approved an affordable housing project where the

7 community was not in favor of it. The Councilwoman

8 went out of her way to speak to community members to

9 get them on board. She did that. We approved the land

10 use. We rezoned it. And then the property owner and

11 | the developer did a switch and bait on her and gave

12 | that property to someone else and now a shelter's

13 | being built there. This is how you lose trust in a

14 community, and I hope that you find out who the

15 | lobbyist is, who the developer is, and who the

16 general contractor was that signed in because I'm

17 pretty sure that you did all the numbers.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: It's not an

19 | HPD project.

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20 COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: It was not an

21 | HPD project, 2134 Coyle?

22 ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: My

23 | understanding is that this was a mixed-income project

24 | that didn't come through the HPD pipeline. There was

a discretionary project, but they may be subject to

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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either MIH or 421-A, but it wasn't a subsidized HPD project.

COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Well, I hope that we take notice, HPD takes notice of who the developer was, the lobbyist was, and who the general contractor was, and that there's a red stain on their record for doing a bait and switch on Council Member Narcisse and on this Body. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you, Council Member Salamanca, and I also want to thank you for the way that you work with each of us as Land Use Chair to advocate so we can get these all to the finish line. Thank you.

I want to acknowledge that we've been joined by Council Member Feliz and Council Member Brewer.

I'm going to ask another set of questions, and then I believe Council Member Brewer has questions so we'll turn to her.

So, I want to turn next to Neighborhood Pillars. Yaya is super into this, by the way.

Neighborhood Pillars, as folks know, is the program that provides low-interest loans and tax exemptions to non-profits and mission-driven organizations to

2 acquire and rehabilitate buildings across the city

3 using low-interest loans and tax exemptions. So, in

4 | the Administration's own housing plan from 2022,

5 Housing Our Neighbors, there was a commitment to

6 revamp this critical preservation program, but that

7 | plan has not reflected reality. After the

8 administration refused to include any new funding for

9 | Pillars in Fiscal Year '23 and Fiscal Year '24, the

10 | Council finally secured 30 million across Fiscal

11 \parallel Years '25 and '26 in the last budget negotiation. It

12 | has been nine months since adoption, and HPD has

13 | still not relaunched this program or updated the term

14 sheet. Why is that, and can you commit to relaunch

15 Neighborhood Pillars before the end of this Fiscal

16 Year?

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ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, I can say that relaunching Pillars has continued to be a priority for us. There are a number of things that we continue to have conversations on, both inside the agency and with stakeholders in our community, the non-profits and basically the preservation partners we ultimately work with on this term sheet and effectuate in real life to make projects move, so the commitment to doing this is there, and in fact, we

2 are at a point where we are very close, ready to go.

3 We understand that Council Finance had raised some

4 questions, so we have a meeting with them next week

5 to talk about it. We didn't want to take the next

6 step without having that conversation first, and we

7 are excited to be able to move on that and other term

8 sheets as well.

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CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: So. can you commit to relaunching by the end of the year?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Chair, the most responsible thing I could do is commit to making sure that we talk to Council Finance, but our intention is to make this the year that the term sheet gets published. We want this term sheet out there, we want to start doing the work.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: My understanding is, and not to, again, beat a dead horse, but that we've been reaching out and we've been asking and we haven't heard back, so when is your meeting with Council Finance?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: My friendly amendment to that is as a person who has been reached out to, always communicating back that we are working on this and that we are continuing to go through

term sheet out as fast as possible.

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those questions. Again, there were some actually some good feedback through City of Yes and the community conversations in City of Yes that has been part of our conversation internal, and the next step will be to meet with Council Finance to be able to talk through where we've landed and make sure we get this

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay. Thank you. So, in addition to the term sheet itself, continuing the conversation, the thread on staffing, what is the total budget for Neighborhood Pillars in the Preliminary Plan on the capital side? And given the critical importance of this tool for preserving distressed buildings, what additional capital and staffing resources is HPD putting towards this program over the next five years?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I'm going to turn to our DC for budget on that.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: So in terms of Neighborhood Pillars, so first with the capital budget, with the funding, we do move funding around depending on what projects are, what was added for Neighborhood Pillars is about 42 million right now as it stands across the financial plan. And in terms of

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2 preservation, we look at it overall, our overall

3 preservation capital plan over the 10-year capital

4 plan is about 5.8 billion dollars right now.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. And what is the budgeted headcount affiliated or associated with the Neighborhood Pillars program? What is the vacancy rate?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: So, we don't have as far as that particular program, but that's under our overall preservation finance team that I mentioned earlier that currently has an active headcount of about 54 people, and we'll continue to hire.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: A little bit out of my own order here, but there is, let me just get it here. She's doing it with one hand y'all. Som the Preliminary Plan includes 17 new positions for State housing incentive staff, so how are the staff assigned? Are they assigned by incentives and programs or is it caseload? Is it project load?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, they're assigned, and I'll let Kim pick up where I probably will leave off or not touch on, but they're assigned both in the program areas that both oversee, they

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2 take in the application, oversee, process, and

3 execute. At the end of the day, they're also

4 investments in our legal team that support the

5 transactions here. And additionally, as you know, in

6 the new 45-X, there is a commitment to M/WBE's

7 contract commitment, and we have additional resource

8 | in our Office of Equal Opportunity Inclusion Program

9 to make sure that we're looking into those projects

10 and they're making their M/WBE commitment.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DARGA: There are two parts just to add to that. So that's specifically to help us implement the new state tax incentives, so 421-A extension, 45-X, 467-M and now J-51, the reformed J-51 program. So. everything that the Acting Commissioner said, plus we also are increasing capacity on compliance and enforcement.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. And before turning to Council Member Brewer, I just want to do a little bit more followup on term sheets, right? So stepping back from Neighborhood Pillars, last year, Commissioner Carrión and OMB committed to updating term sheets for both new construction and preservation programs across the board. One year later and HPD's website as Council Member Restler

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highlighted earlier, shows that term sheets are outdated. Some go as far back as 2018 that haven't been updated. So, can you talk to us about the status of the updating of the rest of these term sheets? Why haven't they been updated? Is it a staffing challenge? Is it insufficient capital to put into these programs? Why haven't you been able to get the

Administration to prioritize this for HPD?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I think three things. One, the funding and both the expense and the capital availability has changed a couple of times over the last 10 months in particular, so the money that we have to count on, the ability to make sure that we know which area to properly apply it to so that we can execute the most number of units we can most efficiently. There have been a number of changes just in construction and lending alone that we're trying to respond to in our term sheets. Again, our term sheet, HPD is a gap filler. We're largely working in a pie where they're also leveraging either funding from CDFIs, general bank institutions, and we're trying to make sure that as those changes happen, as they're reacting to trends in the market, our term sheet is not only being comparable but

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allows us to continue to advance new policy ideas. We've also updated the requirements. We've increased and boosted things like sustainability. And as we can identify outside sources like NYSERDA funds that helps us pay for that, we're able to figure out whether we need a traditional source or we can count on State sources to do that. So that mix, those questions, plus we did spend considerable, I'm going to say Kim spent and her team spent considerable time in round table discussions, meeting with the people who build these buildings, non-profits, faith-based, the for-profit affordable housing sector to figure out what we need in order to be successful. All of that work took more time, but we are in a position where we think in the next couple of weeks we'll be able to quickly make these available. And I will say this, in the interim time, while we've been working with our partners to make sure that we can get these projects financially feasible. We would never close something, even if the term sheet's from 2018. We work with them individually, we work with OMB to make sure they can go out the door and they can work. That being said, the term sheets create predictability, consistency, and they send a signal to invite more

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. You know what's coming. You know what the next question is.

Can you commit to releasing updated term sheets by the end of this Fiscal Year?

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ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: We've made a commitment to, before we release, to have, you know, to make sure that we've checked all the boxes, so I think we are in a good place to say yes to that. I will say, you know, we know that there may be questions from the Council and we'll probably have to field some, but yes, I think we feel good, in a good place, at least on a number of the major term sheets, to be able to do that this year, and we can provide updates. I think, you know, Richard has my cell phone number and he is not afraid to use it.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: So do I.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I know. It's true. It's also true. Most people in the Council, but yes.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: We all do. Great. Thank you, thank you, Acting Commissioner.

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I now want to turn it over to Council

Member Gale Brewer.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much. I second all of the accolades for Ahmed Tigani.

I'll just leave it at that.

So HDFCs. Now, I was teaching this morning at Hunter, so I don't have the fact that you may have already been asked about this, but I wanted to know how many have still to be going from TIL to HDFC or whatever you call it now, ANCP, and what's the budget for conversion, how many units, etc.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: All right. Give me one second.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I guess they're mostly Manhattan, I don't know. And then the timeframe, and there's a lot of discussion about, you know, we need to have more affordable housing, but it's frustrating when it's sitting right in front of us.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: No, I understand. And I'll say that, you know, the one thing I want to highlight is that, especially through the conversations we had, I want to say it's two summers ago at this point, two summers ago where we

thank you for that feedback.

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met with both you and other Council Members, and we toured buildings together. We have made several changes and just released a new ANCP term sheet that I think is responsive to what we've heard from members of the community and from Council, including the question of private debt on those buildings so

But to your question specifically, you know, as a result, we have financed 25 ANCP projects with 57 former TIL buildings or 795 units. There are 69 buildings remaining in TIL.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: 69 left to go.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Yep, with 33 percent, 23 buildings in pre-development right now. So, 69 buildings left in TIL and 23 buildings in pre-development left to go.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: And is it your impression, except for maybe the one that I know in 150th Street, that most of them are willing to go into ANCP or you're still working on it?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I think we've done a couple of things. One, we've doubled down on our community engagement and hired a very experienced and incredibly talented Deputy Director who's doing

community engagement in a way we didn't do before so that has helped already in conversations and moving things forward. The updated term sheet is something we're socializing now and will be reflective of things that we've heard in the community. And then the last thing is that we're in a position with State support of the Affordable Housing Opportunity Program and our own homeownership investment, and then now we've actually been able to staff up in a way that we weren't before. The combination of these things allows us to hit the ground running with more people so we believe that we're on track to be more successful.

got the 69 buildings, and then I guess somebody's paying attention to the buildings that have already converted to make sure that they're following the rules. Those buildings on 88th Street, those three apartments, they're still not following the rules, just so you know. Those ones that I brought to your attention a while ago.

 $\label{eq:acting_commissioner} \mbox{ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: We can come} \\ \mbox{follow up.}$

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: They're putting 3 people in who do not meet the criteria.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Okay.

housing, same problem. Maybe this is more of a not occupying the apartment quickly enough. I mentioned before, and I don't want to mention the non-profit and there may be others, that one non-profit has 100 vacancies right now in supportive housing, 100. And I guess my question is, do you know if that's normal? I mean, do you keep track of how many vacancies? And then of course, I know you're trying to speed up the occupying the units, but that's a lot.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Yes.

just saying there's so many units out there that are available, and so I'm trying to, do you have any sense of how fast it takes to get into a supportive unit? How are you changing the way in which we're occupying them, if at all? 100 is available right now with one non-profit.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, if knowing any specific information is good. Just in general, we've heard a lot about the re-rental

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policies. And in the past, what we've done, we had two exceptions that we were using before. One was that if a building opted to commit 15 percent of the total units of the building to formerly homeless setaside, we would be able to find a way to use open market solutions as well as long as the units were eligible. Part of it had to do with the system that we built. Housing Connect has gone through two iterations so far, 2016 and 2020. Having a centralized system where people have optics in and be able to see clearly what's available is great and is good, and this is more general, not the supportive, but sometimes the tech doesn't work the way we need it to work. We've got a contract in place now that we're updating that technology. But in the interim, we have units that are available and people who are not getting access to those units, so we had put in two (TIMER CHIME) solutions recently. We don't think that we're solving all the problems so we're actually working in the next couple of weeks to roll out more short-term interim ideas while we work on a long-term solution on the tech.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. I guess my question would also be to call the supportive housing

scope. We'll probably use ...

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 94
2	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: In the interim,
3	I'm just suggesting an intern can call everybody and
4	say how many vacancies do you have?
5	ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: We can get
6	that information.
7	COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: And then you can
8	work together maybe with other agencies to put
9	somebody in that unit. I mean, you're talking, I'm
10	guessing, I hate to say this, but you're probably
11	talking 600 or more vacant supportive housing units

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, Council Member, I don't know what the number is, but I know the HRA...

right here.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I know. It's 100 at one.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, I know the HRA knows the number today. We can make sure we get that information.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: I bugged Molly about it. She didn't want to hear about it.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: We will follow up with you, but this is one of the things we're working on.

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number of vouchers. I have the unfortunate, have to deal with the ABC site. They left, Extel purchased it. I'm trying to get more affordable units into that location. So, in Manhattan, I know you're loathe sometimes to use vouchers. You want them to go to the Bronx or elsewhere. I want vouchers in Manhattan. So, if you already have, say, 20, 25 percent of a project that is affordable, can you add vouchers to it?

actually routinely ask owners if they, well, there's two things. One, we'll routinely ask owners who are using our programs, 421-A, 485-X in the future, whether they want to volunteer units to our formerly homeless set-aside program, and many of those individuals do come with vouchers. Additionally, where vouchers are available, we may connect them with veteran affairs because we do a lot of work trying to connect our VASH vouchers. That being said, this is the moment where I will say that we are in a question about the federal funding situation with Section 8 vouchers, so we're monitoring that. Right now, people know about the Emergency Housing Voucher Program, and we're trying to make clear that this is

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one of the things where people have vouchers. They
can go into buildings, but...

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: These buildings aren't built yet.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: At the end of the day, we need the funding available to do it, and so we're making sure the federal government gives us that funding to answer your question.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: These buildings aren't built yet. What I'm saying is you got X number of affordable, I'm trying to get more, and you can do that with vouchers. You say to the owner, the HPD will supply, I'm making this up, another 50 vouchers if you build the apartments.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, I would say that what we would do is we would work with our colleagues at DSS. We would work to figure out a way to see if individuals with vouchers, whose payment standard meets the rent for the apartment, and connect them with those units.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay, next. Ward's Island, why are we not deciding? This is my thing I've been talking about for years. Big open land, does have a, as you know, Fire Department is there, a

looking for housing, but it sits in the middle of our

eyes, all over the place. And then all the buildings

that H and H is leaving, I'm trying to get them to go

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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- 2 to non-profits. I don't hear anybody discussing that.
- 3 The minute H and H leaves, if it's a hotel, it may go
- 4 back to a hotel. But there are SROs out there. So, we
- 5 should be jumping on them to purchase them, buy a
- 6 non-profit, helping them. Just a suggestion.
- 7 ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: We'll follow
- 8 up both on the Windermere. And again, we have
- 9 projects that come to us. There are steps, like
- 10 making sure that there's an appraisal and acquisition
- 11 price, but there are tools that we have to help non-
- 12 profits as well so we can follow up on that, plus any
- 13 | other buildings, and we'll talk to H and H about the
- 14 issue you just raised.
- 15 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. And then
- 16 | finally, 100 Gold. I know that it's going to be
- 17 | public. It's going to be private and non-profit, I
- 18 guess. But the community board wants, as I'm still
- 19 paying attention to the community boards all over the
- 20 place, they wanted it to be a community land trust.
- 21 | Why couldn't it be, this is City-owned land, why
- 22 | couldn't it be a community land trust that's 100
- 23 percent affordable?
- 24 ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I would say
- 25 three things to that. One, there's an RFP now, so any

2 respondent, there's nothing that precludes any

3 particular coordination or organization of teams. So,

4 | if there's a team that wanted to come in with that

5 proposal, they could. But there are three things

6 we're trying to solve here. One, Lower Manhattan has

7 not built significant affordable housing in this way

8 | in a long time.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: (INAUDIBLE) World

Trade Centers, they didn't want to deliver.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: When you look at the number of units created over the last 10 years, this project could deliver 10 times what that number is.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Yeah. We want it all to be 100 percent affordable.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: The other piece of it is that 100 Gold, which houses several City agencies, and these public servants work in a building that needs 230 million dollars of capital repairs. This is also an opportunity to put those public servants in a place where they can work, but work in a modern office as well, including us here, and so weighing both the additional proceeds that needs to do that, delivering the housing, and again,

right.

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2 ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I don't think 3 too much is there.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: So, I am going to bother you now about a site in my District that we've had some tense conversations before, which is Bedford Gardens, so this is a 600-plus unit Mitchell-Lama development that the owner proposed 80-plus percent rent increases. HPD helped negotiate down to eightplus percent rent increase over a multi-year period, and now the owner is proceeding with 80 tenants that they're trying to evict, and I'm just devastated. We're trying to connect every last one of them to legal services. There's a variety of different reasons that they're pursuing eviction proceedings, but this kind of scale is just heartbreaking, and we really need help. So firstly, I know we always get into cute conversations with NYCHA about what to do with overhoused tenants, but in a situation like this where you have a 100-year-old woman who's in a twobedroom apartment and she's facing a rent increase that's so extreme she can't pay it and is now at risk of eviction, what can HPD do to help?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, two

things. In addition to the negotiations, there were

housing every day, right? Why is there such a radical

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difference here that people are going to be kicked

out, 100-year-old woman's going to get kicked out on

the street in this situation, but in the Section 9

development across the street, we look the other way

and allow that elderly lady to stay in her home

7 because it's too challenging for her to move.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I can't speak for the Section 9. The other thing that usually comes up, and this is something going back to sequestration when the right-sizing piece was part of those budget cuts, there is sometimes a way to have it be limited to whether there are units of the appropriate size available in the unit before a transfer happens. Again, without knowing the specific situation, it's hard to figure out what the right remedy would be, but I would say Section 9, Section 8 are different programs. With the Section 8 piece, there are specific regulations around both what the voucher payment is related to the family composition behind the voucher that's issued. I know that you've been in some conversation with the team. I don't have all the details, but I can go back and come back to have a more detailed conversation with you about that.

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much, Commissioner.

2	COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Yeah. I mean, I
3	just feel like you all put a healthy amount of energy
4	and effort and time and resources into negotiations
5	with Crouse to try to limit extreme rent increases to
6	less extreme rent increases, and NYCHA leadership put
7	a great deal of time and effort and energy to put
8	Bedford Gardens at the top of the list in terms of
9	allocating new Section 8 vouchers, and now we're
10	about to see all of that hard work basically go up ir
11	smoke because we're going to see every sixth tenant
12	in the development kicked out, and I don't think
13	that's the outcome that you want, I don't think it's
14	the outcome that NYCHA wants, it's certainly not the
15	outcome that me and every elected official
16	representing the South Williamsburg community wants
17	or the residents want, and we just need some help in
18	figuring out how to push back more effectively
19	against Crouse to keep neighbors in their homes.
20	ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: We can follow
21	up with you on that.
22	COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Thank you very

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you, Council Member Restler.

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I now want to turn it over to Council

Member Joseph, and then I'll come back for my

questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Thank you, Chair. Happy to see you here with your little one, of course.

Good afternoon, how are you? I'm Council
Member Joseph representing the 40th Council District.

I don't even know where to begin. We have quite a few
AEP programs in our District, quite a few. I get them
almost every week. So, tenants are still reporting
problems with the AEP programs. So, how much staffing
do you have for the program compared to what it's
been in the past?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, I have with me the Deputy Commissioner for Enforcement right now. I will say that staffing has increased, and I'll let our DC for Budget talk through the numbers.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yeah, thank you, Council Member. So, for that program, with the November Plan that just passed, prior to this plan, we added an additional 13 staff members and 1.1 million to support that program. That program is part of our Enforcement and Neighborhood Services, of

2 course. And our AEP program right now has an active,

3 | AEP and 7-A program combined, we have an active

4 headcount of about 50 staff. And so, with the 13

5 additional, we're looking to continue just hiring and

6 building out that team.

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COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: So, how long does it take when a building gets into AEP program? How long does it take to get in? How long does it take to get out? Because I'm still getting phone calls on a daily basis about these buildings. And so, the purpose of the AEP is to take over, enforce, make repairs. I'm still getting calls.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, the first step is that every January 30th, an analysis is done where 250 buildings that meet certain conditions around the violations, the amount of emergency repair that we're doing, simply buildings and portfolios that are struggling the most are put into this enhanced program. A coordinator is assigned to that building, both owners and tenants are notified of this work, and there's a four-month period where there's an initial set of engagement, extra oversight. We are pushing to see them drill down and not only do the work, but also certify that the work

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is complete. They have to demonstrate to us that they've done it correctly. At the end of that period, if they have not done that, there's an order to correct that goes out where their failure to make those corrections does increase in both the monetary penalty that's assigned to it. So, the targeted staff, the sort of the work list and the workout plan that they have to address, plus at the end of that, they have to get permission to leave the program. If they can't get permission to leave the program, there's an order to correct that comes with increased penalties and fines. And to your point, yes, there are buildings that continue to leave the program. And Deputy Commissioner, if there's additional findings, because we issue a report out to the Council every year that talks about both what we're seeing and recommendations moving forward.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Thank you,

Council Member. Yeah, so the AEP program, as the

Commissioner said, chooses buildings in January. You

have until the end of May, basically, to try and get

out of the program before you get the order to

correct and the fees that automatically come with

being in the program. Our staff is out there. As

about.

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buildings come into the program, they're out there
frequently. If you have any specific buildings in
your District, we're happy to meet with you on those
buildings. I'm not aware of, you know, where the
buildings are, but certainly we're interested in
getting your feedback and dealing with the particular
problems at the buildings that you'd like to talk

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: And I would just say that since, as of January 31, 2024, HPD has imposed about 27.3 million dollars in AEP fines.

Examples of what they see once they pass that fourmonth period is a 500-dollar-per-dwelling-unit cost on building-wide inspections. For inspections having to do with C violations, it's 200 dollars per complaint that comes in. So if the complaint comes in, if they're the AEP program and it's beyond that point and the order's in place, that's where the extra penalties and fines go.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: How many buildings do you have in the AEP program?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: I think the number...

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: And I think the 3 AEP program needs some more teeth because there are some landlords who know the loopholes and they don't 4 really follow you. They don't really care. Because 5 there's one particular building in my District, a 6 7 couple of them, and I go to my buildings. My constituents will tell you I will show up in a space 8 to go and visit. And I went to one particular building, I don't see anything happen. That tenant 10 11 still has a hole in her apartment from the first floor and that building was in the news and that 12 13 building is part of the program. So, if we're going 14 to create these programs to make sure landlords are 15 being held accountable, doing their repairs when they're supposed to, we need some teeth because 16 they're not listening to you, they're not following 17 18 your instructions. Is there any way to meet with your 19 AEP coordinators with tenants as well, let them know 20 that they're in the building, what they're doing, 21 what's the expectation?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Because we want to see that, right? Housing is... I've seen some of the most dilapidated buildings and of course the

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2 landlords still don't care. So I would really (TIMER
3 CHIME) love... Chair, can I? Chair, may I continue?

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Please.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Oh, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: You're laying me up right now, so thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Yeah, so that's where I'm at so I would love to set up a meeting with you and my team. And when you're coming to that meeting, I would love to see the list of buildings in my District, I represent the 40th Council District, to have all of these buildings that are in the AEP program to see where they are so we can do an assessment. There should be a needs assessment. Assessment, have they met the threshold? Have they not? And what do we do moving forward, right? We don't just throw money at programs and they don't work. And I think AEP is one of them, I'm sorry. But for me, from what I've seen since I've been a Council Member almost four years, buildings in AEP are not moving. The intention is there, the great idea is there, but I don't see it moving in the direction that it should be moving. So for DOB, right? DOB is here yet and they haven't arrived. Okay, so I'll be

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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2 waiting for them. So in the level of fine (INAUDIBLE)

3 to get landlords of the building in the AEP program

4 | into compliance in a timely way, is that, how does

5 that work?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: Yeah, so thank you, Council Member. Som we've discharged thousands. The AEP has been around for 18 years, 20 years. We've discharged thousands of buildings from that program, but there are buildings that are recalcitrant and stay in the program. And so we do have some ideas, and as the Commissioner referenced, we do a report every two years on AEP, and we do have some ideas to improve exactly what you're getting at, and the Council has actually already reached out to us to start talking about changes to AEP, so we'd be happy, in addition to having specific building conversations with you, to hear your ideas about other improvements we can make to the program. But we do believe that overall, we've seen thousands of system replacements across buildings in New York City. We do millions of dollars in emergency repair through that program. We are attempting to work with some of the worst buildings in the city, and it is a

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very tough nut to crack, but we're always trying to
move that program forward.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: There should be a program, if these buildings are the worst, the City should take them over and make them into HDFCs and let them, as Council Member Brewer alluded, community land trusts. Give it back to the community if the landlords are not doing their part, right, so it's supposed to render service and they have not done that. Because I visited and I went to parent, not parent, I'm such an educator, tenant association meetings.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, Council
Member Joseph, there's two things. One, there was a
program, the TPT, the third-party transfer, but there
was a lot of questions about how that program was
organized, what the rules and regs are, and we're
working right now with the Council to see that come
back in a way that really does the goals that you've
talked about. Additionally, I'll say that when, even
though we don't take over the buildings, as the
Deputy Commissioner said, we spent a tremendous
amount of money through our other program, the
Emergency Repair Program, which we do in AEP

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buildings and the non-AEP buildings to make repairs on hazardous and life safety issues that owners can't or won't do. Here, we've spent over 62.2 million over the program cycle on repairs. We pay for utilities when utilities are shut off and system replacements.

And to answer your first question, we have over 3,600 buildings as of January 2024 in the program, but we have seen 3,015 buildings exit the program of AEP. So that being said, every program, especially at a time where expenses and the situation is where it is now for both tenant and owners, could use improvement. We'd love to talk to you about what your ideas are.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Do you monitor the buildings once they exit to make sure they're following the course?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So... sorry, go for it.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANTIAGO: No, that's okay.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Okay. So we have staff that are working throughout the AEP portfolio. Usually, our focus is on the new buildings that come in because they are the first ones that

violations go through that framework.

need to be adjusted to the program requirements and what needs to happen. Separately though, as the complaints come in through the system, every 3-1-1 complaint where an AEP building is still in the program has the order in place, is governed and the

peputy commissioner santiago: And I do just want to add also, going back to something that we started with at this hearing, new preservation dollars are available, new preservation programs are coming. One of the main things that we hope to do in the next few months, which J-51 just announced, is really reach out to a lot of these AEP owners to see if they could benefit from the opportunities to get the financing to bring their buildings back. The goal is to really, a lot of these buildings are smaller buildings too, to try and get these buildings back to financial health and stability. That's where we all want both the owners and the tenants, so we look forward to bringing that to the program.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: On that note, what support do you have for small landlord owners? Is there any support?

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ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: There is. I mean, depending on the unit size, not to belabor or beat a horse or whatever analogy we were using before, so the J-51 program, which is something that I think a lot of buildings will be able to benefit from, will have to go back to the State Legislature for renewal soon, and we hope to have support for that. Additionally, we have talked about our preservation term sheets, and depending on your situation, whether you have rent-stabilized units, not rent-stabilized units, that's something where we have different ways of helping them. There are term sheets for that. And if it's operating subsidy, some of the best ways we are able to help is connecting people with vouchers into available units, given the steady reliability of voucher payments for operating costs.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Thank you, Chair.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you, Council

Member Joseph. I swear she's not a plant. You

might've thought she was a plant.

But just following up on her line of questions. No, don't wake up, don't wake up. Okay. Following up on Council Member Joseph's line of

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questioning, I appreciate hearing that AEP owners are going to receive special outreach regarding J-51. We've had many conversations where the agency has brought Article XI applications to me, and I'm like, why is this the building that's being considered for an Article XI when there are buildings in much worse shape, so I hope that the agency can really take that approach of going after the worst buildings of buildings in worst conditions for any of the incentive programs we have, right? And, no, Council Member Joseph is not a plant, but she did ask some of the questions that I was going to ask, right, because we do have buildings across the City of New York that have been through many enforcement programs, whether it's 7-A, or it's Underlying Conditions, or it's Alternative Enforcement, where the Alternative Enforcement Program is supposed to be one of the harshest programs that we have. You don't fix it within a couple weeks, then it's going to escalate, and you're going to get more inspectors, you're going to get more fines, and still we have buildings that are falling apart. And so, it's in that context that, you know, and I'm a bit biased and been thinking about this policy for so many years, but it's in that

2 context that I believe that one of the most important

3 | bills that the Council can pass with the

4 Administration's support is Intro. 1063, is the

5 | Housing Rescue and Resident Protection Act, which

6 | would revamp the third-party transfer program, right,

7 really challenging some of those really bad outcomes

that we saw in the past, and making sure that the

9 program can go after the worst owners.

So, on that front, I wanted to ask a couple of questions just as we continue negotiations around third-party transfer reform and Intro. 1063. So first off, looking backward, what was the cost for HPD to administer the program on average in past years, or past rounds, rather? If you can break down the cost by category, so for instance, how much stabilization capital was HPD pouring into buildings that went through third-party transfer? How many staff were dedicated to making the program work internally within the agency? And if you can give us any sort of indication in terms of what were the volume of buildings that we're talking about with these cost estimates, or rather, cost lookbacks, and if we have any information on the average number of

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violations that these buildings had that went through third-party transfer in the past.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, Chair, I think we're going to have to come back with certain data points on that. There are some that I can give you now looking at Round 10 specifically. So first, from the inception of the TPT program through the end of 2023, we've spent somewhere around 79 million on that program. The City does collect some municipal charges. The City collected 35 million over that time, and then specifically for Round 10 costs, it was about 164,000 dollars per unit on capital on average, plus tax exemption on top of that.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Sorry, could you repeat that number?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: 164,000 dollars in capital per unit on average. You asked specifically for the tax exemption piece, that I don't have, and then there's other assistance like the staff support and other pieces that we'll try to get back to you on. Neighborhood Restore, which is our partner in this, spent about 24.4 million for Round 10, and then there's about 400K annually funded for emergency funding, so making sure that buildings

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2 are still habitable and moving forward. I'm not sure
3 if I'm missing anything.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yeah, I think, so there are four main costs if we look back in administering the program. There are staffing costs, and that's not just for HPD, it's Department of Finance, DEP, and the City Law Department. In addition to staffing costs, there are costs incurred by Neighborhood Restore once they take title to the property that's ongoing administrative costs. There was a lot of seed capital initially in the early rounds, and now there's a small amount that we allocate for utilities, fuel, but most of the cost comes from ongoing fees that they generate when we finance projects, and so that is built in really largely to the capital budget at this point in time. And then the next major cost historically came from capital, which the Commissioner just mentioned, was 164,000 per unit in Round 10 thus far. We do expect going forward that will increase, like costs have increased across the board, and we'd be probably closer to about 250,000 per unit now. We also believe that going forward, and this came up a lot in the discussions around Round 10, that we need to make

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sure we're building in more technical assistance and support for buildings that are at risk of TPT or that are in the in-rem action, and so there was a lot of discussions as part of the TPT working group about creating an owner resource center, and that is something that we are really committed to make sure happens going forward. There are some wild cards out there too, so as we talk about reform of the program, I think there are a lot of questions about how extensive we want the outreach to be. There are questions around how we look at value of property and what process we're using that could certainly add costs, and there are other legal questions we're still working through, and as we work through those questions with City Council and the City Law Department, there may be other costs that we have to be able to manage, and so I think we have the basic understanding of the past and I think there's still some questions about as we work with Council to finalize what the program looks like, what that will be going forward.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. And when you say, so again, focused on past administration of the program, 164,000 dollars on average per unit, is

that the only capital expense that there was? Was the

Neighborhood Restore funds, obviously staffing costs

4 are expense, but Neighborhood Restore costs incurred,

5 | is that capital or expense?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DARGA: Initially, there was seed capital that went to Neighborhood Restore. In more recent rounds, what we do is we add an acquisition fee to the budget, and that acquisition fee goes into a reserve held by Neighborhood Restore, and that then helps them manage ongoing administration. So, if the building that is transferred as part of the program, let's say there's not sufficient revenue to cover kind of emergency repairs, there's a pot of resources. We also have supplemented that historically through a combination of CDBG and expense funding. More recently, it's expense funded. I'm looking at my colleagues from budget.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yeah. And so on the expense side in our budget, we have 800,000 a year right now. It used to be a split of CDBG and tax levy dollars, but now it's all tax levy dollars, and 400,000 of that goes to Neighborhood Restore, as

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2 mentioned earlier, and it's another 400 that we spend 3 on different utilities as needed.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DARGA: Yeah, so at this point in time, the primary source for Neighborhood Restore's ongoing administration is through the capital budget.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay. Thank you. And just to, you know, we're continuing to have this conversation, but, you know, I think Council Member Joseph's frustration with buildings just taking advantage, Ohebshalom in Council Member De La Rosa's District, the owners of 2201 Davidson in my District, these folks cannot continue to own properties in the City of New York with us, not having the stick, right, the ultimate stick of taking the property away after a fair process, so I really look forward to getting this to the finish line.

And I think you answered a couple of these, but just a couple of looking forward questions in terms of where the program could go. You mentioned some of these, but we have rising costs, we have proposed reforms that are focused on the most negligent landlords and the most distressed buildings, right? We're not going to be capturing

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2 some of those, the kinds of properties that we

3 captured in Round 10, which weren't actually all that

4 distressed, and we have a new legal landscape, so

5 when you cite the, you know, when you predict for a

6 cost of 250,000 dollars per unit, are you taking this

7 | into account, these dynamics into account, and what

8 increased funding would you need broken down by

9 | category, expense versus capital?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DARGA: So, I think one thing that is really tricky in predicting the future, well, not only are we still working through some of the big legal questions, but I think one of the biggest challenges is predicting the redemption rate for properties, so historically, the redemption rate was over 80 percent of properties from the commencement of an in-rem action until transfer. We expect, as we reform the program and focus on the properties with the highest amount of financial and physical issues, that that redemption rate could drop really significantly. So, if we look at the last round of TPT, there were 420 buildings at commencement, just over 60 transferred, so the costs that we were referencing are related to just over 60 buildings. That is aside from staffing costs, right?

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Let's say going forward, we end up with the opposite, where only 20-ish percent of the buildings redeem, the cost is significantly higher, so I think as we reform the program, I think we want to be in a position where we have some ability to set the number of properties that make sense per round, because what we're going to want to do, at least in that first round, after any legislative changes, is make sure that we're setting the program up to be successful, right, so if we start with 400 and we end up transferring 350, the cost to the City would be much

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: But hopefully we'll all work ourselves out of a job, right? Yeah. Very expensive up front, and then when owners realize that they will lose their properties, yeah.

higher than if it's less than 60 buildings.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Yeah, I just want to add, this is where coming back to something that the Deputy Commissioner said about the Owner Resource Center, because it's really important. In the same way that the Homeowner Help Desk, now it's baselined citywide, is going to be a tremendous assistance already to homeowners who have been going through the tax lien sale, we want something for

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owners who are, because there are a significant number of owners who are caught in the enforcement programs who want to do good work, they want to repair the buildings, they want people to live habitable, especially the smaller buildings that CM Joseph spoke about, but either they lack technical expertise, they need assistance, they need a place to go, and so us putting that as part of this discussion and anchoring it, I think is a good compliment to what we've done for one- and four-family owners, and also makes this a more equitable program when we move forward.

add, this is a good example of a program that spans offices at HPD across enforcement, development, policy, legal, where resources are really spread around and need is spread around and staffing capacity will need to be balanced across each office. It's not just going to be project managers on Kim's team or inspectors on AnnMarie's team, it's really something that we're thinking about holistically as an agency, and so just a reminder, I think with all of our discussions on staffing and capacity, that we balance needs across the entire agency to limit

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bottlenecks and make sure that we're moving to

advance all of our initiatives equally and equitably.

appreciate that, and I think it's also worth noting that we're talking about a program that will have a very high upfront cost as we relaunch, right, but then over time, we're talking about increased revenues for the City of New York, we're talking about adding properties back to the tax roll, so there's every single argument for this Administration, the next Administration, whoever it is, to really prioritize this, both to safeguard New Yorkers' health and safety, but also the fiscal health of the City of New York.

I get to ask all my questions now, yes, okay. Unless my Colleagues have other questions, but they'll let me know.

Okay. So, I have a couple of more topics
I wanted to touch on, if we could just go rapid fire,
because I know we have Department of Buildings and
members of the public are also here waiting, but I
want to touch on the discretionary funding from the
Council, I want to touch on the delays, right? The
Council has heard and continues to hear reports of

MOCS, working with the Mayor's Office of Non-Profit

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Services to figure out how to do this and how to tackle this issue. You know, for us as an agency, we've been part of the process in the transition from Accelerator to PASSPort, working through those technology issues as they've come up, and I think that MOCS has worked to progress and make changes and try to improve that situation. For us, a lot of our resources also were pulled in many different ways when we were brought in to address the humanitarian crisis with the city. A lot of our role in particular involved handling, contracting, and transactional work from the fiscal side, which doubled up on the responsibilities. It's not, you know, it's something that we were proud to do and something that we were called to do, but it did affect some of our capacity. And then staffing shortages in those roles definitely contributed, but we have since been able to get additional staff members. We worked with OMB to get exemptions specifically for those lines in this work around fiscal and contracting and processing so that we can do that work more quickly. We have been meeting more regularly with the groups, and we find that at least getting the communication about where we are is a step in the right direction, though

2 | there's many more steps that have to move forward.

3 Along with other agencies, we committed to shifting

4 our contracts from one year to three years so that at

5 least moving forward, we can have some time to really

6 focus on that backlog in the past years. And then,

7 you know, separate and apart from that, there's been

8 both a catchup on training and new measures that have

9 | to be instilled into our workforce and our outside

10 partners so that we're using these new tools, whether

11 | it be PASSPort or new local law standards, anything

12 | that's new, which there has been a number of things

13 | over the last couple of years, making sure everyone

14 knows what it is to not let that be a hang up on

15 time.

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well.

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Finally, there are other things that
we're looking at this process. Again, either it's
procurement or local laws that have built out the
contracting submission and registration process to
see if there are things that may be outdated,
unnecessary, or duplicative that are outside what the
tech is trying to do but could be measures that we
work with the Council and try to streamline that as

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JOFFE: And I'll just add, we've implemented quarterly calls with the Council Finance Team to make sure that we're addressing questions proactively, answering any questions about the backlog. We understand a lot of these groups come directly to their representatives and we hear about it through Council so we're making sure to have proactive outreach and engagement with our partners at Council to keep y'all informed about any updates on our end and just to keep those open lines of communication.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Thank you so much.

And I look forward to continuing to have those conversations and getting rid of the complete backlog, right, on all these fronts.

Housing Connect. You touched on this
briefly with Council Member Brewer, and you mentioned
that there were some fixes that were being
considered, but you didn't say what they were, so let
me ask the question, but that's the prompt. Housing
Connect, the City's affordable housing lottery
system. As Gothamist reported last month, hundreds or
maybe even thousands of quality affordable apartments

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quickly?

are sitting empty because of the City's burdensome marketing requirements for re-rentals so, if somebody moves out from an affordable unit, now getting that home occupied again faces a huge time delay. Housing providers are eager to rent these apartments to New Yorkers in desperate need of a home, but HPD's marketing handbook effectively prevents them from doing so. What is HPD doing exactly to fix this problem? What is being proposed? And how many units are sitting vacant that you could see rented out more

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So just to take a step back, the marketing guidebook does two things. It is focused on making sure people can get into units, both on the initial lottery and the rerental. And this is a conversation that we've been having with the Council for years, ever since there was a local law passed by the Council that sets the framework for how we make sure that we do this in a way that works. But additionally, the guidelines are here also to make sure that it's done in an equitable, fair, and transparent manner. I was here not many months ago when we were discussing the broker fee hearing, and we were talking about what

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the market does generally and how renters interact with the market and feel confident or not confident that they're being considered for apartments, so the marketing guidelines are there and they are designed to create that kind of consistency, predictability, and a level playing field between both the people who are looking for housing, and in this case, people who are working with our programs and delivering, and we're grateful for, delivering affordable housing. I had mentioned that earlier, this has been an iterative process where we are trying to balance the two things, but it's definitely come very clearly to us that there's more that we need to do. There are technology solutions that we had hoped to be more effective more quickly. We have made waivers and exceptions in the past. We look at things on a caseby-case basis, but it is very evident that more wholesale improvements need to be made. So, we are now working through a new set of marketing guideline updates, which actually incorporate streamlining that we fought for and won at the federal level so that people who are eligible for housing do not have to prove as hard that they are eligible for that housing.

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Additionally, on the re-rental side, there's more technology improvements that we need to put in place, and so we are looking at very soon putting in some additional interim solutions beyond what we've already done to create waivers and exceptions that we believe will speed up that process. And then at the same time, we're going to look long-term at our technology and see what a more permanent solution is. Because at the end of the day, we want to get more heads on beds, but we also need to make sure that we do it in a way where people feel confident that when they apply, that their applications are being looked at, that they're being considered. That being said, we know from our nonprofit partners and our housing providers out there that they have smart systems, that they are doing good work in their communities, and we want to implement some of those solutions as well.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Just to follow up on one specific example that I've heard over time, the marketing handbook sets additional onerous requirements for re-rentals. For example, providers are asked to do outreach to individuals who never express interest in living in a specific unit,

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2 | in a particular unit, and that outreach could result

3 in hundreds of days of delays. So that's not a

4 technological issue. That is a policy problem. Can

5 | the agency commit to a distinct policy for re-rentals

6 that streamlines the rental process for these units

7 and gets heads on beds more quickly?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, that's a question we've been looking at. So, just taking a step back, there were two ways that you can be part of the re-rental process. Either you as, through your application, given the fact that we have so many people who apply for a single unit, hundreds, if not thousands, of individuals who are applying for units, in your profile you can elect to say that I want to be considered for a re-rental that comes up. There are also other criteria we ask for to help to target that a little bit more directly to better matches. There is what we call a mini lottery that's run and people are selected and we ask the owners to go through and talk to those individuals. What we've heard from owners is that more often than not, they're hitting a wall with individuals who may not be interested or looking for a different kind of building and it's preventing them from moving people

in. That's why one of the waivers that we put in place last year was that if they went through a certain number, the number we had decided on was 250, then if they still did not find anyone through the mini lottery, they can open up to the market. We're still hearing that that process is taking too long with that waiver, which is why we're considering something new. Additionally, also the other option you can do is you can pull a waiting list, but we were hearing that there are questions about, I already have a waiting list or this waiting list also has people who may not be interested, we want to do something a little bit more targeted, so I think there's a more immediate short term, quicker solution that we need to put in place so that when we put the technology group together, which we're doing now about the longer term fixes, we can get it right, but without sacrificing the opportunity at the moment.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. I look forward to talking about this more at length. We might have a future hearing specifically on this topic just because we need to make sure that, to use your words right, to get heads on beds as quickly as

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possible when we have the resources so thank you for
that.

I think that the last round of questions that I want to ask and putting my Colleagues, just a heads up if you have any other questions for HPD, let me know, but the last round of questions I want to ask is about the threats coming from the federal government. So most salient on my constituents' minds, when the emergency housing voucher lottery opened up last year, there was a lot of excitement, there was people felt hope for the first time in a long time that they might actually get a voucher, and of course, nearly 8,000, maybe 7,500 people did get a voucher, families did get a voucher through the emergency housing voucher program. Of course, that as of yesterday's news is under threat. We're talking about a program that was supposed to be funded until Fiscal Year '30 is now scheduled to have funds dry up at the end of the year. So, specifically on emergency housing vouchers, how much federal funding does HPD receive for emergency housing vouchers? Given the HUD letter from earlier this month on this program and yesterday's article in Gothamist, how will HPD ensure

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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2 that nearly 8,000 New Yorkers who depend on these
3 vouchers continue to stay housed?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, I'll let Gardea talk through the numbers, and I can answer in a second.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Yes. Thank you, Council Members. So, for the emergency housing vouchers, we get approximately 50 million a year to cover the over 2,000 vouchers that we have allocated to us.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: I'm sorry, that was one five, 15 million?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: No, no, five zero.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Five zero.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CAPHART: Five zero,

50. And so yes, we also saw the notice come out. So,
we do get annual letters of our allocation for each
calendar year. The letter that you referenced came
out in early March stating that the 2025 allocation
will be the last allocation, and that's what we were
all pushing back against and continue to push back
against because as you mentioned, our understanding
has been all along that we will start reissuing

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2 vouchers but for those that remain, it will phase out

3 over time to 2030 and that's what we're expecting.

4 And also that letter, one of the confusions there is

5 that it also alluded to another allocation for

6 Calendar Year '26, so we are seeking clarification on

7 that as well. We are in touch with our colleagues at

8 OMB, just monitoring the situation in terms of that

9 | funding to see what we can do as a City to push back.

10 But the key here is to continue to push back because

11 | that's a commitment the federal government made to

12 | the City of New York, to our residents, and we'll

13 continue to fight to maintain that funding.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Yeah. And I'll just add a little bit more shape to it. So, we as a City, 17 different agencies came together in order to make sure that we can execute this program and get every voucher vouchered by the due date which was December 2023. And, generally speaking, and this is not the only special purpose voucher the City of New York has, special purpose vouchers are something that the federal government has done for other groups, for other reasons. When they have a timeline to it, you have an arc where through attrition, most households leave the program for very benign reasons,

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they no longer need the voucher, they move to another state, etc. There was an arc where we would have already envisioned having to integrate households at the end of that period into our standard housing choice voucher program. We know how to do it, we've done it before. Obviously, I'm upset about the EHV too. But the acceleration puts us in a difficult place because right now, as we're dealing with those questions, we're dealing with the question about our section eight funding overall, which would have been the backup source for this so this is what we're doing. So, right now, we have been actively talking to national organizations and working with public housing authorities across the country, not only to collect information, but also, as you know, there are different heads of different regions within HUD, and we're working to see if there is consistent information. We are collecting information about this nationally. 70,000 vouchers nationally were issued, 11 percent of those coming to New York. So, baseline, the most immediate solution would be to integrate a household that has a special purpose voucher.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: I'm sorry. I'm going to request a 30-second break.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

2 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Sorry,

3 Commissioner.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Yes.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: I'm here for a

6 second.

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ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So first, as Gardea pointed out, there's information in the actual notice that was issued that we're collecting and collaborating with other cities across the country that were also recipients of this to make sure we understand the facts of what they're changing and what they're not changing. The second move is those individuals that have these vouchers, we would traditionally incorporate them into our standard allocation, but as I mentioned, we also have to monitor and watch that as well. What I think the baseline piece here is, similarly to what has recently happened with the cuts to Community Development Funding Institution, the CDFI funds, there's bipartisan support for Section 8. There's bipartisan support for vouchers. So, we would look to activate that support while we work on the program to make sure we are consistent in talking to HUD about exactly what their plans are. And separately, we are

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doing a wholesale take of what the Section 8 program

can do in order to help preserve options for these

4 families if and when this funding goes away.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. And that makes sense, and we absolutely have to push back.

My last question is more broadly. 70

percent of HPD's code enforcement budget comes from

Community Development Block Grant funds, so how are

we feeling about the security, the stability of these

allocated funds and what is HPD's plan if we're to

face cuts on that front?

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: So, I think the same question was posed to the OMB Director. We have a number of individuals who are closely tracking and monitoring discussions in D.C. about CD writ large. We continue to just understand where those changes might happen. And until we know more, we're not sure what best way to plan. We have different funding sources. We count on the federal funding sources, and it would be a very difficult source to replace writ large, so it's a matter of understanding. We know where the continuing resolution has settled. We're waiting for the President's budget to come out soon for Fiscal Year

'26, and then we'll have to understand basically what the uses are, what our federal funding sources are, and what kind of choices we have to make moving forward.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Great. Thank you.

Just want to make sure I didn't miss any of my key

questions. I think that is all I wrote. Look at that.

Or the team wrote.

Well, thank you. Thank you so much for your participation in this hearing.

We're going to hear from Department of Buildings next after a short break. It's 1:05. We'll say we'll start back at 1:15. And thank you again, HPD, for all of your responses. I look forward to further negotiation through the Executive Budget.

ACTING COMMISSIONER TIGANI: Thank you so much, Chair, and thank you, Members of the Committee.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Can everybody settle down? We're getting ready to continue. Everybody settle down. We are getting ready to continue.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: All right. Good afternoon, everyone. Big shoutout to all the moms who've done this before I did. This is fun juggling.

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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Good afternoon, Commissioner. It's so
good to see you. So we're just going to jump right
into your testimony, and then we'll move to
questions.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Sure. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Do we need to? I'm so sorry. First, we're going to have the Committee Counsel administer the oath.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Please raise your right hand.

Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and to answer all Council Member questions honestly?

ADMINISTRATION: (INAUDIBLE)

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. You may begin.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Good afternoon, Chair Sanchez and Members of the Committee on Housing and Buildings. I'm Jimmy Oddo, Commissioner of the New York City Department of Buildings. I'm joined today by several members of the Department's leadership team. Gus Sirakis, the Deputy Commissioner for Development and Technical Affairs; Gina Ugarte, the Deputy Commissioner for Finance; Guillermo Patino,

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2 Deputy Commissioner for Policy and Legal Affairs;

3 Laura Popa, Deputy Commissioner for Sustainability;

4 Yegal Shamash, Deputy Commissioner for Enforcement;

5 and Mark Sanabria, Deputy Commissioner for

6 Administration. And, Madam Chair, I'm happy that

7 | we're in the big room of the Chambers so that the

8 dais could be complete because the wonderful public

9 servants at the dais are the reason why this agency

10 has held it together during some difficult financial

11 | times, and the good things you're going to hear about

12 | in the testimony and in response to your questions,

13 | and there are good things, are the work of the folks

14 at the dais, the men and women behind them, and I'm

15 going to try to do a better job of incorporating

16 | their responses to your questions.

Before I discuss Fiscal Year 2026

Preliminary Budget, I want to take a moment to thank

you, Chair Sanchez, as well as the Members of this

Committee and countless other Council Members who

have worked closely with the Department during my

tenure as Commissioner over the past two years. When

I was appointed Commissioner in 2023, I made it clear

that keeping buildings and construction sites safe

would be my top priority. Working together, we have

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2 | made strides to make New York City's built

3 environment safer and more livable. This includes

4 partnering to advocate for additional resources for

5 the Department to take a proactive approach to

6 building safety, additional resources to address

7 quality-of-life issues facing New Yorkers, and

8 working together to solve local issues raised by your

9 offices, other elected officials' offices, and

10 community boards. I look forward to continuing to

11 work together on behalf of all New Yorkers.

Year 2026 Preliminary Budget allocates approximately
220 million dollars in expense funds to the
Department. Of this funding, approximately 176
million is for personal services, which supports
1,805 budgeted positions, and 44 million is for
other-than-personal services, which primarily
supports contractual services, equipment, and
supplies. This funding is critical to supporting the
Department's mandates and priorities. Of note, the
Department has received 60 additional positions to
establish a proactive enforcement program, 25
additional positions to strengthen its enforcement of
required periodic gas piping system inspections, 10

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2 additional positions to enforce Local Law 97 of 2019,

3 | 38 positions to fulfill our mandates under the City

4 of Yes for Housing Opportunity, and 45 positions

5 related to other housing initiatives, including the

6 legalization of basement apartments. Before I discuss

7 these initiatives further, I will discuss the

Department's performance over the past year.

In Fiscal Year 2024, the last full Fiscal Year, approximately 280,000 construction jobs were filed with the Department, and we issued 169,000 initial and renewal construction permits combined. This represents a slight decrease in construction job filings from the previous Fiscal Year. Despite the decrease in filings, the average time to review filings slightly increased across the board last Fiscal Year. However, the Department continues to maintain strong service levels, with customers waiting just over three days for their job filings to be reviewed for the first time. The slight uptick in the time it takes the Department to review filings can be attributed to an increased number of resubmissions after the Department conducts initial review of the filing and issues objections. Our goal is to continue to promptly complete our initial plan

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reviews and to improve the quality of such reviews by continuing to train our plan examiners to ensure that plan review is efficient and consistent to reduce resubmissions. The wait time between a construction inspection request and an inspection, which occurs after a construction project is completed by a contractor, continues to be short last Fiscal Year, with customers waiting about four days for a construction inspection, five days for an electric inspection, and three days for a plumbing inspection. However, we are beginning to see increased wait times across the board this Fiscal Year. The biggest impact on development inspection service levels has been a reduced reliance on overtime due to overtime reduction efforts by the Department. Last Fiscal Year, the department reduced its overtime spending by 4.7 million dollars, which represents a 50 percent reduction from the previous Fiscal Year. In order to improve service levels, the Department is being judicious about allowing for overtime, where it is seeing heightened demand for inspections, is piloting the use of self-certification for certain low-risk inspections, and is prioritizing recruiting for inspectorial vacancies. We continue to respond to

complaints from members of the public expeditiously. We are responding to the most serious complaints, Priority A complaints, which are those complaints that relate to conditions that may present an immediate threat to the public within hours. We are responding to Priority B complaints, which capture violating conditions that, if occurring, while serious, do not present an immediate threat to the public, within 13 days. As a result of responding to these complaints and our proactive inspections concerning construction safety, we issued approximately 44,000 OATH summonses last Fiscal Year. This is a slight decrease from the previous Fiscal Year and can be attributed to the education campaigns by the Department intended to provide more transparency to the construction industry regarding conditions that will result in enforcement actions being taken, greater adherence to construction regulations by the industry, and the continued implementation of the Homeowner Relief Program, which provides small property owners with the opportunity to address violating conditions before receiving a summons or monetary penalties.

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2 To ensure that safety regulations are 3 being complied with, the Department continues to 4 conduct complaint-based inspections and proactive inspections of larger construction sites. Last Fiscal Year, the Department conducted 204,000 enforcement 6 7 inspections, which was 24,000 more inspections than 8 the previous year. This includes inspections that were conducted because of the nearly 102,000 3-1-1 complaints the Department received. Despite 10 11 conducting more inspections, the Department found fewer violating conditions during such inspections, 12 13 which demonstrates that there is a greater adherence 14 to construction regulations by the industry, 15 including with site safety training requirements. To date, the Department-approved course providers have 16 17 issued approximately 456,000 site safety training 18 cards, which includes supervisory site safety 19 training cards. I'm pleased to report that the number of construction-related incidents that resulted in an 20 21 injury or a fatality to a worker decreased last 2.2 Fiscal Year, with an 8 percent reduction in the 2.3 number of incidents that resulted in an injury, and

that we continue to see a decrease this Fiscal Year.

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Turning now to the Department's priority initiatives. First, of course, is establishing a proactive inspection program. Last year, the City Council passed your legislation, Chair, Local Law 79 of 2024, which we were extremely supportive of, which tasked the Department with establishing a proactive enforcement program. Following the passage of the law, the Department received an additional 60 positions, which includes inspectors, plan examiners, data analysts, and attorneys to stand up the program. To date, the Department has primarily focused on hiring and filled 25 positions, with an additional 16 positions in the hiring pipeline. With these additional resources, the Department will use its data to identify and hold bad actors accountable, identify sensitive buildings that may be impacted by neighboring construction to get ahead of incidents, and perform re-inspections of immediately hazardous violating conditions until such conditions are corrected. We look forward to keeping the Committee updated on this important work in the coming months as we work to implement this important program, which will fundamentally change how the Department approaches building and construction safety. If I

can, Madam Chair, just ad lib a minute and vary from
my prepared remarks, and that is to publicly thank
you again. As you know, I was a Member of this Body
for almost 15 years, and I was a damn good Council
Member, and I've been around damn good Council
Members. I have seen Members on both sides of the
aisle in this Body on every level of government have
an incident in their District, show up to the
initial, or maybe the first week's worth of press
conferences, and then give it drive-by attention. The
owner of that building in 1915 Billingsley didn't
show up for three days. You were there that night,
and you were there the rest of the way and, when we
came to you with a concept, you listened, you
collaborated, and you codified this program. And I'm
telling you, Madam Chair, there will be another
building in your District or a building in someone
else's District that won't endure the fate of 1915
Billingsley because of this program. We are immensely
proud, and you're going to hear from Deputy
Commissioner Shamash, even though we haven't staffed
up fully, we're already out in the field with the
staff that we have doing these inspections, and it's

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a legacy item for you, and you should be extremely proud on this side of the dais we are.

Speaking of legacy, Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Laura Popa. In addition to enforcing the energy code and existing laws that require certain buildings to report their energy and water use and to perform a retro-commissioning, the Department continues to implement Local Law 97 of 2019, which requires the city's largest buildings to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions over several compliance periods, culminating in achieving net zero emissions by 2050. Implementation efforts have included promulgating rules and issuing guidance to inform property owners about how to comply with the law and growing the sustainability team, which is tasked with enforcing the law and serving as a critical resource to building owners in the industry as they work to come into compliance. As I mentioned earlier in my testimony, we have recently added 10 additional attorneys to the sustainability team who work on enforcing the law. These additional positions grow the sustainability team to 112 people, which means the team has grown by 60 percent since last year,

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Council Member Restler. Most recently, we achieved a major milestone as it relates to implementing the law with the reporting portal for compliance reports opening earlier this month. Building owners have until the end of June to submit their compliance reports, and they can also apply for an extension through August 29th. Leading up to the deadline, the Department is offering a series of educational webinars for building owners and sustainability professionals to provide guidance on how to file compliance reports.

Improving quality of life. We are taking significant steps to improve quality of life for New Yorkers and to improve building safety by taking a multifaceted approach to removing sidewalk sheds more quickly while re-imagining the sidewalk sheds that are needed to protect the public and in connection with construction work. This builds upon the work of the Department to address longstanding sidewalk sheds, including performing regular inspections and taking legal action to hold building owners accountable for maintaining their buildings. The additional resources allocated to the Department in the current Fiscal Year are supporting our efforts in

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this area. We are working closely with three architecture and engineering firms to deliver on two major initiatives, which includes redesigning sidewalk sheds to make them less obtrusive and more aesthetically pleasing, and to study Local Law 11, which requires buildings greater than six stories in height to have their façades inspected periodically to determine whether any changes to the program are needed. We expect to conclude our work with these firms this summer and look forward to updating the Committee on this work. We have also released quidance to the construction industry regarding the use of netting in lieu of sidewalk sheds and rules regarding the installation of art on sidewalk sheds. We are also working closely with the Council to give the Department more enforcement tools, hopefully bills will be passed tomorrow, to hold building owners accountable when they put up sidewalk sheds and do not take action to repair their building façades in order to remove such sidewalk sheds.

Lastly, increasing efficiency through use of technology. Last year, the Department and the partnership fund for the New York City launched the Buildings Tech Lab, a public-private initiative to

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find, evaluate, and test innovative technology solutions that will support the Department's work, including to better manage internal processes to make plan reviews, permitting, and inspections more efficient, and to better utilize data in its work. Eight finalists were recently selected to enter a proof-of-concept phase during which they will work with the Department to further develop and test their proposals. Following this phase, certain companies will be selected for a year-long pilot, which will come at no cost to the Department. The Department is appreciative of the partnership's support. Thank you, Kathy Wild, with this effort and looks forward to working with the companies that have been selected to incorporate innovative technologies into our work

Last year, the Department also launched a new innovation review board tasked with evaluating cutting-edge technologies that potentially can be used in the construction and development industry. The board consists of volunteers from the construction, real estate, labor, technology, architectural, and engineering communities. These volunteers will join Department subject matter

with the goal of working more efficiently.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

156

2 | experts and other City agencies in regular meetings

3 to discuss emerging technologies that could be

4 | implemented to improve efficiency, safety,

5 sustainability, and resiliency. Ideas selected by the

6 board will be supported by the Department to promote

7 | wider adoption throughout the industry.

Lastly, supporting residential development. Finally, the Department serves a critical role in supporting residential development. The zoning text amendment, City of Yes for Housing Opportunity, which was adopted late last year, is expected to make it possible to build more housing in neighborhoods across New York City with a projected 82,000 homes being created over the next 15 years. Additionally, at the end of last year, the City Council passed local laws which create a pathway for the creation of legal basement apartments and ancillary dwelling units. Given these recent developments, the Department has been hard at work training its plan examiners on these regulatory changes so that they are prepared to handle related filings. The Department is also hiring additional staff to handle the projected increase in filings, as

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well as to respond to complaints from members of the public as our housing landscape transforms.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today. We welcome any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much,
Commissioner. It's really been a pleasure to work
with you and with the agency's leadership. I'm very,
very proud of the local law that we have passed
together, and we'll continue to fight for and argue
and whatever we need to do just to make sure that all
the positions that we need are filled at DOB so thank
you for your partnership. You may have heard that
beautiful child with those amazing lungs. I made
that, so I'm going to go and get her real quick. But
I'm going to turn it over to Council Member Restler
to ask his questions and help me Chair real quick,
and then we'll turn it over to Council Member Brewer
and I should be back with her by the time they're
done.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Absolutely.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Great. Thank you very much, Chair Sanchez. You remain totally amazing.

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I have to tell you, Commissioner, that usually these hearings are like such a Jimmy Oddo love fest, and I just wonder how you felt if you were watching HPD earlier. Like tough to match the love that was given to Ahmed, so like I don't want you to feel left out or anything. We love you too. But he set a high bar. I know you're a former colleague of Gale Brewer, but you didn't work for her like Ahmed did so it's good that we have leaders at both HPD and DOB that I think the Council works so well with and who we have a lot of confidence in, and I'm grateful for how responsive you and your team are to issues that we raise.

There are a few topics I wanted to dig in on today. The first is just a general frustration around afterhours variances, and I appreciate that there are City projects that have a public purpose that we're trying to get done quickly. I appreciate that there are projects that even have some affordable housing, even if they're primarily market rate housing, that we're trying to get done quickly, but the scale of afterhours variances that we experience in District 33 is just profoundly disruptive to neighbors. And I want to highlight in

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particular the jail project. I'm a big supporter of the Borough-Based Jail Project. I want us to close Rikers Island as soon as possible. But right now, constituents in my District deal with construction that starts at 7 a.m. in the morning and goes until 4 a.m. so there's a slight reprieve from 4 a.m. to 7 a.m. where kids can sleep, but we've had jackhammering in the street going until 4 o'clock in the morning for the last two weeks. The regular work hours go till midnight, and the plan is for those work hours to stay until midnight for the next four years. This jail, as you probably know, in the heart of Downtown Brooklyn, Boerum Hill, is a very densely populated area. I have many thousands of constituents who are woken up by the noise at this site every day and every night. And when we've reached out to the Department of Buildings to modify these AHVs, we sometimes get a receptive response and then City Hall overrules us, and I'm really frustrated. I'm just deeply, deeply frustrated that the City isn't more concerned about being a better neighbor over a five, six, seven-year construction project than we've seen to date, so how can we work together for more reasonable AHVs at the jail site in particular?

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commissioner oddo: Yeah. So first, just in order, Ahmed deserves all the love that he got. We wish the Acting Commissioner well. Secondly, the love last year was felt, and I was very appreciative to you and to all the Council Members, the love was felt by the team, and the team at DOB is really who deserves it.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Yeah. You touch on a very important issue and you touch on maybe one of the thorniest examples of that important issue, and I think, you know from our conversations, getting those jails complete is a priority of the Administration and the decision to continue construction on that timeline, which was actually a delayed timeline, was made and that wasn't going to be changed. I think if you look at the raw numbers, just sort of from Fiscal Year 2021, handing out around 15,500 of the initial, oh, let's go with the totals, like 49,000 in total, rising up to Fiscal Year 2024 at 61,000. It's a large increase. We want to live up to our dual roles of being an economic development agency and a public safety agency. We don't want to be the hindrance, but we have to make sure that every afterhours variance is grounded in our standards of public safety or

- 2 construction with minimal noise or undue hardship.
- 3 And frankly, that valve on the spectrum, I think it
- 4 | may have gone back in the wrong direction of issuing
- 5 too many. Put the jail side aside, we certainly will
- 6 work with you on individual locations that you think
- 7 | are problematic. We've done that with a bunch of
- 8 | Council Members...

- 9 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: And your team is
- 10 responsive to a degree. Your team is always
- 11 responsive. Let me start with that, which I
- 12 appreciate. The Brooklyn office, Commissioner, Deputy
- 13 | Commissioner on down, your intergovernmental team,
- 14 | everybody's always responsive. I really do appreciate
- 15 | that. It's never a feeling like we're screaming into
- 16 | the void at DOB so thank you firstly.
- 17 What I would say though is it always
- 18 | feels to me what the message I get back from the DOB
- 19 | staff is (TIMER CHIME) they're concerned about the
- 20 pressure they're getting on the developer side if
- 21 | they don't grant these AHVs, and I don't really
- 22 | understand it. I'll give an example. We have a
- 23 | horrible developer on the waterfront in Williamsburg,
- 24 the Naftali group. They're building a 1,000-unit
- 25 development. This was a project that was rezoned back

when you were in the Council in 2010, 2011. There
were lots of promises around affordable housing, unit
size, different things that they were going to do.
None of that has been followed through upon. They've
made lots of different promises to my office and to
DOB about how they were going to be good neighbors.
They haven't been. They lie and they lie and they lie
again. We, yesterday, got a commitment from the
Brooklyn Commissioner that weekend AHVs were finally
going to be lifted. We still have extensive weekday
AHVs for this developer who I just think has been a
bad actor and doesn't deserve it. And when a
developer is such a problematic neighbor and doesn't
actually follow the rules and promises they're not
going to be doing noisy work at certain times and
then goes ahead and does exactly that, there should
be accountability. And so I get, we want to see
projects get done on reasonable timeframes. Building
in New York is hard. I'm not a crank. Like, I don't
know. I'd like to think I'm not a crank. Maybe none
of us think we are.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: I'm 41.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: You're too young to be

a crank.

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2 COMMISSIONER ODDO: There's still time.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: But in all seriousness, we've had more new housing starts in our District over the last 15 years than any other District in the city. We have a ton of development, and I'm proud of the development we have. But when we have developers that are bad actors, I want DOB to be my partner in saying, you don't get the benefits, you don't get to work outside of normal business hours, you don't get any extra leeway because you don't deserve it, and so they're an example of it. The jail though, I have to say, right now I'm getting hate mail from constituents who are dealing with 21 to 22 hours a day of work on site. It's really gotten to a place where it's too much. And I'm giving Tom, I'm giving DDC an earful as well but, at the end of the day, you're the ones who issue the permits. You're the ones that say yes or no. I realize that it's a complicated dynamic with City Hall setting the policies and priorities here, but I hope you hear that me and my constituents feel like we have just gone too far.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So, Council Member, let's do this. We will set up a meeting with you and

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- 2 our team and let's go District wide and look at those
- 3 problematic sites, all right? We'll go site by site.
- 4 The jail site, as you know, is sort of in a different
- 5 orbit, but let's go District wide.

6 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: I get that it's a

7 different orbit, but I can't ignore it, and I'd

8 | appreciate if we could talk about that too. If you

9 | want to have that conversation with Commissioner

10 Foley, with Commissioner Rodriguez, some of these are

11 DOT permits in the street. I'm happy for everyone to

12 | come together and have a conversation.

13 COMMISSIONER ODDO: Let's have a

14 | conversation, and we'll include that.

15 COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: Okay.

16 COMMISSIONER ODDO: With respect to this

17 | notion of feeling pressure, I will say that one of

18 | the beautiful things about midlife is I don't feel

19 | any pressure anymore. I really don't. I certainly

20 | don't feel pressure from developers. So I don't know

21 | if there's anyone on our team. We have a mandate,

22 again, we are a unique agency of being a regulator

23 and a public safety agency, but we're also an

24 economic development. We want to carry out that

mandate, but within carrying out that mandate,

this incredibly complex local law, and I think that

your team led by Deputy Commissioner Popa has done a

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thoughtful job, and I had a lot of concerns and anxieties that the Mayor would be interfering in nefarious ways and I haven't seen it to date, and my goal here is that every building in New York City takes steps to decarbonize, and I think that you all are doing a thoughtful job in working with folks and trying to provide technical assistance and support so that it's not about fees and fines and penalties, but it's about helping buildings get the support they need to actually take the steps to reduce their carbon emissions and make our city more sustainable so I'm grateful for that orientation and approach. There'll be a time for aggressive enforcement, and there are certainly bad actors who will need that to feel the pain, but my hope is that for the community churches and the middle- and low-income co-ops and the folks in our community that are on a worst landlord list that are struggling, that we're not going to try to issue fines and fees because they didn't file the right paperwork now, that we're helping them and engaging them constructively to get them on a track so that by 2029, they're taking the necessary steps to start decarbonizing their building

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2 so I think that you and the team have been oriented 3 the right way on this, and I'm grateful for that.

Restler, I will share with you something that I told to Deputy Commissioner Popa, and that was in one 24-hour period, or one day when I, during my Council tenure, I was called a right-wing reactionary and then a RINO, and I thought to myself, well, ain't that the damndest thing. Deputy Commissioner Popa and her team take incoming from some folks in sort of the environmental community and then the real estate industry simultaneously. And I think it's an indication...

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COMMISSIONER ODDO: Yeah. And I think it's an indication that she and her team have attempted to be rational and reasonable, particularly most recently in the extensions, and she continues a common-sense approach in carrying out this unique piece of legislation so thank you.

COUNCIL MEMBER RESTLER: But it wouldn't work if you didn't also bring a reasonable and common-sense approach from your seat as Commissioner

doing it well.

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like, you schmuck in Latin, another one was you eff in Latin, and the third one was something worse in Latin, and those streets are still there.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: It was greed, various versions of the word greed, Ardita Place, I think, was one of them, and Forbury Lane or something.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Yeah, something like that. I love that story. On landmarks buildings, I'm having a fight, as you might know, about a church

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that I landmarked with your assistance many years
ago, and now the owner, meaning the presbytery, wants
to tear it down so we're trying to keep it. We're
working with LPC, sort of. So, how frequently do you
meet with LPC to discuss at-risk landmark buildings?
I didn't know if it was a regular meeting. And is it
appropriate for buildings to approve building permit
for necessary repairs of a landmark building without
the cooperation of the building owner? We have a
situation with lots of money from the cultural
organization that has a lease, lots of cultural
organization activity taking place, and scaffolding,
I don't know, 25 years, been up there, something like
that. Fix the roof, we have the money, and the owner

COMMISSIONER ODDO: I will handle the first part of your questions, and Deputy Commissioner Sirakis will handle the second part. In terms of our relationship with LPC, before getting to the agency, as you recall, I was former Deputy Mayor Joshi's Chief-of-Staff...

will not sign off to fix, to let us fix the roof.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: And we had an unfortunate incident between DOB and LPC where, well,

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coordinate there.

2 | there was an unfortunate incident, and then Deputy

3 Mayor brought the two agencies together, and the idea

4 was to reboot the relationship, so it's an improved

5 relationship from that point. We haven't met

6 regularly, and there's no series of meetings, but

7 when an issue arises, we certainly communicate.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SIRAKIS: Sure.

Specifically to the coordination with LPC, we are working on a digital solution that allows more transparency between the two agencies as to where a project is in a given status, but that's more on the calendar versus landmarking timeframe. As far as building ownership and whether or not they will sign off on the work, if we know of a dispute with an owner from that standpoint, typically we do need the owner's authorization, or typically a court order at that point to authorize the, I guess, the tenant who's not the owner to perform the work. From that

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Well, this owner won't get permission because he wants to tear the

standpoint, obviously, the Manhattan Borough Office

is always available to answer questions and

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building down so I'm just saying so we're going to
have this scaffolding up for another 30 years.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SIRAKIS: Yegal, maybe you want to?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: Yeah, in terms of coordination between the two groups, the two agencies, we've instituted a few automatic data feeds between the two agencies. Anytime we issue violations or (INAUDIBLE) DOB orders, emergency declarations, unsafe building notices, landmarks, LPC gets an instant feed on that information, and vice versa. When they see an application come in that might have underpinning or supportive excavation that internally they see might be an issue, they'll refer that application over to DOB, and our engineers will take a specific look at it. We do not have specific meetings, but the communication between the two agencies is constant. And if there is an incident on a building, specifically that is landmarked, we will work very closely with LPC to make sure that they understand what the emergency orders are and what we're expecting from the owner to perform, and vice versa. They'll work with us and tell us is there somebody else involved, is there a new owner in the

sign off. So, everybody at City Hall is aware of

2 this. Everybody in New York City is aware of this.

3 It's a big issue so thank you.

And then with the toolkit, I think in your predecessor, the Mayor and your predecessor, talked about a toolkit regarding tools with which to solve landmarks and buildings, and it's never been released. So just something, if you have the opportunity to release it, that would be great. It's a toolkit that says these are ways in which we can work together. That was previous to you.

Then the other thing is, oh my God, tomorrow, of course, we're passing, I'm sure, good legislation on scaffolding, thanks to you in here, but I must have 30 emails from buildings who woke up and they're going to be paying more in some cases, and I just didn't know if you're aware of this. I mean, I don't know all the details. I got all these emails coming in that basically we understand the need for this legislation, but they're going to be paying more under certain circumstances. I don't know, it has to do with filing fees so are you aware of this?

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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2 COMMISSIONER ODDO: Yeah. So, I just want
3 to frame it a little bit and then I want to have
4 Deputy Commissioner Patino speak to the building.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: 30 emails.

audience for the Get Sheds Down program are sheds that are up without underlying work happening. We believe in the efficacy of sheds, the importance of sheds. Sheds are a tool to protect the public. It's when the shed is up, there's no underlying work being done for months and years, and then the shed leads to all kinds of quality-of-life issues. That's the genesis of what's driving both the Council Members who've introduced bills, borough president and what our motivation is. Guillermo's going to discuss some of the bills to your point.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PATINO: Hi, Council Member.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Hi.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PATINO: There might be three pieces that you might be hearing about so one is more frequent permit renewals. Our intention there is not to make the permit renewal process more onerous for building owners. We just want more

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

2 regular feedback in terms of the work that's

3 happening in that building in furtherance of removing

4 the sidewalk shed. And the other two pieces you might

5 be hearing about is...

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: The 90 days, what

7 I'm hearing.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PATINO: The 90 days, right. And the other two pieces might be the penalties so some penalties will apply to all sheds. Some penalties will only apply to Local Law 11 buildings. But most importantly, we won't be imposing any penalties if a building owner is taking steps in furtherance of removing the sidewalk shed, and we're looking to work with the building owners. There's things like extension requests that they can avail themselves of. We're going to be taking a broad approach at what it means to be conducting work at the building.

refiling fee for Intro. 393-A. It's going to be based on the current one-year fee and amortized for each 90-day period, so it's in the rules, but what's the intention? People feel they're going to be paying more money. And so I just think it's something to

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PATINO: Yeah, but we have time before the bills take effect.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Might be helpful, okay.

Just quickly, Laura Popa, we love you also. Are you finding, because obviously we send you buildings that are problematic, the buildings that have great leadership, they just feel they cannot under any circumstance comply. What happens to those buildings? Even though they're trying every way possible, what, I mean, do you feel that every single building can comply? I mean, I don't know, but I've sent them to you, but I don't think it's working.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: Right, so in the first compliance period, the emissions levels are set quite high so most buildings, with the exception of, you know, some super manufacturers, can comply, but they might not be able to comply at this point in time, right, like last year. And so building owners who are working with us, we will work with them through a mediated resolution to give them a little bit more time, as long as they show that they have the permits, they're doing the work so that's not a problem. You know, any building you sent to us, we

- 2 called and we hooked them up with their case manager,
- 3 and so we will see what they say in their compliance
- 4 report, which we're receiving. In the past three
- 5 | weeks, we opened up our portal so building owners
- 6 have started to comply. And over the next six months,
- 7 | they'll be able to report and so, as we get them in,
- 8 | we'll be able to gauge the compliance numbers better.
- 9 But we will work with any building owner who is
- 10 working with us.

- 11 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. I mean, I
- 12 assume there are some buildings that can't comply, I
- 13 mean, they're older, I don't know what the issues
- 14 | would be. But then come '35, they're going to be
- 15 paying a lot of money.
- DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: Right. So, we
- 17 | are taking it one kind of year at a time to see what
- 18 does this first compliance period look like, where
- 19 | the emissions limits are set quite high, what have
- 20 | building owners done, and then we'll assess in order
- 21 to determine rulemaking or changes to the law if
- 22 needed going forward so that's something we have to
- 23 monitor.
- 24 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. All right, I
- 25 | hope it works. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you, Council Member Brewer. We will now turn to Council Member Dinowitz.

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COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Thank you. Commissioner, how are you? And team, like your entire Department here. It's amazing. I also want to talk about the sheds, the scaffolding. I think most people agree, they're not very nice to look at and buildings also want them down as quickly as possible. I think the disagreement is how quickly they can get them down is not due to the buildings in my District, particularly the co-ops, but what they complain about is, to put it nicely, you guys, that they're doing Local Law 11 work in their building and it takes a very long time for an inspector to come and inspect the building. An inspector comes and says, oh, I've noticed a little crack, it's superficial, but you have to fix it. They fix it. They wait weeks again for an inspector to come, and they find a different problem and they fix that. They wait weeks again for an inspector to come. They find a different superficial problem. All the while, we have to look at these ugly sheds and it's costing the buildings thousands and thousands of dollars. And of course,

this is every five years, this cycle. And so my
question is, do your inspectors use a rubric and sign
off on saying, I have certified everything is good
except this, I'm going to come back, and it's on the
inspector to certify that everything's good because
it feels like they're flying by the seat of their
pants. That is the feeling of the buildings who are
going through this process. And I'm sure your
inspectors are very talented and qualified people,
but what's happening on the ground is they're coming
back repeatedly. They're waiting weeks between times.
Inspectors are coming. And all the while, these sheds
are staying up, costing the buildings thousands and
thousands of dollars.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Council Member, I'm going to have Deputy Commissioner Shamash speak to our Local Law 11 process.

If I could just say something to kind of frame this. I wish I had a nickel for every time DOB is blamed for the actions or inactions of other folks. It's very convenient and it's a very believable excuse.

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sheds.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Give those

nickels to my buildings so they could pay for the

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Or we could hire more staff here at DOB with those nickels.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: That'd be great.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: And Deputy

Commissioner Shamash will go through the process, but let's be clear. These building owners have hired a qualified engineer that will do the Local Law inspection, and the Deputy Commissioner will walk through with you sort of the timeline. The notion that these sheds are up too long, costing folks money because there's a delay on the agency's part in inspecting or responding is just not accurate. Yegal.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: I think

maybe let's start with our Local Law 11 study. So, we

have hired Thornton Tomassetti to study everything

Local Law 11 related or what we refer to as FISP,

Facade Inspection Safety Program. So Thornton

Tomassetti, internationally renowned firm. We've been

working with them for the past six plus months on

studying everything related to Local Law 11, from the

inspections to the cycle duration to the amount of

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hands-on and how the procedure and the process works,

so we're very excited to continue working with them.

We're hoping that this summer the results of the

study will be published, and we can make any changes

that they recommend and work with them and the

Council to make any changes necessary, so I just

wanted to mention that the study is ongoing and all of us at the table is very excited about the study.

In terms of the process, the Commissioner is right on. In terms of the repairs on the building, if the building is, say for SWARMP, the Department does not perform an independent inspection. They can do those repairs, they can do that maintenance work, and complete the repairs and take the shed down. It's only when the building is filed unsafe by the building owner's engineer after they do their inspection and they file unsafe with us that we do a corresponding inspection. And what we've outreached, and I've been at the Department now 11 years, is to very clearly the owner's engineer in the report that they submit to us have to outline the conditions on the building and very clearly outline those conditions on the building. It's very clearly articulated they have to have a mapping of all the

correct.

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So I'm not sure what it is in my District then because I have building after building telling me that they're awaiting a DOB inspector to come, and building after building is telling me that a DOB inspector will come and notice one thing. The repairs will be done, and a DOB inspector will come back and notice a different thing where the work has to be done so I'm not sure what the disconnect is. If someone's impersonating a DOB inspector or the DOB inspectors are doing spot checks and just doing it in the Northwest Bronx, but there is a problem happening in the buildings in my District where they're waiting for something to happen on the DOB end before the sheds come down.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: If the building owner does file it unsafe and they submitted what's called an amended report to us, which is they're changing the status of that building from unsafe to safe or SWARMP, then we will do an inspection. But because they filed the building unsafe, we'll follow up and make sure that the repairs were done and repairs were done correctly.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Council Member, why don't you take a sampling, pick five or six

2 locations. Let's set up a meeting. Let's look at
3 those five or six locations. Let's see if there's

4 some commonality and we kind of get to the bottom of

5 what's happening.

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appreciate that because the way you're describing it is not the experience that we have in the Northwest Bronx. It's just not how it is. And so when I'm looking at the legislation and the calls that we're getting, she's getting more emails as we're speaking. I've gotten the emails, I've gotten the calls, but we've been dealing with this problem for years, long before any legislation was proposed, and so I'd love to work with you on that, but it seems either the Northwest Bronx is ignored or targeted and...

meeting. And again, I just, it's a good time to remind folks. We have 1.1 million buildings in the city. We have 500 or so building inspectors. Whether it's the Local Law 11 façade, buildings higher than six stories, whether it's parking garages, we rely on design professionals to a large degree, right? So as the Deputy Commissioner and I were saying, the folks

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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2 actually doing these are these qualified exterior
3 wall professionals.

COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Great.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Some are good. Some, as in the case at 1915 Billingsley, are not. But the building owner hires these external, qualified inspectors to do this work. And as the Deputy Commissioner explained, when of the three categories, when they file an unsafe, there are requirements to put up sidewalk sheds, etc., that's when... Now, what you're describing is what I used to complain about health inspectors. When I was a Council Member, they come for A, they then find B, C, and D. I'm not sure that's the case with our inspectors. Perhaps these are unsafe buildings with an unsafe designation that we come back and we find the work to repair it unsatisfactory, and we've come back twice. But let's set up a call. We'll do a sampling of these buildings, and we'll figure out what's happening.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: I just wanted to mention one other thing. As part of the Thornton Tomasetti study, they are going to publish a guide for these inspectors, the qualified exterior wall inspectors that the owners are hiring, and the

- 2 guide will help out, not only with determining
- 3 whether the conditions are safe or SWARMP or unsafe,
- 4 | but also how to deal with the administrative
- 5 requirements and the requirements that go along with
- 6 the filing the report so this guide will hopefully
- 7 help out with that as well.
- 8 COUNCIL MEMBER DINOWITZ: Great. I
- 9 appreciate that. I'm looking forward to meeting with
- 10 you and your team and some of the buildings, the
- 11 | board members of those buildings and managers in my
- 12 District. Because believe me, they don't want the
- 13 | sheds up either. It's costing them money and it
- 14 doesn't look nice so I want to make sure that we're
- 15 | talking about the same thing. We are all in
- 16 agreement. We want those down, and we all agree we
- 17 | want people to be safe. We want to do all these
- 18 | things without being onerous so I'm looking forward
- 19 to that meeting. Thank you, Commissioner. Thank you,
- 20 Deputy Commissioner.
- 21 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much,
- 22 | Council Member Dinowitz.
- 23 And I'll turn it over to Council Member
- 24 Joseph, and then I'll turn to my questions.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Commissioner, one of my favorite people in the city. I have to say that on the record. Thank you so much for all that you do.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: So over the past

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Thank you.

year, right, I know I've called you lots of times, but I'm still looking for guidance on this, right? We have filled numerous complaints about elevators, outage in large apartment buildings, six floors, and a lot of these buildings have older adults in these buildings so my seniors are like I can't go to the doctor, I can't go to the grocery shop, and I had one older adult that she was discharged from the hospital, but we couldn't get her back into the apartment because there's no elevator. So how quickly is DOB usually be able to inspect, put an elevator back in service from the time the tenant report the outage? What does your timeline look like?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Council Member, I'm going to have Deputy Commissioner Shamash just explain the process because we're not the ones that do the work to get it back in service, and then I want to give you some numbers because there is an issue in terms of our service level going in the

2 wrong direction. But before I get to that candid

3 conversation, I want to have the Deputy Commissioner

4 sort of frame out the process for you a bit.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Thank you,

6 Commissioner.

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: In terms of elevator inspections and compliance, we do have annual inspections that are required for elevators, both periodic and what we call a Category 1 test, and then every five years, we have more intensive tests, a Category 5 test for those specific elevators. If there are unsafe conditions found, those have to be repaired within a specific amount of time that's specified in the law and the rule. Depending on the level of the repairs, the majority of times they can perform those repairs without a follow-up inspection from us. However, if there is an upgrade or a new elevator being put into service, then we will have to perform an inspection. Recently, the Department did launch a pilot program in terms of selfcertification, in terms of the repairs, and in terms of the installation of the new elevators for single elevator buildings and multiple dwellings. We are allowing the elevator companies to self-cert that

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2 final inspection, which means the Department does not

3 need to perform the inspections ourselves. They just

4 have to notify when those inspections are, and we can

5 \parallel just audit those as we see fit.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So, that's where I was going to go to, Council Member. I alluded to in the testimony that we are embracing some sort of tailored, safe expansion of our professional certification process, and the decision was made by the team in looking at the data, the safest universe of elevators to try this pilot of professional certification, as Deputy Commissioner mentioned, with those self-certifying alterations and modernizations on an elevator in a multiple dwelling that has one elevator. We think that has a history of being the safest, to free up those inspectors to attack our service levels. And just to give you some context, we had service levels in 2019, one to three days, in 2020, four days. Our service levels were along those lines up until around October of 2023, and then you see the spike, and it's a direct result of the reduction in overtime and the fact that we always have this constant battle of recruiting and retaining. If you look at a service level in this

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agency going in the wrong direction, there is a major reduction in overtime and the staffing challenge. So, the idea here is to allow professional certification for this universe, free up some staff time, so that the time on our end of us getting to the work done in

the private sector is as short as possible.

a job to you, emergency repair, how quickly are the agencies able to put the elevator back in service when it becomes an emergency? Do you have a division? Because I know I've called, and there are times where you guys work on the weekend to make sure that elevator's up and running. Everybody looks confused. That's not good.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: DOB does not perform the emergency repairs. (TIMER CHIME) HPD performs the emergency repairs.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Is that in partnership with you? Once they do the emergency repairs, how long does it take for you to inspect that elevator and get it back up and running?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: If HPD's performing the emergency repairs themselves, then they perform the inspections themselves.

you, Chair.

2 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much,
3 Council Member Joseph. I want to say Chair Joseph,
4 because I'm always at the Education hearings. Thank

5 you so much, and I'm glad.

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Let me know, Council Member Brewer, if you have any other questions, but I want to jump into mine. I have many, as usual, but I first just want to start off with, I tried to say it earlier, but I'm not really sure what I said, because I'm a little sleep-deprived, but just want to reiterate the gratitude. You know, we had a terrible fire just last week in my District on Burnside Avenue. We lost eight businesses, just completely gone. Those structures are no longer safe, you know, and it's a really big hit to the community on Burnside Avenue, and we have another dozen or so altogether that are impacted, and I just always have a, even in those hard circumstances, it's a breath of relief when I see the familiar faces, our Associate Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners on site being responsive, and always, thank you so much for the work that you do and for how responsive your staff is in every division in my community, and I know to my Colleagues as well.

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And yeah, so proud of Local Law 79 and the Proactive Inspection Program that we were able to stand up together, and I'm very happy to hear that there are these 25 positions that have been brought in and that the work has already started, even with staffing still ongoing.

So, I'm going to start with some of the commitments that we have been fighting, and the word is not fight, it's, you know, like, pushing really hard, but that we as Council Members have prioritized with respect to DOB. In the City of Yes negotiations, we were able to secure additional lines for Department of Buildings. So, my first question there is, in the Preliminary Plan, additional resources were added for the Department of Buildings. Can you share how many lines the Department of Buildings received, and do you think that that additional staff that was included in the Preliminary Plan is sufficient to address the growth in applications, permits, inspections, and technical assistance that over time we'll see as a result of City of Yes?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So I'm going to have

Deputy Commissioner Ugarte break down specific, or

Sanabria, or both, break down the specific numbers in

some detail of the basement legalization in the City of Yes. The quickest, most direct, most candid, and the right answer to your question about is it enough is, we shall see. I think the conversations between DOB and OMB have been frank, and we have to see what materializes and when, and I don't know if anyone knows for sure the answers to those. So, let's have the Deputy Commissioner explain the 36 that we got in this Fiscal Year of the basement legalization, and the 30 of the City of Yes, and we can break it down into some detail. Gina.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER UGARTE: For basement legalization, we received 36 positions in Fiscal Year '26. That is 36 of 45, which was of total allocation. That was the request that DOB did submit, so we are thankful that we received all the funding as requested for basement legalization. That breakdown, as it pertains to the categories of positions are 30 inspectorial, and six technical, six administrative, and three clerical. So, of the 36 that we received this year, that's the breakdown of the 45 in total.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Sorry, can you just repeat those numbers again, the breakdown?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER UGARTE: Sure. I

apologize. Of the 45 positions received for basement

legalization, we received 30 positions in

inspectorial lines, six technical, six

administrative, and three clerical.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Was there anything that you requested that was not included?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER UGARTE: For City of

Yes, we received 38 positions, and that breakdown is 23 inspectorial, eight technical, four administrative, and three clerical, for a total of 38.

Now, we received 66 of the total 83 positions in Fiscal Year '26. We're receiving the additional nine positions for basements, which include inspectors and another technical, by Fiscal Year '28, and for City of Yes, we're receiving the additional seven positions, inspectorial, and an additional position on the technical side by Fiscal Year '28. I want to reiterate what the Commissioner stated with respect to funding. We believe we currently have the resources needed as it stands today. However, we're closely monitoring our construction permit filings to ensure that if those

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2 numbers go up, we work actively with OMB and City

3 | Hall to ensure that the agency has all the resources

4 that we need. This is something that, to echo, we

5 | fought and agreed that we thought we needed more. We

6 got what we received, but it's something that we will

7 continue to actively monitor.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Chair, if I could just add that, I think, historically speaking, when it comes to new needs, this agency's been given inspectorial and enforcement staff, but have not received the sort of requisite support staff to carry out the additional work. So, the inspectorial and the enforcement team does its work, but then downstream of that, there's a whole bunch of work that has to happen, payroll, etc., etc. I think we as an agency need to do a better job in ensuring when there's a new initiative that the staffing cuts across the agency because that's where the work is. And also, I think it's critically important, and we've kind of learned this lesson the hard way in the last couple of years. Anything, whether it is an act of the City Council, whether it is a City Hall initiative, whether it's a DOB initiative, a rule change, anything and everything has a DOB now implication. It

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has to be operationalized. And to date, all of these new initiatives have been passed with no additional funding for DOB now, and that puts us in a unique position so I think moving forward, whenever we have a local law, we're going to experience this, I guess, tomorrow and in the coming weeks with the shed, a City Hall priority, a City Council priority. We have to always think of the staffing that comes with it. The staffing is not only the sort of front line and the field staff, but the support staff. And also there is, because we have to operationalize this on our platform, DOB now is a living, sort of breathing, expanding thing, we have to have funding, and we need to do a better job of articulating that to our partners in the Council, at City Hall, and OMB.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Yeah. I mean, what's coming to mind for me is that through the City of Yes negotiations, there were to be 200 additional staff lines between HPD and DOB. Earlier today, we heard from HPD, they have added 94 positions, and then you have just mentioned 38, and so there's a need at DOB, there's a commitment that we have from the Administration through negotiations around this other initiative, so were you aware that there are other

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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2 lines that have not been committed to or that have 3 not been accounted for?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So our number, let's just be, so we're on the same page, our total number is 83 lines.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: From City of Yes for Housing?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Well, from City of Yes for Housing, 38, if you want to divide it to the ADUs and basement legalization, 45. And can I just say, maybe just to perhaps bolster your own point, but when I say we don't know what's going to materialize when in terms of the staffing, Deputy Commissioner Sirakis did this flowchart for me, and I will get this to you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: I like flowcharts.

internal process that we think to date on what needs to happen on the basement legalization, authorize the application review, maintenance, and it's a 10-year process. We have milestones on this, three months, one year, two years, five years, seven years, 10 years. So who navigates this and when? If they navigate this quickly, will the demand be such that

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we need more staff for this particular part of this whole... so yeah, I mean, I think last year we established a precedent for me. I'm not going to be shy and I'm not going to be a Commissioner, I can't look these men and women in the eye and say we have enough. We are an economic development and a public safety agency. The more resourced we are, the better it is for economic development and public safety. For now, these are the numbers. We're going to see what comes down the pike in terms of work and get on that red phone to OMB and City Hall if we see the volume manifesting as such.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: No. I appreciate that and thank you for your advocacy of the team that you are leading, but I just want to state again for the record and I know I see City Hall liaisons here, there was a commitment and it is not reflected in the budget. What are we doing if we are negotiating for the best interest of our city and we're not seeing those commitments? Where did he go? Yeah, there he goes. All right, you know who you are. Please, please bring that to OMB. Matt, please bring that to OMB. There is a commitment. We want to see these staff lines in these agencies. They are receiving

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additional responsibility, and we need to keep New
Yorkers safe as we do these legalizations and we
change these policies so thank you, Commissioner.

vein but moving more specifically to proactive enforcement. So, the November Plan included 60 new positions for the Department's proactive enforcement initiative in Fiscal 2026 and 56 new positions in the current Fiscal Year. DOB plans to use these predictive analytics through this, you know, coming from this great bill to better target buildings with unsafe conditions, negligent owners, and bad actors. Can you update the Committee on hiring, I think you said 25, but can you update the Committee on hiring for these positions? How many have been filled? And have you seen any results so far in the current Fiscal Year?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: So, I'm going to frame this out sort of overarching numbers in total breakdown of the 60 lines. We will let Deputy Commissioner Shamash talk about some of the immediate results we've seen from the piloting various initiatives. And if Deputy Commissioner Sanabria, you can give an update on the hiring.

So, on the inspector of the 60, 48

inspectorial, three technical, nine administrative.

Yegal, you want to talk about some of the program in

general?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: Sure, and I think I heard you say that you love spreadsheets and you love flowcharts, so same here.

I just want to also mention before I just spew out a whole bunch of numbers for you, that we have internally officially renamed this. We are now calling this Project ESPO after Joseph Esposito, our former DC, my former boss, and we came up with a little catchy breakdown for that, it's Enforcement Bureau's Strategic and Proactive Operations so apologies for renaming.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: I love it, he deserves it. Thank you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: I'll break it down into the three different groups that we have it in. First and foremost, it was a Herculean effort to get these three initiatives going. We have three great Assistant Commissioners, Olga Suto, who is leading up proactive inspections; Ronaldo Hylton, who

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is leading up staying vigilant; and then SalAgostino, who's heading up heightened enforcement.

I will start with proactive inspections. We have performed 60 inspections to date. In terms of heightened enforcement, we have inspected 467 locations that we believe bad actors are doing work at. And then staying vigilant, we have done 234 inspections for a total of 761 inspections. On those 761 inspections, we have issued 331 violations. As the Commissioner said, we are not fully staffed. From supervisor up, we are pretty close to being fully staffed, but the inspectorial group is what we are currently actively recruiting for and bringing in, and what we're doing is we're taking mature senior inspectors from other units, not trying to strip those units dry entirely, but get a mix of new people and senior inspectors into the units to perform the work so trying to blend in the experience within the units. In terms of proactive inspections, Olga's team has a group of inspectors, they have a group of plan examiners, and what they're charged with doing is taking a look at where folks are doing development, whether that's a new building or an alteration with an enlargement, and seeing if there's a sensitive

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building next door. If that sensitive building is landmarked or has numerous violations or maybe it's the type of building or the age of the building. And what they're looking for, and we're using a GIS map to collate all of this information together, and our analytics team has put this map together and it's really amazing, we'd love to show it to you if you want to come by and take a look at the maps. It's really amazing, so we can catalog what we think are sensitive buildings and then see what work is happening next door, take a look at those plans on a proactive basis, and then also do inspections. So

that's what Olga's team is heading up.

The heightened enforcement against bad actors, and I think this is really the key to your local law, is for example, we can take a look at 1950 Billingsley. We did a sweep of the other buildings that that owner had, and normally that would be the extent of what we would do. We would take a look at the other buildings and we would stop there so, if you can imagine that to be a spider web with the owner of 1950 Billingsley in the center and all the addresses of other buildings, that's one spider web. But this unit takes it to the next level. We're not

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only looking at the other buildings he has, but who are the professionals that he's using? Who are the licensees that he's using? Who are the contractors, the permit holders that he's using? And then creating a spider web using those folks as the center of the spider web and not just the building owner, and taking a look at what those folks are doing. Now if we take a look at four or five of those professionals and maybe one or two of those have already been disciplined by us so we focus on that group, and same with the licensees and same with the permit holders. So we're taking it to the next level with that group, and it's really focusing on those specific individuals and we can take a look at a large number of lists, whether that's the bad owners list that gets published every year, whether that's a list of professionals that we have disciplined, whether that's a list of licensees that we're looking at that we've disciplined in the past, or maybe we find somebody new and we pass that along to our fabulous attorneys at the Department. So, part of the proactive enforcement was a whole bunch of lines for attorneys as well so we pass along those cases and that's what make this unit different than just a

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regular inspectorial unit. They have investigators that go along with it to put the cases together for our attorneys, work with our attorneys, and really discipline these professionals. What we've learned from longstanding sheds is violations are not enough. You really need to wake up the owners, you need to wake up the professionals and really take a hard look at them, and . And the best way by doing that is getting our attorneys after them.

And last but not least, staying vigilant is two pronged. We're looking at bringing back our Class 1 violation re-inspections, but being cognizant of the Homeowner Relief Program and making sure that we are still abiding by that Homeowner Relief Program. In that program, we issue requests for corrective actions and homeowners in one- and two-family dwellings have 60 days to correct those violating conditions. As part of staying vigilant, we're also following up on those requests for corrective actions. So that two-pronged effort with regards to staying vigilant.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Madam Chair, if I could just add and start with the last point that Yegal just made. I think it's part of this Project

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ESPO that doesn't get as much shine as other parts, but it's critically important. Think about what he just said. The Class 1 hazardous violations are the most serious ones the Department issues, and there was a period of time where we had a unit within the agency that would systematically, continuously go and reinspect those most serious violations. That had to end because of budget cuts years ago. We are reinstituting that process so now our team has a universe, we know where they are, and we will continue to go out, inspect those locations until we've exhausted that universe. Hopefully we will find conditions repaired. Hopefully we don't find serious conditions but, if we do, we now have found it before the corner of a building has come down, so that's a component of this initiative, again that your fingerprints are on, that is outstanding. Second point I wanted to make is once we've ID'd sort of the worst of the worst, we might need Council help. We've had these conversations as the Deputy Commissioner just alluded to. So, you have licensees. Well, what can we do to those licensees to hold them accountable? You have contractors. What can we do to general contractors to hold them accountable? Owners,

is there more that we can do? So, we need to come
back to you, or work with you, and partner with you
again to figure out, once we've ID'd this universe,
these are the worst of the worst, what other tools
can we have to hold them accountable? And lastly,
Deputy Commissioner Shamash's team, again, not fully
staffed up yet, but out in the field, working off of
DOB NOW data. What we've learned through the building
tech lab process is there are entrepreneurs out there
with some incredible products to take data and do
their own proprietary formulations and spit out a
list of what they deem locations to look at, and
that's really exciting to us. We are using our own
data, which is plentiful, as the Deputy Commissioner
Sirakis once said, like we barely scraped the pile of
DOB NOW data, but there are entrepreneurs out there
who are, sort of, on the cutting edge, and maybe
through this building tech lab process, we can add
that to our portfolio. Lastly, we promised you just a
quick update from Deputy Commissioner Sanabria on the
hiring efforts of the 60.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANABRIA: Good afternoon. So, with regards to the proactive enforcement, as both...

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2 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Bring it to you,
3 bring the mic to you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANABRIA: Can you hear me now? With regards to the ESPO project, we have 56 lines funded for this Fiscal Year, four for next year. Of the current lines, we have 25 active members in those positions, another 16 pending candidates, which would staff us up to 41 within a short relative time period, and we're still recruiting for the remaining 15 vacancies.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: How long is it taking from candidate identification, DOB knows you want to hire a person to when you're able to bring them on board?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANABRIA: Depends on the title. So, our inspector titles are exempt from the hiring for the one for two with OMB. So, when we're hiring for inspectors, and I'll give you a snapshot on the level of effort that it takes for recruiting, but they tend to go faster than the non-inspectorial positions. Those non-inspectorial positions can take anywhere from a month to two months, depending on the timing with OMB submissions, depending on the background process. So, we

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scrutinize all our applicants very closely to verify the work experience to bring on board. With regards that the HR team at DOB has been doing a tremendous job. In this Fiscal Year alone, we've made over 4,000 outreach efforts to get people in the door. Just give me one second. So, we've had over 4,000 phone calls, over 375 people interviewed, we've offered jobs, and we've on-boarded 100 new candidates since the beginning of the Fiscal Year, with another 75 people in the pipeline, basically preparing their background application of people that we're ready to on-board. And with regards to new need programs that were funded in this Fiscal Year, we had 98 positions, inclusive of this ESPO proactive project, and of those 98 positions, we've identified and started 34 of them, with another 26 pending candidates, bringing that total to 60. So, we're still recruiting for 39 positions, but we're making tremendous efforts in terms of taking those lines and putting people in the seats and trying to fill them as quickly as possible.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Chair, if I could just add one other, I have to say it publicly, but Deputy Commissioner Sanabria and Deputy Commissioner Ugarte deserve tremendous credit for changing our internal

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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2 PAR process. Forget about the OMB process.

Internally, we had our own issues. It was like the place where information and hope went to die. The PAR process, you talk to any of the Assistant Commissioners or Deputy Commissioners, they will tell you it is completely different. Also want to give a shout out to our Chief-of-Staff, Jason Razefsky, for calling BS on the process. But Mark and Gina have changed it so that internally, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners know where their hirings are at and they've turned it around. And I'm also really proud of the fact that in the two years that we've been a team, we have 120 internal promotions, and we're giving folks a pathway, folks who have demonstrated that they're doing an excellent job. We're trying to move them up and they're the next generation of leadership. And again, that process has been expedited by the two Deputy Commissioners to my right.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANABRIA: If I could just add, so to the Commissioner's point about internal hiring and promotional opportunities, we look to grow to our staff in terms of retention, right? Everybody wants to stick around and grow with

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

2 the agency and we try to build a sense of community

3 | and family at the agency. I'm a product of that. I

4 was an unpaid intern 30 years ago and I'm here today.

5 We have a very robust youth program, over 15

6 different programs with 174 kids that have gone

7 | through that program. We continue to take employee

8 engagement opportunities to keep the staff, but there

9 are challenges for us in doing so so we're working

10 \parallel very hard to bring in as many candidates as we can.

11 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: I really love to

12 hear that. Thank you. Thank you for sharing. Unpaid

13 | intern 30 years ago. Wow. That's incredible. And

14 | that's what we should be doing, right, across our

15 agencies.

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16 COMMISSIONER ODDO: Only to be outdone,

17 excuse me, because this is be fun when we get back to

18 | 280. Only to be outdone by 38 years ago, a high

19 | school, what was the co-op program? Right? Cheryl

20 | Leone. Now they commute together so they'll be

21 | talking about this later tonight so we'll have a

22 | little fun.

23 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: That's incredible.

24 | That's incredible, and that's what we want to hear.

25 | Thank you so much for that.

expecting?

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2 So, continuing on development and 3 enforcement staffing, according to the PMMR, the 4 agency's average inspection time, you talked a little 5 bit about this in your testimony, Commissioner. The average inspection time in all categories was 6 7 impacted by ongoing budgetary constraints and reduced 8 staff capacity. At last year's Prelim Budget hearing, we spoke at length about the cut to DOB staffing that removed 134 positions in Fiscal '24 and 90 positions 10 11 in Fiscal '25 and the outyears. That reduction capped 12 a pattern that saw over 500 positions removed from 13 DOB's budget since Fiscal Year '22. This Preliminary 14 Plan, we're happy to see and hear about the 15 successful efforts, but we're happy to see the 16 department has added headcount. Are these new 17 positions, or are they a restoration of previous cuts, one? What specific needs will the additional 18 19 development and enforcement staff address is the 20 second question. And third, as a result of City of 21 Yes for Housing Opportunity, does the Department 2.2 anticipate any increase? We talked about this a 2.3 little bit too, but anticipate any increase in filings, applications, and complaints? What are you 24

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COMMISSIONER ODDO: Right. So, in terms of
the additional lines from the November and January
Plans, we referenced already, right, the 60 positions
on proactive enforcement, 25 to carry out Local Law
152, the 10 additional attorneys for Local Law 97,
and of the basement legalization and the City of Yes.
Those are the new lines that we received.

In terms of just overall service levels and the service levels you alluded to, Chair, again, show me a service level going in the wrong direction, you will see steep overtime reductions and staffing challenges that come in the form of hiring and come in the form of retention. And I just want to remind everyone, the two PEGs that we took, the 18 million and change, the 210 lines, those lines were overwhelmingly, if not exclusively, vacant. Those vacancies, though, created accruals that allowed our agency to escalate our overtime way above the budgeted amount. We had to take overtime that was over 9 million dollars when it was budgeted at 3 and change, 3 million, and turn that off and then figure out how to turn it on and off as we saw levels spike. But there is no doubt that downstream from that, you're seeing an impact on service levels.

2 I'll just give you a quick snapshot. We 3 had done a snapshot back in October of certain 4 service levels that were going in the wrong direction. I don't need to tell you the specifics, but I just want to share with you, if you look at the 6 7 service level and go, hmm, why is that going up? Headcount down 10 percent, OT down 78 percent. 8 Another service level, headcount down 8 percent, OT down 93 percent. Headcount down 10 percent, OT down 10 11 78 percent. OT down 82 percent, OT down 84 percent, 12 78 percent. You get my point. And okay, we licked our 13 wounds, we kept it together. The service levels 14 didn't explode, but there's a certain period of time 15 where you could point to that and then that answer 16 doesn't cut it, and I think that's the point that 17 we're at, and I think that's reflected in a few 18 things. That's reflected in us strategically in a 19 very narrowly tailored way, adding back some 20 professional certification. Mentioned it on 21 elevators. We're considering it on a certain universe 2.2 of electrical inspections. By the way, just so you 2.3 know, what we giveth, we also taketh away. There's a bulletin going out in July that we will no longer 24 allow professional certification on underpinnings 25

because Gus and the team did a really good job of
doing audits and we were not happy with what we've
seen so I don't want anyone in the Council to think
that we're just going to blindly do professional

6 certification. I was so concerned about that I

7 went back and I found quotes from me as a Council

8 Member from 2007 selling widespread professional

9 certification. But we think we can narrowly, in a

10 | narrowly tailored way, add that back on, create some

11 bandwidth.

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The other issue to the staffing challenge, and I want Commissioner Sanabria to spend a few minutes if we can, is that we have a retention issue. And writ large, globally, it's probably a good thing because DOB is a pipeline. We get folks in, the team does a hell of a job training them up, and when the private sector is doing well, the private sector takes these folks. But also our sister agencies, Deputy Commissioner Sanabria can give you names of sister agencies that love to kind of take our staffers. We can give you rationale, we can give you sort of experience levels when they're leaving, and we will always have this continuous turnover. We have to bring people in, train them, they go about into

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the bigger ecosystem. Again, it's a good thing for

New York City, it's a challenge for us. So even

though we've had the additional lines that we've

alluded to, our headcount is sort of flat because as

we bring them in and we train them, we're losing them

out the side door. Mark, you want to get into some of

the numbers?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SANABRIA: So, we did a very deep dive into attrition at the agency, both on the technical level, meaning people that perform architectural engineering type work, and both the inspection side, and one of our findings was in January of '25, we had a 16 percent attrition rate in our inspectorial workforce. And when we looked into that dive, we noticed that folks were leaving either into the private sector or to other City agencies, and we try to find out why they're leaving, and for the most part, it's because of salary. In some cases, when they're going to the other agencies, they're actually going back into the trade. The Council Member raised elevators, and some of our folks are going back to NYCHA to actually do elevator repairs. Some cases, they're going to PD to do plumbing repairs and DCAS and some of the other agencies, and

we looked at the ages of how long they were with the 2 agency. On average, with the agency, five years. And 3 4 so when we bring in new inspectors, they go in through a very robust training academy. It's 14 weeks, nine weeks in the office, five weeks out in 6 7 the field learning with their superiors, so we put a 8 lot of time and effort into training up our guys. They are the best inspectors in the city, without a doubt, which is why other agencies are coming to get 10 11 them. But we have challenges with salary. We have 12 challenges with the industry. When the industry's 13 doing well, they come back to us to take our guys 14 because they know the rules, they know the codes. And 15 just at a very high level this year, we had 113 16 people attrit out of the agency and we're onboarding 17 up 175, so the net gain is really only 62 new people, 18 which makes the struggle that HR is having in terms 19 of the recruiting effort, somewhat like quicksand, 20 right? I'm working, my team is working super hard to 21 get them in the door and we're trying to keep them in 2.2 the door, and that's a challenge that the 2.3 Commissioner and I discussed the other day, and we have some ideas about trying to attack this from 24

different fronts.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Madam Chair, if i
could just add three quick things. One is a shoutout
to DCAS Commissioner Lou Molina, because one of the
challenges that we have is that our assistant plan
examiners, assistant engineers, assistant architects,
the non-licensed folks, our work does not qualify as
design experience, which the State Ed says they need
to get licensed so we will train them up, then they
will leave us to go to an agency whose work does
provide that. They want to progress in their career.
So what Commissioner Molina is going to do on a small
sample pilot is take some of our folks at DOB, loan
them to DCAS, let them do work at DCAS that qualifies
as design experience, get that for their
qualification so that they can get licensed to come
back. Deputy Commissioner Sanabria will tell you a
bunch of the people who left, 10 or 13 or 15 came
back because it's a pretty good place to work, but
they can't progress in their career so hopefully this
is a start of a good program.

The second thing I just wanted to mention is on the plan exam front and the inspectorial routing, we think there's technology out there that

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could help us and, hopefully, that expands sort of
our staffing capabilities.

And this is the last thing is hopefully in May when we come back, we're working on an idea on the front end of this, the pipeline to draw more people in. Hopefully our idea will be a little bit more baked and we can present it with you where we think we can draw in more folks to DOB.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Sorry. Mommy duties at the same time. Thank you. That's helpful context.

I want to touch on, we talked a little bit about basement legalization staffing. Can you tell us what the 36 new positions are for? What will they be doing and do you think that they will be adequate? You answered some of this already, but.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER UGARTE: Okay. So, of the 45 positions, we received 22 inspectors, two assistant chief inspectors, a chief inspector, five supervising inspectors, three plan examiners, an administrative staffer, administrative staff supervisor, analysts, senior analysts, attorneys, senior clericals and code and zoning specialists. And a lot of those administrative positions, if I might add, were advocacy on our part as Deputy Commissioner

Sanabria and Commissioner said, we do receive a lot of inspectorial and technical positions, but it does cause an adverse effect on administrative positions that aren't typically restored so we did receive some of those lines and those administrative lines are reflected here, and that would total the 45. And of the inspectorial positions, I can break down the... for basement legalization of the 30 inspector positions, 1 of them were for development and 19 were for enforcement.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Okay, and the Commissioner also said TBD. There's a long flowchart. Understood, it's a developing program.

Question that I've received from

Colleagues in other parts of the city regarding

basements. There are plenty, of course, of illegal

conversions that exist today throughout the city.

What is going to be the policy for folks that come to

the Administration wanting to legalize their

basements? Is there going to be any sort of amnesty

or how are you going to encourage folks that are not

in compliance today who are afraid of penalties to

enter the pilot?

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2 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SIRAKIS: Thanks. So, 3 the pilot program itself is, well, it's limited to 4 certain geographic areas. It does have provision in the legislation, I believe both from the State level 5 and down to the legislation that was passed along 6 7 with the City of Yes component that merely applying 8 for a temporary authorization for residency, that in itself is an amnesty request to not have a basement apartment that is fully compliant with what you will 10 11 need at the 10-year mark and it gives the property 12 owner 10 years to get into full compliance. There are 13 a number of milestones along the way that the 14 property owner would need to meet and some minimum 15 criteria, obviously immediate life safety issues need 16 to be accounted for before we can authorize this, but 17 the idea is that this is actually giving you as a 18 property owner the ability to stretch out the 19 timeframe for when you can get into full compliance 20 for 10 years. The legislation itself sets out 21 specific milestones. We're currently working with our partner agencies on both the enforcement process for 2.2 2.3 what to do when you find an apartment that's outside of compliance right now that has not yet been 24 authorized for any temporary residency or permanent 25

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residency but they might be eligible as well as the program itself as well as any of the full safety measures that would need to be in place to authorize one of these units along the way.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Is there forgiveness for existing penalties if you come to the agency and you're in one of these geographies?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SIRAKIS: I don't believe there's anything specific for forgiveness, but there is deferral of penalties that's permissible and this is important necessarily to, in some instances, to be able to get a certificate of occupancy issued because of the fact that you might have penalties that would otherwise be required to be paid. The program, I believe, does authorize the deferral of those penalties so we're not letting and we're obviously not closing out the violation if the condition hasn't been corrected but if the penalties are deferred until after the building exits the program.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay. Thank you for that, and I'd love to talk about that further. I've just gotten some incoming from Assembly Member
Natalia Fernandez, for instance, with constituents

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who are in the catchment area but they owe these exorbitant amounts for having these basements over time that (CROSS-TALK)

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Madam Chair, can I

just say one thing about just referencing the flowchart because I could just imagine someone at home or someone somewhere saying, yeah, well this is what's wrong with government that all of these steps on this flowchart. This is designed so that folks in basements are safe and just a couple of months ago, while this was being voted on, there was a fire in my home borough in a basement where, thanks to the heroic action of two firefighters, they crashed the windows and I think handed out a small child through a window, so this is designed that every step along the way for us to get eyes on and make sure things are safe. So, it's not bureaucracy and it's not us being obstructionists but grand announcements or not, my responsibility is... your responsibility is that child, my responsibility is safety and that's what we're going to carry out.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Yes. Commissioner, if you would grant me just a five-minute recess so I

COMMITTEE	ON	HOUSTNG	AND	BUILDINGS

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can calm down this little critter, and I will be
right back.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Can everybody settle down? We're getting ready to continue. Can everybody settle down? We are getting ready to continue.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: I just want to take a moment to shout her out. It's been five hours. She's been at hearings for five hours. No, thank you.

Okay. Did I already ask my DOB NOW a question? I didn't, right? All right, that's where I was. Okay, so I'm just going to boil this down to the essentials. The Preliminary Plan delays the contract on DOB NOW, so what does this mean for some of the higher-level goals that we all had, right? The sidewalk bills passing tomorrow. What are these contract delays going to be?

COMMISSIONER ODDO: We'll let Deputy

Commissioner Ugarte talk about the contract

specifically then I'll just talk about DOB now more

generally after.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER UGARTE: So we're currently in the process of entering into a renewal contract with Spruce for the remainder of the funded scope, so what that means in terms of timeline is

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delay, right? If a contract is registered later on
than originally intended and that's the reasons for
the roles that you saw in the Preliminary Plan.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: So, do you have a sense of when it will be fully registered and up and running?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER UGARTE: We're continuing to work with the Comptroller and MOCS to get this completed, and I don't have a specific timeline now, but we certainly are working as quickly as possible to get this completed.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay.

just sort of frame out the DOB now. So, as I said earlier, everything goes through DOB now. Every local law, every City Hall priority, every DOB priority, every rule change, and that created a tremendous amount of work, and when everything's a priority, nothing's a priority. So, we've gone through this internal process. We actually got some really good help from our friends at OMB to realize you can't do 50 priorities at once. So, we have our first mission is to retire BIS and the Accela program to migrate it to DOB now. And then we have to pick priorities

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amongst priorities of local laws and various initiatives. And so now the team has transparency on their individual priority, where it is in the queue. And there is, at least right now, an order to this process. And I think there's much more transparency internally within the agency, and we just work every day to complete the original mission, which was to retire BIS, retire Accela, and then we will get to the pile now of other priorities that we have to build out.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: And those conversations are going well with OMB?

commissioner oddo: Well, the omb process was, and I think rightfully so from their perspective, it was like, you have a lot of work to do, what's the plan? So we met, we huddled, we spoke with an outside entity, and we created a new game plan. I give a lot of credit internally to our Chiefof-Staff, who kind of ran point for us. And again, I bristled initially at OMB's intervention, but it was a net plus, and we continue to do the work. But I think the frustrating thing for me initially was for the whole world, Council, City Hall, everyone to realize there is no finishing DOB NOW, because DOB

NOW gets built and updated as we operationalize your
priorities and our priorities. And I will add, and I
think this predates you, this institution, the
Council from 2018 to 2021, was particularly robust in
its legislative activities pertaining to the agency.
So you have all of this coming in. How do we put it
in an order? What is the priority amongst priorities?
And let's show our colleagues at OMB, like, this is
the plan, so I think we're on the right path now. I
think we today benefit from hindsight. And I think
going back to the Bloomberg Administration and the de
Blasio Administration, choices made, decisions made
then, they probably would not make the same decisions
today knowing what we know and knowing how things
turned out, but we're committed to getting it built
out. There are pluses to DOB NOW, and it gives us and
it gives our customers things that BIS and the paper
system, the convenience to be able to do. It is a net
plus, but it's a tremendous amount of work, and now
we have a game plan and an order to do that work,
some of the folks behind me aren't happy because they
know where they are now in that order, and they're
not at the front of the line.

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2 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Yeah. Thank you. I 3 just have two more questions, and my Colleagues have 4 gone, so that's it. Just two more questions or sets

of questions. Appreciating that.

So, on Local Law 97, hello, Laura. We are approaching, of course, a major milestone for buildings that need to comply with Local Law 97, the local law, which imposes strict emission limits for buildings over 25,000 gross square feet and fines for those who are out of compliance. On May 1st, just over a month away, the first annual emissions report is due for these buildings. You talked a little bit about it in your opening remarks, but can you expound upon how DOB is ensuring it's prepared for this major milestone? How are you working with low- and middleincome co-ops and condos in particular, many of which are in older buildings that require significant rehabilitation work but face financial constraints? And specifically, is the Department of Buildings doing specific or special outreach about the passage of the J-51 abatement last December?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: Good afternoon, Council Member. So yes, we have been working on the rollout for Local Law 97 since, well, for several

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years, and we are completely ready. Our reporting portal opened almost three weeks ago, and so we worked with an entity that was funded by DOE, the federal DOE, to create the portal, and we are receiving reports. You were right that the deadline is May 1st, but there's a built-in 60-day grace period so that takes us through June 30th. And on top of that, building owners can apply for an extension, which takes them through August 29th. And actually, it's important that there is a several-month period to submit the reports because everything's new for everyone, and we've been working with service providers to educate them about how to submit reports. Today, we did our eighth training with service providers, and those webinars are online, and we have two more to go, and each training, you know, it has some familiar items, and then it's specific for a particular topic. So today, we talked about how to apply for an adjustment if you have external or financial constraints, and our next topic is complex reports. So, we have a lot of people who come to those, and we have a team of staff who answer questions in real time while they're happening so we're definitely working to educate on that. We

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staffed up, we have 112 positions in the Bureau, which is just very exciting, and 69 of those are really fully focused on Local 197. The rest of the team works on the energy code. And then we have three additional positions that are funded by NYSERDA to help with that. So that's a total of 72 staff that are really primarily focused on 97 and other laws that support that, like benchmarking, and audits, and retro-commissioning, and the energy grades. So of course, we onboarded all those staff with the incredible assistance of our HR and budget teams, and we're ready to, you know, review the reports, basically.

On the outreach, so we have an outreach team. It's a small but mighty outreach team. And they, along with really a ton of the other Local 197 staff, do these webinars, work with Accelerator, right, and we know that that's the program funded by the City to help building owners. They provide free assistance for building owners. We send out notices, we send out email blasts, we go to events, we have in-your-district events. We're constantly, you know, hosting webinars and just trying to do outreach to these groups. The primary way that there is outreach

2	done for things like J-51 and for LMI housing is
3	through Accelerator, and, you know, we've called
4	building owners to get them a case manager focused on
5	buildings that are, you know, we're concerned are
6	over their limits. We work very closely with HPD.
7	They have the 321 GO program. They work with
8	Accelerator. And the whole goal is to make sure that
9	affordable housing owners and LMI co-op and condos
10	can comply with 97. And as I mentioned to Council
11	Member Brewer earlier, we will work with any building
12	that works with us so we have our mediated
13	resolutions. And if there's a building owner, you
14	know, as you know, the 321 buildings are one and
15	done, right? They either follow the 2030 compliance
16	path now or they do their prescriptive energy
17	conservation measures and so, if they need a little
18	bit more time, but they've put in the work already,
19	we will work with them to get them more time. And,
20	you know, we're not interested in being punitive for
21	people who are working with us. So, I hope that
22	answered all of your question.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: It did. Thank you.

Just two quick clarifying questions. When you say

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2 service providers, what kind of entities are you
3 referring to?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: Right, so the entities that the building owners hire to do the work, the RDPs and to file the reports, they may be, you know, there are several different people who work together in that. The reports need to be signed off by an RDP, at least the 320 reports do, a registered design professional. The 321 reports can be a retrocommissioning agent or an RDP. And then the service providers that we've been working with have thousands of clients in the city so we are comfortable that we're working with the people who have the most clients and getting them comfortable with how to file the report, educating them on that. Also, we beta tested the reporting portal with them so we could get feedback and make it better, and we continue to do that. So recently there had been a requirement that in order to get an extension, you had to have hired someone by a certain date. And we saw that that wasn't working because some building owners hadn't hired someone by that date, but we still wanted them to get the extension if they needed it so we issued a service notice that changed that because of all the

have a lot of folks in the pipeline?

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DEPUTY COMMISSIONER POPA: Yeah. So, we have eight in progress in the pipeline.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay. Great. Thank you. Sorry, note-taking with one hand.

Last but not least, a question on construction safety. You mentioned that the numbers have improved, but just hearkening back to 2022, the New York State Comptroller issued an audit that found that the Department of Building's oversight of building construction sites and enforcement activity needed improvement, noting specifically that DOB inspections were performed reactively rather than proactively, even though it's prior enforcement actions and contractor safety history are datasets that could be, I have a feeling that our bill does something, but I want to hear it from you, contractor safety history are datasets that could be used to help identify high-risk construction sites as well. Department of Building's had inadequate procedures to identify incidents and report injuries and fatalities at building construction sites, and that while DOB followed up and issued summonses at sites that were found to have safety issues, it did not effectively prioritize which sites were inspected. So, can you

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

just bring us up to date on what steps have been
taken since that audit to address the concerns
outlined by the State Comptroller? Are there any
measures that would require legislative action to

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COMMISSIONER ODDO: Deputy Commissioner

Shamash will talk specifically about the audit, and
then if we have time and the need, I can talk to you
about some more in-depth on the numbers, because it's
a good story to tell.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: I was going to start with the numbers.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: I'm fatigued. You're younger than me, so by all means have at it.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: So I know the numbers in the MMR are for Fiscal Year, but we track these a little bit more in-depth in terms of Calendar Year. So, I just wanted to relay some numbers in terms of number of incidents and injuries year over year, calendar year over year, from 2023 to 2024. Number of incidents in Calendar Year 2023 was 649. In 2024, it was 466, or a 28 percent reduction. In terms of injuries, that number went from 692 down to 482, or a 30 percent reduction. That is 2023 over

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2024 Calendar Year. If we look at the first two months of 2025 over 2024, we have, again, 2024 was almost a record low in terms of incidents and injuries. This year, we are 40 percent reduction over that. Our construction safety team has, it's a twoprong effort. The compliance unit strictly does proactive inspections of all construction sites. That is their one mission, and our construction safety enforcement team responds to incidents and complaints with regards to 3-1-1 and public complaints. Our Assistant Commissioner, the infamous Juan Arias, leads that group. We have done numerous outreach to industry associations, large general contractors, large construction management permit holders to get the message out that construction safety is not just about a checklist where you go around checking boxes, but it's really a culture. And changing that culture is what we have done over the last five-plus years, starting with our SST training, going through and doing audits on all the providers of that SST training, and we've rolled out the Worker Wallet, which is a compilation of all the construction certifications that the industry acquires from us. So between the SST card and the Worker Wallet, folks can

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carry two cards now that'll identify all the training
that they have, all the requirements that are there.

And just to go through some of the stats associated with that group. We have done training for SST. Amazingly, 381,000 folks have gone through the program and have been trained as workers. Over 60,000 have been trained as supervisors. When we started the program, OSHA thought we would have about 150, maybe 200,000. We are at, combine those together, you're almost at 470,000 workers and supervisors that have been trained. The Worker Wallet, which is not required till July 1st to have on site, almost 26,000 folks have gotten the Worker Wallet card, and between those two cards, almost 28 million taps.

COMMISSIONER ODDO: Madam Chair, we issued our safety report. We will get you and the team a copy if you don't have it. We just issued it a couple of weeks ago, but as I said, it tells a really impressive story. So, the statistics that the Deputy Commissioner alluded to, a 25 percent year-over-year decrease in incidents, a 30 percent decrease in injuries, all while construction activities in terms of initial permits and new construction square feet were at a five-year high.

2 And I just want to underscore the last 3 part of the Deputy Commissioner's response about the 4 training. The New York City Build Connect, Rey Cabrera, Assistant Commissioner, fantastic job in 27 million taps. That means workers with those cards, 27 6 7 million times, went onto a worksite. People who were trained went onto a worksite. So it's our North Star. 8 It continues to be a focus, and the numbers are going in the right direction. 10

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: And let me just add, in terms of change of culture, it's not just our inspections. It's the trainers, it's the providers, it's the permit holders, it's everyone working together to make sure folks go home and go home safely. It's not just DOB, but really, in terms of construction safety, it takes a village.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much for that response. And just to make sure I understand, so when you say 381,000 trained, 60,000 supervisors, 470,000 all together, these are half a million unique individuals in the City of New York trained.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SHAMASH: Correct.

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2 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: I was a young 3 staffer when this bill was, this was a bill that was 4 being negotiated, and that was a dream, right, to 5 have people really trained up, and, I think you aged the bill, right, Guillermo? It was Nick Smith and 6 7 Guillermo who were on the phone and were on the phone 8 aging this legislation, and I just, it's really good to hear. This is, I think, one of the examples of why we do this work. We can really save people's lives, 10 11 quite literally, so I commend you all and really hope 12 that we can continue on this way. One death is too 13 many, one injury is too many, so there's more work to 14 do, but this is really impressive in terms of the 15 direction, so congratulations.

I am very happy to end on such a positive note. Thank you for that. Thank you to the Commissioner. I think you weren't here yet, but I was saying that I'm playing nursing bingo because I've now nursed a fundraiser while door-knocking, and now here on the floor, so we're all in this together. Thank you for letting me be a good mama to Yaya, and thank you for your participation and honest answers at this hearing. Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: All right. Hi, everybody. We're back. We never left. Okay, so I am now going to be opening the hearing for public testimony.

I remind members of the public that this is a formal government proceeding and that decorum shall be observed at all times. As such, members of the public shall remain silent at all times.

The witness table is reserved for people who wish to testify. No video recordings or photography is allowed from the witness table.

Further, members of the public may not present audio or video recordings as testimony, but may submit transcripts of such recordings to the Sergeant-at-Arms for inclusion in the hearing record.

If you wish to speak at today's hearing, please fill out an appearance card with the Sergeant-at-Arms and wait to be recognized. When recognized, you will have two minutes to speak on today's hearing topic of the Preliminary Budget for the Department of Housing Preservation and Development and the Department of Buildings. And just to put a finer point on that, we have 30 registrants to testify, so we're going to have to, I usually am like, yay, keep

2 going, but I'm not going to be able to do that today.

3 I'm sorry, so we're going to have to enforce a two-

4 minute time limit.

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additional written testimony you wish to submit for the record, please provide a copy of that testimony to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and I look forward to seeing that. You may also email written testimony to testimony@council.nyc.gov within 72 hours of this hearing. Audio and video recordings will not be accepted, and thank you all for still being here. Thank you for your patience, too.

Okay, the first panel is going to consist of Kenny Alvarez from SHNNY, Doreen Burton, Victor Walker, the three from SHNNY, Joelle Balam-Schwan, Judith Goldner from Legal Aid, Damon Gilbert, and Michelle de la Uz from Fifth Avenue Committee. Come on up.

Okay, you may begin when ready.

KENNY MARGARITO ALVAREZ: Thank you. Good afternoon, Chair Sanchez and Members of the Committee. My name is Kenny Margarito Alvarez. I'm a United States Marine Corps veteran, and I served

housing saved my life and slowly showed me that there

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was a life worth saving in the first place. Thanks to the amazing social workers at ACQC, at Jamaica YMCA, it was the last place I stayed before entering the supportive housing system. Once in, I went back to school, completed my master's, and the level of spiritual encouragement and clarity I needed to get out of that abusive relationship toward salvation can't be overstated. Supportive housing got me the redemption that many others seek. Now supportive housing (TIMER CHIME) needs people to make it work.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Thank you. Time's expired.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you.

JUDITH GOLDINER: Hi. Judith Goldiner from the Legal Aid Society, and I wanted to thank Chair Sanchez for her leadership on the housing issues.

It's always a pleasure to work with her.

I wanted to first start talking about CityFHEPS, and the broader conversation is really that HPD did not talk about preservation hardly at all, and the real need to preserve the units we have now, in fact, is way more important than building new units. We have no issue with building units, but we really need to keep people in the housing that they

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have now and make sure that it's safe for them. So the Council negotiated as part of City of Yes 215 million over two years to expand CityFHEPS to people in the community. Unfortunately, that commitment has not been achieved, and it's really critically important that as part of this budget process, we make sure that that money is allocated to families at risk of eviction in housing court right now. We are also concerned that we are seeing such a large increase in code violations, you know, 25 percent more of B and C violations, which are the most serious violations, and what our clients experience is that those just linger on and are not addressed, and part of that is the lack of enough attorneys in HPD's litigation bureau. I know there was testimony that there are, you know, 30-plus attorneys in that bureau, but that is simply not enough for New York City and for the kind of problems in the housing conditions that we're seeing across the city. We also are seeing a big problem with heat and hot water complaints. This is a new issue that we are seeing people complain about heat and hot water, and that those complaints get administratively closed with no inspection. (TIMER CHIME)

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2 SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Thank you. Your time 3 has expired.

JUDITH GOLDINER: So we hope that the Council will address these issues through this budget process, and we appreciate the opportunity to testify today.

DAMON GILBERT: Good afternoon. Thank you,
Chair Sanchez, Committee Members, and Yaya for the
chance to testify. My name is Damon Gilbert. I'm an
Equal Justice Fellow with New York Lawyers for the
Public Interest. I'm here to testify today about some
of our programs in the environmental justice and
disability justice programs that we have.

First, one major area of concern for our community clients is the issue of sewer backups and flooding suffered by many low-income homeowners in Queens. My colleagues spoke about this at the DEP budget hearing last week and asked that you can potentially affirm and amplify our call for additional funding to DEP to ensure that it addresses the intolerable flooding caused by increasing extreme weather issues, and that DEP prioritize communities like South Jamaica that have been unjustly left out of the City investments.

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the implementation of the landmark Local Law 97, and we think it's especially important that frontline communities can make sure that City funding goes towards agencies that are actually enforcing the law and specifically ask that three to five staff positions at the Department of Housing Preservation and Development be allocated to increase capacity dedicated to affordable housings, Local Law 97 compliance.

And finally, our work in the disability justice sphere has, despite the Federal Fair Housing Act and our longstanding City and State human rights laws, still allowed a number of communities to face discrimination when it comes to their housing needs. New York City is one that prides itself on the diversity of its people, and we support all efforts to ensure that housing is accessible and otherwise free of discrimination so we hope that enforcement of building code accessibility requirements should be prioritized for the City funding. Funding to support an aggressive enforcement mandate by the Department of Buildings and the Department of Housing and Preservation and Development will ensure accessible

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spaces for New York City's senior citizens and residents with disabilities to continue to be a part of their communities and live independently. Thank you.

VICTOR LEE WALKER: Thank you. Good afternoon to the Chair and the Members of the Committee. Thank you for this opportunity, and Yaya, thank you for this opportunity to speak on an issue that frankly saved my life, supportive housing.

I'm Victor Lee Walker, and I'm a resident of Jericho Project since 2017. I was born in Detroit where I lived for 40 years. As a 10-year-old child, I had dreams of moving to New York and performing on Broadway. I'm proud to say the film Muppets Take Manhattan was my introduction to this great city. However, I don't have to tell you how tough living in New York is. Everything is expensive, food, transportation, housing. Were it not for the lifeline of supportive housing, I would not be able to thrive the way I have. Supportive housing provided me with more than a stable place to live. It gave me the confidence and the freedom to change the trajectory of my life. I struggle with multiple disabilities. Without having to worry about my living situation, I

DOREEN BURTON: Good afternoon, Committee

and Councilwoman. My name is Doreen Burton, and I am

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happy to speak about supportive housing. I was homeless, and in 2015, I was in a shelter, became acquainted with supportive housing. They helped me to get into a studio apartment. 'Till this day right now, they are still helping me. I'm here advocating because I believe in supportive housing. It has truly helped me in my life. I was out there on the streets. I was doing bad. Wasn't very much with family members, but once I became supportive housing, that has changed my life completely. I am now involved with family members. I am now living a free life. I'm no longer scared to be walking anywhere. Supportive housing has helped me tremendously. Thank you.

JOELLE BALLAM-SCHWAN: Good afternoon,
Chair. Thank you so much for the opportunity to
testify today. My name is Joelle Balam-Schwan. I'm
with the Supportive Housing Network of New York, and
just want to thank our incredible tenant advocates
who really underscored the critical nature of our
funding asks, so thank you.

We want to thank the council for support of our NYC15/15 reallocation proposal, and we ask that you work with us to codify and fund it in FY26 and beyond. The City has exceeded its 7,500-unit

target for congregate housing, but Scattered Site has
fewer than 1,500 units unawarded, leaving over 6,000
units left untapped. So, our proposal calls for
reallocating a majority of these units to develop and
preserve congregate supportive housing, and we are
seeking 307 million in capital to develop and
preserve congregate units, and 72.6 million for the

service and operating for both new and existing

We also ask the Council to hold the

Administration accountable for late contract

payments, especially as federal funding remains

uncertain and paused for many providers. The urgency

cannot be overstated right now. Five of our largest

supportive housing providers are owed over 318

million in late payments. The funding gap puts

providers at risk of closure, jeopardizing housing

stability for folks who formerly experienced

homelessness.

Additionally, the network joins housing advocates in voicing our concern about a significant decrease in housing capital funding post-2026 proposed in the Preliminary Budget and recommend a

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units.

be here in person, for you to share for yourself what

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supportive housing has meant to you. You have a champion in me. I hope that you know that. And many, many of us are going to continue this fight so we hear you, we see you. You didn't say it, but you're a great student. You're an excellent student at Lehman College. That's amazing. Thank you for sharing with us so I could read along even though you didn't get to say it. I'm proud of you, too. It says he's proud of himself in the testimony. I'm also proud of you.

So, thank you all for your advocacy and, yeah, let's just make sure to keep the conversation going. Prelim is first, and then we have the Executive Budget hearings. So, before we get to Exec, the Mayor is going to release the followup after everybody's feedback so we have to make sure that at that stage, we're getting these investments, these commitments that were already made, some of them, and we need to make sure they're there, like CityFHEPS and these additional investments so thank you so much.

I will now call the next panel. So, we have, and excuse me if I say your name incorrectly, please correct me when you come to the dais, Tonya Ores, Angella Cummings, Gladstone Johnson, Anthony

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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Feliciano (phonetic), Christie Peale, Barika (phonetic) Williams, and Emily Goldstein.

Y'all are troopers spending the day with us. Thank you so much. I really appreciate it.

Excellent, you may begin when ready.

GLADSTON JOHNSON: Good afternoon, esteemed Council Sanchez and other Council Members. My name is Gladstone Johnson. I'm the Executive Director of the Bronx Neighborhood Housing Services. For over 30 years, we've been dedicated to serving the housing needs of low- to moderate-income residents in the Bronx, helping them to achieve their dream of first-time homeownership. We also focus on preservation because the bulk of the houses in the Bronx were built between 1924 and 1945. Many of these homes require urgent repairs. We currently have a waiting list of over 200, mostly seniors, who need emergency repairs. We're asking you to support our efforts to offer a 20,000-dollar grant to at least 50 seniors on our waiting list. Currently, the funding we get, we can only serve eight annually. I'm here with my colleagues from NHS of New York City and NHS of Brooklyn, and I wholeheartedly support funding from the City Council in the amount of 3 million

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dollars to launch the NHS of New York City Home

Repair Gap Program. NHS of New York City is a

longstanding partner of Bronx NHS, and we work

together to make sure all our resources are delivered

to high-need homeowners in the communities. Thank

you.

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ANGELLA CUMMINGS: Thank you, Members of the Committee and Mrs. Sanchez. My name is Angella Cummings, and I'm the Executive Director of Neighborhood Housing Services of Brooklyn CDC. NHS Brooklyn is a HUD-certified, non-profit housing counseling agency. For over 40 years, we have helped residents obtain and maintain affordable housing and assisted in building healthy, safe, sustainable communities across Brooklyn.

The service we'd like to focus on today is our Home Repair Program, which helps keep our most vulnerable residents safe and in their homes. For many years, NHS Brooklyn has worked on behalf of homeowners on fixed incomes, struggling to live in and maintain their homes. As time has passed, however, the need has increased because Brooklyn's housing stock is aging. Of the borough's 300,000-plus one- to four-family buildings, almost two-thirds were

Tonya Ores. I'm the new CEO for Neighborhood Housing

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repair loans and grants.

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Services of New York City. I'm here on behalf of NHS of New York City, which is a non-profit citywide organization, but we're also here on behalf of all of the NHSes, NHS Brooklyn, NHS Queens, NHS in the Bronx, and we're serving the Staten Island area. NHS New York City has 43 years of experience promoting and preserving affordable homeownership and financial stability to low- and moderate-income New Yorkers. We reach more than 50,000 clients each year across the five boroughs. We provide homeownership education, foreclosure prevention, affordable financing, and

I would like to take the opportunity to highlight the need for an additional 3 million dollars from the City Council to launch NHS NYC Home Repair Gap Program. The existing home repair program don't fully meet the need of low- and moderate-income homeowners. When we have had repair funding in the past from the City Council, we have been lucky if we're able to help one of 10 homeowners who are on our waiting list. We need flexible, supportive resources that fill gaps that other repair programs don't meet. Certain homeowners need or don't have sufficient funding. This new program will provide

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forgivable loans up to 30,000 dollars for homeowners who earn up to 120 percent of area median income. NHS NYC will deliver this program in collaboration with its non-profit partners at NHS Brooklyn, NHS Queens, NHS The Bronx, and NHS Jamaica, all of which have long-standing experience helping homeowners with their needs alongside other complementary housing and community service. We thank you for your support and hopefully we'll be able to receive this funding. Thank you.

CHRISTIE PEALE: Good afternoon, Chair
Sanchez. Thank you so much for the opportunity to
testify today. My name is Christie Peale, and I serve
as the CEO and Executive Director of the Center for
New York City Neighborhoods. Our mission is to
promote and protect affordable homeownership so that
New York families and neighborhoods thrive. We're
focusing on the Fiscal Year '26 budget proposals that
impact affordable homeownership, but I wanted to
compliment the Chair and the Housing Committee for a
holistic approach, not just to everything, but also
to the housing crisis. We know that we need rental
vouchers, we need supportive housing, we need opendoor investments. We need it all because we're one

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city, and it's a big crisis. So, we are urging the Council today to codify the over 110 million dollars in commitments to supporting affordable homeownership that was negotiated as part of the City for All, City of Yes negotiation. The Council should establish an Oversight Committee inspired by the Gowanus rezoning to ensure that these historic once-in-a-lifetime, hopefully not once-in-a-lifetime, but these historic commitments are realized over the next administrations. This is perhaps the City's largest investment in affordable homeownership perhaps since maybe the Mitchell-Lama program, certainly in decades, and we must ensure that homeowners and communities have the resources to navigate a more daunting and aggressive competitive market that consists of foreclosures, 22,000 homeowners on the tax lien sale, tens of thousands of families facing mortgage foreclosure, and many families targeted by scams. And as we've understood through our communitybased research as you've heard from my colleagues, over 60 percent of homeowners identify that home repairs are their biggest challenge so we need many resources. We appreciate the partnership and support of the Council, and we're advocating for 7.5 million

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dollars in resources to support new and existing
homeowners, 2.8 million of which represent existing
City for All commitments. (TIMER CHIME) Thank you.

EMILY GOLDSTEIN: Good afternoon. Thank
you, Chair Sanchez, for all of the work you do to
help support affordable housing in New York City. My
name's Emily Goldstein. I'm the Director of
Organizing and Advocacy at the Association for
Neighborhood and Housing Development, or ANHD. And on
a few points, I'll submit a much longer testimony.

First, I'd like to ask for the Council's support for the Community Housing Preservation

Strategies Initiative. This initiative provides over 45 community-based organizations with funding for their tireless work to protect low-income homeowners and tenants from displacement. We urge the Council to take action by addressing contracting backlog crisis in this, as in so many other places, and to increase funding to 4.95 million for the coming Fiscal Year.

The funding for this program has been static since 2016, and significantly, you know, increases needed to maintain staff and maintain programming.

Second, we ask your support to maintain ANHD's own work, particularly for the Displacement

resources are accessible.

Alert Project and our capacity-building training and technical assistance related to the previous program.

These are tools we provide for the broader affordable housing community to help to ensure that data and

Third, quickly want to emphasize, as others have mentioned, the importance of focusing resources on preservation. Our non-profit affordable housing providers are in crisis with escalating operation costs and mounting rent arrears. We need to be putting more of our capital dollars into preserving our existing affordable housing.

Fourth, also want to really encourage that the Council work with the City to increase the percentage of capital housing dollars going to the ELI, extremely low-income, level. In 2024, only 16 percent of housing completions and 21 percent of housing starts were at this level, even though 35 percent of renter households (TIMER CHIME) and 58 percent of rent-burdened households are at that level.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Thank you. Time's expired.

EMILY GOLDSTEIN: Thank you.

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CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Whoa, aggressive, okay. Did I break it? I think I broke it. Oh, no, I didn't break it, okay.

Thank you for that. I wanted to share with the NHS family. My husband and I did homeowner education at NHS Bronx 2015, 2016, so thank you. I know the great work that you do, so I appreciate your very specific advocacy today. We'll see what we can do.

Emily, I have a clarifying question for you. So earlier today, when HPD was testifying, they said that the biggest area or the term sheet that they do the most work on is the ELI, yeah, the ELI band or the ELLA term sheet. So is that not true or not, what's the discrepancy there?

EMILY GOLDSTEIN: So, I mean, far be it for me to say that's not true and I don't have that term sheet in front of me, but ELLA does not solely target the ELI band, it's a VLI and ELI. And so, the numbers that I am drawing from are from the Council's report on last year's starts so I think it would be worth a conversation with HPD about was there something particular for last year, but also understanding they're using the best deep

affordability term sheet they have, but if that term

sheet is still not really getting at the ELI level,

4 there's a population being missed.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Yeah, I think that's exactly right. I was thinking completing ELLA term sheet with the ELI income band, so thank you. It's something that, yeah, we have to continue to push them on and we've got all this capital through City for All, so let's try to make those investments come through.

Okay. Well, thank you so much for sticking around and for sharing your testimony today.

I will now call the next panel. Jackie

Del Valle, Gladys Cruz, Euralio Mares, Pilar de

Jesus, Paula Segal, Alison Wilkey, and James Coger.

I'm like, am I speaking Spanish, am I speaking

English? I'm not sure. Thank you so much, and you can begin when ready.

ALISON WILKEY: Hi. My name is Alison
Wilkey. I'm the Director of Government Affairs and
Strategic Campaigns with Coalition for the Homeless.
Thank you, Chair Sanchez, for doing two full-time
jobs simultaneously today and doing it ably.

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So, we have a homelessness crisis that is
just beyond all thinking. We have 350,000 homeless
households. That includes 120,000 people living in
shelter at this moment, thousands who are
unsheltered, and over 200,000 households who are
doubled and tripled up in homes. In 2024 alone, the
number of longer-term New Yorkers, so not counting
asylum seekers, in shelter increased by 12 percent.
So we're seeing a significant increase, and it's
directly because of the lack of affordable housing.
There are 820,000 ELI households in New York City,
but there's a serious mismatch of the available
housing. So for an ELI household, a family of three,
you would need rent that's about 1,050 to not be
rent-burdened, but only 7 percent of vacant units
rent for less than 1,100 dollars a month, while 65
percent of rent-burdened New Yorkers need housing at
that price. So we have to focus on building housing
for homeless and ELI households, and we're really
urging the council to stand firm on the commitment in
the City for All and City of Yes plan. There's 2
billion dollars allocated there. We're asking for
1.25 billion to go specifically towards homeless and

2 ELI families in improving that ELLA term sheet, so 3 we're really reaching the deepest affordability.

In addition to that, we are also asking that the Council fulfill the commitment in City for Yes for the 215 million dollars for expansion of CityFHEPS in the community, and we do have a citywide rent arrears program that's substantially funded by the Council, but we turn people away, at least 25 percent of people who come to us because they can't afford the rent moving forward. Having a CityFHEPS in the community program (TIMER CHIME) would allow us to keep those folks in their homes.

PILAR DE JESUS: Council Member, these are our clients. They're going to testify in Spanish. Is that okay? We have someone to translate for them if need, but I know you also got a lot going on today, so.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: No worries. Do we have simultaneous translation on the livestream today? We do not. Okay. So, then the way that we'll do it is two minutes for them to speak and then two minutes for the translation. Is that going to be okay?

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

1 2 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: (SPEAKING SPANISH) 3 EURALIO MARES: (SPEAKING SPANISH) INTERPRETER: Thank you. Good afternoon, 4 Council Member Sanchez and appreciate your listening. 5 My name is Euralio Mares. I am part of a habitation 6 7 of tenants in East Harlem. During more than 20 years, 8 we have been going through many injustices by the part of the landlord. We were being ignored about repairs in our homes in areas common in the building. 10 11 And now that we have representation of this 12 organization, TakeRoot Justice, they have commenced 13 the repairing in our apartments. TakeRoot Justice is 14 the organization that we need more of the residents 15 to have and to take recourse. The organization TakeRoot Justice has supported us legal, total, free. 16 17 And we are asking our Council Members to support 18 economically for TakeRoot Justice to keep on 19 supporting the community in the boroughs. I'm sorry. 20 Thank you for this organization, TakeRoot Justice. 21 Thank you for our Council Members for your support as 2.2 well. Thank you.

GLADYS CRUZ: (SPEAKING SPANISH)

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INTERPRETER: Good afternoon and good

afternoon. Council Member, good day. My name is

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Gladys Cruz. I would like to share how my lawyer helped me with the grave problems in my apartment. I live in a building where the housing had not responded to various problems. We have had significant issues outside the building, also inside the apartment, and the leaks in the roofs and the most things that preoccupied us and concerned us was that there was no heat during the months of much cold weather and made our lives barely impossible. On top of that, the plumbing in all the building was terrible. Also, we have had problems continuously with rats and garbage in front of the building and not being maintained accurately. My lawyer intervened when everything looked dark and we needed remedies. They have helped me to get our rights as a tenant and they showed us what to do and the process of representation that we needed by being complaining. With your support, we ask that this company will help us have more attorneys. We thank our lawyers, and now we need more security about our habitability. Really, we appreciate your help to defend our rights as tenants. Thank you.

PILAR DE JESUS: Thank you and thank you to my guys. Muchas gracias.

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2 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Yeah. Can I just say
3 that's really impressive translating?

PILAR DE JESUS: It's my mom. Anyway, so there's a lot of mother/daughters here and shout out to Yaya and just want to say muchas gracias. Thank you to the clients. Thank you, Council, and everyone here being patient. My name is Pilar de Jesus. I'm a Senior Advocacy Coordinator in the Housing Unit at TakeRoot Justice. These are longtime clients of ours.

I'm here today to urge you to continue funding the programs that make our work possible like A... I hate this acronym, AHTPRTC, Stabilizing NYC, and CHPI. My colleague, Paula Segal, is going to be speaking. Paula is going to be speaking about community land trust initiative, which is a key to making sure our neighborhoods stay affordable and aren't taken over by spectators. And I'm going to be submitting a more specific testimony, but I'm going to use my time now to talk about this East Harlem building that the tenants here are representing. So, we've been working with the tenants since 2021. This is a 30-unit building with more than 200 code violations, HPD has spent more than 33,000 in emergency repairs to make up for the landlord's

neglect. The building is home to families who have lived for decades, families who have helped sustain the city. Our involvement began when our community partners reached out alerting us that the tenants in this building were dealing with severe neglect from their landlord who had failed to maintain the property for over 20 years. These tenants endured inadequate heat, no hot water, rat and roach infestations, lead, mold, and crumbling façade, and even landlord violence. At the time we were contacted, some of the tenants had suffered from carbon monoxide poisoning from a faulty boiler. After the Department of Building shut down the boiler and ordered repairs, the landlord simply turned its back on, releasing more carbon monoxide and sickening the tenants a second time. The tenants sought to understand their rights and with our support they fought back. Through organizing, legal action, and unwavering determination, they held their landlord accountable and (TIMER CHIME) now after four years of struggle, they are on the verge of securing legal, enforceable agreement with their landlord. And again, I can go on and on, but just to really encourage the

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2 real need for legal service providers to really
3 support what's happening to tenants.

JACKIE DEL VALLE: Hi. Good afternoon. My name is Jackie Del Valle, and I'm Coordinator of Stabilizing NYC at TakeRoot Justice. I work with Pilar and Paula and thank you, Council, for your leadership and it's really great to meet the baby.

So, we are requesting 5 million dollars for Stabilizing NYC, 3 million dollars for the Community Land Trust, and 4.95 million dollars for the Community Housing Preservation Initiative. I think Pilar illustrated really well about how to TakeRoot uses the money, and we're going to hear from Paula soon, so let me just tell you a little bit about Stabilizing NYC. We're 20 organizations that combine tenant organizing with legal representation to combat tenant harassment and preserve affordable housing. We work across landlord portfolios whose landlords have often made highly speculative investments with the plan to push out tenants and flip the units out of rent stabilization. Through our coalitions, we have run rent strikes, prevented eviction, corrected hazardous conditions, passed legislation with the Council, and empowered hundreds

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of tenants to lead the rent fight in Albany for the past 11 years. Yet despite all these tremendous impacts, tenants' homes are more under threat than ever. We have a federal government hostile to nonprofits and tenants. You opened this panel with the call to have this be the most pro-tenant budget ever, and I think funding, organizing, and these programs is very critical to that, and also, it's been talked about before, but the need for the contract registration and the backlog. We are going on almost two years of no money, and it's actually, despite all the progress, we are in worse shape than ever. I submitted and gave you a copy of my testimony to contracts last year, and I work with Ben in your office, and everyone is trying, but without, we need the money advanced. Going forward, it's magical thinking to think that suddenly procurement is going to get better.

PAULA SEGAL: Thank you so much, Council Member. Thank you to my Colleagues and our clients, and everybody else for being so organized. I have maybe a little bit more of a kitchen sink approach here today. Sorry. I've just got a couple of different things.

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First of all, thank you so much for this Council's partnership on shrinking the City's lien sale on bringing back a foreclosure program that'll protect tenants and buildings in distress. I hope that we will all work to keep our eyes on what happens to the outreach money that's supposed to be distributed in next year's budget. I can't tell if it's in there or not. I think it is. So, thank you for that.

We heard a lot this morning about HPD staffing, and I want to underline a couple of things that were discussed this morning, but they have huge impacts on my Community Land Trust clients who are mid-transaction, who are mid-renovations, who are trying to hire and keep their staff, and it's very hard to do that where there are such huge delays. We heard a little bit about how OMB delays are going to be addressed. Those are really important priorities because even where funding has been allocated theoretically without explicit OMB approval, no money is going to the contractors that are fixing the buildings. We need to close that gap. It would be a really powerful tool for Community Land Trust and a really powerful way of really underlining support is

24 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: (INAUDIBLE)

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Thank you. Time's

three million last year.

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PAULA SEGAL: Okay. Great, and then my

final thing is about a really hidden secret that has

made converting storefronts to offices and offices to

storefronts really expensive for the agency and for

my clients, and I would love a question about that.

JAMES COGER: Good afternoon, Chair Sanchez, Yaya, and the Members of the Committee. My name is James Coger, Manager of Community Justice Connect of the Center for Justice Innovation. Our mission is to build community safety by addressing root causes of crime, and central to that is housing stability. Safe, affordable housing underpins health, employment, education, and family stability, yet far too many New Yorkers, especially those in Black and Brown neighborhoods, face unsafe conditions, evictions, and displacement. These harms fall hardest to women of color and their children. At the Center, we work in both courts and community to help tenants stay housed and resolve housing issues before they escalate. In Harlem and Red Hook, our housing resource centers provided over 2,600 residents with court navigation, repair support, and legal connections last year. Our virtual court access networks help tenants respond to court notices and

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fight for repairs, while our housing navigators now support NYCHA residents citywide in tackling arrears, eviction risk, and habitability issues. Through Community Justice Connect, our local volunteers provide free legal information at neighborhood storefronts, empowering over 1,300 residents last year with housing being the top concern. Our Pro Se Support Project helps self-represented litigants in civil court access services to address deeper issues beyond the court cases. Finally, our Neighborhood Safety Initiatives engaged over 50,000 NYCHA residents last year, investing in youth, transforming public spaces, and strengthening safety through community-led action. We ask that the Council continue support to expand this vital work and break the cycle of housing instability and system involvement. (TIMER CHIME) Together, we can advance housing justice and safety for all. Thank you for listening.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much. So a couple of followups.

Pilar, on your point about 33,000 dollars spent in emergency repairs for this building, it is infuriating. These landlords that use the City as a

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

reacting to that. Thank you.

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2 piggybank and have the taxpayer conduct their 3 repairs, that funding, when the City does it, it's so 4 much more expensive than when an owner does it, and so that's why I'm so thankful for your partnership. Paula, thank you for your partnership. Thank you for 6 7 your participation. We have to get Intro. 1063 8 through the finish line. That is the revamp or the reform of the third-party transfer so that we can talk about taking these buildings away from those bad 10 11 actors and giving opportunities for tenant ownership and non-profit mission-driven ownership so just 12

PILAR DE JESUS: And also, it's also like this building, and I shared it with the Department of Buildings, we're really concerned that it might be like a Bronx number two and a half. Like, it's really bad, and so, yeah.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you for your work on that and keep coming. (SPEAKING SPANISH) Said that in Spanish, but directly to them.

I think it was you, Jackie. Your thoughts, I don't know if you heard HPD when they were responding to my questions around the

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contracting delays. What's your perspective on how
they answered that question?

made great progress and they're working on it is what, okay. No, I mean, there have not been a single multi-year registered from HPD. Not one. I know that they also manage, people spoke here that had shelters and scattered sites, so that's not necessarily, that's a little different funding. But in terms of the money for the CLT program, the stabilizing program, the CHPSE, not a single contract has been registered. And I meet with them, the staff is working really hard and I'm not sure what is still the bottlenecks, but they're there, and they're not registering. I see it to be months, if not years, to actually be caught up still.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. That's helpful to hear your perspective on it too.

And then a question for James, or not really a question, but an invitation. I have cofounded a group called the West Bronx Community

Safety Partnership and just want to invite the Center for Justice Innovation to join us, help us advocate for, like you said, everything from housing, economic

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

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- opportunities to keep people out of the, hi, she just
- 3 | woke up, to keep people out of the justice system.
- 4 Would really appreciate your participation.
- JAMES COGER: I would love to be a part of that. I'm actually one of your constituents and a Bronx Community Board Five member.
- 8 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Should've led with 9 that.
 - JAMES COGER: Yeah. But I would love to be a part of that as an active community member and engaged and passionate about helping folks. I would love to partake.
 - CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Awesome, thank you.

 Great.
 - Paula, just an opportunity to wrap your thoughts.
 - PAULA SEGAL: All right, so this might feel a little bit out of left field, but DOB was here, and I want to just put this on the record and draw your attention. This is super technical, but it's having very real world impact. As part of City of Yes, this Council approved a change that renumbered everything in the zoning resolution, and I want everybody to feel the chill in that. Because it

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seemed like, oh, we're going to make the numbers all nice. Nobody checked the building code to see what impacts that was going to have. Yeah, good job, somebody. So, the building code explicitly says that if you want to make a conversion of a space that was formerly retail or mercantile into an office or an office into a retail store so imagine all those dentist offices in your neighborhood, the one where I go to clean my teeth. Imagine all of our storefront, constituent services provision offices, maybe your office. That's what we're talking about. Building code says, the code shall not be interpreted to require an issuance of a new or amended certificate of occupancy for a change from a mercantile establishment to a business establishment or from a business establishment to a mercantile establishment, provided that the change is within the same zoning use group. From 1961 to 2024, the Zoning Resolution called Retail Uses 6A and Office Uses 6B. Same zoning use group. City of Yes says, oh, retail is Roman numeral VI and office is Roman numeral VII. And a client of mine has been denied a letter of no objection from DOB because they went and read the zoning resolution and they were like, sorry guys,

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it's not the same use group, and I am sure my client
is not alone. And forcing your office, the dentist,

my client and their constituent services office to go

get an amended certificate of incorporation so they

can use a little store as their office. That's going

to be expensive for the agency. That's going to be

8 expensive for all of us. Please make them stop.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Thank you.

Sorry. I didn't get a chance to ask them that

question earlier, but it was on my list of 60 million

questions so we will follow up with them just to make

sure we get a response to that, but thank you. Thank

you to this panel. (SPEAKING SPANISH) And yeah, we'll

be following up. Thank you.

PILAR DE JESUS: And shoutout to all the women and moms. It's a rough job. Childcare is expensive.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Great. The next panel is Cameron Molyneaux, sorry if I said that wrong, Oksana Mironova, Gabriela Sandoval Requena, Sharon Brown.

Sorry. She's like staring up at me. I'm like, don't cry, please. But you may begin when ready.

1 2 GABRIELA SANDOVAL REQUENA: Thank you. 3 Good afternoon, Chair Sanchez, Yaya, and Council Central Staff. Thank you for holding this important 4 budget hearing and for the opportunity to testify on behalf of New Destiny Housing. My name is Gabriela 6 Sandoval Requena, and I'm the Director of Policy and 8 Communications at New Destiny. New Destiny is the only organization in New York City that is focused 100 percent on housing domestic violence survivors. 10 11 We do permanent housing, not shelters. We are the 12 largest provider of supportive housing in New York State, including three buildings in Council District 13 14. We do this work because domestic violence is the 14 15 number one cause of family homelessness in our city. 16 In fact, domestic violence pushes more families into shelter than evictions, and supportive housing is one 17 18 of the safest and most cost-effective housing 19 solutions for those who've endured domestic and 20 gender-based violence. It provides them with a home they can afford and the support they need to heal and 21 2.2 thrive. As the federal government continues to 2.3 threaten vital housing programs for survivors, this year more than ever we need our City to step up and 24

protect New Yorkers impacted by domestic violence. We

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are submitting extended written testimony, so I'll just underscore two priorities here. First, we ask the City to invest in the NYC15/15 reallocation as the Supportive Housing Network of New York proposes. By reallocating scattered units into the congregate side, many organizations like New Destiny will be able to build more affordable, supportive housing.

And second, we are deeply concerned by the federal government's decision to stop funding the Emergency Housing Vouchers, or EHVs, as of the end of this year. More than 7,000 New Yorkers depend on this vital housing resource, including hundreds of domestic violence survivors. We are pushing Congress to allocate funding to sustain the EHV program, but we really need HPD and NYCHA to start planning for contingencies. Thank you, and I'm happy to answer your questions.

OKSANA MIRONOVA: Thank you so much. Thank you, Chair, for sticking around until the bitter end, and I will be quick because I'm sure you want to be done with this.

My name is Oksana Mironova, and I am a Housing Policy Analyst with the Community Service Society of New York, and thank you for the

I want to echo what the previous panel

has discussed in regards to the Community Land Trust

Initiative. We would love to see its budget doubled

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to 3 million dollars, and we're also happy to see the focus in HPD and with the City Council on our legacy social housing so that's public housing, Mitchell-Lama, HDFCs. I know that they have been mentioned multiple times throughout the day today. And just to add that they house over 275,000 families, so a huge portion of our housing stock. The one thing that we want to contribute to this conversation is that during the (TIMER CHIME) stabilization efforts, we'd love to see permanent and deep affordability as well.

CAMERON MOLYNEAUX: Thank you all for the opportunity to speak. My name is Cameron Molyneaux, and I'm the elected President/Chapter Chair of A Better NYLAG, a chapter of the Association of Legal Advocates and Attorneys, which is UAW Local 2325. In my position, I sit on the executive board of Local 2325. 2325 represents over 3,400 active and retired legal service workers at over 30 non-profit organizations in the New York City area, including the majority of providers participating in the RTC program. 2325 members are attorneys, paralegals, social workers, investigators, interpreters, and more. We are the workers who keep people in their homes, fight for tenants' rights to safe and

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habitable housing, and keep landlords accountable to the law. Our members are an essential labor force, but like with HPD and DOB, underfunding has led to untenable conditions. We are facing an attrition and workload crisis. We're facing a student debt crisis. Our salaries and retirement benefits have failed to keep pace with our counterparts in city and state governments. When our wages stagnate, the services poor and working-class New Yorkers receive are degraded. It takes years as a practitioner to fully understand the power of the law, like the rent regulation system in New York City, and how to use DOB and HPD to assist our clients in fighting for their rights. Our members use these systems and agencies as tools to keep people in their homes, and to make sure those homes are safe and habitable. It takes a depth of knowledge with rent regulations, like HPD Section 8, HPD Mitchell-Lama, rent stabilization, to navigate the world of landlordtenant law. It takes experience to know how to best advocate with these City agencies about making sure our clients' homes are free of maintenance issues. We've tried to fill senior positions in our organizations, but that has failed because senior

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

- 2 attorneys and paralegals are leaving our
- 3 organizations every day. Our salaries are too low,
- 4 and the cost of living is too high. This year, Local
- 5 2325 has aligned the contracts of over 2,100 of our
- 6 union members across 12 chapters to expire on June
- 7 | 30th for a potential sector-wide strike in July that
- 8 | could shut down the courts across the city. We are
- 9 committed to bargaining in good faith with our
- 10 \parallel employers, and we don't want (TIMER CHIME) a strike,
- 11 | but we are prepared to withhold our labor to win a
- 12 | future...

- 13 | SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Thank you. Time's
- 14 expired.
- 15 SHARON BROWN: Hello. My name is Sharon
- 16 Brown, Rose of Sharon Enterprises. Before I begin,
- 17 | remember the hostages, release the hostages, let
- 18 | Yahweh's people go. Defend Israel.
- 19 Okay. The Department of Buildings was
- 20 | here. I believe that funding for the Department of
- 21 Buildings, NYCHA, Section 8, and all of these
- 22 different things should come with them having to
- 23 submit periodical reports of when they are making the
- 24 repairs and doing the things that the tenants are
- 25 complaining about so there needs to be some

accountability. So, the list of things that the tenants have been complaining about, they should have to submit a report to the City Council, and the things that are not getting done by their own submissions and the tenants saying that they did it or they did not do it, they can correspond as well, the tenants. If they do not do the repairs, their funding should be withheld, held up, or there should be some kind of punishment, or it should be pulled, maybe people should be replaced. There should be something within their funding that if they are not getting the job done, these people will be replaced periodically. You should look into what they're doing. It would be accountable for them to have to submit something and, if they are not coming up to standard, as they have not been for many years, that they would be replaced immediately, or the tenants could get the monies and contract someone out instead of having to pay rent. The tenants can pull the monies instead of owing them and actually get some of the repairs done themselves if need be, or some kind of organization can help them get the funding because (TIMER CHIME) fire escapes are dangerous...

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2 SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Thank you. Time's a sexpired.

SHARON BROWN: Balconies, etc. These things need to be taken care of. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Sorry, she just bumped her head.

I just wanted to state for the record and publicly, I am with you. Whatever I can do as an individual member and bringing other Council Members to support the union's efforts.

CAMERON MOLYNEAUX: Yeah. And I didn't get to finish. Our main asks are that the City Council fully funds Right to Counsel and also to support our union and our fight for fair contracts because if we get better benefits, it benefits all tenants across New York City because if we are experienced and have good pay and we can stay in these jobs that we care about, then that benefits tenants. And then also, we would ask the Council to fully fund and staff DOB and HPD because these agencies are crucial to holding landlords accountable for harassment, safety of buildings, and health and well-being of tenants.

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2 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you, thank you 3 so much, Cameron.

Oksana, you mentioned 275,000 families served by which program? I just missed that.

OKSANA MIRONOVA: So that's all of the legacy social housing programs. So that's public housing, Mitchell-Lama co-ops, and HDFC co-ops.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Yeah. And to your point about, or maybe it was the earlier panel's point about accountability, there were funds that were committed through the City for All negotiations for Mitchell-Lama, supporting Mitchell-Lamas, existing Mitchell-Lamas so just welcome partnership in ensuring that those funds make it into the actual budget.

Okay. Thank you, thank you so much for sticking around. Thank you for your testimony this afternoon.

I believe we're moving to our final panel.

Okay. We will now turn to remote testimony. Once your name is called, a member of our staff will unmute you, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will give you the go-ahead to begin. Please wait for the

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Sergeant to announce that you may begin before delivering your testimony.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: You may begin.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay. So, first I'm going to call Pamela Herrera from the Western Queens CLT.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: You may begin.

PAMELA HERRERA: Good afternoon, Committee Chair Sanchez, Yaya, and Members of the Housing Committee, and thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is Pamela Herrera, and I am the Land Justice Coordinator at the Western Queens Community Land Trust. The Western Queens CLT is a non-profit organization made up of activists, small business owners, professors, artists, students, and community members who fight for democratic and equitable land use in Western Queens. We ask the City Council to ensure enhanced funding of three million for the CLT initiative in this year's FY26 expense budget, as Speaker Adams committed last year. This urgently needed funding will support the growth of our CLT among many others in the other boroughs. We are so thankful for the funding we have received in prior years. With this funding, we have been able to hire a

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full-time staffer, host town halls, workshops, and events for the community. We hope to be able to add to our staff and continue the growth of our organization to promote deep affordability and preservation of public land. The CLTs funded are organizing across the city to address our worsening affordability crisis. The city is facing a housing crisis that has engulfed thousands of people in unstable conditions in their survival. Our CLT has expended our work and is addressing this concern in Elmhurst by potentially providing over 50 units of deep affordability. Thanks to the City Council's funding, we have been able to pave the way to find properties, partners, and community members that believe in the CLT as a measure to address the housing crisis. In short, funding is not just about buying land. It's about investing in the health, well-being, and future of our entire neighborhoods. It's an investment in the more equitable, just, and resilient way of living that puts people before profit, ensuring that the benefits of land ownership are shared by the community rather than concentrated in the hands of a few. By bringing land and housing into community ownership, CLTs serve the neighborhood

25 My humanity is acknowledged. I am part of a

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because it is a step closer to fulfilling my mission

to live a better life. It's not just a place to live.

I have tremendous amount of support in my existence.

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community. There are people that check on me. My birthdays are celebrated. When I had COVID, people went out and bought me groceries, plus so much more. Getting my apartment and working with such wonderful people at Fortune Society allowed me to go from hanging out and sleeping in the park to performing Shakespeare in the park. Yes, that's right. The creative art department at Fortune Society connected me with the wonderful people of the public theater. And the next thing I know, I'm acting on stage at the Delacorte Theater in Central Park with thousands of people watching me every night. Well, not too long before that, I had to sleep (INAUDIBLE) in a public park. My apartment allows me now to only be in the park when I want to be, to perform, to practice, and to sit on the bench and listen to the birds. I'm very grateful for this apartment and the people at Fortune Society. You really saved my life, and I'm grateful that I'm able to reach out and give back to those who are in the situation (TIMER CHIME) that I was in. SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Thank you. Time's expired.

HELEN TAYLOR: By activating for more resources for the supportive housing. Thank you.

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2 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you, thank 3 you, Helen.

I'd now like to call on Jonathan Cohen.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: You may begin.

JONATHAN COHEN: Good afternoon, Committee Chair Sanchez, Yaya, and the Members of the Housing Committee, and thank you for the opportunity to testify. My name is Jonathan Cohen. I'm the Housing Managing Attorney at Catholic Migration Services. I want to talk about critical funding for programs stabilizing New York City and Community Housing Preservation Strategies Initiative, which supports low-income tenants and the preservation of affordable housing in New York City. Our lawyers provide representation for housing for tenants in housing eviction cases, and we also file affirmative cases against landlords when there are unsafe conditions. Our tenant organizers help tenants form tenants associations, build community leadership, provide education on tenants' rights, and organize rallies and actions in support of tenants fighting evictions. Catholic Migration Services and Chhaya have organized tenants associations and buildings owned by some of the most notorious landlords throughout Queens.

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again.

Stabilizing New York City has enabled us to form tenants associations and buildings and to fight landlords and lead grassroots efforts through tenants' education, leadership development, and legal defense and support. Over the past 11 years, our organizations throughout Stabilizing have had many, many successes and, again, against some of the really worst bad actors. As Jackie Del Valle mentioned, we are asking for an increase of 1.3 million dollars in Stabilizing or 65,000 per organization and 4.95 million for CHPI. This funding has not changed since 2016, and this is critical work. And what's important also is we're not only preserving housing, but we're preserving it. Once the housing's lost, it's gone, and it's gone permanently. And what we're trying to do is to preserve affordable housing in the long term and to empower tenants to be able to stand up (TIMER CHIME) and fight.

JONATHAN COHEN: Okay. There'll be more detailed testimony as well, and thanks very much

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time's expired.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much. I'd now like to call on Todd Baker.

2 SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: You may begin.

3 TODD BAKER: Hi, good afternoon. Can you

4 hear me?

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SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Yep.

TODD BAKER: Excellent. Well, thank you to Chair Member Sanchez and to the rest of the Council as well. My name is Todd Baker. I'm a Project Manager at the Northwest Bronx Community and Clergy Coalition. We have a 50-year history of organizing tenants in the Bronx to demand accountability from their landlords, from City agencies, but in the last five to 10 years, we're increasingly focused on our Community Land Trust work and promoting ownership among residents. So today I'm here, we actually incorporated the Bronx Community Land Trust five years ago and are now, along with Community Land Trusts across the city, modeling a version of homeownership and of resident-controlled housing that can be deeply and permanently affordable and sustainable. So today we're asking the City Council to ensure the enhanced level of funding that was committed to of 3 million dollars for the City's Community Land Trust Initiative in the FY26 budget. I'm also here to just speak about the need for

2 preservation projects that create homeownership

3 opportunities, like the project that we're working on

4 | right now with the Council Member at Davidson Avenue.

5 These projects demonstrate that HPD needs to be

6 | funding, not just the rehabilitation and

7 preservation, but the organizing work and the other

8 | work that's necessary to convert to cooperative

9 ownership and to create real and lasting

10 homeownership opportunities available for residents

11 | at extremely low and very low-income levels, like

12 those here in our neighborhoods in the Northwest

13 Bronx.

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We're also engaged in new construction.

So, we understand the importance of demonstrating an updated term sheet for programs like Open Door that are able to commit a level of capital that's actually necessary to deliver, again, housing to folks at the extremely low and very low-income levels we find in our district. Those are some of our biggest priorities for the day. We thank you so much for giving us the time to speak.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much,

Todd, and thank you for your partnership. I'm really

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excited about what we're going to accomplish at 2201-3 O5 Davidson.

And I believe last but not least,
Christopher Leon Johnson. Thank you, thank you,
Christopher.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: You may begin.

CHRISTOPHER LEON JOHNSON: Yeah, hello.

Hello, Chair Sanchez. My name is Christopher Leon

Johnson. I'm in the car right now. Just came from a

event in the Bronx. I think it was your neighborhood

at 950 Union Avenue for a woman's empowerment event.

I just left.

Yeah, so I'm calling on the investigation for East New York Community Land Trust. I am calling on the investigation to Albert Scott. I'm calling on the investigation to Council Member Sandy Nurse. I'm calling to ask Sandy Nurse and Mr. Albert Scott on why that they sold out their own people with 248 Arlington Avenue, telling that it was a great deal with 248 Arlington Avenue, and it wasn't. They got completely screwed over. Yeah, the last owner of 248 Arlington was a bad landlord, but 248 Arlington, the people that are running right now, East New York Community Land Trust, is a way worse landlord. I'm

calling on the investigation to Hailie Kim. Shout out to Julie Won for beating her in 2023 in the City Council race. So, I'm calling on the investigation into Hailie Kim of the Cypress Hills organization because she's part of that deal with 248 Arlington. This is a warning to anybody out there that has a bad landlord in their impoverished communities. The people of 248 Arlington and East New York, which is Sandy Nurse's District and (INAUDIBLE) district, they going through a lot of stuff, prostitution, vagrants, homeless people, people that they'll (INAUDIBLE) on the last worst landlord, but this landlord they have right now, the East New York Community Land Trust is way worse, so this Community Land Trust stuff need to stop. The City Council need to end all Community Land Trust contracts, need to stop having them as main advocates for housing because with this 248 Arlington situation, we just found that this does not work. I'm supporting the people of 248 Arlington. I hope they get out of the Community Land Trust situation. This need to be sold to a private developer or give it to a public developer (TIMER CHIME)

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time's expired.

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2	CHRISTOPHER LEON JOHNSON: Give it to HUD.
3	So thank you, Sanchez. Investigate Nurse, investigate
4	Hailie Kim and investigate Albert Scott. Shout out to
5	248 Arlington, all the tenants and the people that
6	trying to get back their property back away from East
7	New York Community Land Trust. So, thank you and
8	enjoy your day, Sanchez.
9	CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you, thank
LO	you, Christopher. I just have one question. Who is
L1	that cutie behind you?
L2	CHRISTOPHER LEON JOHNSON: Yeah, I'm here.
L3	CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Who's that cutie
L4	behind you?
15	CHRISTOPHER LEON JOHNSON: Oh, that's
L6	Angela <u>(INAUDIBLE)</u> son. His name is
L7	CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Oh, hello. Be
L8	civically active, okay? Be like Christopher. Go to
L9	hearings and speak your mind, all right? Thank you.
20	Thank you, Christopher. Appreciate you.
21	CHRISTOPHER LEON JOHNSON: Yeah. Thank
22	you, thank you, thank you.
23	CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Take care.
24	CHRISTOPHER LEON JOHNSON: Thank you.

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 302
2	CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay. I'm going to
3	call a few names. I think these folks may have hopped
4	off, but William Spisak, New Economy, Alex Stein,
5	Gwendolyn Primus (phonetic), Hannah Anousheh
6	(phonetic).
7	Okay. With that, if we have inadvertently
8	missed anyone that has registered to testify today
9	and has yet to be called, please use the Zoom raise
10	hand function if you are testifying remotely and you
11	will be called in the order that your hand has been
12	raised. If you are testifying in person, please come
13	to the dais.
14	Seeing none, I will now close the
15	hearing. Thank you to members of the Administration,
16	to the members of the public, to Yaya, and to our
17	Staff who have joined us today. This hearing is now
18	adjourned. She's going to do it.
19	Oh, Will is here. Oh, yeah, saved by
20	Yaya. Go ahead, Will.
21	You are on mute. He's on mute. I think
22	someone has to unmute him.
23	WILL SPISAK: Great, can you hear me now?

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Yes, okay.

2 WILL SPISAK: All right. That's wonderful. 3 I can't let the final testimony say bad things about 4 Community Land Trusts when they're doing amazing works. I need to highlight the amazing works the OTs are actually doing in New York City. So thank you, 6 Chair Sanchez and Members of the Housing Committee. 8 My name is Will Spisak. I'm a Senior Policy Strategist for New Economy Project. We're a 30-yearold organization that's been fighting for a new 10 11 economy, a just economy based on principles of 12 cooperation, racial and ecological justice, and we are the coordinators of the Citywide Community Land 13 14 Trust Initiative or the CLT Initiative, and we are 15 the coordinators of the New York City Community Land Initiative or NYCCLI, a coalition of 20 community 16 17 land trusts around the five boroughs. The CLTs are 18 doing tremendous work to bring community control to 19 land and housing around New York City in a way that 20 hasn't been done broadly in a very long time, and 21 we're really excited to see the growth of CLTs expand across the city and bring true community control, 2.2 2.3 true tenant power directly to New York City neighborhoods. We're asking the City Council to 24 ensure enhanced funding of 3 million dollars for the 25

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CLT Initiative in the Fiscal Year '26 expense budget as Speaker Adams has committed to in last year's City for All package. This urgently needed funding will support the growth of 17 CLTs and three citywide technical assistance organizations working to expand the CLT model and bring more land and housing under community control. We also urge the City Council to address the City agency's chronic harmful delays in registering discretionary funding contracts. It's been painfully slow and it's really putting a lot of CLTs and organizations like ours at risk by delaying payment for the work that we're doing. And lastly...

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Your time's expired.

WILL SPISAK: All right. Thank you so much. Please fund Neighborhood Pillars and get that term sheet out. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Excellent. Thank you so much.

Just a special highlight to this baby. I call her the professional baby because she kind of lets me do my work. This is my first time back at City Hall for a hearing, but we've been running the District office together since she was basically a couple weeks old so thank you, little baby.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS And with that, this hearing is officially, hold on, you're going to do it, 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 22, 2025