1	COMMITTEE ON CIVII	L AND HUMAN RIGHTS 1
2	CITY COUNCIL CITY OF NEW YORK	
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5	TRANSCRIPT OF THE	
6	Of the	
7	COMMITTEE ON CIVI	IL AND HUMAN RIGHTS
8		X
9		December 20, 2023 Start: 9:13 a.m.
10		Recess: 9:30 a.m.
11	HELD AT:	COMMITTEE ROOM - CITY HALL
12	BEFORE:	Nantasha M. Williams, Chairperson
13		
14	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	Rita C. Joseph
15		Christopher Marte Kristin Richardson Jordan
16		Rafael Salamanca, Jr.
17	OTHER COUNCIL MEM	MBERS ATTENDING: Keith Powers
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SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: This is a microphone

check for the Committee on Civil Rights recorded in

the Committee Room on December 20, 2023, by Layla

Lynch.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Good morning, everybody, and welcome to the Committee on Civil and Human Rights.

At this time, if you can please place phones on vibrate or silent mode. Thank you.

Chair, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: [GAVEL] Good morning, everyone. My name is Nantasha Williams, Chair to the Committee on Civil and Human Rights.

Today, we will be voting on Proposed

Intro 632-A sponsored by my Colleague, Majority

Leader Keith Powers. If passed, this bill would

prohibit housing discrimination on the basis of

criminal history. It is no secret that finding

housing in New York City is not an easy task. For the

average New Yorker, this process is stressful and

financially taxing. Those with prior justice

involvement have to go through the same process but

with an added concern of not knowing if their record

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2 will be the reason a landlord rejects their

3 application, even if they meet all required criteria.

In housing, discriminatory practices related to background checks often manifest when landlords use blanket policies, such as automatically disqualifying applicants with certain criminal records. This disproportionately affects minority communities, perpetuating housing disparities. The Housing and Urban Development estimates that around 25 percent of Americans have a criminal record impacting their ability to secure housing. A study published this year by the Data Collaborative for Justice at John Jay College found that nearly 2.2 million people have a criminal record of some kind, nearly 80 percent of which identify as black or Latino. The study also found that almost two thirds of people with convictions have not had a new conviction in over 10 years. While a statute exists that all New Yorkers to apply for their records to be sealed, depending on the type of conviction, less than 1 percent of those who are eligible have been able to successfully get their records sealed. Many of those individuals have families they are hoping to live with or provide for, but the struggle to find

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history.

housing can be a major roadblock, even if their loved ones do not have records of their own. A survey conducted by the Ella Baker Center for Human Rights found that 1 in 10 formerly incarcerated persons reported that their families were evicted when their loved one returned home from prison. The same report found that 79 percent of participants were denied housing due to their record or the record of a loved one, showing the effects of this type of housing discrimination even on those without a criminal

Finding stable, long-term housing is one of the most important factors for justice-involved individuals to successfully rebuild their lives and rejoin society. With this bill, I hope we can help many New Yorkers looking to turn their lives around and start fresh. The last hearing on this bill was quite contentious, and all of that didn't go in vain. I'm happy we are passing this bill today.

I'd like to thank my Staff and Committee
Staff for their work on putting this vote together
and also thank the Majority Leader for his
leadership, and I'll now pass it over to him for some
remarks on his bill.

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MAJORITY LEADER POWERS: Thank you, and good morning, everyone, and thank you, Chair, for giving me an opportunity to give a brief statement on Intro. 632-A, the Fair Chance for Housing Act, which the Committee is voting on here today. I want to thank the Chair and 30 Colleagues who have signed on as co-sponsors to this legislation.

As the Chair noted, right now, most landlords are free to discriminate against potential tenants who have a criminal record of any kind, no matter how minor or no matter how long ago. Any New Yorker who has done their time and is working hard to rebuild their life deserves a second chance. It's a principle that many of us live our lives on. It's time that our laws reflect that and, with today's passage of Intro. 632-A, they finally will.

Stable housing is the foundation of a stable life and, without access to housing, formerly incarcerated people struggle to find employment, maintain their mental health and physical health, go back to school, and take care of their families.

Roughly 750,000 New Yorkers have a conviction history, the vast majority of whom are people of color, and they and their families face a lifetime of

2 obstacles to housing. By removing barriers to

3 housing, people are better able to support themselves

4 and their families, lowering recidivism, and making

5 | our communities safer.

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The version of this bill we're voting on today is a culmination of months of ongoing conversations and feedback we received from advocates, housing providers, and industry stakeholders, and I mean this with no exaggeration, this negotiation went to the very last minute. I'm sorry to the staff. I'm proud of the bill that we're voting on today, and I'd like to extend a sincere thank you to everyone, the stakeholders, the advocates who worked diligently to help get us here today, including the 100-plus member organizations in the Fair Chance for Housing Coalition. In particular, I'd like to shout out Lily Shapiro and Andre Ward from the Fortune Society and Alison Wilkey from Community Voices Heard for their hard work on this legislation also until the very end. I want to thank Speaker Adams for her leadership. I want to thank Committee Chair Nantasha Williams for her support and her thoughtful recommendations throughout this process. I want to thank the Central Staff and the

Salamanca. Joseph. Marte.

1	COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS 8			
2	COUNCIL MEMBER MARTE: Of course, I vote			
3	Aye. Congrats, Keith.			
4	COMMITTEE CLERK WILLIAM MARTIN:			
5	Richardson Jordan.			
6	COUNCIL MEMBER RICHARDSON JORDAN: I vote			
7	aye.			
8	COMMITTEE CLERK WILLIAM MARTIN: With a			
9	vote of three in the affirmative, zero in the			
10	negative, and no abstentions. Item has been adopted			
11	by the Committee.			
12	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: I'll hold it open			
13	for a few more minutes.			
14	COMMITTEE CLERK WILLIAM MARTIN:			
15	Continuation roll call, Committee on Civil and Human			
16	Rights. Council Member Joseph.			
17	COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Aye.			
18	COMMITTEE CLERK WILLIAM MARTIN: Thank			
19	you. Vote is currently at four in the affirmative and			
20	will remain open.			
21	Continuation roll call, Committee on			
22	Civil and Human Rights. Council Member Salamanca.			
23	COUNCIL MEMBER SALAMANCA: Aye on all.			

1	COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS 9
2	COMMITTEE CLERK WILLIAM MARTIN: Final
3	vote is now five in the affirmative, zero on the
4	negative, no abstentions.
5	Madam Chair, that is a full Committee.
6	CHAIRPERSON WILLIAMS: Thank you so much.
7	This hearing is ended. [GAVEL]
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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 December 23, 2023