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10		February 25, 2022	
11		Start: 1:12 p.m. Recess: 2:36 p.m.	
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13	HELD AT:	REMOTE HEARING (VIRTUAL ROOM 1)	
14	BEFORE:	Pierina Ana Sanchez,	
15		Chairperson	
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17	COUNCIL MEMBERS:		
18		Alexa Avilès	
19		Charles Barron Tiffany Cabàn	
20		David M. Carr Eric Dinowitz	
21		Oswald Feliz Crystal Hudson	
22		Ari Kagan Gale A. Brewer	
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1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS 2	
2	APPEARANCES	
3	Lucy Joffe	
4	Assistant Commissioner of Housing Policy at New York City's Department of Housing Preservation and Development	
5	-	
6	Bruno Olivares with (Interpreter Jose Jiminez) Resides in control rent residence in Queens	
7	Michael McKee Treasurer of the Tenants Political Action	
8	Committee	
9	Ryan Monell Represent the Real Estate Board of New York	
10	-	
11	Ellen Davidson Staff Attorney at The Legal Aid Society	
12	Chris Wildelo New York State Association for Affordable	
13	Housing, NYSAFAH	
14	Eric Lee Director of Policy and Planning for Homeless	
15	Services United	
16	Lyric Thompson Citizen Fighting to get 421A buildings up to code	
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SERGEANT BRADLEY: PC recording is up.

SERGEANT SADOWSKY: Thank you. Recording to the Cloud all set and good afternoon and welcome to today's Remote New York City Council hearing of the Committee on Housing and Buildings.

At this time would all Council Members and staff please turn on their video. To minimize disruption, please place electronic devices on vibrate or silent mode. If you wish to submit testimony, you may do so at testimony@council.nyc.gov. Once again, that is testimony@council.nyc.gov. Thank you for your cooperation, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Alright [GAVEL] So, I am going to read the opening statement. Thank you so much everyone for being here today and then I will turn it over to our Committee Counsel for some logistics.

So, good afternoon, I am Council Member Pierina
Sanchez, Chair of the Committee on Housing and
Buildings. I want to thank you all for joining this
hearing entitled Oversight: The Impacts of COVID-19
on New York City Housing Vacancies and Assessing the
Ongoing Need for Emergency Rental Assistance Program.

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The Committee will also hear one piece of legislation in relation to the continuation of the New York City Rent Stabilization Law of 1969. In my first hearing as Chair of this Committee, I'm glad to be addressing several issues of great importance to the many renters of the city. The continuation of rent regulation and the provision of Emergency Rental

Assistance to renters most in need.

The laws establishing rent regulation in the city are subject to renewal every few years. In order to renew rent regulation, the City Council must pass a Resolution finding that because there is still an ongoing housing shortage, there is a continuing need for rent regulation. The City Council must also pass and the Mayor must sign a Local Law updating the expiration date for rent regulation.

The rent laws are currently set to expire in just a few weeks, on April 1, 2022. In order to determine whether there is a housing shortage, the city relies on the Housing and Vacancy Survey or HVS, conducted by the Department of Housing Preservation and Development and the U.S. Bureau of Census every three years.

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The last time this survey was supposed to take place was in 2020. Because that was the same year as the United States Census, the deadline to complete the survey was pushed back to 2021. And the deadline to determine whether there is a housing shortage to April 2022.

Of course, 2020 was an unusual and difficult year to complete the HVS survey, not only because of the Census but also because of the horrible COVID-19 pandemic. Recognizing that the pandemic had created additional delays in completing the survey, Governor Hochul authorized an extension from April to July 2022. The additional time is meant to allow our agency, the Housing Preservation and Development and the U.S. Census Bureau to accurately complete their analysis of the data from the 2021 survey. This extension requires a local law in order to take effect and this Committee is here in part to hear what extending legislation today.

With the rent laws set to expire and the expiration of the states eviction moratorium last month, the city must employ all tools at its disposal to protect vulnerable renters at this critical juncture. So, another important tool for ensuring

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that vulnerable New Yorkers remain housed in the midst of a housing crisis, is to ensure that they have access to emergency rental assistance benefits.

Although the funding comes from the federal government, the city can and should play a part in conducting outreach to residents and landlords and in helping eligible households to apply for benefits.

The city was in the midst of an affordable and eviction crisis, even before the pandemic. With COVID-19, it has created new problems in the city's housing stock and has depended inequities that were already in place.

Today, the Committee will hear from the

Department of Housing Preservation and Development on
the current status of the 2021 Housing and Vacancy

Survey, as well as efforts to meet the rental
assistance needs of New York City tenants.

In addition, we will hear testimony from housing advocates, members of the real estate industry and other key stakeholders. I would like to thank my colleagues from the Housing and Buildings Committee for joining today, including Council Member Kagan, Council Member Barron, Council Member Carr, Council

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Member Feliz, Avilès, and Council Member Cabàn and Hudson.

With that, I'm now going to turn it over to our Committee Counsel Audrey Son to go over some procedural items.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thanks very much Chair. name is Audrey Son, I am the Counsel to the City Council's Committee on Housing and Buildings. Before we proceed, I want to remind everyone that you will be on mute until you are called on to testify. At which point, you will be unmuted.

During the hearing, if Council Members would like to ask a question, please use the Zoom raise hand function and I will call on you in order. In the interest of time, we will limit Council Member questions to five minutes each.

We will begin by hearing testimony from the Administration, which will be followed by Council Member questions for the Administration. After the question and answer period has concluded, we will proceed to testimony from the members of the public who have registered to testify.

Today, the Department of Housing Preservation and Development will be represented by Assistant

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Commissioner Lucy Joffe. I will now administer the oath. After administering the oath, I will call on you to affirm for the record. Please raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth before this Committee and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

LUCY JOFFE: Yes.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. You may begin when ready.

LUCY JOFFE: Thank you, Housing and Buildings Committee Chair Sanchez, for the opportunity to submit testimony regarding Intro. 70. I am Lucy Joffe, Assistant Commissioner of Housing Policy at New York City's Department of Housing Preservation and Development.

As the Committee is well aware, rent stabilization and rent control are critical protections for the City of New York, which has been in a state of continued housing crisis since at least the 1960's. This housing crisis has stubbornly persisted over the decades through many economic cycles. Periodically, New York City must conduct a survey of the supply of housing accommodations and

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related data. The survey provides the basis for determining the net rental vacancy rate, as well as critical information relating to housing inventory, rent to income ratio, i.e. rent burden, housing and neighborhood conditions and crowding, which are relevant to the continuation of rent regulation pursuant to the Emergency Tenant Protection Act of 1974.

For decades, the New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey NYCHVS, has been the primary source for calculating these critical data relating to the state of housing in the city. It has been conducted since 1965 and provides reliable, citywide representative data. The most recent NYCHVS was conducted in 2017, and the determination of a housing emergency was made by the City Council in 2018.

We believe that the conditions that underlie the housing crisis in New York City continue unabated. The severe shortage of low-cost units has persisted for decades despite significant new capital investment in the creation and preservation of affordable housing and increasing expenditures to address the challenge of homelessness. This is demonstrated by the fact that the number of

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applicants in our affordable housing lotteries continues to greatly exceed the number of available units.

In addition, as of the last NYCHVS, most New Yorkers were paying more than 30 percent of their income toward rent and one-third of New Yorkers were paying as much as 50 percent of their income toward rent. Rent burdens are especially severe for the lowest income New Yorkers. It also seems clear that the COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated these conditions. According to the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, who is administering the Emergency Rental Assistance Program, an overwhelming number of New York City residents applied for the program.

As of early February 2022, almost 250,000 New York City households applied for emergency rental assistance. Roughly 90,000 households have received relief, totaling \$1.2 billion. Based on the state's request for an additional \$1 billion in rental assistance, many more New York City residents in need have not received any rental assistance. The unemployment rate remains high, at roughly eight percent.

The Census Bureau has performed the data

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collection for the NYCHVS since 1965. It not only has a unique capacity to conduct such a large survey, thousands of interviews, over a short period, less than nine months , but also provides unique data protections that protect the privacy of occupants. The NYCHVS collects data specific to New York City that is not found in other data sources. features include the ability to: identify units that are vacant but not available for rent for various reasons; measure the vacancy rate within a narrower reference period; estimate the net rental vacancy rate at a high level of accuracy; provide double verification of each sampled unit identified as vacant; and parse out different types of housing, such as public housing, among others.

No other Census Bureau survey has these features, which are necessary and appropriate for evaluating

New York City's unique housing market. Due to the

2020 decennial census, we needed a one-year extension

from the State Legislature and the Council allowing

us to conduct the NYCHVS in 2021 not 2020.

Unfortunately, the Census Bureau experienced delays

due to COVID-19 and staffing to conduct the survey.

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findings.

The Census Bureau has completed field work and 2 3 the data should be ready within the next few months. 4 In anticipation of the delay, however, the State Legislature extended by three months the deadline for any declaration of a housing emergency under the 6 7 Local Emergency Housing Rent Control Act LEHRCA. 8 Consistent with the State Legislature's action, Intro. 70 adjusts the present expiration date of the Rent Stabilization Law of 1969, so as to enable the 10 11 city to gather the findings which would allow the 12 Council to assess whether there is a continued state

of emergency in 2022 based on the updated NYCHVS

Because the NYCHVS continues to be the most accurate and comprehensive source of information on the state of New York City's housing stock, the Administration continues to believe that this information is important for the Council to consider. The Administration therefore supports this legislation to extend the expiration date of rent stabilization by three months, thereby conforming to the State Legislature's adjustment of the date by which the formal determination of a housing emergency may be made following a survey.

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CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you Assistant

Commissioner, is that the end of your testimony?

LUCY JOFFE: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay. Alright, well thank you. Thank you so much for testifying. So, we'll now move to questions. I'm going to start with a few questions and then I'll defer to my colleagues to also ask additional questions.

So, thank you so much for your testimony
Assistant Commissioner Joffe and good to see you
again in this new capacity. So, I want to start with
just understanding exactly what stage the Housing
Vacancy Survey is in now. As you have expressed and
as we all understand, the Housing Vacancy Survey is
critical and the integrity of the Housing Vacancy
Survey is critical so that we can be sure to find the
correct findings right.

So, can you tell us exactly what stage is the HVS in now and if Intro. Number 70 does not pass prior to April 1, 2022, what are the consequences?

LUCY JOFFE: Thank you for that question. So, as

I mentioned, the Census Bureau experienced some

delays at the beginning of their field period and

that has caused delays that require us to come to ask

for this three month extension. The field period has concluded and the Census Bureau is finishing their work to process the data and conduct the necessary reviews, so that that data may be made public.

Once that is complete, then we can return to the Council, which we expect to do within the next few months to share with you as we have done every cycle, what we call the select initial findings. And the data that is critical for you all to have in order to evaluate whether the city continues to be in a state of housing emergency. If the deadline is not extended, we will not be able to present these findings in time for you all to make this necessary determination.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you and if we do not make that determination, what happens? Does anything happen to rent stabilization in the City of New York?

LUCY JOFFE: So, I'm not in the best position to advise the Council on what would happen under these unique circumstances but if at some point the city is not in a state of housing emergency and that would have lapsed, then rent regulation would no longer have a basis and so, we would not have rent regulation.

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CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you Commissioner,
Assistant Commissioner. I give you a promotion
there. So, next, can you just help us understand
exactly what happened? What was the field team
experiencing? How did COVID-19 impact the work on
the field?

So, it's important for us to LUCY JOFFE: consider the fact that the NYCHVS, one of the very unique features of it is that it is an in person survey through which we collect a lot of data. So, it's an extended in person interview and so, our team took extensive precautions to prepare the field staff to be able to conduct those interviews in a way that we would know that all New Yorkers would be safe. That field representatives would be safe but if you know, it's been some time but if we can remember back to what things felt like in late winter of 2021, we were deep in the throes of another wave of COVID and so, hiring enough staff and getting them out into the field was a challenge. As well as just so much had to - you know, things had to be - new documents were prepared, new trainings were put up. All of those things caused delays for Census and having enough field staff to get the field team and field work up

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and going to conduct as many interviews, to conduct the full field period. They were able to catch up but it caused some delays at the beginning of the process.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Great, thank you and I understand there's a COVID-19 module that has been added to the survey. What is that exactly? What are we asking and what do we hope to learn?

LUCY JOFFE: We are quite proud that despite all of the challenges that were in front of the team, facing the team and the Census Bureau in 2020 and 2021, that we were able to add as you mentioned this COVID module. So, there's a series of questions that we were able to ask every respondent that were specific to their experience during COVID. Which is going to give us unique insight into their financial circumstances, their contributing to but not limited to housing. Related to their housing situation and housing instability. Their work situations, childcare provisions, their childcare circumstances. It is going to be a very unique opportunity to have this level of data I think both for New York City policy makers, New York City researchers, everyone

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who has sort of a stake in what goes on in New York City but also on the national level.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. So, how many households would be affected by the results of the HVS?

LUCY JOFFE: Well, one could argue that the HVS is part of the fabric of the city and every New Yorker is — the HVS and the data that we collect is relevant to how we serve every single New Yorker. I will say that specifically, that about two-thirds of our entire housing stock are rentals and about one million of those homes are currently rent stabilized.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Great, thank you so much and do you have a sense of how many property owners we are talking about in these one million rent stabilized apartments, homes?

LUCY JOFFE: No, we don't have that information unfortunately.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Okay, so now some specific questions that maybe where, you know we don't have the information yet, the data yet for this Housing Vacancy Survey of course. But maybe looking back at 2017 and what we've learned in the past.

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So, does the Housing Vacancy Survey keep track of property owners that are warehousing vacant units or underutilization of otherwise viable apartments?

LUCY JOFFE: So, it is premature for me to speak to what our findings, the findings we will get are. As you said and as I have noted, we don't yet have the data and that's why we're here asking for the three month extension. And so, when we come back in several months, we will be in a better position to know and to share what information that we have gleaned from the survey.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you but in terms of the questions being asked, are we asking questions that are going to help us understand the reasons for the vacancies?

LUCY JOFFE: Yes, we generally do get information. Not just whether our unit is vacant but we have — we are able to glean some understanding as to why units are vacant.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Great and do we reach that level of granularity of warehousing or maintenance issues etc.?

LUCY JOFFE: There is a category of the HVS that's called Vacant Not Available. And so, that

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generally would include the categories that you're talking about.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay, but beyond Vacant Not Available, do we have any further information beneath that?

LUCY JOFFE: Yes. And so, there is as I said, I mean this will depend in part on Census disclosure review and what types of information that we get but we do - that is one of the unique features of the Housing and Vacancy Survey that is different from all other surveys of this kind is that we do get a unique level of granularity about the quality of the stock. The not just whether a unit is vacant but why it is vacant. And so, we do expect to have really rich data on the questions that you're talking about.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you and can you share with us Vacant Not Available rates from the 2017 analysis?

LUCY JOFFE: I believe that we can pull that up, yes.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay, so you will follow-up

LUCY JOFFE: Yup.

with us on that?

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay, wonderful. Okay, so

I'm going to pause there. I have some questions

around the ERAP program specifically but I do want to

open the floor to my colleagues who may have

questions for just a sec. I saw that Council Member

Barron had his hand up a little while ago. So,

Council Member Barron, can you take the floor?

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Thank you very much Madam Chair and welcome and congratulations. Around this Housing Vacancy Survey, you mentioned in your testimony homelessness. And to me that's a priority issue for me, so I wanted to know several things.

One, do you have a count, the latest count of the homeless, whether they're in shelters or on the streets or wherever they may be, that count? Number Two, does HPD and on de Blasio, he was talking ten percent for all new housing for the homeless but we needed it at 30 percent, so that we can eradicate homelessness or at least put a real dent in it. So, do you have any goals for all new housing coming in and whether those levels will be high enough within the next ten years or whatever an amount of years, so that we can put a real dent in the homelessness?

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And then, the Emergency Rental Assistance Program has really, really been a disappointment. All the money that we put in for the state you know on that, just that challenges between the landlord and the tenant you know when in fact, the landlords benefit because it's not like the tenants are getting a check and then they have to pay the landlord. The landlord is getting all of it, so why it became such a challenge just amazes me and how much of the money is out? And how much impact has it had?

LUCY JOFFE: So, thank you. There are a number of important questions and points in what you just shared and certainly the Administration and HPD shares your concerns about the wide ranging effects of COVID-19 on so many different New Yorkers in many different ways. And I'll attempt to get to as many of the things that I think you brought up as I can.

I will note that DSS actually, the Department of Social Services is responsible for the homelessness count, so we can coordinate with them but I don't have those numbers here today. That is something that happens out of a different agency but significantly, the Housing and Vacancy Survey, I've talked about the ways in which it is unique compared

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to a lot of the other survey products out there. And one of the things that we think is really important and really critical to the issues that you were raising is, it will give us unique insight. Both because of the data we've always collected and through the special COVID module that we were talking about earlier on the causes of housing instability.

And that is really significant for our policy making. How we think about, how we serve New Yorkers, including people who are homeless and/or at risk of homelessness. So, that is you know, something that we think will add to our ability to better serve New Yorkers. To be better prepared for crisis and to help us navigate the recovery. And in particular, we have greatly expanded and this was a priority in Where We Live NYC, to make sure that we really have an understanding of how housing and stability in the various factors at play impact demographic groups differently.

And this is really important to how we think about building an equitable recovery. And so, this is something that is also unique to the HVS, how we will be able to glean that data. So, all of this I sit here talking about the data that I'm looking

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forward to being able to come back and share with you, if we can get this extension, which we need to allow us that extra time.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Right, but in all due honesty, all that you said, you should have had data already in the past on the homeless numbers. is no way you can talk about housing emergency and vacancy and all of that and say, another agency has the numbers. We don't have them. That's a problem. That's a problem because those numbers, if you're making goals to deal with housing emergency, which includes homelessness, then certainly if you say there's 80,000 families and individuals are homeless and if we do 30 percent on the new homes, we'll get 60,000. I mean, you got to have those numbers. not something that's responsible for another agency and not your agency. There has to be some communication with those numbers if you're serious about dealing with homelessness.

LUCY JOFFE: Yes, in our coordination both with DSS, with MOPT is really important and something that we're committed to working on. I apologize, I just didn't bring the numbers with me today but we will certainly circle back with that detail as well. And

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I did want to note that the homeless set aside, which
you mentioned is up to 15 percent now. But we look

4 forward to continuing to work with −

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: 15 percent is unacceptable. If we are serious, come on now. There are \$100 billion of capital money that the city has for the next ten years. 15 percent is unconscionable and unacceptable. We had to fight to get to 15 percent. It needs to be 30, twice as much if we're serious. Thank you Madam Chair.

LUCY JOFFE: Thank you Council Member. We look forward to having continued conversations over this as well and for the usefulness of this data for these conversations moving forward.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Great, thank you so much

Council Member Barron. I now want to call on Council

Member Hudson.

COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Hi there. Thank you

Chair Sanchez. I have a few questions. So, I guess

I can just go one by one or you want me to say them

all and you can — what's your preference?

LUCY JOFFE: We can go - let's go one by one and I'll have a better shot at it but I'm happy if a few

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of them end up together. I'll do my best. We can always circle back.

COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Alright, cool. Let's go one by one. So, my first question is, does the HVS account for units currently on the market or rented out that are in a state of extreme disrepair, like excessive Class C violations? And if so, are these taken into account when the city determines if there's a housing shortage?

LUCY JOFFE: There has always been a group of units that are determined to be uninhabitable and those are not considered vacant.

COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Okay, thank you. What's the general understanding for why units are historically vacant and for those that are in a state of disrepair, is there a program for HPD to intervene and get them back up to codes, so we can get them on the market?

LUCY JOFFE: Oh, yes, well I'm here today to primarily focused on the data side of this. There are a number of HPD programs, which are geared toward both helping owners and sometimes forcing owners to better comply with their obligations as you describe.

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COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Okay, we can follow-up on that one. As vacancies skyrocketed during the pandemic and news reports indicate that that trend has quicky turned around in the last few months, does the HVS take into account this anomaly or adjust for the likely trend of decreased vacancies particularly in Manhattan?

EUCY JOFFE: The NYCHVS is a snapshot in time, so essentially it captures the vacancy during the field work period. That being said, it is the — as I spoken about, the unique aspects of the NYCHVS and it's actually, their the only really uniquely represents — it's not uniquely, it is a fully represented statistic really significant source of data and ensures that we are capturing all parts of the market. Whether it's by borough, various communities that are not always well represented and therefore it's different from some of the other reports that we may have heard about, informal surveys in the news.

And so, we therefore are really confident that at the time that it is measuring the vacancy rate, that it is fully capturing what the true picture of what's going on.

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COUNCIL MEMBER HUDSON: Okay, thank you, appreciate it.

LUCY JOFFE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much Council Member Hudson. Council Member Feliz.

I'm Council Member Oswald Feliz. Thank you

Chairwoman Pierina Sanchez for organizing this
hearing on this very important topic. I represent
the 15th Council District in the Bronx and this is
extremely important to me and the residents that I
represent given that we have so many rent stabilized
apartments in the district that I proudly represent.

Just one question, super brief, I'm looking very forward to reviewing the data once the new survey is completed but I'm wondering if you could provide a brief summary of the data that was obtained last time that the survey was conducted a few years ago?

LUCY JOFFE: So, yes, I am very in my 2021 mindset and here very focused on making sure that we all can get this three month extension but if sort of go back pre-COVID, which feels so long ago, the 2017 NYCHVS, as we've talked about publicly did find that the vacancy rate was well below five percent. It was

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between three and four percent, 3.65 about. Rent burden rates were quite high, both folks who were rent burdened and even severely rent burdened. That was of concerning levels. And so, that information among others, which we have sort of a whole list of what we call the select initial findings and that's what come present every year. That's all available on our website. We can make that public but I think sort of the things that we're most often asked about are the vacancy rate levels of rent burden and levels of rent burden crowding, housing quality, etc..

COUNCIL MEMBER FELIZ: Okay, and another question. How do we define a household that's considered severely rent burdened?

LUCY JOFFE: Thank you for that question. A household is severely rent burdened if they're paying more than 50 percent of their income toward rent.

COUNCIL MEMBER FELIZ: Okay and last time that the survey was conducted, how severely rent burdened were the families that were surveyed?

LUCY JOFFE: You mean how many families were severely rent burdened or how much was their rent burden if they were over the 50 percent threshold?

COUNCIL MEMBER FELIZ: Both.

LUCY JOFFE: So, what I can say is that about half the population as of 2017, were rent burdened and about one-third were severely rent burdened.

Once we start talking about like what the actual levels of rent burden are, we're getting into sort of a level of detailing granularity, which might be easier if I follow up with you with some charts or data, if that would be okay?

COUNCIL MEMBER FELIZ: Okay, great, yeah. No more question, thank you so much.

LUCY JOFFE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much Council
Member Feliz. I now want to turn it to Council
Member Avilès.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Thank you Chair Sanchez and thank you everyone for being here today. I have a few simple questions I guess. What is the response rate that you're generally getting for the HVS Survey?

LUCY JOFFE: Thank you for that question. It's actually something that we're actually quite proud about. The response rate historically for the NYCHVS is quite high and historically been around 80 percent, which is the result of a lot of outreach,

2 careful sort of planning and coordination to ensure

3 that we are reaching a lot of hard to reach

4 communities, including our language access work.

5 Which was a huge priority for us this year,

6 especially in the lead up to 2020 and 2021, when

7 there was so much discussions about concerns with the

8 Census. This is a huge priority for our team and our

9 work with the Census Bureau and it is - we have

10 | become a model for the Census Bureau's work and have

11 gotten questions from folks around the country and

12 actually in Europe about how we approached some of

13 | this work.

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COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: And when you break that I guess in terms of numbers, what's the actual quantity of surveys? The scope in terms of actual numbers and distribution I guess across the five boroughs.

LUCY JOFFE: So, as we have talked about, we don't yet have the data, which is why I'm here asking for this extension. And so, I will be able to speak to that better when we come back but right now, we need the three month extension, so that the Census Bureau can finish the work. And then we'll have the data and be able to share with you that level of detail.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Got it and in terms of what's being tracked, is there also looking at losses of rent stabilized units?

LUCY JOFFE: Yes, that is a core function of the survey.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: And who in particular determines that the criteria of the actual, the vacancy rate is what determines whether a rent stabilization exits in our city or that it's a crisis? Because it seems like a quite narrow view of the crisis that we're actually confronted with.

LUCY JOFFE: So, largely as we've talked about, we're here sort of in the under the umbrella of state law requirements, which dictate our responsibilities. Dictate our obligation to conduct this survey and the circumstances under which we're coming back to all of you. And we will share these findings and say, here is what we have determined. And then from there, the Council's obligation is to determine whether or not we continue to be in a state of emergency. These legal obligations are sort of laid out in a series of largely state statutes.

COUNCIL MEMBER AVILÈS: Got it. Thank you, thank you so much. I'm obviously in support of extending

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the deadline for this important piece of work. I
would be remiss if I didn't say that you know, sadl
we have been left with only two programs to protect
some of our most vulnerable New Yorkers. That also
includes public housing and all is a result of you
know commodification of housing, which is going to
keep us in a crisis. And we just deeply need to
expand social housing for all of our communities
because clearly, we are not stepping up to the job.
But thank you for the work you're doing and this is
an important piece of stock for our city.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much Council Member. Just a quick follow-up Assistant

Commissioner. So, just on the question of the total number, understanding that we're getting an extension, so you can continue this survey, but looking at 2017 numbers, so we had about three and a half million households in New York City. About one million of those are rent regulated.

So, what was, if you can tell us, what was the sampling rate then? What was the end, what was the sample size for that survey?

LUCY JOFFE: In 2017?

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Yes.

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LUCY JOFFE: So, we work closely with the — we actually have a team of survey methodologists here at HPD and a team of — there's a team of survey methodologists at the Census Bureau who work to give us an estimate of what is the required number to ensure that we are — our results will be statistically significant and that we are ensuring that we are representing all New York City communities. In 2017, our end if you will, was roughly 15,000.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Thank you so much.

Alright, I'm going to turn it over to Council Member

Brewer.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you very much Chair Sanchez and I didn't hear the whole thing because I had another Committee but this is my question, which is more general. First of all, your survey has kept New York City going over the years, since I've been around for a long time. I certainly know that five percent is our scary number and we want to keep it and certainly extension.

But the biggest issue in New York of course is how do we make it affordable? We're a very unaffordable city and so, I'm just wondering, if even

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though you are doing the data and you have data analytics and that's what you're focusing on. I'm just trying as a Council Member and having been around for a while to figure out how we can be less siloed in our city because everything is so siloed.

And so one of my questions is, you know you now know if there are some ways in addition to you know SCRIE and other kinds of programs that help, what in the world are we going to do? You know, Rent Guidelines Board aside, because that's another topic. Do you see, are you willing to have this further discussion about, are there ways that we can help make our city more affordable? And I know that's a general kind of question but we've got to think about this as opposed to everybody in a silo and doing their job excellently. There's another discussion here. And so, I'm just wondering if that comes up as a result of your data. If there's some you know, I know that that's you know a goal of this Administration, goal of the City Council but to be honest with you, it never happens. So, I'm just wondering if that's something that you know, you see the overcrowding. You see the large numbers of people paying more than 50 percent of their rent.

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Are their other programs that we should be

considering that would address some of these issues?

SCRIE is great. Guess what? Gazillions of people

don't apply for it. I never quite understand it,

etc., and there may be other, maybe we need more

EITC, which the Mayor and the Speaker have suggested.

But it never seems to get to all the people who

should be getting it etc.. So, you get my question.

I'm just wondering how do we go beyond your amazing data to help get rid of some of this extremely costly city?

LUCY JOFFE: So, thank you for that question.

There is a lot there and since I am a housing policy person, I probably could sit here and want to talk about this for longs periods of time. But yes, we continue to do this because we believe there are, there is much work to do. And I've talked throughout this hearing so far about in sort of glowing terms about the data that we collect through the housing and vacancy survey and it is because I do believe that there is both the data that we collect for the survey that is required to meet our statutory obligations. And so, as we said, I'm here to ask for that extra three month extension.

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But there is other data available as well that is really critical and going to give us a unique level of insight into what we all you know are seeing every day but sort of grounded in the data of what New Yorkers experienced specifically during 2021 and the pandemic, as well as the housing instability that we're seeing generally and it is a priority.

Part of the reason why some of my answers are strained to cover some of the new data and important data that we have, is because it's hard for me to not take that opportunity to make sure everyone knows about the Housing and Vacancy Survey. As this very rich data source that is really important for researchers, policy makers, all of us to be engaging around. So, our continued hope is that if we can get this extension, if we can come back to you in a few months with more data and then over the next year we're going to continue processing this data and releasing these findings that we can all use to continue towards the very ends you're talking about.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: So, I'm sure you'll get the extension. What I'm not sure of is the agencies will work together to figure out how to address some of the challenges. So, if you get the extension,

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will you promise that these agencies will work together?

LUCY JOFFE: Yes, we look forward to working with the other agencies and with you all on these problems.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Excellent, thank you. Thank you so much Councilwoman. And Assistant Commissioner, just to sort of follow-up on that line, can you tell us about how the Housing Vacancy Survey in addition to you know helping us determine that there is still a state of emergency and all of that? How does the city, not just HPD, across agencies, how does the city use this information to inform you know the housing plan essentially in fighting homelessness, as Council Member Barron has raised? LUCY JOFFE: Thank you for that question. So, HPD has worked historically and with even more earnest towards this 2021 NYCHVS, with a number of agencies across the city. So, a lot of agencies helped inform what question were going to be asked. What information was critical to know to understand their work.

Those partnerships continued through both in the sort of planning, the brainstorming phase and they will, as we get the data and use phase, there's a lot of ways that we use the data after, that we've already been working with other agencies. The Department, DCWP, Department of Consumer Worker Protection, sorry the name change happened a while ago but I still struggle with it a little bit. The Office of Financial Empowerment, Department of City Planning, these are all agencies that we work really closely with using this data and the Mayor's Office for Opportunity.

So, these are all partners that have helped inform the information that we're collecting. Inform the process and who we work with using the data after. And I'll also say that even within HPD, this is the first full cycle that the survey is — or the team that leads the work on the survey is within the Office of Policy and Strategy, right. And that's not an accident that I'm the person here presenting to you all because it is really critical to us this is not just data that we collect and put on a shelf but data that is drives our policy making, drives how we all approach these attractable problems.

And so, this is of huge importance to us and part of the reason why I am nervous about you know to be here today and ensure we have this extension because it is so critical. But also really confident that if we get this extension, that we will be back within a few months and ready to work with you all.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Excellent. Thank you.

Thank you so much Assistant Commissioner. Now, just a few questions on the ERAP side and then unless my colleagues have any additional questions, we'll thank you for your time.

So, just moving to the ERAP side, can you refresh for us how much money has been allocated to New York City? How much money or how many applications do we still have pending and do we have an estimate of how much that would cost in terms of what New York City specifically needs from the state in order to fund ERAP?

LUCY JOFFE: So, I want to start by discussing

ERAP as a state program that was administered by the

New York State Office of Temporary and Disability

Assistance, as you may know. So, HPD in support of

DSS and working with MOPT, provided a lot of support

in terms of outreach to New York to make sure that

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New Yorkers knew about the program, knew about their rights and applied for the program. But did not administer our own program.

So, all of the federal funds that were allocated to New York State overall, went through the New York State program. HPD, I hope I'm getting all the parts of your question but HPD sent I think mailers to about 280,000 landlords including small landlords. Also, some follow-up emails. We emailed ERAP materials to over 60,000 partners, property managers, Section 8 participants and landlords, Mitchell Lama Property Managers. We have our mobile van that distributed ERAP flyers. We distributed flyers to tenants and landlords during building visits. worked with DSS to distribute ERAP flyers at Tenant Resource Fairs. We put out information through our website and the New York City Housing Resource Portal. And we also created a flyer to work with our CBO partners to make sure that landlords have - know about the additional resources that are available beyond ERAP. Like the Homeowner Help Desk, the Landlord Ambassador Program and our various Preservation Programs. And finally, we promoted ERAP across HP social media channels.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Great, thank you. So, is it correct to say that you do not, HPD does not have and the City of New York does not have the numbers of — a number of applicants that were granted in New York City and the amount of relief that was received in terms of number of applicants?

LUCY JOFFE: So, OTDA has put out some publicly available information on this and that's what we also have. So, my understanding is that roughly 90,000 households have received — New York City households have received rent relief in totaling \$1.2 billion.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: And how many applied?

LUCY JOFFE: As of early February 250,000.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: 250,000, thank you. And we don't have a sense of how much — what the financial gap is in terms of what the City of New York needs to fund those additional 160,000 applications?

LUCY JOFFE: I don't have that data in terms of what the additional — those who applied and have not — did not get for whatever reason, what the amount that they need is. And I also don't know you know the extent of the number of households that are actually truly in need. Obviously, we recognize that the need is quite great. We will also hope to get

helpful insights from the HVS when we have this data.

source for that information that you're asking about.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: No, absolutely and I know

But to your specific question, no, we don't have a

just from at least my neighborhood in District 14

that there are so many people that still don't know

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about ERAP. So, 250,000 applications is a vast representation of what the need is.

And one final question, not sure if you'll have

this information but do you know how New York State,

New York City might compare to other states in the

country, with respect to number of applications filed

versus financial aid received? Are we an outlier in

any way?

LUCY JOFFE: So, what I can say is that New York

State by virtue of being on the larger end

population-wise and because of the extent of our

need, we received one of the larger applications or

larger grants. But it would, I couldn't speak really

to other states and how their programs have

functioned or the details of that.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Okay, well thank you so much. I just want to check in. If any of my

colleagues have any additional questions before we

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

let go of the Assistant Commissioner. Okay, well, Assistant Commissioner, thank you so

much for your time. We hope that you know someone can stay and listen in on the testimonies and questions for the other panelists we have. But I want to thank you for your time this afternoon.

LUCY JOFFE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Great, so now we will be moving to public testimony and I am going to call on our Committee Counsel Audrey Son to let us know who is first to speak.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thanks so much Chair. We do have one registered member of the public who will be utilizing a translator. So, we'll call on that individual to testify first. So, first, we will hear from Bruno Olivares and afterwards, we will hear from And we will periodically call on names Mike McKee. that are on deck, so when you hear your name, please be prepared to click on the prompt to unmute.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you Audrey. Bruno, Senior Bruno?

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Are you ready?

50:47-50:52].

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INTERPRETER: One second, can I give Bruno

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INTERPRETER: And because of that, I've been able

to stay in my apartment year after year.

instructions briefly for the consecutive translation? [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 51:01-51:12].

BRUNO OLIVARES: Okay, yes.

INTERPRETER: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 51:13].

BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE

51:20-51:291.

INTERPRETER: I've lived in this neighborhood for 25 years. I've raised both my daughters and this is my neighborhood in Jackson Heights.

BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 51:39-51:47].

INTERPRETER: I'm here because like thousands of other people, the pandemic has affected me greatly and brought me down close to ruin.

BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 51:57-52:06].

INTERPRETER: Because my apartment is rent controlled, this has granted me a bit of stability against the increases of rent over time.

BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 52:18-52:22].

BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 53:49-53:57].

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INTERPRETER: The moment I learned about the existence of the program at ERAP, I applied because I saw no other way of helping my rent situation.

BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 54:09-54:11].

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time is expired.

INTERPRETER: And to avoid being evicted.

BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 54:16-54:23].

INTERPRETER: A week later, I discovered that the funds have been — are depleted and it would affect my application.

BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 54:36-54:44].

INTERPRETER: I'm still waiting for a response and the people — and waiting for receiving the aid that I need.

BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 54:55-55:06].

INTERPRETER: I can't even think of a way to get out of this debt, especially with the prices of rent in other apartments, which are out of control in this market.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

2 BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 3 55:18-55:25].

INTERPRETER: Where some apartments are over \$2,400 without work and help, I would end up in the streets.

BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 55:35-55:45].

INTERPRETER: I ask for a continuation of the rent protections in stabilized apartments, for stabilized apartment and if possible, protections for my neighbors.

BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 55:59-56:04].

INTERPRETER: We're still in a crisis and we haven't recovered completely on the consequences that COVID brought us.

BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 56:14-56:28].

INTERPRETER: It's important to have additional funds to avoid these types of evictions.

Unfortunately in my case, the landlord has already brought this to court. And this would help avoid cases like mine.

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BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE

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INTERPRETER: I ask your help with these

5 problems.

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BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE

56:57].

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INTERPRETER: Thank you very much.

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CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE

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57:01-57:04]. Thank you so much Mr. Bruno for

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sharing your story with us. If you have not already

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connected with your local Council Member, please

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reach out to us and we can make sure you do that.

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Although Make the Road is you know always there for

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its members, so I'm sure that they are also working

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with you. [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE 57:22-57:38].

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BRUNO OLIVARES: [SPEAKING IN OTHER LANGUAGE

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57:39].

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CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay. Thank you so much.

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So Audrey, we'll turn it to you for the next person.

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COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thanks so much. We'll next

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hear from Mike McKee followed by Ryan Monell.

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MICHAEL MCKEE: Good afternoon Chair Sanchez and

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member of the Committee. My name is Michael McKee, I

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am the Treasurer of the Tenants Political Action

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Committee. I'm here to testify in support of Intro. 70, which you have to do. It's a no brainer and I have some thoughts about the Housing and Vacancy Survey, something I'm very much familiar with but won't be able to do much in two minutes in terms of expressing those thoughts.

I just want to point out that many tenants have been very much worried for the last couple of years at the apparent softening in the rental market, which we saw in 2020 and have worried about whether the five percent vacancy rate would be exceeded, which I want to point out is an arbitrary number. I'm not aware of any scientific or empirical study that's ever been done that will tell you that if you've got a vacancy rate of four point, four and a half percent, you've got a housing emergency. If you've got a vacancy rate of five and a half percent, you don't and if you stop and think about it, it doesn't really make much sense. It's just a number that government has plucked out of thin air and inserted into a state law. But it is what you have to deal with.

Clearly, the market has picked up enormously and I think it's probable that we will see the vacancy

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rate well under five percent when the HVS data are finally available.

I also want to point out that in 1996, according to the Housing and Vacancy Survey, New York City had 56 percent of rental units in New York City were either rent controlled or rent stabilized. And according to the 2017 Housing and Vacancy Survey, 45 percent of apartments were rent controlled and rent stabilized. That is a direct result of 25 years of weakening amendments.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time is expired.

MICHAEL MCKEE: Enacted by the State Legislature and also enacted by the New York City Council in 1994. Many people are not aware that it was not the republicans in Albany who first imposed permanent vacancy decontrol on New York City. It was in fact the New York City Council under the leadership of then Speaker Peter Vallone, who was currying favor with the real estate lobby whose support he wanted when he later ran for Mayor and came in third.

This is a very important issue. The Housing and Vacancy Survey is a vital study, not just because it gives you the information about the net vacancy rate, because it gives you an enormous wealth of data about

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tenants and housing and neighborhoods. It's an expensive study. It's statistically very reliable and we support the continuation of the HVS, even if we can once and for all get rid of the vacancy rate trigger for having a declaration of an emergency.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Wonderful, thank you.

Thank you so much Mr. McKee and I do have one question for you. Thank you for your advocacy and for your testimony.

I believe that you are involved and supportive of Good Cause Legislation in this date. And so, my question for you -

MICHAEL MCKEE: As are you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Absolutely. And so, my question for you is, how do you see the interaction between Good Cause Legislation potentially passing in the state and HVS, State of Rental Emergency and the need for the Housing Stabilization Act?

MICHAEL MCKEE: Well, we are — we, when I say we,
I mean the Tenant Movement, the Statewide Tenant
Movement, Housing Justice for All, which I'm part.
We're absolutely determined that we got to get this
bill passed in Albany this year. There has also been
four upstate municipalities that have enacted good

cause eviction on the local level and there are other cities in upstate New York that are — where good cause eviction is in the pipeline.

Now, the City of New York cannot do this because you don't have the power because you are preempted, you are forbidden by the State Urstadt Law from enacting any law dealing with rents or evictions.

Other than you have two powers. You have the power to continue the rent laws every three years based on a finding of a net vacancy rate of five percent or less and you have the power to deregulate categories of housing. Those are the two powers you have under the Urstadt law. So, this is a very unfair law and we think that you and we should be working to undo the Urstadt law, so that you could do these things yourself.

It's also important to note that good cause eviction, while it is being painted by the real estate lobby as a radical restructuring of the landlord tenant relationship, is in fact a very moderate form of protection. Nowhere near as protective as any form of rent regulation. It merely gives tenants a defense against an unfair or arbitrary or retaliatory eviction, if they choose to

stay and fight rather than move and we know from experience that many tenants will self-evict out of fear or because they don't know their rights or they can't get a lawyer, which is certainly easier in New York City. There is an upstate or if the tenant want's to contest an unfair excessive rent increase.

It just basically gives people a defense and it will be up to a judge to determine whether the eviction is justified or whether the rent increase is justified.

That's no great assurance because there are good judges and bad judges but this is a crucial, crucial protection for tenants living in unregulated market rate apartments, who otherwise have no protections at all. They have procedural rights but they have no summons with protections.

And I want to just thank you Chair Sanchez for your speech the other day in the Bronx. I watched the video of that rally. It was a terrific rally but this is a perfect illustration of why we've got to get these protections on the books.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much Mr.

McKee, I really appreciate your time and your

testimony and your continued advocacy. Thank you.

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MICHAEL MCKEE: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Now, we'll go to our next speaker. Audrey?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes, thanks so much. We'll next hear from Ryan Monell followed by Ellen Davidson.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

RYAN MONELL: Well, thank you Chair Sanchez and congratulations on your first hearing. My name is Ryan Monell, I represent the Real Estate Board of New York.

Throughout the pandemic, REBNY and its members have taken the industry leading steps to help keep New Yorkers housed and ensure greater access to housing for New Yorkers in need. For example, even before the state adoption of the eviction moratorium, REBNY members committed to a voluntary 90-day halt to evictions to ensure vulnerable New Yorkers were not displaced from their homes during the immediate crisis.

This step was followed by REBNY members and others in the real estate community stepping forward to create Project Parachute, which is a coalition of owners, non-for-profit organizations and service

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providers led by enterprise community partners. 2

their apartments or homes.

Which aims to work collaboratively to keep vulnerable New Yorkers impacted by the COVID-19 crisis in their And to date, Project Parachute has raised nearly \$13 million to support over 3,000 New Yorkers, particularly those who have not served - were not served by existing forms of assistance to stay in

Over 80 percent of these New Yorkers would not have qualified for exiting rental assistance programs because of restricted eligibility requirements. top of that, in regards to ERAP, in 2021, REBNY has repeatedly worked with the state since 2021 to deploy those dollars effectively and expediently and continues to find ways to expand access to rental assistance for New Yorkers in need.

Most recently REBNY was proud to join Governor Hochul and many others who call on Washington, allocated more than \$1.5 billion in additional funding for emergency rental assistance. And the recent reopening of the ERAP Portal and its increased advocacy shows what we all know is that New York needs more assistance.

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We are ready to work and willing to work with the Council and the appropriate city agencies to keep New Yorkers housed. Design and implement systems and programs that meet the need of New Yorkers today. Thank you and happy to answer any questions you might have.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so Ryan and good to see you. So, I have just one question. On Project Parachute, can you tell us a little bit about the scale and scope of that program? How you funded it?

RYAN MONELL: We did, yeah, so a number of REBNY members actually stepped up as I mentioned to put money aside that could support New Yorkers and that money was allocated through organizations across the city, throughout the five boroughs to actually get it to the folks that they are working with on a regular basis to stay in their homes. To help pay their rent. Help pay the utilities.

And so, this has been something we've been very proud of. We raised almost \$14 million dollars.

That money has gone directly to 3,000 New Yorkers and we want to make sure that we're continuing to utilize these resources. And so, if you and your

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constituents have a need or if you hear of anyone else that we can particularly help, let us know and we'd be happy to connect with them and make sure they can stay in their apartments.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Great, excellent. Thank you so much Ryan. I appreciate your testimony and your time.

RYAN MONELL: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Audrey.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thanks, we'll next hear from Ellen Davidson followed by Chris Wildelo.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Your time will begin.

ELLEN DAVIDSON: Good afternoon. My name is

Ellen Davidson, I'm a Staff Attorney at The Legal Aid

Society and I want to thank Chair Sanchez for holding
this hearing today and it's exciting to meet the new

Housing and Buildings Committee of the City Council.

I, well, my testimony discusses ERAP and I am available to answer any questions about the program.

I've spent most of my life for the last number of months working on it. The only thing I would say about ERAP is that the State Legislature legislation put subsidized and public housing at the back of the line. And the state agency has said that they expect

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that nobody who is subsidized or is in public housing will receive ERAP funds.

NYCHA at this point estimates that it is owed about over \$200 million. It says it does not want to go after its residents but that is its operating expenses and that is the money that it needs to pay bills. We think also HUD will require them eventually to go after the residents. We ask the Council to actually pay that money out of New York City's COVID Rent Relief. It is outrageous that some of the poorest New Yorkers were put at the back of the line for rent relief.

Additionally, we think it is time for New York
City to think of bold ways of helping New York City
residents afford their homes. And therefore, we are
proposing a new expansion of the City FHEPS program
to not only help people in all shelters, not only
specific shelters get a path to permanent housing but
to help people who are rent burdened and unstably
housed and to be able to stay in their homes, so that
we can recover from COVID.

I'm happy to answer questions about anything in my testimony. I might also mention that we represent

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SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time is expired.

ELLEN DAVIDSON: The defendant interveners in the lawsuits against the rent laws and I'm prepared to answer questions about that as well. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Excellent, thank you so much Ellen for your testimony. I also want to just make a note if any colleagues want to ask follow-up questions, please raise your hands and I'll of course call on you.

Yeah, so Ellen, quick question just in follow-up to your very last sentence. The rent law interveners, can you explain a little bit about what that means?

ELLEN DAVIDSON: Yeah, some of you may be aware, others may not that the real estate interest in New York State have brought five separate lawsuits. Some of which are trying to overturn the Rent Stabilization Law. Some of which are simply trying to roll back a Housing Stability and Tenant Protection Act. All five cases have been dismissed by federal judges. All five cases are currently on The first two were heard in the second circuit two weeks ago. And those two cases, that's the case brought by CHIP and RFA, and also a second

case involving a number of plaintiffs have made it very clear that they are trying to overturn the rent laws all together.

Having said that, the panel of judges hearing it, did not make it seem likely that they would be successful. They did not accept the landlords arguments in any way that makes me concerned about the decision that will be coming out of that circuit panel.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Excellent. Well, thank

you. Thank you so much Ellen for your testimony.

We'll certainly be following up on the \$200 million

in rent arrears in NYCHA. It's a very serious issue.

We know that NYCHA already has such a shortfall,

budgetary shortfall, so we'll look forward to talking

more with you about that, especially during the

budget process.

ELLEN DAVIDSON: Alright, excellent. Thank you so much and I look forward to testifying in future dates. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Audrey.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thanks so much. We will now hear from Chris Wildelo followed by Eric Lee.

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CHRIS WILDELO: Hi, good afternoon Chairperson

Sanchez. Thank you very much for the opportunity to

testify today.

I want to talk a little bit about the ERAP program and some perspective from our, from where we sit. I am with NYSAFAH, we're the New York State Association for Affordable Housing. Our members are you know largely building affordable housing that receive some type of state or city subsidy. And you know, I guess the first thing I would like to ask is that for the Council to continue to ask and urge the state to look for any way that they can apply or ask for more funding you know from the federal government to continue to fund the ERAP and LRAP program.

LRAP program is for small landlords, assistance for small landlords that need to apply — you know that want to apply for rent funding for their tenants that are not part of ERAP. And you know there's over 300,000 applications were submitted for ERAP and there are still about 148,000 that are outstanding that have not been processed. So there's still a long way to go.

We know that the governor, we really do appreciate Governor Hochul's persistence in asking

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for you know \$1.6 billion but we know that New York only got a small, small fraction of that and it's just not you know not going to go far enough.

I think you know should we be able to find a path forward with ERAP and find additional funding or should something like this happen again, we need to have a little bit better process. And one of the things that we learned at NYSAFAH is part of the group, Project Parachute that Ryan mentioned and what we heard you know in working on how we can you know help renters in affordable housing was you know, you're the owner. You have all this information. Why am I asking to go through this long process to provide additional information to get you know the assistance?

And people usually that are in affordable housing

Time is expired. SERGEANT AT ARMS:

CHRIS WILDELO: Have to provide a lot of documentation, right. So, they, in order to qualify, they need to have all this information already provided to the owner and so, many of them do have everything that they need but are unable to apply on behalf of the tenants.

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And so, we would like to see at least for those
that are receiving city or state subsidy that there
is some type of process, where landlords can apply on
behalf of a building for that's quality. That those
that are in arrears, so we can make the tenants whole
and also, make sure that landlords have the funds

8 that they need to continue to operate the buildings

 \parallel the way we need them to.

So, I've submitted written testimony as well with further detail and welcome any questions and/or follow-up conversation. So, thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Excellent, thank you so much Chris, really appreciate your testimony and your time. Audrey.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes, thanks so much. We will now hear from Eric Lee followed by Lyric Thompson.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time will begin.

ERIC LEE: Hi, good afternoon. My name is Eric Lee, I am Director of Policy and Planning for Homeless Services United. Thank you Chair Sanchez and members of the Committee for allowing me to testify today.

I'll summarize my written testimony given time allotted. Given the overwhelming need for rental

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arrears, we recommend that the Council urge Governor Hochul to commit an additional \$2 billion in unallocated federal pandemic relief to fund ERAP.

In doing so, the Governor could halt the states eviction crisis and possible surge in homelessness.

While we want to see those funds replenished now, the city can and should take immediate action to help renters in arrears through expanding access to oneshot deals. One way that the Council could do this, is reintroducing Intro. 2172, which would remove the future ability to pay requirement, which is an eligibility requirement for one-shots.

As the Council is considering its response to the Mayor's Preliminary Budget, it's critical that nonprofit agencies as well as nonprofit providers or sorry, government agencies and nonprofit providers have enough staff to quickly provide access to housing and services.

We strongly recommend the Council exempt HPD,

NYCHA, DHS, HRA, and DYCD runaway and homeless youth

from the Mayor's three percent across the board cuts
to city agencies.

Eliminating vacant positions doesn't mean that the positions weren't necessary, it just means that

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there will be less people left to do the work.

Robust staffing is necessary to help tenants get

their arrears paid, to access city and state FHEPS

rental vouchers, as well as the emergency housing

vouchers, as well as applying for public assistance

and other things like cash assistance and SNAP.

HSU's extremely grateful to the Council for passing Intro. 146 last session, which raised City FHEPS rent levels. And DHS and HRA budgets need to be held harmless to be able to really maximize those gains, given that there is going to be increased demand for that voucher now.

SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time is expired.

ERIC LEE: Housing vouchers. Given that roll out for that has been very slow because of most staffing levels and just two other things that we hope the Council will consider in its budget request, is supporting the Human Services Council Just Pay Campaign to raise wages of the nonprofit workforce. Given that there are staff vacancies and critical positions like housing specialists, which means

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permanent housing. And then, we are concerned that

slowing the rate at which people can move into

- the Mayor did not include any additional funding for
- affordable housing or for increased cost rental
- We hope the Committee will lead on those assistance.
 - two issues. Thank you.
 - CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much Eric.
- Super helpful, appreciate your time and your
- 10 testimony.
 - ERIC LEE: Thank you.
 - CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Audrey.
 - COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We'll now hear from Lyric
 - Thompson.
 - LYRIC THOMPSON: Hi, good afternoon Council.
- 16 Congratulations Council Member Sanchez.
 - Congratulations on your appointment as Chair. There
- 18 is so much need here in the trenches. I am not with
- 19 an organization. I'm just a regular citizen out here
 - fighting to get my 421A building up to code.
 - There's a lot of there's so many people that
- need help right now and we are losing affordable
 - housing like a fart in the wind. Rent stabilized
- buildings are going like this. 24

So, I decided I would start this by giving you some money. We need money currently and I find a lot of it in the hands of noncompliant 421A developers.

To give you an example, I'll give you three buildings. 5527 Myrtle Avenue Queens, this is 50 units that has not been registered with DHCR since 2018, currently receiving 421A. We've lost \$800,078 in tax income from that building.

We have 635 4th Avenue in Brooklyn, 91 units. It hasn't been registered with DHCR since 2018, currently receiving 421A exemptions. We've lost two million eighty three thousand, two hundred and ninety five dollars in that building. And then we have 836 Bergen Street in Brooklyn, 67 units also have not been registered with DHCR since 2018, currently receiving 421A exemptions. Two million, fifty thousand, three hundred and twenty two dollars. That is five million, eleven thousand dollars in three buildings that could go towards rental aid and assistance for tenants towards the one-shot deals and I have to ask myself, you know this is just three. We're losing billions.

If we decided to actually audit the 421A program

full repayment to noncompliant developers SERGEANT AT ARMS: Time is expired.

LYRIC THOMPSON: We would have some money on the

and inquire with HPD as to why they are not requiring

table. I know in our building; our building wasn't even completed. The entire 421A application was forged and when HPD revoked the exemption, even those the developer received over \$150,000 in tax abatements, we only have him pay back \$40,000.

So, the under other \$100,000 is like what a gift for committing crimes? For not finishing the building? For forging documents? I can't help but think that that sends a very bad message. A message that we need to send. It's not in our best interest.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Great, well thank you so much Lyric and we will certainly be talking more about 421A as reform efforts are underway. So, I look forward to hearing more from you and if you will submit your testimony, it will be great to have those addresses you've listed on file and the quantities as well.

LYRIC THOMPSON: Certainly, certainly, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: No problem. Great, now I just want to call on Council Member Kagan.

COUNCIL MEMBER KAGAN: Good afternoon. Thank you Chair Sanchez for an amazing public hearing. A very important topic. I believe it's important for the entire city, for both tenants and landlords and for the wellbeing of New York City.

Of course pandemic affected everyone and I strongly support the extension of the Rent Stabilization Law. It's so important for so many families. I live myself in a building, which is rent stabilized and I see my neighbors like, some of them applied for a program, which is very, very important.

So, I'm definitely in support of this extension and I would like for praise to Chair Sanchez for this amazing hearing. Thank you very much. I unfortunately have to leave because of a commitment but this is so important and this program is important but stabilization extension is crucial for so many families just to keep going, especially for families with financial hardship and middle and low income. Thank you very much.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much Council Member Kagan. I believe that wraps our public testimony, is that right Audrey?

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Excellent. And so, with that we'll bring this hearing to close. Thank you so much to all of my colleagues who were able to sit and listen and participate and to all of the members of the public, the Administration for testifying today on this important issue. I look forward to your support on my bill Intro. 70 to extend the deadline, to extend the Rent Stabilization Act for July 1, 2022. And we will be having a vote on that shortly. That information will go out.

So, thank you so much everyone. I really appreciate everybody's time. [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 March 15, 2022_____